

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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1831

NO. 19.

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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.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wishes to employ, for the
present year a single man as an OVER-
SEER—Letters of recommendation is required.
NS. THOMAS.
Anderton, Oxford Neck, April 16 31

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

The Trustees of the Maryland
Agricultural Society for the Eastern
Shore, with the view of pur-
chasing a Stallion of the first
order, as well for their own ac-
commodation, as to improve the breed of that
valuable animal throughout the Eastern Shore,
by letting him to mares on such terms as would
enable every farmer who had a good brood
mare, to avail himself of his services, have for
some time past held a correspondence with
some of the most distinguished breeders of horses
in the country, and after examining the
characters and qualities of the many valuable
stallions recommended to their attention, have
purchased & offer to the public the celebrated horse

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

This horse is a beautiful mahogany bay, six-
teen hands high, and combines beauty of form
with great strength, fine action, and perfect doc-
ility of temper. To the lovers of fine horses
the turf, saddle, or quick draft, they feel
much pleasure in recommending him, being
confident that no judge can see and not admire him.

This horse, with his dam, was purchased by
General Callender Irvine of Philadelphia, from the
Hon. John Randolph of Virginia; his pedi-
gree will be seen to be equal to that of any
horse of the country, by the following extract
from the letter of Gen. Irvine to the board of
Trustees.

"He was foaled the 19th of March 1824, is in
colour a beautiful bay, having a satin-like coat,
with a small star and snip, black mane and tail,
and legs full and long and well set on—
Remarkable without shoes, and would be
rated, as stallions are usually measured, over
16 hands. He is in fine form, strong at all
points, of great action, and is fit for all kinds of
service; turf, saddle, coach, and even for the
waggon. John of Roanoke is now just in his
prime, having always been well taken care of. He
is a remarkably healthy horse, never having
been sick to my knowledge, for a moment since
he was foaled, excepting with the colic's dis-
temper. He is a vigorous stallion, and a remark-
ably sure and capital foal getter. His colts are
large, in fine form, and generally bays. That
he is a thorough bred horse, of blood equal to
that of any horse of this or any other country,
(and there is no mistake about it, a matter of
some moment to breeders,) will appear by his
pedigree, which is as follows.—

"Dam, Grand Duchess, (bred by John Ran-
dolph, Esq. of Va. of whom I purchased her)
got by Gracchus, grand dam Duchess (imported
by Mr. Randolph) bred by the Duke of Grafton,
got by Grouse, son of Highflyer, out of Geo-
rgiana, own sister to Conductor and Alfred, by
Matchem; Magnet; sister to Johnny, by Match-
em; Babbarham, &c. &c.

"John of Roanoke was got by Mr. Randolph's
elegant horse Roanoke, he by the far famed
Sir Archy, out of his imported mare Lady Bun-
bury, bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, who also
bred Highflyer, and the imported old Diomed,
sire of Sir Archy, by Trumpeter, grand dam
Thespius, by Highflyer, g. g. grand dam Vixen,
by Regulus, he by the Godolphin Arabian.
"Gracchus, sire of Grand Duchess, dam of
John of Roanoke, was got by old Diomed, out
of Cornelia, by Chanticleer; Vanity by Colter,
Mark Anthony; Jolly Roger, &c. Thus you see
there cannot be better blood in all its ramifi-
cations; and what is of great importance in the
blood horse, all the progeny of this mare,
Grand Duchess, are large, strong, in good form
of good action, and like their ancestors, Diomed,
Sir Archy, Highflyer and King Herod, are
healthy and stout, and suitable for all kinds of
work. I have bred five colts from this mare,
all of which are large and have fine constitu-
tions.

JOHN OF ROANOKE will stand at Easton—
Terms twelve dollars for the spring chance,
payable on or before the first day of September
next, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare to
be in foal, payable on the first day of February
next. When mares are insured if they are par-
ted with before it is ascertained whether or not
they are in foal, the persons putting them to
the horse will be charged with the amount of
insurance. Fifty cents to the groom in every
case, to be paid during the season.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH,
E. N. HAMBLETON, } Committee.
R. SPENCER.

Easton, April 2.

N. B. Mares from a distance will be furnished
with good pasturage, and grain if requested,
on moderate terms, but no damages will be al-
lowed for estrays or accidental injuries.

Extract of a letter from Gen. C. Irvine, dated
PHILADELPHIA, March 28th, 1831.

"You have enquired about John of Roanoke's
full sister—She is called Hippone. The fall of
1827, Hippone won the Jockey Club Purse, 4
mile heats at Washington, 400 dollars, beating
Louisa Savary, by Ratler, and Cornwallis. (It
is stated that Louisa Savary was never beaten,
but by Hippone.)

"Same fall Hippone won the 3 mile heats at
Winchester, Va.; also the 3 mile heats at Cul-
peper, Va.; the longest distances at these
places."

**The Splendid Horse,
JULIUS CÆSAR**

Is a dark chestnut sorrel, near
sixteen hands high, six years old
this spring, was raised by C. J.
Dupont, near Wilmington, was
got by Wind-Flour the property
of General Irvine, his dam by Bel's Badger's
Hickory. For further particulars see hand-
bills.

TERMS.
\$5 the spring's chance, \$8 to insure a mare
in foal, \$2 the single leap, 25 cents in each
case to the groom. Julius Cæsar will be at
the Trappe on Saturday the 23d inst. at Easton
every Tuesday, & at J. Turner's stable on Wed-
nesday the 28th inst. and attend the above
stands once a fortnight throughout the season.
JOSEPH TURNER.
E. N. HAMBLETON.

April 23.

**The Splendid full Blooded Horse
YOUNG RAT.**

A dark chestnut sorrel 11 years
old this spring; near sixteen
hands high, of great bone and
sinew.

YOUNG RAT

will stand at Easton, every Tuesday & Wednes-
day at Mr. Ridgway's stables, at St. Michaels
every other Saturday, and will attend the above
places throughout the season, the remainder of
the time he may be found at the subscribers
stable.

TERMS.
\$5 the spring's chance, \$12 to insure a mare
in foal, no mare to be insured except by special
contract, \$3 the single leap, and 25 cents to
the groom in each case—Season commenced
the 5th of April and will end the 20th of June.
SAMUEL WATTS.

**The Beautiful Spotted Horse
YOUNG DIOMEAD.**

Commenced the season on the
24th inst. he will be at Easton
on Tuesday the 6th of April, in
Ferry Neck on Wednesday and
Thursday, and at St. Michaels on
Friday and Saturday, the week following. He
will be at Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday,
at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue
of the time at the Subscriber's stable, and will
attend the above stands once in two weeks
throughout the season—Season commenced on
the 24th instant and will end the 20th of June.
He will be let to mares at \$5 the Spring's
chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure
a mare in foal. No insurance only by special
contract with the subscriber, and in each case
25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 7 years
old this spring, and is pronounced by the best
judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine
bone, sinews of great strength and fine action
the strength of the dray and activity of the
sprightly saddle horse united in him, which
added to his beauty, promises the useful, ele-
gant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle
or harness. His pedigree may be seen in hand-
bills.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

March 26

**The splendid thorough bred horse
SHANNONDALE.**

Shannondale is a dark sorrel
near 16 hands high, of great bone
and muscular power, now in fine
condition, and will commence
his season on the 5th inst. at
Easton—in the Bay-side on Wednesday, the
6th inst.—at the Trappe on Saturday, the 9th
inst. and will attend the above stands once a
fortnight during the season.

TERMS
\$5 the Spring's chance \$10 to insure a mare
in foal, \$25 the single leap—any gentleman
breeding two mares by the Spring's chance \$9
will be received in full payment and \$16 for
four mares by the Spring's chance.

PEDIGREE.
His sire the imported horse Eagle, his dam by
the imported horse Bed ord, his grand dam a
full blooded mare raised by S. G. Foundleroy of
King and Queen county, Va.
April 9 JAS. BARTLETT, Jr.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed, against John Norris at the suit of
Samuel Roberts, will be sold at public sale for
cash at the front door of the Court House, in the
town of Easton, on SATURDAY, the 14th day
of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock,
A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following
property to wit: one negro boy called Henry,
for a term of years, also one side board, one
carriage and one bed and furniture. Taken
and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
venditioni exponas and the interest and costs
due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

April 23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed, against Fayette Gibson, one at the
suit of Edward Lloyd, one at the suit of Phil-
emon Thomas and Wm. H. Groome use of Phil-
emon Thomas, one at the suit of Francis D.
McHenry, and one at the suit of James Tilton
Executor of James Tilton, will be sold at
public sale, for cash, at the front door of the
court house, in the Town of Easton, on TUES-
DAY the 10th day of May next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock P.
M. the following property to wit: The farm
plantation called Marengo and containing five
hundred and fifty acres of land more or less
also on Wednesday the 27th April inst. will be
sold on the premises of said Fayette Gibson the
following personal property to wit:—13 head
of horses, 40 head cattle, and fifty two head
of sheep, seized and taken as the property of
said Gibson and will be sold to pay and satisfy
the above mentioned vendis, and the damages,
costs and charges due, and to become due there-
on. Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, former shff.

April 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of fieri facias, issued
out of Talbot county Court, and to me di-
rected & delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the
suit of the state of Maryland, and to me directed
and for the use of Richard Spencer, against
the heirs of John Harrison, George W. Harrison,
Harrison, Ann Harrison, George W. Harrison,
Frederick Harrison, and Jane Harrison, against
Levin Marshall, and Rose Anna, his wife, for-
merly Rose Anna Harrison, will be sold on
TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock,
P. M. of the same day, at the front door of
the court house, for cash, the life estate of
said Rose Anna Marshall, of in, and to be con-
veyed third part of the farm lying and being
in Talbot county, adjoining the property com-
monly known as Abbotts Mill, being parts of
two tracts of land, called Taylors and
Timber Necks Addition, purchased by said
John Harrison, in his life time of David Kerr,
and John Lewis Kerr, as by their deed of in-
debture, to the said John Harrison, bearing
date the 10th March 1825, and recorded on one
of the land record books of Talbot county, which
will more fully appear, also the life estate of
said Rose Anna Marshall, of in, and to be con-
veyed third in two houses & lots, in the town of
St. Michaels, formerly the property of the aforesaid
John Harrison, seized and taken as the property
of said Levin Marshall and Rose Anna, his wife,
as mentioned in the deed of indenture, and the
damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

April 16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot county Court, and to me di-
rected & delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the
suit of the President, Directors, & Co. of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, against John
Dorgan, will be sold to public sale, at the front
door of the Court House, in the town of Easton,
on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4
o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all
that part of a lot of land, situated in the town
of St. Michaels, number 3, now in the pos-
session of Mrs. Caulk, beginning at the south
west corner of lot No. 1, on Water Street, and
running from thence south and with a
Water Street, sixty feet to the front of the
lot, thence with Chesnut Street, to the first
mentioned lot, which was purchased by said
Dorgan, from Jonathan Spencer, from thence
to lot No. 57, and with lot 57, to the beginning
as aforesaid, containing 4 1/2 acres of land,
more or less, also a part of lot No. 58,
beginning for said lot, at a post standing on the
outly, sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes west of
the said lot, and marked with a cross, and
running from thence south and with a
Chesnut Street, sixty feet to Ches-
nut street, and from thence North sixty six
degrees, fifteen minutes east, to a creek called
the Church Creek, then by and with the said
creek, to lot No. 37, and from thence
thence with lot 37, to the beginning as aforesaid,
being the lot, on which said Dorgan now resides;
also, all that tract or parcel of land, of said Dorgan,
situated in the town of St. Michaels, and
adjoining the lands of Joseph Harrison, of James
on the quantity what it may, more or less, take
and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs
due, and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

April 16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot county Court, and to me di-
rected & delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the
suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy
James, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at
the front door of the Court House, in the town
of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property
to wit, all the estate, right, title, interest and
claim, of her said Nancy James, of in, and to
that tract or parcel of land, called "Samuel's Begin-
ning," situate on and part of Talbot county
containing the quantity of 128 acres of land,
more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid ven-
ditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due
and to become due thereon.
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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of the Court of Appeals, for the
Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed
against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts, and
William A. Leonard, at the suit of Wm. Dick-
inson, also by virtue of a venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of
Wm. Dickinson, against said Samuel Roberts,
and one do, at the suit of Edward Spedden,
against said Samuel Roberts, survivor of Edward
Roberts, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at
the front door of the Court House, in the town
of Easton, on TUESDAY, 10th day of May
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. &
4 o'clock, P. M. the following property of said
Samuel Roberts, to wit, part of Daniel's Rest,
Tooth, containing 22 1/2 acres of land, more or
less, also a tract of land, called Springfield, con-
taining 28 1/2 acres of land more or less, situate
a Miles River taken and will be sold to pay
and satisfy the aforesaid claims.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

April 16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court,
and to me directed, and delivered, by the clerk
thereof, at the suit of the following persons, to
wit, one at the suit of William Jenkins, against
James Chambers, one at the suit of William
Jenkins, survivor of Peter Stevens, Jr. dec'd,
against said Chambers, one at the suit of Thos.
Coward, against Levin Mills, and James Cham-
bers, one at the suit of the state of Maryland,
for the use of Joshua Dixon, and Rebecca, his
wife formerly Rebecca Gregory, against James
Chambers, Alice Gregory, and William Pear-
son, one at the suit of John W. Gilhoun, use
of James McDonough, use of Crawford and
Mackey, use Samuel Crawford, against James
Chambers, one at the suit of Thos. Worrell,
against William Ferguson, and Jas. Chambers,
survivors of John Turner, dec'd. one at the suit
of the State of Maryland, at the instance, and for
the use of John Arrindale, adm'r. D. B. N.
with the will annexed of John Garey against
Isaac Chambers, James Chambers, and John
D. Green, one at the suit of Richard Spencer,
adm'r. of William Taylor, against William Fer-
guson, James Chambers, and Levin Mills, use
of J. Lockerman, use of Levin Mills, Sen. and
William Ferguson, and Eusebius Leonard—
Mills and Ferguson's parts use William Jenkins,
use Jesse Scott, against James Chambers, will
be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door
of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P.
M. the following property of said James Cham-
bers, to wit: part of a tract of land called Lo-
cut Grove, containing 36 acres of land, more
or less, situate on and part of Talbot county,
containing 75 acres of land, more or less, also,
4 head of Horses, taken and will be sold to pay
and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and
the interest and costs due, and to become due
thereon. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

April 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot county Court, and to me di-
rected & delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the
suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy
James, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at
the front door of the Court House, in the town
of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property
to wit, all the estate, right, title, interest and
claim, of her said Nancy James, of in, and to
that tract or parcel of land, called "Samuel's Begin-
ning," situate on and part of Talbot county
containing the quantity of 128 acres of land,
more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid ven-
ditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due
and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

April 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot county Court, and to me di-
rected & delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the
suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy
James, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at
the front door of the Court House, in the town

From the Chestertown Inquirer of April 29.
The dinner given to Gen. E. F. Chambers on Wednesday last, was attended by a great number of citizens of this county and many respectable gentlemen from Caroline, Cecil & Queen Anne's. The large room at Standley's hotel was tastefully decorated for the occasion and the tables were covered with every delicacy of the season and the choicest viands. A fine band from Baltimore was in attendance, and the company commenced the festivities of the day in the midst of this delightful music. About two hundred and fifty or three hundred persons partook of the entertainment, which was the most splendid we ever witnessed and which was conducted with the utmost propriety.

The harmony of the assembly; the decorum which characterized the conduct of every individual and the spirit and zest with which the whole scene was animated made the occasion particularly agreeable. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Chambers in an eloquent and appropriate speech of two hours length followed by Col. Thomas Emory and James A. Pearce Esq. We hope to be able to present these speeches to our readers in the next paper. We subjoin a copy of the invitation to the General as well as an account of the proceedings of the day.

The dinner given on the 27th inst. at the Hotel of Capt. Charles L. Standley in Chestertown to the Hon. E. F. Chambers by his personal and political friends in compliment of his appointment as dignified course in the senate of the United States, was honoured by a very numerous and respectable concourse of citizens among whom, were numbered several gentlemen of distinction from various parts of the State.

The entertainment was elegant, enlivened by an excellent band of music from Baltimore and characterized by perfect harmony and decorum.

After the removal of the cloth, Dr. Joseph N. Gordon presiding, Samuel G. Osborne, Wm. B. Wilmer Esqrs. and Dr. Thomas C. Kennard, assisted as Vice Presidents, the following toasts were offered and received with applause:

1. Our Country—The virtue and patriotism of her citizens are the best security for the stability of her republican institutions.
2. The Union—The Palladium of our liberty, safely lodged in the temple of public opinion.
3. The Constitution of the U. States—A beacon illuminating the political horizon—a monument of the genius and patriotism of its framers.
4. Universal Suffrage and Universal education—may the rights acquired by the one, be secured by the rights conferred by the other.
5. The Motto of the National Republicans—"Not the Glory of Caesar, but the welfare of Rome."
6. Our Guest—The honorable EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS. We highly approve of the talented and dignified course heretofore displayed by him in the Senate of the United States, which has already been acclaimed by his re-election to that honorable station, and his known patriotism and perseverance in well doing, hold out a sufficient guarantee for continued and increasing usefulness.
- After the announcement of this sentiment the Gen. rose and addressed the meeting in an able and appropriate speech which we will lay before our readers in our next—In conclusion the Gen. offered the following sentiment.
7. The State of Maryland—She can have no hope for good beyond the Union. May her sons ever be as successful in averting the approach of danger to their civil liberty, as they have been in expelling their foreign enemies from her soil.
8. His Excellency DANIEL MARTIN Governor of Maryland—may his administration and his political friends prefer him to a King.
9. Henry Clay—The lion of our cause around whose standard the National Republicans with confidence rally.
10. The American system, or Agriculture, commerce, manufactures and Internal improvements, the firm basis of actual independence.
11. DAVID L. RAYNER—The triumphant Champion of the Constitution and able nullifier of Southern nullification.
12. JAMES MADISON—Co-operator in the formation and exposition of the Federal Constitution, and a modern Mentor to nullifying politicians.
13. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—The Statesman, Scholar and Republican superior to the malevolent machinations of his enemies, and too honest for political intrigue.
14. LA Fayette—the world his country, mankind his care.
15. National Gratitude—May our country still continue an illustrious exception to the charge that republics are ungrateful.
16. The Army and Navy of the United States—always ready, if not always wanted.
17. The Federal Judiciary our dividing wall between civil freedom and anarchy.
18. The Heroes of the Revolution—Where will be the abiding place of Liberty when their achievements are forgotten?
19. The age in which we live—Distinguished by the march of mind and the spread of liberal feelings.
20. The memory of ROLAND C. MALLARY, late a member of Congress from Vermont—An able supporter of the best interests of his country—his decease a national loss.
21. The fine Arts—Republican simplicity is not opposed to taste and refinement.
22. The next cabinet—May in it be combined less intrigue, more harmony, talent and political honesty.
23. Individual and collective Independence—The best safeguard against political intrigue.
24. Martin Van Buren—And Absalom said—"Oh! that I were Judge in the land."
25. The Ladies—"All of Heaven that we be low can view; and all but adoration is their due."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.
By S. W. Spencer. Our distinguished guest and fellow citizen, Col. Thomas Emory. His virtues in private life; his integrity as a politician, merit our highest eulogium.

This toast was received with acclamation and elicited from Col Emory a short but elegant and pertinent address illustrative of the course and policy of the present administration. He concluded by giving the following sentiment.

By Col. Emory. The people of the U. States. Seldom wrong—and when from honest feeling they happen to err they are not long righting themselves.

Here James A. Pearce, Esq. being called upon for a sentiment addressed the meeting in an elegant and sentences speech portraying in a sarcastic and highly animated manner the characters of the members of the late Cabinet. It was received with frequent bursts of applause and concluded by proposing the following toast.

The late members of the Cabinet bound together only by mutual interest and supported only by popular delusion—the tie and the spell are both broken.

By Col. Wm. Orrell. Holmes of Maine—in regard to removals from office, he has portrayed wanton ambition in the present administration and deserves the thanks of the people of the United States.

By Col. John Tilghman. Executive patronage. It was designed by the Constitution to be executed for the good of the people—it has been prostituted by the present National Executive to the worst of purposes—the corruption of the people.

By Dr. Webster—Clay moulds to remodel Jackson officers.

By John Browne. Duff Green vs. Amos Kendall & Co. when rogues put out honest men get their dues.

By T. Emory, Jr. The Town of Chester—with a heart big enough for some ancient Rome or Athens.

By J. C. Groome. President Jackson. Removal of his Cabinet. His first act of political wisdom, his first step towards real reform—Surely he has at length found out where the true evil lies.

By F. Wilson. The President of the United States. Politeness requires that proper respect should be paid to our chief magistrate and the powers that be, but when attempts are made to nullify our charter, the Constitution, it is high time for freemen to look to the ballot box for a change of men and measures.

By Dr. Thomas C. Kennard. The Vice President of the United States. His talents not doubted, but his permitting John of Roanoke to insult the Senate of the United States, and through that august body, the nation, unpardonable.

By H. B. Wilmer, Esq. John Quincy Adams—The first statesman of the age—May he live to enjoy the triumph of his friends and the acknowledgments of his enemies.

By Dr. G. W. Thomas, M.D. Mathew Carey, and Ezekiah Niles—Prosperity will do justice to their talents, patriotism, and perseverance, in advocating that system best calculated to support the republic.

By Lemuel Harris. The memory of the immortal Washington will be long cherished in the hearts of true patriots.

The following toast was received from Richard Peters Esq. of Philadelphia he being prevented by engagements from attending.)

The Honorable EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS—A polished gentleman a sincere friend, a sound constitutional lawyer and Statesman, and a faithful and able representative of his native state and of his country.

By Wm. R. Stuart, Esq. of the city of Baltimore. (who was also prevented by business from attending.)

The much abused and distinguished Statesman, His illustrious fame is imperishable. Americans will honour him who can add dignity to the office of President of the United States.

By Mr. Peregrine "ethered. Notwithstanding 'twas said in times past, that a Prophet had no home in his own country—In our time we have the satisfaction to feel ourselves honoured by the representation in the Senate of the United States in the patriotic and truly respected General Chambers, and we feel it a duty to declare this to the world, as due to our fellow countryman and I might say Townsman.

By Dr. Robert McCoy. Party spirit a spark not to be extinguished, yet demanding constant vigilance, lest it burst into a flame, consume our institutions, annihilate the republic, and light the fires of anarchy and despotism at the funeral pile of liberty.

By Mr. James Pearce. Gen. Jackson—"The King of France with forty thousand men, marched up the hill and then marched back again."

By Mr. George Vickers. Our National Ship—the administration. Her present voyage, under heavy gales of "Executive patronage," is characterised by cruelty, mutiny and desertion—her gunwales are now under the breakers—her hull is in ruins.

By Peregrine Wethered, Jr. Henry Clay the champion of the American System. Millions will express their gratitude for his efficient and devoted advocacy of the System, by conferring on him the highest gift in their power.

By Mr. S. M. Sutton. Gen. Jackson's first cabinet "oh! breath not their names lest they rest in the shade; where cold, and unhonoured their relics are laid."

By Mr. James P. Gale. Henry Clay—"The patron of the 'American System,' which affords a home to the widow and the orphan; the strength and health of our country and the nursery of patriotism."

By Dr. Fisher. The Union of the states sacred to every American. Patriot, already hath he committed treason in his heart, who can think of dissolution.

By Vachel Burgess. Henry Clay—May a kind providence preserve his health and life; and the patriotic elect him President of the U. States in 1832.

By Benjamin Lee Chambers. Our Navy—Second in number, first in glory, our Country's pride, oppressions dread.

By John A. Howard. Andrew the 1st. With his own infirmities, and quarrelsome Cabinet what could he do? "Alas! poor York!"

By Darius S. Jones. Gen. Ezekiel F. Chambers—A friend and talented patriot and Statesman, his memory will ever live in the hearts of his countrymen.

By Mr. Joseph Rasin Jr. May the Tree of Jacksonism, bud and blossom, but never again bear fruit in America.

By a Clay Man. Independence, Industry, and honesty, three essentials of a good government.

By Mr. Wm. K. Everett—Henry Clay "an unmoved rock washed white, but not shaken by the shock."

By Mr. Charles H. Van Doren. If the Tree is to be judged by its fruit—v. rily, may the Hickory be grubbed up.

By N. B. It is probable that some few volunteer toasts may have been mislaid.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
The great match race for 10,000, between Goliath and "The Bonnets of Blue," will take place on the 10th May, at one o'clock, P. M.

It may not be uninteresting at this time to some of your readers to learn some particulars in relation to the performances, &c. of these distinguished animals.

They are both 4 years old this spring. Goliath was got by Eclipse. "The Bonnets of Blue" by Sir Charles. They are therefore the respective products of the horse Eclipse and Sir Charles, that ran the great match race some 3 years ago at Washington.

Performances—Goliath when two years old, beat Mr. Jackson's bay colt, Henry, mile heats, for \$100.00, over the Union Course.

Spring 1830, he beat the same colt match race for \$1000 over the same course.

October following, at Poughkeepsie he won the great stakes 14 subscribers, 2 miles, having a bad start and carrying 5 lbs extra weight—Time of running: 2 minutes and 50 seconds.

Spring 1830. "The Bonnets of Blue" won the great stakes at the Union Course 15 subscribers, mile heats, in three heats, losing the second heat.

October following, she won a sweep stakes 4 subscribers, at Trechill, Richmond, beating Mr. Golden's Frolic, 2 mile heats. Time, 2 minutes and 4 seconds 1st heat; 2 minutes 6 seconds the 2d.

The southern filly has not yet arrived. Goliath we have seen near the Union Course, and is said to be in fine health and condition.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.
To the late and fashion of the City of New York. The members of the underground Washerwomen, Ironers, Manglers, Clear-Starchers, of this city and parts adjacent humbly sheweth.

That unless some alteration be speedily made in the present fashion of male attire our memorialists are utterly ruined and undone—we have suffered inexpressibly since the time that the beaus of this ancient and proud metropolis have left off wearing shirts and have adopted collars, dummies, and check stomachers, and if this determination to repudiate linen is persisted in, we are on the brink of utter starvation.

Your memorialists represent that the Canteleros—the Moranges—the Lellybriges and the Littlebreaches, and sundry innovators to us unknown, are the cause of these disasters, so afflicting to our families—that they are bringing us back to the days of Adam and Eve, when habiliments of the slightest texture were in fashion—that a beau of the present age is scarce half made up, and that by means of stocks, dummies, collars, and mock rishbands they pass themselves off upon good society as properly dressed gentlemen, and actually dine upon Turb and Burgundy, embrace a lady in a waltz, and sip coffee in the drawing room, in all this paraphernalia of rags and tatters. Independent of these private injuries, it is manifest that public good and public industry are in jeopardy by this new fashion, inasmuch as pure & wholesome water for ablutions, together with those useful articles—soap, starch and powder blue, are becoming a drug; and we are also apprehensive, that if the old and substantial custom of wearing a clean linen shirt is abandoned, we have a right to apprehend that the yellow fever or some disease of domestic origin, may grow out of this disease of cleanliness.

Your memorialists further represent, that custom becomes common law, and if beaus are permitted to outrage public morals by wearing no shirts, it is impossible to foresee what other habit in respect of dress may hereafter be dispensed with, to the great scandal of our moral and religious community. We therefore give notice of our intention to apply to the Legislature at its next session for an act of incorporation, with banking privileges, by which our rights are to be secured and our interests sustained.

By order,
PATTY WATTS,
Kipp's Bay.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Tuesday.
We continue the publication of articles taken from the papers of the "Great Republican Family," the fruit of the collision between the two first officers in the Government, into which their respective adherents have entered with much gusto as if they were principals. So eager are they in pursuit of the game, that they seem to care nothing for the loss of the chase. Even the official crime is not safe from their jealous suspicions and consequent aspersions: for the Van Burenites, it will be seen, now accuse Mr. Justice McLean the late Postmaster General, not only of conspiring with the Calhounites against the elevation of Mr. Van Buren, but also against the National Republican party, to which the Judge himself is supposed to belong.

Though we copy these things, because they show the course of the wind, our readers will please not to understand us as believing the hall of what the organs of the respective parties pretend to relate. What they say of each other we suppose we are expected to believe the most of; though if we do, we must come to the conclusion that a surfer set of political knaves never set to work to tell the truth of one another. We shall not the less to believe any of them to be as bad as they are made out to be; but we are sure, that some of them are not.

From the National Journal.
Among the most curious effects of the dissolution of the Cabinet, which have yet been developed, is the admission, for the first time by the Jackson Editors, that the affairs of the Republic have been badly administered, and that there was, after all, sound and sufficient cause for all the complaint and censure of those papers which have opposed the measures of General Jackson. The Pennsylvania Inquirer, a thorough supporter of Gen. Jackson—right or wrong—says, of the event—

"It is regarded as the redeeming era of his Administration."

Amalgamation.
"Noble could have removed so effectually the union cancer in the loom of the Administration, or healed so completely the dissensions which distracted the party from one end of the Union to the other."

Now it is only a few days since, that these very Editors endeavored to impose on their readers an impression that every thing was going on most harmoniously within the Cabinet, and most prosperously out of it; that General Jackson had already achieved miracles, and was about, with the aid of the same advisers, to work many more; and they now turn about and tell us coolly enough, that there were faults which could only be redeemed by turning out all the Cabinet, and that nothing else could heal the dissensions which distracted the party from one end of the Union to the other. What kind of reliance can be placed on the declarations of such Editors who can blow hot and cold with the same breath; and who would give us just as loud and as sincere a shout, if the late Cabinet were all reformed in again, as they have done on their being disentangled from the complicated and dangerous machinery of the Government.

From the American Farmer.
The Prospects of American Farmers.—The probability of a general war in Europe approaches very near to certainty. That it will be one of terrible carnage, may be inferred from the nature of the two great parties in it, despotism and liberty, and from the fact, that it is to decide the fate of the former; but its probable duration is not so clearly indicated—it may be a war of twelve months or twelve years. As members of the human family, as philanthropists, the people of this country will regret this state of things; as republicans, they will feel intense interest in it, but as a nation, we have little to fear, and nothing to lose by it. Its effects will be felt in this country to an important degree, and by no class of people more than the farmers. It will create a demand for bread stuffs, and thus enhance the value of agricultural products immensely. If the war does become general, the probability is that the entire harvest will be the most valuable one we have not had for many years.

We must not be considered as wishing for a war of bloodshed and devastation in foreign countries, that our own may be benefited by it—far from it; but if such is to be the unfortunate lot of our neighbour nations, without any act of ours, no good reason can be seen for our not preparing to furnish them with such supplies as their necessities may require, and which they must obtain somewhere. As well might it be argued, that it is improper to prepare wrecking vessels to assist shipping unfortunately cast away by the fury of the elements, with a view to salvage, as that we ought not to look for, and even prepare for the sufferings of this general war. As well might it be said that we should not take advantage of our neighbour's necessity by selling him bread, because he stands in need of it. One thing we hope our farmers will not neglect; and that is the husbanding not only of their harvests from which they have reason to expect so much, but of their gains also from this source. When our planters and farmers, not many years since, were reaping such rich harvests from a similar cause, they seemed to forget that there could be a change in their circumstances, and consequently, as fast as their money came in at the door it was shot at the window."

The probability is, that there will be a state of agricultural prosperity fully equal to that of any period since we became a nation, and it is to be hoped that its benefits will not be squandered.

From the New York Gazette.
A Strong Parallel.—The following piece of pleantry, from the pen of the editor of the Richmond Whig, is really too good to be lost to the world, and we therefore transfer it to our columns, in order to give it a more extended circulation. It is only necessary for us to observe, in order to give a perfect understanding of the matter, that the editor of the Whig, or rather Mr. Clay, the Secretary of State, was most unmercifully abused during the late Presidential canvass, because he left the vessel in which he was bound to Buenos Ayres with despatches, and proceeded to Liverpool, and for which he received compensation. It was made a strong case against the late corrupt administration. But we are detaining our readers too long from the bonne boue.

Mr. Randolph cannot decline the outfit. He is too proud to acknowledge that he abandoned his trust, and had not earned its emolument. He must mistake, and patiently bear the gibes of his opponents. By the way, how close the resemblance between his voyage to St. Petersburg and ours to Buenos Ayres! There really is this difference only—his pocket 18,000 dollars—we but 1940 dollars—his expedition cost the country 60,000 dollars—mine 1940 dollars—and he did get to St. Petersburg, but I did not to Buenos Ayres. For the rest, his stay of ten days, when he was sent to reside permanently, was equally an abandonment of duty, as ours in not going at all—and the less excusable, as his duties were of the last, and mine (we say) of the least consequence. In other respects, the parallel runs on all fours—as like, as Walls and Macedon! Both of us were pets of Secretaries of State—I of Clay, he of Van Buren; both of us got sick and had to repair to Merry England to recruit; both of us have been roundly abused for the dereliction of duty for going to London instead of Buenos Ayres; I have obtained him for quieting St. Petersburg in ten days, and going to London. My 1940 dollars gave out in England, and I had to throw myself on the liberality of our excellent Ambassador then there for the means of returning; the Plenipotentiary, as he had a stronger pull upon the crib, and withal in the habit, like the Roman Senators in the provinces, of taking up his abode with friends wheresoever he goes, instead of in inns, and other expensive places, will, we hope, be more fortunate.

Whenever, in future, our brother of the Norfolk Herald, or other ill-natured person, twigs us with the 1940 dollars, and tries to Buenos Ayres, we mean just to say, John Randolph of Roanoke! In the eccentricity of his diplomatic tour, we have a shield and defence for our own unlucky expedition to Buenos Ayres! As for the Hon. John himself, we mean to send him this article to St. Petersburg."

NATIONAL COURTESY.—During a violent gale at Gibraltar about the middle of January, the U. S. sloop of war Boston, Captain Storer, which was lying in the Bay, lost three of her anchors, and was considered by her commander in a very critical situation. Colonel Hayne, the United States' Navy Agent at Gibraltar, not being a le to procure any anchors at private sale, made application to Governor Don for a supply from the King's Arsenal, to which he received the following prompt reply:

"I have had the honor to receive your letter of this day's date, and beg leave to acquaint you that I have not lost a moment in informing the naval officer in charge of his Majesty's Dockyard and here, of the loss of anchors which the United States' sloop of war has unfortunately sustained, and in requesting that Captain Storer may be immediately supplied with such as may be necessary from the Dock Yard."

This act of courtesy was thus acknowledged by Colonel Hayne:—

"I should do injustice to my own feelings but still greater injustice to the very frank and prompt conduct exhibited by your Excellency on the present occasion if I did not return you my most unfeigned thanks for having extended relief and protection during the late storm, to the United States' sloop of war Boston, now riding at anchor in Gibraltar. You have saved the ship. The act itself but especially by the manner in which it was conferred, calls for the expression of my warmest gratitude."

Governor Don replied as follows:—

"I feel extremely happy to find that the anchors supplied from his Majesty's Dock Yard to the United States' sloop of war Boston, have been the means of placing that vessel in safety."

The Albany Evening Journal contains an Address to the people of the State of New York signed by thirty nine members of the legislature in opposition to the Administration members which we mentioned on Thursday last. The following paragraph is part of this new Address:

"The late revolution in the cabinet at Washington opens to our view new prospects. New York, as a sovereign state, it is hoped will no longer be under the guidance of an officer of the general government. The individual who had so long officiated in that character, has been driven from his station by the intelligent and independent members of his own party in the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The patronage of the general government will no longer be brought in collision with the freedom of our elections. The partisans who have been stimulated by the hopes of office and of power, to be derived from that government, will abate somewhat in their violence, if not in their activity; and we will indulge the hope, that the time is not far distant when the truth may be heard by them, and reason allowed to prevail."

The Baltimore Chronicle says,—"To our friends in Maryland we say, 'slumber not, sleep not.' Our opponents are on the alert; and alert; though vanquished and routed at the last contest, they will renew the strife at the approaching election, with redoubled efforts. We are said to be organizing in secret, and we have heard that they have recently held several private meetings in this city. It is time that the 'note of preparation' should be heard on our side, and that arrangements should be on foot to effect a thorough organization of our strength. One more struggle, and the 'long agony will be over' with the Jackson Party in Maryland forever! At a crisis so important, each man should yield his individual preferences and desires, for the common good, and should cordially unite in bringing forward as electors of the Senate, the best men will be a steady and cheerful co-operation on all hands, and that all who recognize the national republican flag as the banner of their country's best interests, will be found rallying under it on the day of the engagement."

From the National Journal.
"ON DITS."

Connected with the late cabinet explosion.
Major Noah, Judge of Israel, Surveyor of New York, Editor of the Courier, &c. &c. &c. arrived in this city the other day, but was so shocked at the biggity-piggity condition in which he found the Ex-Cabinet, that he incontinently jumped into the Stage, and went back to St. Tammany.

When Mr. Thomas Fillebrown was about to be removed from his situation in the Navy Department, Mr. Secretary Branch addressed a letter to him saying "that he found it necessary to have efficient men in the service, and therefore Mr. Fillebrown's services were no longer required." When Mr. F. heard of Mr. Branch's removal, he sent the Ex-Secretary a copy of the foregoing extract from his own letter!

The day before the Secretary of State backed out, he addressed a letter to Trench Ringgold, Esq., as "late Marshal of the District of Columbia." On the next day Mr. Ringgold answered the letter, directing his reply to Mr. Van Buren, "late Secretary of State."

Mortimore Cunningham, late postmaster at Abington, Hartford county, accused of taking money from letters sent by mail, was acquitted by the Jury, on Tuesday last. The trial occupied the Circuit Court eight or ten days, and the Jury were out 28 hours Reverdy Johnson and General Heath, were his counsel. The notes enclosed by the persons who undertook to detect the depredator by decoy letters, were mostly counterfeit, the stealing of which did not come under the letter of the act of Congress against stealing money from letters.

He is to be tried upon another indictment for breaking open letters not having money in them, and for delaying letters, &c. &c.

The Robbery of the City Bank at New York has been lately ascertained to be more extensive than was at first supposed. On Wednesday morning last, a young man named Atkins, made oath before his honor the Recorder, that he deposited one hundred and forty doubloons, in the New York City Bank, for safe keeping, on the 28th February, that he has been absent from the city since, and returned only on Tuesday when, on application to the Bank, he learned that the money is not there.

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

Cambridge, April 30.
HENRY, the negro woman who, at the late session of our Court, was convicted of murder in the first degree and accordingly sentenced to be hanged, will pay the forfeit of her high office, so far as the law of man requires, on Friday, the 13th day of next month, at or before 12 o'clock, M.

EASTON
EAS
Saturday

Talbot County C
term on the third 16th inst) when m will have an oppo at our office and se hate dunning or forces us to submit other, we therefore neglect this opp may be under the n far less acceptable

THE FINE AR
cover that our Cit opportunity of grati of a collection of cumstance so unco presume all who ha of great masters, w casion. It has be most enlightened, of a fine Painting, shall introduce orig among us. The ture in the early inspired him, with marked to his yo course he was to peried of the arts, been paid to the v "The reward of the ple wretch." Rew part of the policy and it may justly be advance of the arts to be unconnected prosperity and aff State, aware that h sation for necessa allotted to Painten ish genius and whi ward its aspiring

It is to be regret is not sufficient p Art, and many ab come Exhibitors fered for exhibit but learn that they man who has the d with him, from country.

In another part a detailed account Chestertown, to the S. Senator from

LICENCES.
ers, Retailers, Trac are bound to take that from the 1st are to take out su law.

We learn, says th good authority, Woodbury has acc retary of the Navy

It is rumoured, "that Mr. Randolph St. Petersburg to don, and that Mr Randolph's place have it here, that Mr. McLean—but yet, no dispositio

Our Russian R
Richmond Enqui nounced that on in England, wou June. We are n authority that the St. Petersburg th month. It is not for the United St

From the
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We learn from 4th Auditor, Maj Barry, the Post Washington on a vices left Mr. Her Savannah. I sh hope the Richmo alike devoted to these movements Mr. Adams was F

A great meeti was held in Washi ning. The Nati probably the mo liberative charac city. Mr. Nath Messrs. J. Bende Messrs. P. Forc secretaries. Sev by a committee, was chairman, e and were adopte unanimity. Seve the meeting, a powerful effe, joura till about 1

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From the
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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, May 7.

Talbot County Court commences its spring term on the third Monday in this month (the 16th inst) when many of those indebted to us will have an opportunity of sending or calling at our office and settling their accounts.—We hate dunning or being dunned; but necessity forces us to submit to the one, or resort to the other, we therefore hope those indebted will not neglect this opportunity to send or call, or we may be under the necessity of pursuing, to us, a far less acceptable mode of collecting our dues.

THE FINE ARTS.—We are happy to discover that our Citizens may now have an opportunity of gratifying themselves with a sight of a collection of original Oil Paintings; a circumstance so uncommon, in Easton, that we presume all who have read of the production of great masters, will not lose the present occasion. It has been asserted by many of the most enlightened, that next to the being the Author of a fine Painting, he is the most deserving who shall introduce original productions of character among us. The casual glance of a fine Picture in the early part of Benjamin West's life inspired him, with the divine feeling, and marked to his young and aspiring mind the course he was to pursue, and at the earliest period of the arts, the highest honours have been paid to the votaries of the Graphic Muse: "The reward of the Olympic Games was a simple wreath." Rewards of honour have formed part of the policy of all enlightened nations; and it may justly be supposed, that, where the advance of the arts and design has been shown to be unconnected with the general sources of prosperity and affluence in the country, the State, aware that honours are the only compensation for necessary absence of wealth, have allotted to Painters, such distinctions as cherish genius and which at once excite and reward its aspiring character.

It is to be regretted that in our country there is not sufficient patronage extended to this Art, and many able artists are obliged to become Exhibitors to exist. The Paintings offered for exhibition, we have not yet seen; but learn that they are very fine,—the Gentleman who has the direction of them, has letters with him, from some of the first men in our country.

In another part of our paper will be found a detailed account of the Dinner given, in Chestertown, to the Hon. E. F. Chambers, U. S. Senator from this State.

LICENCES.—Merchants, Tavern-keepers, Retailers, Traders and others, who, by law are bound to take out licences, are reminded that from the 1st to the 10th instant they are to take out such licence as is prescribed by law.

We learn, says the Baltimore Republican, on good authority, from Washington, that Mr. Woodbury has accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Navy.

It is rumoured, says the Richmond Whig, that Mr. Randolph is to be transferred from St. Petersburg to succeed Mr. McLane at London, and that Mr. Van Buren will take Mr. Randolph's place at the former court. "We have it here, that Mr. Van Buren will succeed Mr. McLane; but rumor, with us, has made, as yet, no disposition of Mr. Randolph.—Nat Jour.

Our Russian Minister.—The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, a short time since announced that our Russian Minister, resident in England, would sail for St. Petersburg in all June. We are now informed, on the same authority that the Minister expected to sail from St. Petersburg the 15th or 20th of this present month. It is not stated whether he was to sail for the United States or England.

From the Balt. Patriot of May 5.
Mr. Livingston, the new Secretary of State, arrived in Baltimore last evening and left this morning for Washington, to relieve Mr. Van Buren.
We learn from the Globe that Amos Kendall, 4th Auditor, Major Lewis, the 2d, and Major Barry, the Post Master General have all left Washington on a Northern tour. The last advice left Mr. Berrien, the Attorney General, at Savannah. Is this "a travelling Cabinet?" We hope the Richmond Enquirer, and other presses alike devoted to the Idol of the day, will note these movements as they were wont to do when Mr. Adams was President.

A great meeting of the friends of Mr. CLAY was held in Washington City on Tuesday evening. The National Intelligencer says it was probably the most numerous meeting of a deliberative character that ever assembled in that city. Mr. Nathan Smith presided, assisted by Messrs. J. Bender and R. C. Weightman; and Messrs. P. Force and George Sweeney, acted as secretaries. Several resolutions were reported by a committee, (of which Gen. Walter Jones was chairman,) eminently forcible and eloquent and were adopted with great applause and unanimity. Several gentlemen also addressed the meeting at considerable length, and with powerful effect, and the assembly did not adjourn till about 10 o'clock at night.—Pat.

The editor of the Boston Courier heads a notice of the recent cabinet explosion thus: "The administration in a blaze of glory." Whatever doubts may arise as to the cause, it appears to be well understood that the cabinet is fairly smoked out.—U. S. Gaz.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
It has been justly charged against the morality of the Jackson system of reform, that with a view of reconciling public opinion to the rewards bestowed upon partisans, at the expense of excellent and tried officers, these officers have been held up, without cause or compunction, as public defaulters. Among the cases in

which this heartless plan was pursued by the minions of reform, was that of Mr. Jos. Nourse, late Register of the Treasury, Mr. Nourse was appointed to office by President Washington.—His conduct was such as to secure the approbation and confidence of every administration which succeeded that of the Father of his Country, until the reign of Jacksonism. The situation he held was then wanted for the purposes of reward. And no sooner was Mr. Nourse turned out, than he was denounced in the Jackson prints far and wide as a defaulter. It was in vain that the punished officer declared the falsity of the accusation. It was nevertheless repeated. The following paragraph setting forth the decision of U. S. Circuit Court in the case of Mr. Nourse, will show the end of this accusation, and with what justice it was ever made:

United States vs. Nourse.—In the case of the U. States against Jos. Nourse, late Register of the Treasury, an appeal having been granted from the decision of the District Court to the Circuit Court of the U. S. the matter was there fully argued during the last term. Judgement was yesterday delivered, when the Court unanimously confirmed the decision of the District Court.

By the judgement of both Courts, it now stands recorded, that instead of Mr. Nourse being a debtor to the Government, the U. States are still indebted to him in the sum of twelve thousand three hundred and thirty one dollars.

From the National Journal.
Although General Jackson entered into office, probably with a design to reform abuses which he pretended to have discovered, and to set in his own practice, an eminent example of purity, he had not been in office half of his term before he was himself detected in the abuse of the trust reposed in him. With a view to secure his re-election—although pledged to serve but a single term—he became privy to a correspondence between his Private Secretary and a Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature, franking the letters with his own hand, the object of which was to get up a nomination of him by the Legislative body of which Mr. Krepps was a member. Was this one of the objects to which the people expected General Jackson to direct his attention, and to divert his official influence, when they elected him? If the question be affirmatively answered, then have we no more to say on the subject. But if it was not one of the purposes which the people designed, then ought he to be made responsible to them for this violation of duty, and this departure from implied obligations.

But General Jackson, adopting that convenient and agreeable view which regards his services for a renewed term as indispensable for the public good, and as required by public sentiment, labors with great zeal for the attainment of this object. He accordingly franked another letter to a Maryland Editor, on whose attachment he placed more reliance than circumstances seem to warrant in order to stir up a zealous exertion to secure his own ambitious designs.

There is an impression abroad that General Jackson has surrendered that independence of mind and action, which were ascribed to him by his followers, and has dwindled into a mere instrument of others; and that Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Amos Kendall, and one or two others—"crows of the same nest"—have taken the direction of his mental and material movements. We presume that this was not in the contemplation of those who elected him. These managers—this junta behind the throne—may have been successful in persuading General Jackson that he owes it to them, in whom is concentrated the party—the people—to strive for a re-election, and may have overruled any reluctance he may have had to direct his own personal and political influence to the accomplishment of this object, and may also account for the efforts made by General Jackson himself, to lift up the Globe, and put down the Telegraph. To this immediate end, the franking privilege has also been directed, as may be gathered from the following extract from a letter lying before us.

"A short time before the appearance of the 'Globe,' General Jackson wrote a letter and 'franked it himself, to a distinguished Senator of the Legislature of Tennessee, enclosing a prospectus of the Globe. The contents of the letter were, in substance, as follows:—I inclose you a prospectus of the Globe, a new paper about to be established in this city. It is of the true republican faith, opposed to Nullification, and I hope it will meet your views 'and that you will use your endeavours to procure subscribers.'"

After this statement, it seems difficult to doubt that Amos Kendall and Mr. Van Buren sway the destinies of our republic—Glorious era.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE, April 1831.

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

MANNING FORK P. E.

Ezekiel Cooper Conference Missionary, St. Georges—Thomas Bich, G. G. Cookman, Thos. Sovereign, M. Hazle.

Union—Joseph Holdich, T. F. Sergeant sup.

St. Johns—Joseph Rusing Sup. Joseph Ashbrook.

Kensington—Wm. Thathers Jas. Smith, Sen. Sup.

Asbury—Levi Stokes James Mitchell sup. Neck Mission—B. Weed.

Strasburg and Columbia—Thomas Miller, E. Reed, R. W. Thomas.

Chester—William Ryder, Nathaniel Chew, J. Tally sup.

West Chester and Marshallton—Levi Scott, Weinburg, George Woolley, Jacob Gruber.

Reading—John Lednum.

Lancaster—John Nicholson.

Dauphin—David Best, Jas. B. Ayers, Joseph Cary.

Bristol—Edward Page, John Finley, James Long.

CHESAPEAKE DISTRICT.

L. McCombs, P. E.

Smyrna—Richard M. Greenbank, William Connelly.

Dover—Solomon Sharp, Samuel D. Jones.

Caroline—Henry G. King, John L. Linhart, A. White, sup.

Talbot—Francis S. Hodgson, J. B. Hageny 2d B. Andrews 1st.

Queen Annes—Lott Warfield, Thomas Hickie, Jas. Smith Jun. sup.

Kent—Thos. J. Thompson, Samuel Crawford, Thos. Smith, sup.

Cecil—William Terbit, James Nichols, Caleb Morris, sup.

Port Deposit—Thos. McCarroll, Robert Kemp, John Goforth, sup.

Elkton—Wm. Byrne.

Wilmington, John Kennedy.

DELAWARE DISTRICT.

DAVID DAILY, P. E.

Dorchester. William Leonard, John Edwards Cambridge. John Henry, John Bell,

Salisbury, Samuel McElwhe, J. Wiltshire, Annamesex, Wm. Allen, J. A. Massey, Wm. Quinn, sup.

Acomack. Asa Smith, Benjamin Benson, Wm. B. Sneed, sup.

Snow Hill. Daniel Lambdin, Shepperd Draine.

Lewis-Town. John Baine, John S. Porter. Milford, William Bishop, Joshua Humphries.

WEST JERSEY DISTRICT.

HENRY WHITE, P. E.

Burlington, Daniel Parish, Charles T. Ford, Jas. Campbell sup.

Emberton, Henry Beam, J. T. Canfield, Daniel Fidler, sup.

Tuckerton, William Lummis, Wm. A. Wilmer, N. Swaine, sup.

Bargain-Town, Edward Stout, Robert Luton, Jas. Moore, sup.

Cumberland, William W. Foulks, Wm. H. Stevens.

Bridgeton, Wm. A. Wiggins.

Gloucester, William Williams, Sedgwick Rusling.

Salem, Waters Burrows, Jesse Thompson, T. Ware, sup.

Camden, John Walker, Jefferson Lewis, Jos. Ozburn, sup.

EAST JERSEY DISTRICT.

CHARLES PITHAM, P. E.

New Brunswick, William Cooper.

Freehold, Thos. Neal, Isaac M. Felch, Wm. Smith, sup.

Trenton City, Solomon Higgins.

Trenton Circuit, B. W. Pettetbridge, J. Buckley.

Essex, John Woolson, Jas. H. McFarland-Morris Town, John Potts,

Bell-Ville, Wm. Granville,

Bloomfield, Levin M. Prettyman, Enoch Read.

New Ark, Robert Gerry, Anthony Atwood.

Elizabeth Town, Thos. Morrill, sup. Edward S. Jones.

Rahway, Wm. H. Bull.

Staten Island, John K. Shaw.

New Providence, B. Collins.

Burgen Neck Mission, Thomas G. Stewart.

Somerset, Samuel, David Bartine, John S. Gilder.

ASBURY DISTRICT.

GEORGE BANGHART, P. E.

Pottsville, Joseph McCool.

Easton, Thos. Millard.

Asbury Circuit, P. A. Ogden, F. A. Morrill.

Warren, Jacob Hevner, Caleb Leppincott, J. Winner, sup.

Stroudsburg, Jas. V. Potts, Wm. Bloomer, Wm. Calbert, sup.

Milford, Samuel Grace, Abraham K. Street.

Hamburg, Jas. Ayers, A. Gerhart, George Brown.

Havrestraw, James Dandy, William Baker.

Patterson, Joseph Lybrand.

The next Philadelphia Conference to be held in Wilmington, April 11, 1832.

The General Conference commences May the first, 1832 in Philadelphia.

Number of members in the Philadelphia Conference.

	Whites	Colored	Total
38963	8349	47518	
37341	8769	45110	
Last year			Increase 2008

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, May 5.

FLOUR, SUSQUEHANNA.—Sales have been made to-day of 800 bbls, at \$5 50; at which price it is still held. Operations very limited.

GRAIN.—Susquehanna Wheat, \$1 20; do Rye, 60c; do Oats, 37c. No Susquehanna corn arriving.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, May 4.

Superfine Flour has declined since last report, sales having been made at \$5 63 for choice parcels, and \$5 50 for Susquehanna, at which price the article is dull. Rye Flour is generally held at \$4, but small lots have been sold at something less; no transaction in Corn Meal.

The supply of Wheat has been fair, some sales have been made for export at about \$1 17 for Susquehanna, and sales of North Branch in bad condition at \$1 13, and West Branch at \$1 14.

Rye has sold at 68 cents, and Delaware Oats at 37 1/2 cents. Flaxseed steady at \$1 30 for crushing.

Linseed Oil has been sold at 92 cents in barrels from store, generally held at 93 a 95 cents. Whiskey, no change.—Price Current.

DEED.

In Caroline county on the 22d of last month, Sarah Charles, wife of Willis Charles, in the 66th year of her age, a widow, a steadfast member of the religious society of Friends adhering to the ancient principles and doctrines of the society and firmly relying on the merits of her Redeemer, through faith in Christ Jesus.

At Mount Eagle, Fairfax Co. Va. after a painful illness of two weeks, on Saturday the 16th April, Bushrod Washington, Esq. in the 47th year of his age.

In this town, on Friday evening last, Mrs. Susan, consort of Mr. John Mcneekin.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A two-days Meeting will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church in Easton, on Saturday and Sunday the 7th and 8th of May, inst.—The Rev. M. Henkle and the Rev. W. W. Wallace, from Baltimore may be expected to preach.

May 7

Uncommon Novelty,

To open on Saturday the 7th inst. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its surrounding neighbourhood, are respectfully informed that the subscriber offers for exhibition at the old Tavern, a portion of that splendid collection of original

OIL PAINTINGS,

lately arrived from Europe, that have attracted such general admiration in the cities they have been exhibited; and recently at Peale's Baltimore Museum.

The Subscriber begs leave to assure the Ladies and Gentlemen that they can remain but for a very limited period, having made engagements to be with them at Boston early in June, which will also preclude the possibility of visiting Cambridge, with a view of giving all an opportunity (who may feel disposed) to contemplate Original Oil Paintings, the charge for admittance will be only 25 cents, Children under 12 years 12 1/2 cents. A variety of engravings for sale.

J. HARRELL.

Hours of exhibition from 9 in the morning until 1 o'clock, and from half past 2 until sunset.

Cut Glass at Auction.

The citizens of Easton and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that the most splendid assortment of various fashioned, rich

CUT GLASS

ever offered in this place, will be sold at Auction on Tuesday 10th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. in the Store room, next to the Star Office, and directly opposite the Union Tavern.

Being a matter of adventure on the part of the Manufacturers, it will be well for those who may wish to indulge in elegance and taste to call and examine these unexcelled specimens of American Manufacture, previous to the sale.

On this occasion the Ladies are particularly invited to call.

Mr. Webb, one of the manufacturers will be found as above, at all reasonable hours to attend those who may wish to purchase at private sale Easton, May 7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having served an apprenticeship, to the Black, and White Smith business, connected with the making and repairing of Steam Engines, proposes, if encouraged by the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, to establish at Easton Point, a Steam Mill, of eight horse power, to drive two pair of stones, of between 33 and 36 inches diameter, calculated to grind 150 bushels per day. It is believed a mill of the above description, by attaching the Machinery to a granary on the Wharf, (which can be procured) may be erected, with the necessary apparatus for \$1500, the Subscriber proposes to attend to the mill as engineer and to engage a first rate miller, well acquainted with the business. And invites the attention of the public, to the above scheme. It is proposed to have the \$1500, divided into shares of \$20, making 75 shares of 20 each.

JAMES PATTON.

Baltimore, May 7

The Editors of newspapers in Easton, favorable to the improvement of the district, will oblige me by inserting the above a few times in their paper.

N. B. The Subscriber would wish to have the mill completed by next harvest.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, is now opening,

a full and general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to give him a call and view his assortment.

He has also a quantity of palm leaf

HATS,

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms.

The public's obdt servt

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, May 7 3w

CALL AND SEE,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes,

for both Ladies and gentlemen.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, in Easton, nearly opposite the market house,

AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They were selected with great care, and will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.

Grateful for past patronage, he returns his thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance of their favors. He still continues to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly attend to all orders.

May 7 S&W

P. TARR.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having declined carrying on the Coach Making business, respectfully requests those who are indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, as he wishes to close his business as soon as possible.

He has on hand and in a state of finishing a number of new Gigs and some four wheeled carriages which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

May 7 3w S&W

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

THE Subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Edward S. Hopkins, respectfully inform the public that they will execute all orders in the above line of business, in the best possible manner, and with punctuality and dispatch. All repairs shall be done in the most neat and elegant manner, and new work made of the best timber.

MATERIALS,

according to order. They have just received a handsome assortment of Mounting and other articles in their line which enable them to meet the orders of customers. As they are determined to devote their attention to the business, and to always keep the best workmen in their employ, they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON

JOHN W. BELL

SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

May 7 3w

N. B. They have a chair painter from Baltimore in their employ, who will paint and gild chairs in a handsome style and at low rates (S&W)

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

Peter Hartshorne,

about 5 feet, 8 or nine inches high, and appears to be about 60 years old, is quite bald. He had on when committed a kersey roundabout jacket, trousers & waistcoat, coarse shoes, yarn stockings, and old wool hat; says he belongs to Edward Ireland, Esq. near Baltimore. The owner of said slave, is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JAS. F. BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office } May 7 3t

April 30, 1831 }

In Caroline county Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY

March Term 1831.

Ordered by the Court, that the sale of the lands and premises made to Noah Chance and James B. Rumbold by William Potter, trustee for the sale of certain lands and premises, in the cause of Thomas Blades against Eliza Ann Blades, Alexander Blades, (heirs at law) and Nancy Nicols, formerly Nancy Blades, widow of Garretson Blades, and John Stevens, administrator Debonis non with the will annexed, of Garretson Blades, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October 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 June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$490.00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test True copy

May 7 Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

In Caroline County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY,

March Term 1831.

Ordered that the sale of lands made to Gooty Stevens by William Potter, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Stevens, late of the said county, deceased, in the cause of William Potter, petitioner, against Joseph Swiggett and Rebecca his wife, Sarah Stevens and others heirs of William Stevens, deceased, defendants, as reported by the said trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October 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 June, in the year afore-said.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sales to be \$141 37.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test True copy

May 7 Jo. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

Saddle, Trunk and Harness

MANUFACTORY.

JOHN W. BLAKE

Takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James H. McNeal, adjoining Mr. F. Nindes Bakery, and opposite the Post Office; where he intends keeping on hand, and manufacturing at the shortest notice, all the various articles connected with his line of business. All of which he will dispose of low for Cash, and assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to merit at least a share of the public patronage.

J. W. B.

April 2

T. H.

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Magazine.
TIME'S FESTIVAL.
 Old Time once held a festival
 To bless the opening year,
 The feast he spread was free to all:
 From lowly hut, from lordly hall,
 He bade his guests appear;
 But for useful thrift he has long been famed—
 So lest his revel might be blamed
 For luxury and art,
 The only requisite he named
 Was to come with a happy heart.

Who gathered to that scene of mirth
 With joy's benignant brow?
 Time looked for none of the mighty of earth—
 The potentates of lofty birth,
 Before whom nations bow—
 He knew that crowns had thorns of care—
 But the smiling courtier—came he there?
 Or fashions brilliant throng?
 The proud, the brave, the rich, the fair?
 The lords of wit and song?

When Time had scanned the number o'er
 'That came to share his feast,
 'Tis said, he declared that never more
 Would he hold his court on the old world's
 shore,
 Or bid a titled guest—
 So we open they would not join,
 Where the happy ones were sure to shine!
 And then his brightest days,
 Full on Freedom's mighty shrine
 Time turned their glorious rays.

And thus Columbia was ordained
 The home of the happy hearted;
 Not here the soul in seeming chained—
 Not here the smile by flattery feigned—
 Not here is true-love marted—
 But life's bright path is free to all,
 Yet should Time hold a festival
 To bless the coming year,
 And only bid the happy call—
 Who, think you, would appear?

CORNELIA.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

Wm. H. and P. Groome
 (OPPOSITE THE BANK.)

BEG leave to inform the public that they have just returned from Philadelphia and are now opening a splendid assortment of new and fresh

DRY GOODS,

of almost every description, which have been selected with great care from the latest importations, & which added to their present stock of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS &c. &c. renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Having taken the adjoining Store room, they will be enabled to keep up their usual large assortment of

Hardware and Groceries,

And it is their intention to continue to pay particular attention to the selection of

Wines and Liquors

so as to furnish them of the best qualities. All of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

April 9 3w eo3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK has just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing the newest styles and latest fashions of imported and domestic

DRY GOODS,

Of all descriptions—also his usual supply of

Hardware, China, Crockery

and Glass Ware.

Groceries, Liquors, Wines,

As to which will be offered cheap for cash, or on time to old personal dealers.

His Customers and the Public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment, which are now all open.

Easton, April 19. 3w eo3w

SPRING GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Notifies his customers and the public, that he has just opened a choice assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods

AMONG WHICH ARE:
 A beautiful selection of the most fashionable

FANCY ARTICLES,

and a complete assortment of
 Staple, Imported and Domestic

DRY GOODS HARDWARE GLASS-WARE

AND CHINA,

Groceries, Liquors and Wines,

Warranted of the best quality.

LEATHER,

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for Cash, or in exchange for Wool, Feathers and Hides.

Wanted to purchase 150 cords TAN BARK, for which a liberal price will be given.

Easton, April 30

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOIS, April 18, 1831.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An Act to prevent unnecessary accumulation of Costs on all actions or suits at Law, in the County Courts of this State, passed at December Session, 1829, chapter 116," be amended, "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt, on certain judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace;" and the act, entitled, "An Act for Quietting Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing the Estates of Purchasers," which said acts were passed at the last Session of the General Assembly—be published, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis, the Commercial Chronicle and Patriot, of Baltimore; the Political Examiner, of Frederick; the Torch Light, of Hagerstown; the Citizen, of Cumberland; the True American, of Rockville; the Herald, of Port Tobacco; the Citizen, of Belle Air; the Press, of Elkton; the Inquirer, of Chestertown; the Times of Centreville; the Intelligence, of Denon; the Gazette, of Easton; the Chronicle, of Cambridge; the Village Herald, of Princess Anne; and the Messenger, of Snow Hill.
 THO. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of Costs on all Actions or Suits at Law in the County Courts of this State, passed at December Session eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, chapter one hundred and sixty-six.
 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where under the provisions of said act to which this is a supplement, judgments shall be obtained at the second term, a stay of execution shall be allowed to the first Thursday of the ensuing term, instead of the last day as therein provided, and that so much of said act be and the same is hereby repealed.

AN ACT

To abolish Imprisonment for Debt, on certain Judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, or Court of Justice, on the affirmation of any judgment of a Justice of the Peace, to issue a capias ad satisfaciendum or execution, against the body of any debtor, who may have been a bona fide resident of the State one year, and of the county where the judgment may have been rendered four months, on any judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace for any debt not exceeding thirty dollars, contracted after the date aforesaid; Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the imprisonment of any person against whom fraud has been alleged and proved.

An Additional Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for Quietting Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing the Estates of Purchasers.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, any deed for the conveyance of any interests or estate in lands, tenements or hereditaments, lying in this State, being executed and acknowledged within the United States or any Territory thereof, before any Judge of a court of law, and of record of the State or Territory in which such person or persons may be at the time, or before any Judge of any of the United States Courts, shall be good and effectual for the purpose or purposes therein mentioned. Provided, that the acknowledgment shall be certified or endorsed on said deed by the Judge before whom it shall be taken, under his hand; and that the clerk or keeper of the records of the court of which he was Judge, shall certify under his hand and the seal of the court, that he was a Judge of said court at the time of taking said acknowledgment; and that such deed shall be recorded within six calendar months from the day of its date among the land records of the county in which such lands, tenements or hereditaments may lie.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every deed for the conveyance of any estate or interest in any land lying in this State, which shall be acknowledged by any party thereto in open court, in any court of record of the United States, or of any of the States or Territories, and certified under the seal of such court to be so acknowledged, shall be deemed as good, valid and effectual as if such acknowledgment had been made and certified in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That no deed executed after the first day of September next shall be effectual to convey the interest or estate, or to bar any right or claim of dower of a feme covert in or to any lands or tenements, lying in this State, unless the Judge or Justices of the Peace as the case may be, before whom the same shall be executed and acknowledged, shall examine her out of the presence and hearing of her husband, whether she doth execute & acknowledge the same freely and voluntarily, and without being induced to do so by fear or threats, or ill usage by her husband, or by fear of his displeasure or to that effect, and unless such feme covert shall sign and seal such deed before such Judge or Justices out of the presence and hearing of her husband, and such Judge or Justices shall endorse upon or annex to such deed, a certificate under his or their hands, of such private examination, execution and acknowledgment.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That any deed hereafter signed, sealed and acknowledged as aforesaid, by any feme covert within the United States, or any Territory thereof, before any Judge of a court of law and of record, of the State or Territory in which she may be at the time, or before any Judge of any of the United States Courts, and certified as aforesaid, shall be valid and effectual for the purposes expressed in such deed, and to bar the right or claim of dower of such feme covert, to any lands or tenements therein specified, lying within this State, provided, that in all other respects the Act of Assembly, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for quietting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers, passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and twenty-five chapter fifty eight, be complied with.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council shall be, and they are hereby authorized and requested to cause this act to be published once a week for six weeks, in one newspaper, in each of the counties in which a newspaper is printed in this state.

April 30 6w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 50 negroes, from 8 to 25 years old, of either sex. He will give the highest cash prices, with or without competition, no certificates of character will be required. Those having slaves for sale, will please call on the subscriber, or address a line to

H. ROBERTSON, at Centreville, Md.

March 12 2m

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

Will continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz. leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

* All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19

77 The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above

TO THE PUBLIC.



As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz:

Wheat.....6 cts Flaxseed.....6 cts
 Corn.....6 Oats.....5 cts
 Rye.....6 per bushel.

And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established commission merchant, and will pay at our own expense the commission and measure. We will also bring to our freighters, all articles they may wish, free of freight—Hogsheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced to do them strict justice, and facilitate their interest, in whatever business they may feel disposed to entrust us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shallop business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bays left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tighman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered by the freighters, from Baltimore or receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, & pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn is well known by the undersigned gentlemen; will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot Side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers reside contiguous to the water) returned to them, or deposited in Easton according to their advice.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
 JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent,
 Kingston, Talbot Co. March 5 3m (W)

REFERENCES.
 Ennalls Martin, J. James B. Rumbold
 John Rumbold, Aaron Clarke,
 Jacob Leventon, Andrew Mason,
 James Thomas, Benj. Whiteley,
 Abel Gooter,

Valuable Land for Sale.
 THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 10th day of May, at 12 o'clock, about 100 acres of that valuable farm, the residence of the late John Singleton.

It comprises the Mansion, and a few of the Out-Houses, with the yard, garden, and highly improved arable land adjacent thereto. There is some fine fruit, and a suitable proportion of the land is in WOOD. The House may be repaired at a small expense, and it will afford a pleasant residence to any person disposed to farm on a small scale, and in a healthy situation. The terms of sale will be accommodating, and the premises shown, either by Dr. Singleton residing thereon, or by the subscriber on the adjoining farm. Attendance by

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH, for John B. Singleton.

April 19 [skw]

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public Sale on TUESDAY the 10th day of May next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, the house and lot formerly called the old Tan Yard adjoining Mr. John M. G. Emery's farm; a credit of six months will be given, a good right, title and deed, will be given by the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security.

Attendance given by
 CHARLES H. BOWDLE, Agent
 for Elizabeth Bowdler.

April 30 2w

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Major Benny, late of Talbot county deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said Commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 14th day of May next.

Signed
 JOHN BENNETT
 JOHN D. GREEN
 LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
 JOHN G. STEVENS &
 WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

March 12

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide the lands and real estate of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot county deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said Commission agreeably to law on the premises on Friday the 13th day of May next

Signed
 SOLOMON DICKINSON
 NICHOLAS MARTIN
 PETER WEBB
 THOMAS HENRIX, &
 SOLOMON MULLIKIN.

March 12

THE FAIR.

It has been determined that the Fair for the benefit of the two Churches, in St. Peter's Parish, shall be held on Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th, of May next.

March 26 [S & W.]

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, and formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them & the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's obdt. servt.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 30

CENTREVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has moved from the Head of Chester, Kent county, Md. where he has been engaged for many years in keeping a Public House, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, and of those travelling through, who favored him with a call, that heretofore, he has given general satisfaction.

HE has taken that large and commodious

BRICK HOUSE

In Centreville, Queen Anne's county, so well known as the

CENTREVILLE HOTEL,

near the Court House, and in a most pleasant part of the Town, where he shall be pleased to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public, and assures them that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Private parties can always be accommodated; and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obdt. and humble servt.,

JAS. BRAUSHAW.



J. R.'s Stages will run regularly for the accommodation of Passengers to and from the Steam Boats, Maryland and Wolcott; passengers carried to any part of the adjacent counties at a moment's notice.

Regular conveyance can always be had from Centreville.

The U. S. Mail Stages arrive at the Subscriber's house from Philadelphia & Easton, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; also leaving his house on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, for the above named places—through from Centreville to Philadelphia in twelve hours.

April 30 1m

CLARK'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE.

April 29th, 1831.—Report of the DRAWING of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for 1831, drawn yesterday. Double Number Lottery.

Tickets of Nos.	each prizes of	\$500
1663	do	1000
1023	do	500
5624	do	500
2281	do	200
39	do	100
5733	do	100
3723	do	50
4815	do	50
7610	do	50
8908	do	50

With 20 prizes of \$20; 40 of 10; 200 of 2, and 800 of \$10.

4186 6330 6285 4473
 Where the four first drawn of different terminations, by which agreeably to the scheme the prizes of \$1 are determined. All tickets therefore ending with either 6 or 0 are entitled to \$1 each and in addition to any other prize which they may have drawn.

All marked thus* sold at CLARK'S.

April 30

Office of the Contractor, for the

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,

Baltimore, April 25th, 1831.

IN PRESENTING to his friends and the public the annexed scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 26th of May next, the Contractor would most respectfully call their attention to the very small number of Tickets composing the same,

1 prize of \$10,000	2 prizes of \$200
1 2,000	4 100
1 1,000	8 50
1 600	100 8
1 400	200 4

5 Tickets are sure of 2 Prizes and may draw 7.

Only 5,000 Tickets—Issued in Quarters.

Quarters, \$1 50 each.

TO BE HAD AT

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner of Calver and Baltimore-sts. N. E. corner of Charles and Baltimore-sts. N. W. corner of Gay and Baltimore-sts.

*Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold than at any other office!

*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to JOHN CLARK

Lottery Vender Baltimore.

April 30

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

CHESTER.

This justly celebrated little HORSE will stand the ensuing season at Easton on Tuesdays—every other Saturday at the Trappe and St. Michaels, and every other Thursday at Wye Mill.

CHESTER was got by Young Tom, out of a full bred Medley and Vingun mare, and is 7 years old this Spring.

Gentlemen desirous of raising saddle horses will seldom fail by breeding from a Tom, and I think, I can say without fear of contradiction, that this Horse combines more advantages than any other Tom has ever done on this shore, arising from the blood of his dam and the natural docile qualities, rarely met with in a stud; he may be approached and handled by a stranger without fear, as he was never known to be out of temper—he is completely broke to any kind of gear, and a common observer will at one glance discover him to be a saddle horse of the first order.

TERMS.—Two dollars the single leap. Four Dollars the spring's chance. Seven Dollars to insure a mare in foal, and 25 cents, in each case to the groom.

HUGH SHERWOOD.

Easton, March 19th, 1831.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centreville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 20 dollars the season and \$25 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The ensu area money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares ensured and parted with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to the horse will be held accountable for the ensurance. One dollar to the Groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed faultless figure; abounding in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest; and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foot getter. At three years of age this beautiful racer, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William R. Johnson Esq. a member of the Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected. AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several Horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsey Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1836.

I am glad that you have got into the hands of John R. Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia one season that I might have put my mares to him; John Richards got injured so early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound

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 represses the Mania—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1831

NO. 20.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ, for the present year a single man, as an OVEN-SEER—Letters of recommendation is required.
N. THOMAS.
Anderton, Oxford Neck, April 16 31

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, with the view of purchasing a Stallion of the first order, as well for their own accommodation, as to improve the breed of that noble animal throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him to mares on such terms as would enable every farmer who had a good brood mare, to avail himself of his services, have for some time past held a correspondence with some of the most distinguished breeders of horses in the country, and after examining the characters and qualities of the many valuable stallions recommended to their attention, have purchased & offer to the public the celebrated horse

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

This horse is a beautiful mahogany bay, sixteen hands high, and combines beauty of form with great strength, fine action, and perfect docility of temper. To the lovers of fine horses for the turf, saddle, or quick draft, they feel much pleasure in recommending him, being confident that no judge can see and not admire him.

This horse, with his dam, was purchased by General Callender Irvine of Philadelphia, from the Hon. John Randolph of Virginia; his pedigree will be seen to be equal to that of any horse of the country, by the following extract from the letter of Gen. Irvine to the board of Trustees.

"He was foaled the 19th of March 1824, is in colour a beautiful bay, having a satin-like coat, with a small star and snip, black mane and tail, and legs—tail full and long and well set on. He measures within a fraction of 16 hands high by a common standard, without shoes, and would be found to stand as well as any horse I have seen. He is in fine form, strong at all points, of great action, and is fit for all kinds of service; turf, saddle, coach, and even for his prime, having always been well taken care of. He is a remarkably healthy horse, never having been sick to my knowledge, for a moment since he was foaled, excepting with the colic's distemper. He is a vigorous stallion, and a remarkably sure and capital foal getter. His colts are large, in fine form, and generally bays. That he is a thorough bred horse, of blood equal to that of any horse of this or any other country (and there is no mistake about it, a matter of some moment to breeders) will appear by his pedigree, which is as follows—

"Dam, Grand Duchess, (bred by John Randolph, Esq. of Va. of whom I purchased her) got by Gracchus, grand dam Duchess (imported by Mr. Randolph) bred by the Duke of Grafton, got by Gracchus, son of Highflyer, out of Georgiana, own sister to Conductor, and Alfred, by Matchem; Magnet sister to Johnny, by Matchem; Babraham, &c. &c.

"John of Roanoke was got by Mr. Randolph's elegant horse Roanoke, he by the far famed Sir Archie, out of his imported mare Lady Bunbury, bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, who also bred Highflyer, and the imported old Diomed, sire of Sir Archie, by Trumpeter, grand dam Theophia, by Highflyer, g. grand dam, Plaything, by Matchem, g. g. grand dam Vixen, by Regulus, he by the Godolphin Arabian.

"Gracchus, sire of Grand Duchess, dam of John of Roanoke, was got by old Diomed, out of Cornelia, by Chanticleer; Vanity by Coler, Mark Anthony; Jolly Roger, &c. Thus you see there cannot be better blood in all its ramifications; and what is of great importance in the blood horse, all the progeny of this mare, Grand Duchess, are large, strong, in good form of good action, and like their ancestors, Diomed, Sir Archie, Highflyer and King Herod, are healthy and stout, and suitable for all kinds of work. I have bred five colts from this mare, all of which are large and have fine constitutions.

JOHN OF ROANOKE will stand at Easton—Terms twelve dollars for the spring chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, payable on the first day of February next. When mares are insured if they are parted with before it is ascertained whether or not they are in foal, the persons putting them to the horse will be charged with the amount of insurance. Fifty cents to the groom in every case, to be paid during the season.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH, } Committee.
E. N. HAMBLETON, }
R. SPENOER.

Easton, April 2.
N. B. Mares from a distance will be furnished with good pasturage, and grain if requested, on moderate terms, but no damages will be allowed for estrays or accidental injuries.

Extract of a letter from Gen. C. Irvine, dated PHILADELPHIA, March 28th, 1831.
"You have enquired about John of Roanoke's full sister—She is called Hippone. The fall of 1827, Hippone won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Washington, 400 dollars, beating Louis Savary, by Ratler, and Cornwallis. (It is stated that Louis Savary was never beaten, but by Hippone.)
"Some fall Hippone won the 3 mile heats at Winchester, Va.; also the 3 mile heats at Culpeper, Va.; the longest distances at these places."

JOHN RICHARDS.

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He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail, 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed faultless figure, abounding in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest; and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foal getter. At three years of age this beautiful racer, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William H. Johnson Esq. a member of the Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected, AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several Horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsey Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

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WM. R. JOHNSON.

PEDIGREE

Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Ratler, Ratler was esteemed in his country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Collector—she was gotten by the imported horse Centinel, her dam by the imported horse Fearnaught, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS' grandam) by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare—Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was gotten by the imported horse Diomed, out of the imported mare Castina, she by Rockingham, out of Tabitha, Rockingham by High Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Purity by Matchem, out of the old Squire mare who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners.—The above is, in my opinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards. For further information refer to the Stud Book.

I do hereby certify, that the bay horse John Richards, was raised by me, that he was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Ratler, his grandam by old Medley, his g. grandam by Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil, out of an imported mare and he is full brother to Betsey Richards.
LITTLETON C. RICHARDS.
February 15, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY
15th Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year 1824, the celebrated horse Ratler, by Shark, out of Mr. Brownrig's mare Lady Legs, by Centinel, and who was also the dam of Collector, stood at my house during the season, Mr. William Richards of Northampton put his Medley mare, her produce from that season, was the dam of John Richards, as witness my signature and date as above.
D. DAY.

Witness—A. J. DAVIE.
Good pasture provided for mares from a distance, and every attention paid them, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.
BELA BADGER.

Feb. 12

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100
Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.
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Gentlemen desirous of raising saddle horses will seldom fail by breeding from Young Tom, and I think, I can say without fear of contradiction, that this Horse combines more advantages than any other Tom has ever done on this shore, arising from the blood of his dam and the natural docile qualities rarely met with in a stud; he may be approached and handled by a stranger without fear as he was never known to be out of temper. He is completely broke to any kind of gear, and a common observer will at one glance discover him to be a saddle horse of the first order.

TERMS.—Two dollars the spring lease, Four Dollars the spring chance, Seven Dollars to insure a mare in foal, and 25 cents in each case to the groom.

HUGH S. WOOD.

Easton, March 19th, 1831.

The Splendid Horse JULIUS CESAR.

Is a dark chestnut, near sixteen hands high, and was bred this spring, was got by C. J. Dupont, near Wilmington, was got by Wind-leaf the property of General Irvine, his dam by B. B. Bagger's Hickory. For further particulars see hand bills.

TERMS.

\$5 the spring's chance, \$8 to insure a mare in foal, \$2 the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the groom. Julius Cesar will be at the Trappe on Saturday the 24th inst. at Easton every Tuesday, & at J. Turner's stable on Wednesday the 29th inst. and attend the above stands once a fortnight throughout the season.
JOSEPH TURNER.
E. N. HAMBLETON.

April 23.

The Beautiful Spot Horse YOUNG DIOMEDE.

Commented the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 24th of April, in Ferry Neck on Wednesday and Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and Saturday, the week following. He will be at Easton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue of the time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once a fortnight throughout the season. Season commencing on the 24th instant and will end on the 24th of June. He will be let to mares at the spring's chance, \$25 the single leap, and 25 cents to insure a mare in foal. No insurance will be by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomed is 3 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength and fine action, the strength of the dry and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the elegant, elegant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in hand-bills.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

March 26

The splendid thorough bred horse SHANNONDALE.

Shannondale is a dark sorrel near 16 hands high, of great bone and muscular power, now in fine condition, and will commence his season on the 5th inst. at Easton—in the Bay-side on Wednesday, the 6th inst.—at the Trappe on Saturday, the 9th inst. and will attend the above stands once a fortnight during the season.

TERMS.

\$5 the Spring's chance, \$10 to insure a mare in foal, \$2 50 the single leap—any gentleman breeding two mares by the Spring's chance \$9 will be received in full payment and \$16 for four mares by the Spring's chance.

PEDIGREE.

His sire the imported horse Eagle, his dam by the imported horse Bedford, his grand dam a full blooded mare raised by S. G. Foundleroy of King and Queen county, Va.

JAS. BARTLETT, Jr.

April 9

Union Bank of Maryland,

MARCH 7, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of a resolution of the stockholders of this Bank unanimously adopted at their general meeting in July last, the President and Directors have given instructions to the Officers of the Bank to receive special Deposits of Money to a limited amount, and to grant certificates for the same, payable sixty days after demand, with interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

R. MICKLE, Cashier.

april 16 4w

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Major Benny, late of Talbot county deceased, will proceed in the Execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 14th day of May next.

Signed

JOHN BENNETT
JOHN D. GREEN
LAWT. W. SPENCER,
JOHN G. STEVENS &
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

March 12

THE FAIR.

It has been determined that the Fair for the benefit of the two Churches, in St. Peters Parish, shall be held on Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th, of May next.
March 26 [S.W.]

From the London Literary Gazette.

The effects of the principal Arts, Trades and Professions, and of Civic States and Habits of Living on Health and Longevity; with a particular reference to the Trades and Manufactures of Leeds; and suggestions for the Removal of many of the Agents which produce Diseases, and shorten the Duration of Life. By C. Turner Thackrah, Esq. pp. 128. London, 1831.

"This paper (says the author in his conclusion) has proved much longer than I expected; and its details, I fear, have been often tedious and desultory. There has been a frequent repetition of facts and opinions—sometimes from design, often from oversight. For the time I have now neither time nor inclination. Careless of criticism, and indifferent to literary reputation, I have sought to be useful. The uncertainty, of life, and the sense of responsibility urges us to spend our short-lived day less in matters of taste and refinement, than in pursuits which we believe calculated to relieve human suffering, and promote human happiness.

Useful in an eminent measure do we consider Mr. Thackrah's inquiries and publication calculated to be. Practical research has led him to an accumulation of facts at once curious in themselves, and vitally interesting to every living being: for though confined to Leeds and its vicinity, the results apply to every part of the country and to every condition of life. "If we look immediately at home (he says), we observe the wonders which science & art have effected. We see large buildings, manufactures of almost every kind, and substances, so changed, reformed and combined, that nature could scarcely know her own productions. We admire the inventions of science alike in their minuteness and their size, their accuracy and their extent of operation. We see wool converted into cloth in establishments so numerous and extensive as almost to supply the civilized world; we see the slight blue-flowered product of the field formed, in the same mill, into the thread which passes through the eye of the needle, and into the canvass which bears our ships to every region of the globe: we see rough and massy minerals drawn from the bowels of the earth converted on the one hand, into instruments which surpass in power the united strength of the largest animals, and on the other, formed into the finest and most delicate pieces of mechanism. These, and works like these, are assuredly wonderful.

But while we admire, let us examine. What are the effects of these surprising works-effects? I mean physical and moral? I say nothing of the wealth they produce, or have produced, for wealth is good or evil according to its application: I refer to the health of fifty thousand persons who spend their lives in the manufactures of Leeds and its neighborhood, or in allied or dependent occupations. I ask if these fifty thousand persons enjoy that vigor of body which is a direct good, and without which all other advantages are comparatively worthless? I ask, if the duration of life is as great here as in the agricultural districts? To the first inquiry, the mere appearance of our population answers a reply. The industriously twenty well fed husbandmen, and compare them with twenty manufacturers who have equal means of support, and the superiority of the agricultural peasant in health, vigor and size, will be obvious. Medical men, moreover have daily proof of the ill effects on the human constitution which our employments produce. They find a number a variety, and a complexity of diseases, which are little known in country practice, and which though not directly fatal, greatly reduce the powers of life. The second inquiry will be most satisfactorily answered by reference to the bills of mortality. Mr. Thackrah then goes into his striking details, dividing for that purpose, the population into four great classes of operatives, dealers, master-manufacturers, and merchants, and professional men; and examining "the atmosphere they breathe—the muscular exercise they take—the postures of body they maintain—the variations of temperature and humidity to which they are exposed—their diet and habits of life and finally, in some classes, their state of mind." We will display some of the results in almost a tabular form.

OUT OF DOORS.

"Butchers, and the slaughtermen, their wives and their errand boys, almost all eat fresh cooked meat at least twice a day. They are plump and rosy. They are generally also cheerful and good-natured. Neither does their bloody occupation, nor their beef eating render them savage, as some theorists pretend, and even as the English law presumes. They are not subject to such anxieties as the fluctuations of other trades produce—for meat is always in request; and butchers live comfortably in times as well of general distress as of general prosperity. They are subject to few ailments, and these the result of plethoria." Though more free from diseases than other trades, they, however, do not enjoy greater longevity: on the contrary, Mr. T. thinks their lives shorter than those of other men who spend much time in the open air.

Cattle and horse dealers are generally healthy, except when their habits are intemperate.

"Butchers (he says) in fact live too highly—not too highly for temporary health, but too highly for long life. Is every man gifted at birth with a portion of the pabulum of life, which he cannot increase, but which he may prematurely consume—in other words, does nature endow us with a vital patrimony, which we may exhaust, not only by prodigal indulgence, but even by regular draughts too frequently repeated? Or rather, does not high living, (for I speak not of present excess or intemperance)—does not high living produce that plethoric state which gradually leads to disease? I believe the latter. Congestion of blood, affecting chiefly the vessels of the abdomen and head, shortens the lives of numbers who are plump, rosy, and apparently strong. "My very intelligent friend, Dr. Murray, of Scarborough," he adds, "concurs in the statement relative to butchers. The high living of butchers assuredly leads to plethoria and premature dissolution." He adds—"Thus coalmen, &c. of London, rarely, if ever, attain the age of forty, though men remarkable for muscular bulk and strength. They work most laboriously, perspire immensely, and supply much waste by extraordinary and almost incredible potations of porter, which ultimately, without much positive and actual intemperance brings on irregularities of the digestive system structural changes, and death."

Fishmongers, though much exposed to the weather, are hardy, temperate; healthy and long lived.

Care-drivers, if sufficiently fed and temperate, the same.

Labourers in husbandry, &c. suffer from a deficiency of nourishment.

Brickmakers, with full muscular exercise in the open air, though exposed to vicissitudes of cold and wet avoid rheumatism and inflammatory diseases, and attain good old age.

Chaise-drivers, postillions, coachmen, guards, &c. from the position of the two former on the saddle, irregular living, &c. and from the want of muscular exercise in the two latter, are subject to gastric disorders, and finally to apoplexy and palsy, which shortens their lives.

Carpenters, coopers, wheelwrights, &c. healthy and long lived.

Smiths, often intemperate, and die comparatively young.

Rope-makers and gardeners suffer from their stooping postures.

Faviors, subject to complaints in the loins, increasing with age, but they live long.

IN DOOR OCCUPATIONS.

Tailors, notwithstanding their confined atmosphere and bad posture, are not liable to acute diseases, but give way to stomach complaints and consumption. "It is apparent, even from observing only the expression of countenance, the complexion and the gait, that the functions of the stomach and the heart are greatly impaired, even in those who consider themselves well. We see no plump and rosy tailors; none of fine form and strong muscle.

The spine is generally curved: the reduction in the circumference of the chest is not so much as we might expect. The average of our measurements presented 33 to 34 inches, that of other artisans is about 36. The capacity of the lungs, as evinced by measuring the air thrown out at an expiration, is not less than common: the average of six individuals was 72.3 pints. The prejudicial influence of their employ is more insidious than urgent—it undermines rather than destroys life."

Of twenty-two of the workmen employed in Leeds, not one had attained the age of sixty; two had passed fifty; and of the rest, not more than two had reached forty. We heard of an instance or two of great age; but the individuals had lived chiefly in the country."

Staymakers have their health impaired, but live to a great age.

Milliners, dress-makers, and straw-bonnet makers, are unhealthy and short lived.

Spinners, cloth-dressers, weavers, &c. &c. are more or less healthy, as they have exercise and air. Those exposed to inhale imperceptible particles of dressings, &c. such as tricers, suffer from disease, and are soon cut off.

Shoemakers are placed in a bad posture—"Digestion and circulation are so much impaired that the countenance would mark a shoemaker almost as well as a tailor. We suppose that, from the reduction of perspiration and other evacuations, in this and similar employments, the blood is impure, and consequently the complexion darkened. The secretion of bile is generally unhealthy, and bowel complaints are frequent. The capacity of the lungs in the individuals examined, we found to average six and one-third, and the circumference of the chest thirty five inches. In the few shoemakers who lived to old age, there is often a remarkable hollow at the base of the breast bone, occasioned by the pressure of the last."

Curriers and leather dressers are very healthy and live to a good old age.

Saddlers lean much forward, and suffer accordingly from headache and indigestion.

Printers (our worthy co-operators) "are kept in a confined atmosphere, and generally wait exercise. Pressmen, however, have good and varied labor. Compositors are often subjected to injury from the types. These, a compound of lead and antimony, emit, when heated, a fume which affects respiration, and are said also to produce partial palsy of the hands. Among the printers, however, of whom we have inquired, care is generally taken to avoid composing till the types are cold, and thus no injury is sustained. The constant application of the eyes to minute objects gradually enfeebles these organs. The standing posture long maintained here, as well as in other occupations, tends to injure the digestive organs. Some printers complain of disorder of the stomach and head, and few appear to enjoy full health. Consumption is frequent. We can scarcely find or hear of any compositor above the age of fifty. In many towns printers are intemperate."

Bookbinders—a healthy employment.

Carvers and gilders look pale and weakly, but their lives are not abbreviated in a marked degree.

Clockmakers, generally healthy and long-lived.

Watchmakers, the reverse.

House-servants, in large, smoky towns, unhealthy.

Collars and well-sinkers, a class by themselves, seldom reach the age of fifty. Employments producing dust, odor, or gaseous exhalations.

If from animal substances not injurious; nor from the vapors of wine or spirits.

Tobacco-manufacturers do not appear to suffer from the floating poison in their atmosphere: Snuff-making is more pernicious.

Men in oil-mills, generally healthy.

Brushmakers live to a very great age.

Grooms and hostlers inspire ammoniacal gas, and are robust, healthy, and long-lived.

Glew and size boilers, exposed to the most noxious stenches, are fresh-looking and robust.

Tallow-chandlers, also exposed to offensive animal odor, attain considerable age.

Tanners, remarkably strong, and exempt from consumption.

Corn-millers, breathing an atmosphere loaded with flour, are pale and sickly: very rarely attain old age.

Malsters cannot live long, and must leave the trade in middle life.

Tea-men suffer from the dust, especially of green teas; but the injury is not permanent.

Coffee-roasters become asthmatic, & subject to headache and indigestion.

On the bent postures, which Mr. T. considers injurious, we may remark, that a French Physiologist has just published a memoir, in proof that the spinal marrow has, properly speaking, no special action upon the circulation distinct from the general action of nervous centres, and that it is not in it that the essential principle, still less the exclusive principle, of the circulation resides.

"During the plague in London, it was remarked that this class of men suffered much less than others."

Paper-makers, when aged, cannot endure the
effort of the dust from cutting the rags. The
author suggests the use of machinery in this
process. In the wet, and wear and tear of the
mill, they are not seriously affected, but live long
Masons are short-lived, dying generally be-
fore forty. They inhale particles of sand and
dust, lift heavy weights, and are too often in-
temperate.

Miners die prematurely.
Machine-makers "seem to suffer only from
the dust they inhale, and the consequent bron-
chial irritation. The fumes (iron) are almost all
unhealthy men, and remarkably short-lived."

Founders (in brass) "suffer from the inhala-
tion of the volatilized metal. In the founding
of yellow brass, in particular, the evolution of
oxide of zinc is very great." They seldom reach
forty years.

Copper-smiths "are considerably affected by
the fine scales which rise from the imperfectly
rotolitized metal, and by the fumes of the 'ap-
petizer,' or solder of brass. The men are gen-
erally unhealthy, suffering from disorders simi-
lar to those of the brass founders."

"Flint-works are subjected to fumes
from nitrate of ammonia, and sulphurous ex-
halations from the coke which they burn. These
exhalations, however, appear to be annoying
rather than injurious; as the men are tolerably
healthy, and live to a considerable age. Tim-
bers also are subject only to temporary incon-
venience from the fumes of the soldering."

Plumbers are exposed to the volatilized ox-
ide of lead, which rises during the process of
casting. They are sickly in appearance, and
short-lived.

House painters are unhealthy, and do not
generally attain full age.

Chemists and druggists, in laboratories, are
sickly and consumptive.

Potters, affected through the pores of the
skin, become paralytic, and are remarkably
subject to constipation.

Hatters, grocers, bakers and chimney-sweeps
(a droll association), also suffer through the
skin; but though the irritation occasions disor-
ders, they are not, except in the last class, fatal.

Dyers are healthy and long-lived.

Brewers are, as a body, far from healthy.

"Under a robust and often florid appearance
they conceal chronic diseases of the abdomen
particularly a congested state of the venous
system. When these men are accidentally hurt
or wounded, they are more liable than other
individuals to severe and dangerous effects."

Cooks and confectioners "are subjected to
considerable heat. Their common cooks are more
unhealthy than housemaids. Their digestive
organs are frequently disordered, they are sub-
ject to headache, and their tempers rendered
irritable."

Glass-workers are healthy; glass blowers of-
ten die suddenly.

With this ends Mr. Thackeray's examination
of the first great division—the laboring classes;
and here, for the present, we must pause.

"Last year, there were in the village of
Arkendale, in the heart of the mining district,
not less than thirty widows under thirty years
of age. The present malady appears to be af-
fections of the lungs and bowels. Smelting
is considered a most fatal occupation. The ap-
pearance of the men is haggard in the extreme."

Women and Whiskers—One would suppose
that in precisely the ratio that the march of
modernity has advanced in this country, that
the absurdities of fashion would take a
retrograde movement and be expelled from all
decent society. This is not the case; how-
ever, and some of our country readers will doubt
the fact, when we assure them, that some of
the fashionable belles of this city have an am-
bition for whiskers, and in an attempt to gratify
this absurd whim, do arrange their hair up-
on their faces as to give them the appearance
of wearing these masculine appendages. Several
of the softer sex thus disguised have ap-
peared at the theatre and in our public
promenades. We notice the fashion as one
discreditable to delicacy, and beyond the pre-
rogatives of the sex. It should be frowned
down by the common consent of every femi-
nine spirit. In the animal creation none of the
female gender have whiskers, but a species,
which, above all others, a delicate woman would
dislike to pattern after. A dandy with mus-
tachios is bad enough in all conscience, but
a woman in whiskers—ye Brimmels!—is mon-
strous!—*Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter.*

The American Navy.—There are now in com-
mission, in ordinary, or on the stocks, twelve
ships of the line and seventeen frigates, (be-
sides various smaller vessels,) most of which
could be got to sea on short notice. In general,
it would require a longer time, and much
greater expense to repair the vessels in ordi-
nary, than to launch those on the stocks.

The ships of the line, although rated as 74's,
are generally larger, several of them carrying
from 90 to 120 guns; and most of the new frig-
ates are on a corresponding scale, both as to
size and weight of metal. So that, in fact, our
Navy is much more efficient in these respects
than would be inferred from the number and
rate of the vessels composing it. The follow-
ing are the ships of the line:

Independence, in ordinary, at Boston
Columbus, do do
Ohio, do do
Franklin, do do
Washington, do do
Delaware, do do
North Carolina, do do
Alabama, on the stocks, Portsmouth
Virginia, do do
Pennsylvania, do do
New York, do do

The following are the frigates:

Jays, in commission, Mediterranean
Bradywine, do do
Hudson, do do
Garrison, do do
Constitution, in ordinary, at Boston
United States, do do
Potomac, do do
John Adams, do do
Macedonian, do do
Congress, do do

Sanctee, on the stocks, Portsmouth
Cumberland, do do
Sabine, do do
Savannah, do do
Raritan, do do
Columbia, do do
St. Lawrence, do do

Contracts have been made, under an Act of
March 1827, for the live oak frames of five ad-
ditional ships of the line, five frigates, and five
storeships. In fulfillment of these contracts
deliveries have been made, at different Navy
Yards, of 321,714 cubic feet of said timber,
for which has been paid the sum of \$369,300.

The British Quarterly Journal of Agriculture
says:—"To give an idea of the enormous quan-
tity of timber necessary to construct a ship of
war, we may observe that 2000 tons or 3000
loads are computed to be required for a
74. New, reckoning 50 oaks to the acre, of
100 years standing, and the quantity in each
tree to be a load for a half; it would require
four acres of oak forest to build one seventy-
four; and the quantity increases in a great
ratio for the largest class of line of battle ships.
The average duration of three vast machines,
when employed, to computed to be fourteen
years."

We copy from the Winchester, Va.
Republican the annexed notice of the
celebrated Col. Crockett of Tennessee.

He is a self-made man—a practical
Legislator. For many years he drove a
wagon from Berkeley county in Virginia,
to Baltimore, and in that school, which
gave him so many opportunities for study-
ing human nature in the lower walks
of life, he laid the foundation of his future
course in the Halls of Congress. Be-
coming in time, the owner of a team, he
commenced the Tennessee trade, which
opened a wider field of observation and
adventure, while its profits yielded a la-
crative reward. His social and convivial
habits, rendered him the pride of his fel-
low wagoners, while his shrewdness and
judgment made him the umpire in every
disputed point that arose amongst them.

The influence which he thus acquired
was always exercised with prudence and
generosity. In the quarrels which fre-
quently arose between the wagoners and
the inhabitants living on the route his
authority was appealed to by both sides
and his decisions acquiesced in by both,
with perfect submission.

Becoming wearied, at length with
the toilsome occupation he had so long
thoroughly pursued, he withdrew
to a farm in the mountains of Tennes-
see, where he soon obtained among his
neighbors a supremacy as great as that
which he had previously held among his
fellow wagoners. At the first trial he
was elected to the House of Assembly,
where he attracted the general gaze by
his grotesque appearance, his rough
manners and jovial habits, at the same
time that he exhibited uncommon indica-
tions of a strong though undisciplined
mind. He became indeed, an object of
universal notoriety; and to return from
the Capital without having seen Col.
Crockett, betrayed a total destitution of
curiosity and a perfect insensibility to the
"glories" of the West.

Without further noticing Col. C.'s
course in the legislature where he contin-
ued several years we shall briefly sketch
the manner in which he got into Congress.
It was understood that two gentlemen
intended offering for the seat between
whom an irreconcilable variance existed.
Upon the announcement of one of them
the other as a burlesque upon his abilities
caused the nomination of Col. Crockett,
who lived in the district, to appear in the
same paper—the two announcements, be-
ing placed in juxtaposition, in order to
lessen the character of the real candi-
date. The author of the burlesque re-
mained behind the curtain chuckling at
the success which he fancied would fol-
low, in the defeat of his rival. On the
newspaper's being shown to Col. Crockett,
he at once saw through the plot, and
instantly determined to become a bona
fide candidate, simply to put down what
he considered a base manoeuvre against
an honorable man. He accordingly
commenced the canvass in good earnest,
rode over the fourteen counties of the
District, sought out the wagoners and
rustic mountaineers—in short, elections
conducted with such success, that he was
elected by a triumphant majority over
both his competitors. He has since been
opposed, but has never lost any of his
popularity; and it is questionable wheth-
er he is not now as much defied by his
constituents as General Jackson himself.
This, however, will soon be tested, as he
has come out against the General, and is
a candidate for re-election.

From the Richmond Whig, April 30.

The Enquirer has displayed a most
infelicitous want of tact in referring to
Mr. Livingston's default. It confesses
and "repeats that it entertains objections
to Mr. Livingston, as Secretary of State."

—and these objections are, that he was
a defaulter to the Government to a large
amount! Pretty reasonable objection in-
deed. The veteran editor however, im-
mediately attempts to answer his own
objections. One of his correspondents
(suspected to be the Rev. Obadiah, who
alternately officiates as first Clerk in the
Post Office, and Father Confessor to the
President), undertakes to disclose to him
a conversation he had had with the
President, and by way of prelude in-
forms him that "the story of Mr. Liv-
ingston being a defaulter, is misunderstood."

The President (he continues) examined
into that matter, and has documents in
his hands to prove, that not one cent of
the money ever came into his hands!

Into whose hands then, did the \$80,
000 which it seems Mr. Livingston has
paid up, go? It seems into the hands of
his "Deputies and Agents." Was not he
the District Attorney of New York and was
not a District Attorney "Agents and Deput-
ies?"

Now we are persuaded that the public
in a short time will hear a very different
story from this of the Washington Cor-
respondent of the Enquirer—the same it
may be, who wrote on the 14th April,
that the rumours of change in the
Cabinet, were absolutely false! Mr.
Livingston is a man of learning and re-
puted humanity, and we should be pleas-
ed to see him and every other fellow
creature accused, successfully acquit
himself—but we have no idea that he
was not personally a defaulter, that he
did not afterwards in the District Court
of New York, attempt by a piece of
shameful legal hocus pocus, to get rid of
responsibility, or that his having paid up
a just debt, will screen him from cen-
sure, or justify the precedent. This at-
tempt to forestall public opinion, will act
injuriously upon him, by becoming a
provocative to closer investigation.

[From the Boston Courier.]
THE NEW CABINET.

The Great Forsaken, it is presumed, is resign-
ing, as Bonaparte was said, to his destiny.
Would we could say he had resigned to his bet-
ter.

His Cabinet has resigned, very singularly
it is true, and yet plurally; individually and
collectively, in "a heap," as would be remark-
ed by a Georgian, and like "a unit," as the Great
Forsaken himself has been pleased to call their
entrance into his service. No man ever put a
better word into the General's mouth; his cabi-
net was truly a unit—composed of two no-
things and two fractions, and almost equal to
one active, intelligent officer.

But the resignations have ceased to be the
town-talk. Every body, is on tip-toe to see,
hear, guess and know "who will succeed, and
finish cleaning out the 'Augean Stable' at Wash-
ington about which we used to hear so much
some three years ago. But there is no such
thing to be performed. The Great Last Cause
has played Hercules, and finished the dirty job
himself; he found nothing but his own cabinet
to reform, he let his own folly and ambition run
through, and the mighty stream swept away
the whole contents workmen and all; the em-
ployer now stands like Hood's Last Man, with
every disposition to hang himself, but no body
to pull his legs. All parties contain members
who "owe heaven a debt" upon the gibbet, but
we sincerely believe the opposition does not
number a man who deserves, or desires to re-
lieve the Great Forsaken. He must live. He
deserves the punishment. I am the slave. He
deserves the punishment. I am the slave. He
deserves the punishment. I am the slave.

It seems to be generally understood that the
new candidates for Jacksonizing, are Messrs.
Edward Livingston, Levi Woodbury, Hugh L.
White, and Louis McLane. The appointment
of some of these gentlemen may be probable,
but that of others we consider doubtful; and un-
less the arrival of the mail repudiates our argu-
ments the reasons shall be forthcoming.

It is not unlikely that Mr. McLane may have
the keys of the Treasury. He has been well
paid for his former services by an honorable
office in England, for which he will receive
\$29,250; but when a man of his sense and char-
acter gives the color of his name to such a po-
litical Kaleidoscope as the late Jackson party,
he deserves something more than honor at his
expense for a life of service.

Such a reward is nothing but a syllabus. He should
have a leaf and a fish at home. The office of
Distributor of Treasury Paper may be desirable,
and a man who has just witnessed the economy
of the British government in matters of for-
eignment must be well qualified to preside in that
department. In addition to these considerations,
Mr. McLane's long-tryed and well known demo-
cracy cannot but be a strong recommendation
where Federalists are so heartily despised and
detested. Mr. McLane will be worth both the
office and one part of the remainder of the "Unit."

Mr. Livingston would fill the State Depart-
ment creditably to himself, and perhaps, to the
nation, upwards of seventy years, during
most of which he has mingled with the
greater part of our political parties, have not some
what impaired his mental powers. We think
that his public displays of oratory, within a
few years, have indicated the approach of age,
and the day of memory; but after losing one
half of his present powers he will be immeasur-
ably superior to his predecessor. Mr. Living-
ston has filled many offices of honor and of pro-
fit, and his credit has not escaped unscathed in
the contest of the last six years. He was one
of the immortal few—the Great Forsaken was
another) who recorded his name against the
expression of undiminished confidence in Gen.
Washington in 1795. But his reputation will
depend mainly, and securely, upon the code
which bears his name, and which was prepared
for the State of Louisiana. If rumors, and we
have no authority for supposing he is to
have no other, speak the truth, Gen. Jack-
son owes Mr. Livingston something for services
rendered at N. Orleans in 1815; but we are
willing to give the General all the credit of the
military movements if he will surrender his
civil pretensions; he was not made to be civil
in any capacity.

Mr. Livingston would be the most prominent
candidate for the vacant place, if his acceptance
did not cause a vacancy elsewhere; but if the
administration choose to take a friend out of the
Senate it is not for us to complain.

Mr. Senator White is named for the War of-
fice. If, as a cotemporary asserts, the new
Cabinet is not to be entirely Anti-Calhoun, why
did not Mr. W.'s colleague have the prefer-
ence? We believe Mr. White to be a reason-
ably sensible man, for a Jacksonian, though a
bitter partizan. His calibre and manner were
happily and exactly described by Mr. Barton, in
his celebrated reply to Mr. White. "We know
his ability to live in his place, catch a lean and
beggary idea, dress it out in tolerable English,
repeat it ninety-seven times without tiring
down, and then, leaving off within a hairs-
breadth of his point of departure, sit down and
look on complacently round."

Mr. Grundy, we should think, would be in-
finitely more acceptable, and much better qual-
ified, but then "Felix trembles," and has long
trembled for the measures of his countryman,
while under the guidance of "Mr. Van Buck-
tail." A very satisfactory reason why he should
not change his legislative for executive duties.
We have also some doubts whether Mr. White
will succeed the grammatical monster in the
War Department.

At the foot of the list, where he should be,
stands Mr. Woodbury, the Sovereign Pontiff of
New England Democracy, the man who knows
something of both parties by having served in
both, a shrewd word-catcher, a voluble repeat-
er of voluminous nothings. If Mr. Van Buren
allows the President to give Mr. W. any service
of honor or profit, then the side of the Atlantic,
we shall begin to doubt whether his sagacity
has not followed the motions of his body and
turned about on too often. When Mr. Ben-
ton installed Mr. Woodbury in the South as his
Peter, with the proclamation, "the gates of hell
shall not prevail against him," he made no al-
lowance for the longings, desires, or proclivities
of a depraved spirit, nor did he anticipate this
opening in the Cabinet. Mr. Woodbury would
undoubtedly take the Navy Department, or
perhaps a lower step; but when he takes either
at Mr. Van Buren's expense, we shall think that
the age of miracles has not passed away.

Pittsburgh.—Every day, and almost every
hour of the day we hear remarks upon the
present very prosperous condition of this little val-
ley of the three rivers. We believe it may be
very confidently asserted, that no branch of
business has ever been in a more thriving and
healthy condition than at the present period.
Our mechanics and manufacturers are all stand-
ing; and profitably employed in their various oc-
cupations; our commerce with merchants has as much
business as they can conveniently attend to
while the sales of merchandise of foreign and
domestic manufacture, we believe, greatly ex-
ceeded those of any former year. This improve-
ment and increase of business is not confined
to the little half mile of ground contained with-
in the limits of the city proper; the suburbs
are also in a highly improving condition. Per-
haps we might fearlessly assert that no town
in the United States is increasing in business,
wealth and population, more rapidly than the
borough of Allegheny.—*Gazette.*

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

[From the Boston Courier.]
TO CARPENTERS.—Wanted at Washing-
ton, deliverable in all next month, the following
described cabinet furniture, to wit—

A Bureau complete, well mounted with brass
—the drawers made to slide both ways, with
secret springs well concealed, and so fitted
that there will be no danger of spilling the
contents in case it should be turned topsy-turvy.
To contain a writing apparatus so constructed
as to furnish manuscript that will read back-
wards or forwards, or up or down, as may best
suit the "future" circumstances and ulterior
views of the writer. The material is not im-
portant, provided it will match the old hickory
furniture yet remaining in the east room. South-
ern wood will be preferred; but North Caroli-
na Branch wood will not answer, it having been
found on trial too sappy. The black berry-wood
of New Hampshire may answer, if taken from
the right side of the Hill; its aptness to warp
and change colour is no objection. Slight
stains are of no importance, and little polish is
required. Ebony is inadmissible as there is too
much of that here in and about the palace al-
ready.

Nota Bene. It must be well provided with
castors, so that it may be easily removed.
Proposals to be forwarded to Amos & Co.
only surviving executors of the will of the
GREATEST AND BEST.

State Department,
Washington City, 3d day of reform.

The following account of a most direful dis-
aster we copy from the Boston Daily Adver-
tising Shipwreck.—The ship Cabinet,
Jacks master, of Washington, has been cap-
sized from her moorings in the Potomac, and
totally lost; from the accounts of the survivors
it appears this event was caused by the want of
seamanship in the Captain, (who was brought
up a soldier) together with the malicious con-
duct of his officers and crew; in this situation
she has been recently sailing a long shoal
without any Virginia or eastern pilot on board
and weather too thick to make any observation
—signals of distress were heard for some time
and when the fog cleared off she was discov-
ered union down, no one at the helm, sails and
rigging adrift, and evidently settling fast, hav-
ing thumped heavily upon the bank twice, which
strained and lodged her frame dangerously,
her timbers were originally of bad materials
and clumsily put together. In this deplorable
situation all was disorder on board and no sys-
tem was observed fore and aft—the first officer
(the only leadman on board) finding the water
pouring into his side room, and having no win-
dow wish to save the ship, took to a boat with
the second mate, with the hope of preserving
his life "for another situation."

Finding himself thus abandoned storm in-
creasing, ship water-logged and rudderless—the
master lost at his reason, and in a fit of despair
drove most of the other officers overboard—as
they could not swim nor hang together, it is pre-
sumed they were drowned. When last seen
the wreck was sunk in deep water off the
Clay grounds, nothing visible above water but
three mast heads, from which waved the tattered
signals bearing in black on red field Nullifica-
tion, Reform, Veto.

(From the Boston Gazette of Friday.)
DISTRESSING FIRE, WITH LOSS OF
LIVES.—A most calamitous fire broke out on
Wednesday evening, between 10 & 11 o'clock,
in the block of buildings in Broad street, well
known as Quincy's bake-house. The lower
part of the southerly half of the block in which
the fire originated, was occupied by Mr. May-
nard, as a bake-house; over this was a bread
room, and here we are informed the fire
was first discovered. The whole building was
in a very few minutes enveloped in flames. The
two upper stories and a part of the second were
occupied by seven families comprising nearly
fifty individuals, principally Irish, most of whom
made their escape when the alarm was first given,
in a state approaching to nudity.

Mr. John Murphy, his wife and three chil-
dren, who occupied a room in the third story,
were probably smothered in their sleep, and
died without the least sensation of pain. Their
remains have all been found, and were decently
buried yesterday afternoon at South Boston.

Mr. Sullivan, wife and child, in the third story,
awoke, but too late to make their escape by
the stairway—they seemed completely bewil-
dered. In vain did those in the street shout to
them to make their way to the top of the house
and wait for ladders; the mother seemed only
intent on saving the child, and the husband to
save the wife. She accordingly wrapped the
child as well as she could with bedclothes, and
threw it from the window; and he letting his
wife down as far as he could reach, let her drop
upon the pavement, and then jumped out him-
self. The mother we are informed escaped
without serious injury—but the father and the
child are not expected to survive. One or two
others were missing, but no further discoveries
have been made. The interior of the buildings
was entirely destroyed.

All the tenants had a narrow escape, and some
of them were severely scorched, among the
number the widow Mary Boland, who, by her
humane endeavors to awaken the slumbers
over head, had nearly fallen a victim herself.
She had thrown a cotton sheet over her should-
ers and was making her way up stairs, when the
flames burst forth with so much fury, that she
herself was entirely enveloped, and only
made her escape by the aid of a fireman, who
tore the blazing covering from her shoulders.

The exertions of the fire department on this
occasion were worthy of all praise; it was nearly
low tide and water was only to be obtained
from India street. Luckily however it was
young flood and every moment gave them a
greater supply—and it was only by their unre-
mitting exertions from 11 till 4 o'clock, that the
furious element was confined within the walls
in which it first originated.

A person, whose name we have not learnt,
was seen to be engaged in rendering
his assistance; he rushed twice through the
flames and saved four children from imminent
death.

The ages of the children that were burned
were, two—six—and an interesting girl of about
ten years; an only son of fourteen has alone
survived the wreck of this entire family, and he
at present resides at Cape Cod.

Since writing the above, we are happy to
learn, that the child thrown from the window
was not so much injured as was at first antici-
pated. He was about four years old, and was
caught, so as to break his fall in a great degree,
by a young sailor by the name of Charles Brown
who thereby received a severe sprain in the
shoulder. The praiseworthy action should not
pass without notice, as it was undoubtedly the
means of saving the child's life. Mr. Sullivan,
we also hear, though severely injured, is in a
fair way to recover. The escape of Mrs. S.
after such a fall, from a third story window 30
feet high, is the more remarkable, may even
wonderful, from the fact of her being in very
delicate circumstances.

About nine years since, a fire occurred in the
same street, and nearly opposite, attended by
very similar and equally lamentable circum-
stances. It broke out shortly after 9 in the evening
and strange as it may appear, six of the unfor-
tunate tenants were burned to death. A boy
saved his life by coming down from the fourth
story by the trunk or spout, and a young woman,
who assisted him to get out, and who at-
tempted to follow his example, fell and was
dashed to pieces on the side walk.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)
Saturday Evening, May 14.

MR. RANDOLPH.

The last uttered Jackson paper in this place,
rebukes the Gazette for not publishing what it
presumes to be Mr. Washington Irving's letter
of a conversation held with Prince Lieven late
Russian Minister in London, in relation to Mr.
Randolph's conduct when presented at Court
as American minister; and charges the Gazette
with care in not omitting any of the precious
abuse of this gentleman, set forth in opposition
prints.

It is difficult to escape the censure that a
state of studied and cherished hostility always
holds in readiness for those that it is our inter-
est to condemn. Dislike of itself is provocative
enough to find fault; but when united with in-
terest it keeps the phials of wrath always full.

We never took any pleasure in presenting
Mr. Randolph in an unfavorable light. He has
sometimes erred in our judgement and we have
said so undisguisedly. We have published of
him, as a public man, what others have said and
written; for all matters relating to the public or
official conduct of public men, may with pro-
priety be published, giving the source that
authorises it. We consider the story about Mr.
Randolph's presentation at the Russian Court
a ludicrous extravagance, founded upon a
known originality of character. Mr. Randolph
could not be brought into contempt by others, let
them write or say what they please—that alone
can be done by some act of his own; of which
we never expect him to be guilty. We did not
approve of the appointment of Mr. Ran-
dolph to Russia but we confess more on ac-
count of what we considered to be the motives
which dictated it, than of the man himself, and
we were both surprised and mortified that Mr.
Randolph accepted the appointment, presuming
the views we entertained were correct. But as
to the London letter, supposed to be from Mr.
Irving, because we doubt Mr. Irving's holding
such a conversation with Prince Lieven. A
more awkward subject could not be presented
to the attention of the Secretary of our legation
at St. James' and a late Minister of Russia
at the same court, than an enquiry into the
truth of certain ridiculous extravagances of
conduct imputed to the American Minister at
the court of St. Petersburg. How the subject
could be introduced between them is difficult
to be conceived, and if introduced, how Prince
Lieven could say any thing else to our Secre-
tary of Legation of the conduct of our Minister
to Russia when presented at Court than that it
was courteous, well bred, and becoming, it is
not more easy to suppose. But the letter is
worth publishing not as the N. York editor seems
to think "to sustain our national character for
civilization," (that must be done by a change
of our policy and conduct towards the Indians
within our borders) but to give the attempt to
disprove the impropriety and extravagance im-
puted to an American gentleman in his official
character at a foreign court.

As we have now done what the Jackson pa-
per admonished us that we ought to do, can we
find a similar disposition in the Directors of that
paper to oblige us, or to do justice, by their
immediate publication in the Whig of the Judi-
cial proofs of the innocence of Joseph Nourse,
late Register of the Treasury of the U. States,
who was turned out of office by Gen. Jackson
or Mr. Van Buren or both united, and denoun-
ced, under their authority as a public defaulter,
and, as such, treated by them and their agents
with cruelty, oppression and calumny? As we
believe the Whig published the expulsion of
the Old Revolutionary Nourse from office, who
had been appointed by his friend Washington,
and thought worthy to be retained by the el-
der Adams, by Jefferson, by Madison by Mun-
roe, by the younger Adams—together with the
precious imputations with which he was most
slandrously stigmatized as the basely conceit-
ed pretence for the wicked deed, "We suggest
the propriety of suffering candour and a sense
of justice to have some control" so far as to
state fully and understandingly, to all its read-
ers that Joseph Nourse, late Register of the
United States Treasury, turned out of office by
Gen. Jackson as a defaulter, has been proved &
adjudged by the concurrent decisions of two
highly distinguished courts of his country in
which the matter was tried, innocent of the charge
—& so far from being a defaulter to the Govern-
ment, those courts have adjudged that the U.
States Government owes Joseph Nourse more
than twelve thousand dollars and has unjustly
withheld it from him, whilst under the adminis-
tration of Gen. Jackson, Van Buren, being Sec-
retary of State, they have infamously attempt-
ed to defame him as a public defaulter.

But here is the London letter.

London, March 2 1831.

In the course of a conversation which I had
recently with Prince Lieven, the Russian Am-
bassador, who was prime minister at St. Pe-
tersburgh, at the time of Mr. Randolph's pre-
sentation, I took occasion to inquire into the
truth of those reports which have been circu-
lated to the disparagement of Mr. Randolph,
charging him with an absurd and undignified
act of homage in the presence of the Emperor
and on the other with a total want of etiquette
and urbanity in his intercourse with the officers
of the government during his brief residence
in the Russian capital.

The Prince expressed surprise and concern
that any such reports should have gained cred-
ence, assuring me that they were entirely de-
stitute of truth. He said that Mr. Randolph's
conduct at Court had been highly decorous and
satisfactory—that in his general relations with
the officers of the government he had uniform-
ly evinced an earnest desire to please—that he
had left behind him the impression of his being
a man of talents and courtesy, and that he had
no doubt had Mr. Randolph remained at St. Pe-

terburgh he would
The Prince added
would not have or-
by any member of
that he should be
presumably contri-
If you think, this
you are at liberty
he clearly under-
from no party mot-
duty which binds
the character of a
peculiarly enabled

NEGRO HENRI
late murder of Dor-
murder of her mist-
in Cambridge, W.
witnessed the sole

The Lady's Fair
Protestant Episco-
will be held in the
in this town, on Tu-
We hope to see it

There have been
tary Van Buren's
agree in any com-
shaped out in some
appeared, is suppo-
the plainest way—
ders as probably
they will be likely
Had the Secretary
his frankness and
been questioned—
whole, if it would
more politic coun-
volved one that he

A substituted
Secretary
Dear Sir:

With every day
and to my own
ously laboured in
flattered myself
ified approbation
every account, for
son, that high res-
certainly feel for
to truth and cand-
reasons for this

The reasons are
—relating to the
administration, a
delicacy of my
circumstances, will
ple apology for
large than might
ed necessary—
tration should be
in the full dis-
faithfully direct-
persuaded that
unity of design ar-
the members of y
you would incur
to be subject.
exist, is not no
intelligence to sy-
viction in your m-
harmony is to be
want of hearty co-
matters relating
diversity in ultra
members. It is
Government that
be regarded as
selection is to be
for to the exist-
sen who now I
brought into the
edly pretend to
theistic to confu-
this country this
highest honor in
gratifying, and w-
ful intention to w-
the givers & the
I believe the Sec-
Master General
the Secretary of
retaries of Treas-
ney General, the
Cabinet. And their
different, and are
the present Secre-
your. Such a co-
culated to produ-
hour that we ap-
Moment, the mo-
tion, that ex-
more disastrous
the administrative

Far from believ-
the past, that the
States would feel
present Secretary
but by no means
slightest impres-
participated in the

100

POETRY.

THE BOLD LOVER.

For years I adored thee,
But hope had I none,
That e'er thy proud father
Would brook such a son.
If my hand sent no token,
My lip made no sign,
To picture my passion,
The fault was not mine.

I've watch'd thee unweary,
In greenwood and hall,
Unseen by thy kindred,
Thy wooers and all—
Though none cried, a marvel!
I worshipp'd thee, where
The knees of the holy
Were bended in prayer.

I've looked to thy window
In stillness of night,
And longed for the wings
Of the happy moon-light.
It flew to thy chamber,
And slept on thy brow,
Entranced by thy beauty,
As I, sweet, am now.]

In secret I burned
For moment like this,
To know if my portion
Be torture or bliss.
'Tis speaking a word, and
Our meeting is o'er—
'Tis speaking a word, and
We part never more.

To win thy gray father,
I've no patch of earth,
To match thy high brothers,
I've no musty birth.
Let the rich call me beggar,
The titled a churl—
My blade is as true as
The sword of an earl.

Thou shalt not lack honor,
Thou shalt not need land,
While there's wit in this head,
Or strength in this hand.
And better than jewels,
Or old pedigree,
Sole queen of my bosom,
Enthroned thou shalt be.

My steed grows impatient,
And paws at the gate,
He frets for bright moments
That fly as we wait.
He tells me, ere morning,
Far, far I must ride,
To lead to the altar
A fugitive bride.

BARK! BARK!

The subscribers wish to purchase from
50 to 100 Cords of Bark,
For which they will give a fair price in cash.
ON HAND AS USUAL A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Upper and Sole Leather.
ROAN SKINS, & C.
HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.
April 9 4t [S&W]
N. B. Intending to continue the SKIN
DRESSING BUSINESS, we will give the high-
est cash Price for SHEEP SKINS.
H. E. B. & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from
Baltimore, is now opening,
a full and general assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
respectfully invites his customers, and the
public generally, to give him a call and view
his assortment.
He has also a quantity of palm leaf
HATS,
all which will be sold on the most pleasing
terms.
The public's obdt. servt.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, May 7 3w

CALL AND SEE,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes,

for both Ladies and gentlemen.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Bal-
timore, and is now opening at his Store, in East-
on, nearly opposite the market house,
AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They
were selected with great care, and will be sold
upon the most accommodating terms.
Grateful for past patronage, he returns his
thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance
of their favors. He will continue to manufac-
ture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly at-
tend to all orders.
May 7 S&W
P. TARR.

Saddle, Trunk and Harness MANUFACTORY.

JOHN W. BLAKE

Takes this method to inform
his friends and the public in
general, that he has commenced
the above business in the
shop formerly occupied by Mr.
James H. McNeal, adjoining
Mr. F. Nide's Bakery, and
opposite the Post Office, where
he intends keeping on hand,
and manufacturing at the short-
est notice, all the various articles connected
with his line of business. All of which he will
dispose of low for Cash, and assures the public
that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to
merit at least a share of the public patronage.
J. W. B.

April 2

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having served an appren-
ticeship, to the Black and White Smith
business, connected with the making and re-
pairing of Steam Engines, proposes, if encour-
aged by the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity
to establish at Easton Point a Steam Mill, of
eight horse power, to drive two pair of stones,
of between 38 and 36 inches diameter, calcu-
lated to grind 150 bushels per day. It is to be
a mill of the above description, by attaching the
Machinery to a granary on the Wharf, (which
can be procured) may be erected, with the
necessary apparatus for \$1500, the Subscriber
proposes to attend to the mill as engineer
and to engage a first rate miller, well acquaint-
ed with the business. And invites the attention
of the public, to the above scheme. It is propo-
sed to have the \$1500, divided into shares of
\$20, making 75 shares of \$20 each.
JAMES PATTON.

Baltimore, May 7
The Editors of newspapers in Easton,
favorable to the improvement of the district,
will oblige me by inserting the above a few
times in their paper.
N. B. The Subscriber would wish to have
the mill completed by next harvest.

CLARK'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE.

April 20th, 1831.—Report of the DRAW-
ING of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for
1831, drawn yesterday. Double Number Lot-
tery.
Tickets of Nos. *545 each prizes of \$500
*1663 do 1000
1023 do 500
*8624 do 300
2281 do 200
*39 do 100
*5733 do 50
*3723 do 50
*4815 do 50
*7610 do 50
*8908 do 50
With 20 prizes of \$20; 40 of 10; 200 of 2, and
800 of \$1.
4186 5330 6285 4473
Where the four first drawn of different ter-
minations, by which agreeably to the scheme
the prizes of \$1 are determined. All tickets
therefore ending with either 5 6 or 0 are en-
titled to \$1 each and in addition to any other
prize which they may have drawn
All marked thus* sold at CLARK'S.
April 30

Office of the Contractor, for the
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,
Baltimore, April 25th, 1831.

IN PRESENTING to his friends and the pub-
lic the annexed scheme of the Maryland
State Lottery, No. 3, for 1831, to be drawn in
Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 26th of May next,
the Contractor would most respectfully call
their attention to the very small number of
Tickets composing the same:
BRILLIANT SCHEME:
1 prize of \$10,000 2 prizes of \$2000
1 2000 4 1000
1 1000 8 500
1 600 100 50
1 400 2000 4
5 Tickets are sure of 2 Prizes and may draw 7.
Only 5,000 Tickets—Issued in Quarters.
Quarters, \$1 50 each.
TO BE HAD AT
CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Calver and Baltimore sts N.
E. corner of Charles and Baltimore-sts. N.
W. corner of Gay and Baltimore-sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State
Lotteries have been often sold than at
any other office!!
*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private
conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes,
will meet the same prompt and punctual atten-
tion as if on personal application.
Address to JOHN CLARK
Lottery Vender Baltimore.
April 30

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having declined carrying
on the Coach Making business, respectfully
requests those who are indebted to him, to
come forward and settle their respective ac-
counts, as he wishes to close his business as
soon as possible.
He has on hand and in a state of finishing a
number of new Gigs and some four wheeled
carriages which he will dispose of on very mod-
erate terms.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
May 7 3w S&W

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

THE Subscriber having purchased the en-
tire stock of Edward S. Hopkins, respect-
fully inform the public that they will execute
all orders in the above line of business, in the
best possible manner, and with promptness and
dispatch. All repairs shall be done in the most
neat and elegant manner, and new work made
of the best timber and
MATERIALS,
according to order. They have just received a
handsome assortment of Mounting and metal
the orders of customers. As they are determined
to devote their attention to the business, and
to always keep the best workmen in their em-
ploy, they hope to merit and receive a share of
public patronage.
JAMES F. ANDERSON
JOHN W. BELL
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.
May 7 3w
N. B. They have a chair painter from Bal-
more in their employ, who will paint an
Gild chairs in a handsome style and at low rates
(\$&W).

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 50 ne-
groes, from 8 to 25 years old, of either sex.
He will give the highest cash prices, with or
without competition, no certificates of charac-
ter will be required. Those having slaves for
sale, will please call on the subscriber, or ad-
dress a line to
H. ROBERTSON
at Centreville, Md.
March 12 2m

IN COUNCIL.

ANNAPOLIS, April 18, 1831.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "A Sup-
plement to the act, entitled An Act to pre-
vent unnecessary accumulation of Costs on all
actions or suits at Law, in the County Courts
of this State, passed at December Session,
1829, chapter 116," the act entitled, "An Act
to abolish imprisonment for debt, on certain
Judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace;"
and the act, entitled, "An Act for Quieting
Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Secu-
ring the Estates of Purchasers," which said
acts were passed at the last Session of the Gen-
eral Assembly—be published, once a week, for
three successive weeks, in the Maryland Repub-
lican, of Annapolis; the Commercial Chronicle
and Patriot, of Baltimore; the Political Exami-
ner, of Frederick; the Torch Light, of Hagers-
town; the Citizen, of Cumberland; the True
American, of Rockville; the Herald, of Port
Tobacco; the Inquirer, of Chestertown; the
Times of Centreville; the Intelligencer, of
Denton; the Gazette, of Easton; the Chronicle,
of Cambridge; the Village Herald, of Prin-
cess Anne, and the Messenger, of Snow Hill.
THO. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

A supplement to the act, entitled, "An act
to prevent the unnecessary accumula-
tion of Costs on all Actions or Suits at
Law in the County Courts of this
State, passed at December Session
eighteen hundred and twenty-nine,
chapter one hundred and sixty-six.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly
of Maryland, That in all cases where
under the provisions of said act to which this
is a supplement, judgments shall be obtained at
the second term, a stay of execution shall be
allowed to the first Thursday of the ensuing
term, instead of the last day as therein pro-
vided, and that so much of said act be and the
same is hereby repealed.

AN ACT

To abolish Imprisonment for Debt, on
certain Judgments rendered by Justices
of the Peace.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Mary-
land, That from and after the fourth day of July
next, it shall not be lawful for any Justice of the
peace, or court of justice, on the affidavit of
any judgment of a Justice of the peace, to
issue a capias ad satisfaciendum or execution,
against the body of any debtor, who may have
been a bona fide resident of the State one
year, and of the county where the judgment
may have been rendered four months, on any
judgment rendered by a Justice of the peace
for any debt not exceeding thirty dollars, con-
tracted after the date aforesaid; Provided, that
nothing herein contained, shall be construed
to prevent the imprisonment of any person
against whom fraud has been alleged and
proved.

An Additional Supplement to an act, en-
titled, "An act for Quieting Possessions,
Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing
the Estates of Purchasers."
Section 1. Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That from and after
the passage of this act, any deed for the convey-
ance of any interests or estate in lands, ten-
ements or hereditaments, lying in this State, be-
ing executed and acknowledged within the U-
nited States or any Territory thereof, before
any judge of a court of law, and of record of the
State or Territory in which such person or
persons may be at the time, or before any judge
of any of the United States Courts, shall be good
and effectual for the purpose or purposes
therein mentioned, Provided, that the acknowl-
edgment shall be certified or endorsed on said
deed by the judge before whom it shall be
acknowledged, and that the clerk or
clerk of the court of which he is a Justice, be
judge, shall certify under his hand and the
seal of the court, that he was a judge of said
court at the time of taking said acknowledgment;
and that such deed shall be recorded
within six calendar months from the day of its
date in the land records of the county in
which such lands, tenements or hereditaments
may lie.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every deed
for the conveyance of any estate or interest in
any land lying in this State, which shall be ac-
knowledged by any party thereto in open court,
in any court of record of the United States, or
of any of the States or Territories, and certified
under the seal of such court to be so acknowl-
edged, shall be deemed as good, valid and ef-
fectual as if such acknowledgment had been
made and certified in the manner aforesaid.
Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That no deed ex-
ecuted after the first day of September next
shall be effectual to convey the interest or es-
tate, or to bar any right or claim of dower
of a feme covert in or to any lands or tenements,
lying in this State, unless the judge or Justices
of the peace at the case may be, before whom
the same shall be executed and acknowledged,
shall examine her out of the presence and hear-
ing of her husband, whether she doth execute
& acknowledge the same freely and voluntarily,
and without being induced to do so by fear or
threats of, or usage by her husband, or by
fear of his displeasure or to that effect, and un-
less such feme covert shall sign and seal such
deed before such judge or Justices out of the
presence and hearing of her husband, and such
judge or Justices shall endorse upon and annex
to such deed, a certificate under his or their
hands, of such private examination, execution
and acknowledgment.
Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the Gov-
ernor and Council shall be, and they are hereby
authorized and requested to cause this act to
be published once a week for six weeks, in one
newspaper, in each of the counties in which a
newspaper is printed in this state.
April 30 6w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 50 ne-
groes, from 8 to 25 years old, of either sex.
He will give the highest cash prices, with or
without competition, no certificates of charac-
ter will be required. Those having slaves for
sale, will please call on the subscriber, or ad-
dress a line to
H. ROBERTSON
at Centreville, Md.
March 12 2m

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last
year, until further notice, viz: leave Bal-
timore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at
7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and East-
on; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday
morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, An-
napolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on
Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chester-
town, by Corica landing, and return the same
day. Passage and fare the same as last
year.
*All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the
risk of the owner or owners thereof.
LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 12
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville
Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS we are measurably strangers to the peo-
ple of Talbot county, we take the liberty
of thus communicating our wishes and propo-
sitions to them. Our VESSELS are now in com-
pletion order for the reception of GRAIN, or
other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the
following terms, viz:
Wheat.....6 cts; Flaxseed.....6 cts.
Corn.....6 cts; Oats.....5 cts.
Rye.....6 cts; per bushel.
And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at al-
times, the highest price for his produce, we in-
tend to consign the same to an old established
commission merchant, and will pay at our own
expense the commission and messuage. We
will also bring to our freighters, all articles they
may wish, free of freight—Hogsheads, Bricks,
Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted,
which shall be moderate.
The public may most positively be assured
that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced
to do them strict justice, and facilitate their in-
terest, in whatever business they may feel dis-
posed to entrust us with.
We therefore, respectfully ask them for a
small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than
words." As we have been in the shipping busi-
ness for six years, from one place, we beg
leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen
whose names are inserted below. Our Gran-
aries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in
good order, and bags left for the use of the
freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tigh-
man Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of de-
posit by Mr. James Meloney, at the name
places, who will be ordered by the freight-
ers, all goods, that may be received by the freight-
ers from Baltimore, and receive the funds or pro-
ceeds of said produce so freighted, & pay them
over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas
Case, whose integrity, steady habits and oblig-
ing turn is well known by the undersigned gen-
tlemen; will take grain on board from any of
the landings, on Talbot Side, from Tuckahoe
Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the ship-
pers reside contiguous to the water), re-
turned to them, or deposited in Easton accord-
ing to their advice.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent.
Kingston, Talbot Co. March 5 3m (W)
REFERENCES.
Ennalls Martin, Jr. James B. Rumbold
John Rumbold, Aaron Clarke,
Jacob Leverton, Andrew Mason,
James Turner, Benj. Whiteley,
Abel Gootee.

In Caroline county Court.
SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY
March Term 1831.
Ordered by the Court, that the sale of the
lands and premises made to Noah Chance and
James B. Rumbold by William Potter, trustee
for the sale of certain lands and premises, in
the cause of Thomas Blades against Eliza Ann
Blades, Alexander Blades, (heirs at law) and
Nancy Nicols, formerly Nancy Blades, widow
of Garretson Blades, and John Stevens, ad-
ministrator Debonis non with the will annexed,
of Garretson Blades, be ratified and confirmed,
unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or
before the second Monday in October 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 June in the
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
one. The report of the Trustee states the ac-
count of sales to be \$490.00.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test True copy
May 7 Jo. RICHARDSON, CLK.
Sw

In Caroline County Court,
SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY,
March Term 1831.

Ordered that the sale of lands made to Gooly
Stevens by William Potter, Trustee for the
sale of the real estate of William Stevens, late
of said county, deceased, in the cause of Wil-
liam Potter, petitioner, against Joseph Swiggett
and Rebecca his wife, Sarah Stevens and
others heirs of William Stevens, deceased, de-
fendants, and reported by the said trustee, be
ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the con-
trary be shown, on or before the second Mon-
day in October next, provided a copy of this
order be inserted once in each of three succes-
sive weeks in one of the newspapers published
in Easton in Talbot county, before the first day
of June, in the year aforesaid.
The report of the Trustee states the amount
of the sales to be \$141.37.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test True copy
May 7 Jo. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
Sw

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fendants, and reported by the said trustee, be
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of June, in the year aforesaid.
The report of the Trustee states the amount
of the sales to be \$141.37.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test True copy
May 7 Jo. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
Sw

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Kent County,
as a runaway; a negro man who calls
himself
Peter Hartshorne,

about 5 feet, 8 or nine inches high,
and appears to be about 60 years
old, is quite bald. He is on when committed
a kersey roundabout jacket, trousers & waist-
coat, coarse shoes, yarn stockings, and old wool
hat; says he belongs to Edward Ireland, Esq.
near Baltimore. The owner of said slave, is
requested to come forward and release him,
otherwise he will be discharged according to
law.
JAS. F. BROWNE, SHER.
Sheriff's Office } May 7 3t
April 30, 1831 }

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed
from the Union to the EASTON
HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr.
Thos. Peacock, and formerly by him-
self, begs leave most respectfully to tender
his grateful acknowledgements to his nume-
rous Customers and friends, who have hereto-
fore honoured him with their calls, and at the
same time to solicit them & the public in gen-
eral for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order
for the reception of Travellers and others, and
the proprietor pledges himself to spare no la-
bour or expense to render every comfort and
convenience to those who may favour him with
their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommo-
dated and Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful
drivers furnished to go to any part of the Pe-
ninsula.

The public's obdt. servt.
SOLOMON LGWE.

Jan. 30

CENTREVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has
moved from the Head of Chester, Kent county,
Md. where he has been engaged for many years
in keeping a Public House, and has the grati-
fying assurance of his friends and customers in
that place, and of those travelling through, who
favoured him with a call, that he, heretofore, has
given general satisfaction.

HE has taken that large and com-
modious

BRICK HOUSE
In Centreville, Queen Ann's county, so well
known as the

CENTREVILLE HOTEL,

near the Court House, and in a most pleasant
part of the Town, where he shall be pleased to
receive a liberal share of the patronage of the
public, and assures them that no exertion on
his part shall be wanting to give general satis-
faction. Private parties can always be accom-
modated; and every exertion will be made to
make all comfortable that give him a call.
The public's obdt. and humble servt.,
JAS. BRADSHAW.



J. H. Stages will run regularly for the ac-
commodation of Passengers to and from the
Steam Boats, Maryland and Woleott; passen-
gers carried to any part of the adjacent coun-
ties at a moment's notice.

Regular conveyance can always be had from
Centreville.
The U. S. Mail Stages arrive at the Subscri-
ber's house from Philadelphia & Easton, on Mon-
days, Wednesdays, and Fridays; also leaving his
house on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday
mornings, for the above named places, through
from Centreville, to Philadelphia in twelve
hours.
April 30 1th

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Commissioners of
the tax for Talbot County, will meet at
their office in the Court House in the Town of
Easton, on Tuesday the 22nd and Friday the
25th days of the present month (February) at
11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to meet on
the same days each succeeding week for the
purpose of hearing and determining appeals,
and making such alterations and alienations in
the assessment of property, as they may deem
necessary and proper according to law.
By Order
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the
Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.
Feb. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas is-
sued out of Talbot County Court and to me
directed, against John Norris at the suit of
Samuel Roberts, will be sold at public sale for
cash at the front door of the Court House, in
the town of Easton, on SATURDAY, the 14th
day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following
property to wit: one negro boy called Henry,
for a term of years, also one side board, one
carriage and one bed and furniture. Taken
and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
venditioni exponas and the interest and costs
due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
april 23

THE LADY'S BOOK.

Office of the Lady's Book,
Philadelphia, April 2, 1831.

This day is published the April number of
the Lady's Book. We shall forward copies
of it to our country subscribers as fast as we
obtain them from the binder—the time neces-
sarily devoted to the colouring of the plate of
fashions may possibly delay its delivery for a
few days.

Although we have repeatedly trespassed upon
the friendly dispositions of our patrons, by
noticing ourselves the progressive improvement
of the Lady's Book, we felt it a duty which was
necessary to be performed, in order that they
might be fully satisfied of the exertions we
were making to deserve their favorable opinions.
The contents of the present month may not
be judged so diversified as several of the former
numbers; but we believe there will be dis-
covered no diminution of interest in any part.
So well satisfied are we of this fact, that we
have felt convinced that several of the articles
would be pronounced superior in excellence
to many that have already appeared in the
work. Among our female readers especially,
the story of "Alphonine," by a lady of this city,
will be much approved.

The Embellishments are particularly well
adapted to the character which has been so ably
sustained throughout. THE PLATE OF THE
FASHIONS itself conveys more finish and excel-
lence than has been heretofore embodied in this
department of the decorations; and we feel called
upon to award a large share of the credit of
its success to the abilities and attention of Col.
C. G. CHILDS, whose skill and talent, as an en-
graver, are well known over the Union.—In-
cluding the PLATE OF PATTERNS FOR BONNETS &
CAPS, in this number, we give TWO Popular
pieces of Music—Two patterns of Embroidery—
The Ornamental Artist—and his plate
representing "THE CONJUGATING OF A VEIL."
April 23

PRINTING
Of every description handsomely executed at this
OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

VOI

PRINTED & FOR

ALEXAN

TWO DOLLAR

Annun, payable

ADVER

Not exceeding a so

ONE DOLLAR;

every subsequent

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THE Subscriber

present year

SEER - Letters of

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characters

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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1831

NO. 21.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ, for the present year a single man as an OVERSEER—Letters of recommendation is required. N. S. THOMAS.
Anderton, Oxford Neck, April 16th

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, with the view of purchasing a Stallion of the first order, as well for their own accommodation, as to improve the breed of that noble animal throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him to mares on such terms as would enable every farmer who had a good brood mare, to avail himself of his services, have for some time past held a correspondence with some of the most distinguished breeders of horses in the country, and after examining the characters and qualities of the many valuable stallions recommended to their attention, have purchased & offer to the public the celebrated horse

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

This horse is a beautiful mahogany bay, sixteen hands high, and combines beauty of form with great strength, fine action, and perfect docility of temper. To the lovers of fine horses for the turf, saddle, or quick draft, they feel much pleasure in recommending him, being confident that no judge can see and not admire him.

This horse, with his dam, was purchased by General Callender Irvine of Philadelphia, from Hon. John Randolph of Virginia; his pedigree will be seen to be equal to that of any horse of the country, by the following extract from the letter of Gen. Irvine to the board of trustees.

"He was foaled the 19th of March 1824, is in colour a beautiful bay, having a satin-like coat, with a small star and snip, black mane and tail, and legs—tail full and long and well set on, and measures within a few inches of the proper standard, without shoes, and would be a fine stallion as usually measured, over 16 hands. He is in fine form, strong at all points, of great action, and is fit for all kinds of service; turf, saddle, coach, and even for the harness. John of Roanoke is now just in his prime, having always been well taken care of. He is a remarkably healthy horse, never having been sick to my knowledge, for a moment since he was foaled, excepting with the colic's distemper. He is a vigorous stallion, and a remarkably sure and capital foal getter. His colts are large, in fine form, and generally bays. That he is a thorough bred horse, of blood equal to that of any horse of this or any other country, and there is no mistake about it, matter of some moment to breeders," will appear by his pedigree, which is as follows—

"Dam, Grand Duchess, (bred by John Randolph, Esq. of Va. of whom I purchased her) got by Graculus; grand dam Duchess (imported by Mr. Randolph) bred by the Duke of Grafton, got by Grouse, son of Highflyer, out of Georgeanna, own sister to Conductor and Allied, by Matchem; Magnet; sister to Johnny, by Matchem; Habraham, &c. &c.

"John of Roanoke was got by Mr. Randolph's elegant horse Roanoke, he by the far famed Sir Archy, out of his imported mare Lady Bunbury, bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, who also bred Highflyer, and the imported old Diomed, sire of Sir Archy, by Trumpeter, grand dam Chesapeake, by Highflyer, g. grand dam Vixen, by Graculus, he by the Godolphin Arabian.

"Graculus, sire of Grand Duchess, dam of John of Roanoke, was got by old Diomed, out of Cornelia, by Chanticleer; Vanity by Copley, Mark Anthony; Jolly Roger, &c. Thus you see there cannot be better blood in all its ramifications; and what is of great importance in the blood horse, all the progeny of this mare, Grand Duchess, are large, strong, in good form of good action, and like their ancestors, Diomed, Sir Archy, Highflyer and King Herod, are healthy and stout, and suitable for all kinds of work. I have bred five colts from this mare, all of which are large and have fine constitutions.

JOHN OF ROANOKE will stand at Easton—Terms twelve dollars for the spring chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, payable on the first day of February next. When mares are insured if they are parted with before it is ascertained whether or not they are in foal, the persons putting them to the horse will be charged with the amount of insurance. Fifty cents to the groom in every case, to be paid during the season.

N. S. GOLDSBORO: GH.
E. N. HAMBLETON, } Committee.
N. SPENCER

Easton, April 2.

N. B. Mares from a distance will be furnished with good pasturage, and grain if requested, on moderate terms, but no damages will be allowed for estrays or accidental injuries.

Extract of a letter from Gen. C. Irvine, dated PHILADELPHIA, March 28th, 1831.

"You have enquired about John of Roanoke's full sister—She is called Hippone. The fall of 1827, Hippone won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Washington, 400 dollars, beating Louisa Savary, by Ratler, and Cornwallia. (It is stated that Louisa Savary was never beaten, but by Hippone.)

"Same fall Hippone won the 3 mile heats at Winchester, Va.; also the 3 mile heats at Culpeper, Va.; the longest distances at these places.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

Office of THE LADY'S BOOK,
Philadelphia, April 2, 1831.

This day is published the April number of the Lady's Book. We shall forward copies of it to our country subscribers as fast as we obtain them from the binder—the time necessarily devoted to the colouring of the plate of fashions may possibly delay its delivery for a few days.

Although we have repeatedly trespassed upon the friendly dispositions of our patrons, by noticing ourselves the progressive improvement of the Lady's Book, we felt it a duty which was necessary to be performed, in order that they might be fully satisfied of the exertions we were making to deserve their favorable opinion.

The contents of the present month may not be judged so diversified as several of the former numbers; but we believe there will be discovered no diminution of interest in any part. So well satisfied are we of this fact, that we have felt convinced that several of the articles would be pronounced superior in excellence to many that have already appeared in the work. Among our female readers especially, the story of 'Alphonine,' by a lady of this city, will be much approved.

The Embellishments are particularly well adapted to the character which has been so ably sustained throughout. THE PLATE OF THE FASHIONS itself conveys more finish and excellence than has been heretofore embodied in this department of the decorations; and we feel called upon to award a large share of the credit of its success to the abilities and attention of Col. C. G. CHILDS, whose skill and talent, as an engraver, are well known over the Union.—Including THE PLATE OF FASHIONS FOR BOYS & CATS, in this number, we give Two Popular pieces of Music—Two patterns of Embroidery—THE ORNAMENTAL ARTIST—and the plate representing "THE CONJUGATING OF A YARE." April 23

From Fraser's Magazine.

FATAL PRESENTIMENTS.

"Tis the sunset of life teaches mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before."

Campbell.

Every thing relating to futurity is powerfully interesting. The solemn obscurity of the dark and mysterious future inevitably induces the mind to contemplate with awful anxiety, that state of good or evil to which we all must come; and as death is common to every one, so are its presages eagerly received, and by many, implicitly credited.

In Scotland the Bodach Glas announces the termination of human life; in Wales, the Canwyll Cyrrh, or Corpse Candle, indicates the same doom; and blanches the bravest brow; in Ireland the Death Fetch has the same ominous power; while here in England, the harsh ticking death-watch points with equal certainty to the final struggle, and whitens the cheek of the aged nurse by its well known warning.

It would be no difficult matter to account for the *modus operandi* of these "Fatal Presentiments." The human mind is a strange machine, and when excited by intense anxiety, and wound up to the highest pitch by despair and fear, it is no hard matter to conjure up those "signs and tokens" which are now considered as sure and fatal prognostications of the worst of human calamities. The buzzing of a fly in the chamber of the dying, is an omen of sufficient magnitude to startle the strongest and Hope,

"Which draws towards itself,
The flames with which it kindles."

is frequently put to flight by a sound which at any other time would not be noticed. But it has been contended, and by persons of no mean understanding, that Fatal Presentiments are conveyed to the mind by means, if not supernatural, at all events mysterious and wonderful; and numerous examples, as we shall presently see have been adduced in proof of the unerring certainty of the warning, well as of its mysterious occurrences.

Lord Rochester—a strange but not a despicable authority—indulged an impression, that the soul, either by a natural sagacity, or some secret notice communicated to it, had a sort of divination by which these presages were engendered; while many of the ancient philosophers believed that the mind was endowed, to a certain extent, with power of prescience totally distinct from, and independent of that conjectural sagacity in regard to the future, which is derived from enlarged & comprehensive experience of the past. This was the opinion entertained by Cicero; and in short, it is a tenet which has been common to men in all ages, embodied in their popular poetry and traditions, and disputed only in ages of sceptical refinement; and if we admit that every action and every event occur in conformity to general laws; in other words, that there is no such thing as contingency either in human actions, or the course of events, but that each must be determined by an adequate notice or cause—there seems nothing repugnant to reason, or inconsistent with the known operation of the mind, in admitting the possible existence of a faculty, though, for wise purposes, its operation is confined within narrow limits, and we are kept in salutary ignorance of futurity. If there be no contingency, every thing is necessary, and may, for any thing we know to the contrary, be sometimes,

and to a certain extent, foreseen even by man in his present imperfect state.

This is especially the case as regards approaching evil, while prosperity, even when it comes suddenly, is seldom or never preceded by any passage of its approach. How are we to account for this? we may adduce two solutions of the marvel. First: it is no doubt a wise provision to warn men of evil, as it is of more importance to him to receive a premonition of approaching mischief—than a coming good. Second: all our powers and faculties are primarily devoted to our preservation, and are most violently called into action, when this is endangered. Hence even the very instincts of our nature frequently impart a salutary presentiment indispensable to our safety. It is upon this principle chiefly that we would account for the presentiment of evil being so much more prevalent than that of good, which requires no harbinger to prepare us for its approach. And for the very same reason, that we have sometimes a general & an indefinite presentiment of coming evil, which is frequently complex in its character, we may have a distinct presage of the approach of death, the most awful event which we are called upon to meet in this present state of our mortal being.

It is a well authenticated fact, that many men distinguished for great personal bravery, and the most intrepid contempt of danger in its most appalling forms, have, on the eve of battle, been overwhelmed with a fatal presentiment that they should not survive the combat; and that, in no instance, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has this presentiment proved false. The self-doomed victim has in every case fallen as he had predicted. The following examples for the authenticity of which we will vouch, are strikingly corroborative of the fact in question.

A young officer, of great promise, belonging to the 92nd regiment, was observed on the day before the battle of Corunna, to be particularly low spirited; which was the more observable, as he was generally gay, cheerful, and full of spirits.

Some officers enquired the reason—called him, as brother officers are wont to do—but received no answer.—On getting an opportunity, however, of conversing alone with one of them, to whom he was much attached, as he was a namesake, & a fellow countryman, "M." said he, "I shall, to a certainty, never survive to-morrow. I know I shall not, and you will see it. His friend tried to laugh him out of this notion, and said it was childish, and unworthy of a man, who had so often and so heroically faced the enemy, to harbour such dismal forebodings. The next day after the heat of the action, the two young men met by accident; and he who the day before had derided the gloomy imagination of his friend, accosted him with—"What, M. I thought you were to have been killed—did I not say you should not?"—His friend replied, that nothing could convince him that he should ever see the sun of that day set; & strange as it may seem, the words had scarcely escaped from his lips, when he was struck in the breast by a cannon shot, which instantly deprived him of existence.

There are few regiments that have not some anecdotes of this sort to record.—We shall mention one or two more, which have been communicated to us by officers of great respectability, & having passed under their own personal observation. Lieutenant M.D., of the 43d, was so strongly possessed with this presentiment on the eve of one of the battles in the Peninsula, that he sent for Captain S., of the 88th, who was a countryman of his, and requested him to take charge of several little things, and to transmit them safely to his relations, particularly to his mother. Captain S., in surprise, asked him the reason why he, who was in perfect health, should think of making such arrangements? M. replied, "I know I am in perfect health; and I know, also, that I shall never return from the field to-morrow." Knowing M.D. to be a particularly brave man, for he had already repeatedly distinguished himself, and never having heard him express himself in such terms before, Captain S. was lost in astonishment, and his first impression was that his poor friend was suffering from the delirium of fever. He, therefore, proceeded to remonstrate with him and to endeavour, if possible, to rally him out of that desponding presentiment, which appeared to affect him so seriously. M.D. heard him calmly, and without taken any notice of what he said, repeated his request in so cool and collected a manner, as to leave no doubt that he was in the full and perfect possession of all his faculties. Captain S., therefore, promised to comply with his wishes, should he himself survive, they then separated and each went to their post.

On the following day, after the tumult and melee of the battle had subsided, the British being, as usual, victorious, a

number of the officers met to congratulate one another on their safety.

When Captain S. joined the party, he immediately inquired after his friend M.D., but none of the survivors had seen him, or knew any thing of his fate. The conversation of the preceding day now rushed upon his mind, and, without saying a word, he instantly returned to the field to search for him among the wounded—the dead—and the dying. Nor did he search in vain. He found him, already striped of part of his regimentals; but he knew him at once, his head and face being unharmed. Captain S. became deeply affected, and could not help shedding tears over the lifeless body of the brave and gallant youth foredoomed to so premature a fate.

The same thing happened in the case of Sergeant Macdonald, from Lochabar, as brave a fellow as ever drew a sword, or carried a halbert, and who had been in ten or twelve general engagements, in each of which he had distinguished himself. On one occasion, however, he was so overwhelmed with the presentiment of death, that, on the day of battle, when his regiment was ordered to advance, his limbs refused their office, and his comrades had literally to support and assist the man, to whom they had been accustomed to look up to as an example and model of a brave soldier. The battle had not lasted half an hour, before he was shot through the heart.

A private of the name of Mackay, a man of the most reckless and dare-devil character, used to be the delight of the bivouacs, of the 43d, during the Peninsular war. He had a great deal of that coarse but effective wit and drollery, which never fail to excite laughter; he abounded in anecdotes and stories, which he told with a remarkable degree of naïveté and humour; and often did he beguile the watches of the night, as poor Alan did with Mungo Park, by singing the songs of his dear native land. The instant Mackay appeared, hunger, thirst, and fatigue were forgotten; the soldiers clustered round him, and seating themselves to the joke, the tale, or the song.

Even some of the officers did not disdain to mingle in these parties, and to acknowledge the rough but powerful fascination which hung on the lips of this unlettered soldier. Nor were his humorous mirth, and song confined to the march and camp; in the thickest of the enemy's fire he was as merry & as vivacious as in the bivouac! "Never," said the officer who communicated to us these particulars—"shall I forget the impression made upon my mind by hearing Mackay's full and deep-toned voice pealing forth 'Scots' wha hae wi' Wallace bled,' under the destructive diagonal fire from the enemy's artillery on the heights above the village of St. Boes. A soldier only knows the thrilling effect of such an incident at such a moment!"

Yet this singular man was seized with one of those fatal presentiments of which we have been speaking. On the eve of the battle of Toulouse, he suddenly became thoughtful and silent. His previous character rendered this alteration more apparent, and his comrades eagerly crowded round him to inquire the reason, being at first inclined to jibe him with what they called the "Methodist face;" but, on observing his dejected look, the wild and unearthly expression of his eye, and the determined obstinacy with which he resisted all solicitations to join their party as usual, they stared at each other with astonishment, and ceased to annoy him.

It was his turn to go on duty to the outpost, and he consequently, soon left them. On his way to his post, he met a young officer, who had shewn him much kindness, and whose life he had been chiefly instrumental in saving. "Ha, Mackay!" said the officer, "Is it you? Bless me, how ill you look! What's the matter? Are you unwell? Stay—I will go to the Colonel, and request him to let some one else take your duty." "I thank you kindly, Mr. M." said Mackay, respectfully saluting the officer. "I am not unwell, and had rather go myself. But I have a favor to ask of you. You have always been kind—very kind to me, and I am sure you will not refuse it." "What is it? Speak it out at once, man," said Mr. M. "It is borne in upon my mind that I shall fall to-morrow," rejoined Mackay; "here are ten dollars, will you take charge of them, and send them to my mother? You know where she lives—and—and—if it was not too much trouble, sir," he added, his voice faltering, "you might tell her, if you should see her poor old woman! that her son—devil as he has been—has never ceased, day or night, to beg Heaven's blessing on her head, or to blame himself with leaving her solitary and destitute."

The veteran wept like a child; and the young officer was scarcely less affected. Taking the money, he broke away from Mackay in order to conceal his emotion;

and he retired to his quarters, oppressed with the melancholy feelings which the strange scene had occasioned; but anxious, at the same time to persuade himself that it was a mere hallucination of fancy and that the poor fellow's mind was touched. On the succeeding day, however, when the remains of the regiment were mustered, Mackay was missing; but the tears of his surviving comrades sufficiently indicated the fulfillment of his presentiment. He had fallen late in action, beside one of the redoubts, pierced with more than twenty bullets.

Napoleon, on the 7th of May, 1786, had surprised the passage of the Po at Piacenza, while Beaulieu was expecting him at Valeggio, and General Laharpe commanding the grenadiers of advanced guard, fixed his headquarters at Emetri, between Fiombio and the Po. During the night Laharpe's Austrian division arrived at Fiombio which is only one league from the river; and having embattled the houses and steeples, filled them with troops. As the position was strong, and Laharpe might receive reinforcements, it became of the utmost importance to lodge him, and this, after an obstinate contest, was effected. Laharpe then executed a retrograde movement to cover the roads leading to Pavia and Lodi. In the course of the night, a regiment of the enemy's cavalry appeared at his outposts, and created considerable alarm, but, after a slight resistance, retired. Nevertheless, Laharpe, followed by a picket and several officers, went forward to reconnoitre, and particularly to interrogate in person the inhabitants of the farmhouses on the road. Unfortunately, however, he returned to the camp by a different route to that by which he had been observed to set out; and the troops being on the watch, and mistaking the reconnoitring party for a detachment of the enemy, opened a brisk fire of musketry, and Laharpe fell dead, pierced by the bullets of his own soldiers, by whom he was dearly beloved. It was remarked that during the action of Fiombio, throughout the evening preceding his death, giving no orders—appearing, as it were, deprived of his usual energies, and entirely absorbed by a fatal presentiment.—Laharpe was one of the bravest generals in the army of Italy—a grenadier both in stature and courage; and, although by birth a foreigner (a Swiss), he had raised himself to the rank of a general by his mere talent and bravery.

An anecdote, somewhat bearing upon the point has just come into our recollection; and as it is characteristic and striking, we offer no apology for its insertion. On the night before Massena's attack on Lord Wellington's position in the Sierra de Busaco, the troops, ignorant of the enemy's proximity, and fatigued with their day's march, had lain down on the summit of the ridge to take a little rest; and both men and officers were soon fast asleep. Amongst them was the gallant officer who then commanded the Connaught Rangers. He had not however slept long, before he started up, apparently in great alarm; and calling a young officer of the same regiment, who lay close by him, he said, "D., I have just had a most extraordinary dream; such as I had once before an unexpected battle. Depend upon it we shall be attacked very soon." The young man immediately went forward; and, after looking between him and the horizon, and listening attentively to every sound and murmur wafted on the night-breeze, he returned, and reported that all was still. The Colonel was satisfied, and they again lay down.

In less than half an hour, however, the Colonel again started up, exclaiming in strong language, that ere an hour elapsed they should be attacked! On seeing the Colonel and his young friend throw aside their cloaks and move off, several of the officers by them took the alarm. And it was high time; for, on examination, it was found that the enemy's columns of attack were ascending the heights with the utmost secrecy and expedition. Some of them had then reached the summit and deployed into line, before the British were ready to attack them. They were immediately charged, broken, and driven down the declivity with great loss. It is remarkable that the same gallant officer, now a general, had a similar dream in Egypt, on the morning of the 21st March before the British position was attacked by the French, under cover of the darkness. The circumstance is certainly curious, although not exactly connected with the immediate subject of the present article.

POSTS FOR FENCES.—A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer has found out by a number of experiments, that posts for fences cut from full growth trees, will not decay as soon as those cut from young trees, and that posts taken from the butt of a tree will not last half as long as those made from the third and fourth cuts from the ground. He says posts made from the butts of young chestnuts generally last only 8 or 10 years while those from the third cut of old trees generally last over 20 years. When the butts are used, the top end should be set in the ground.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, May 21.

How unreasonable!—Not even a compliance with its suggestions can appease or propitiate the prejudiced hatred and fault-finding obduracy entertained and practised against us by the Jackson Whig paper of this place. Reasons, such as they are, will be found to blame the Gazette, let it do what it may—it is useless to look for either courteousness or justice of any sort from this Jackson paper, for its predetermined & fixed course is, right or wrong, hostility to & abuse of the Gazette—under these circumstances it must stand to us in the relationship of a heathen man and a publican.

We would agree to submit ourselves almost to any tribunal rather than to the reasoning of the scribes for the Whig—for the fallacy of their process is as egregious, as their deadly odium of intent is incurable. When they accuse the Gazette of publishing scandals against Mr. Randolph, they say they thought we believed, at least the leading circumstances contained in these statements—but they accuse us of admitting the stories to be mere fictions, and of course, of publishing what we believe to be false.—We have never said any thing of specific belief about this matter—we considered the story a "ludicrous extravagance"—not denying the probability of some excentricity, yet not doubting much colouring. Does this give the idea of "mere fictions"? One in a good humour, disposed to give a good sense and meaning to our language would say, no.

But the Whig scribes appear to wonder at our remark, that we take no pleasure in presenting a Gentleman opposed to us in an unfavorable light—this reminds us of the criminals, who were surprised, and thought ill of the christian men who would not eat raw human flesh. If the Whig scribes consider the assault on motives—the slander of character—and the abuse of all in their way, as the very quid of comfort and the cordial of resuscitation, let them chew, and spit, & drink on to their satisfaction; we are not disposed to molest them—but will leave them to the chance of a happy thought of becoming members of some of the various societies, whose course of discipline is best adapted to the nature of their diseases.

Then to Joseph Nourse—says the Whig, "the Gazette calls upon us to publish the statement in regard to Mr. Nourse's acquittal—this we cheerfully do."—That is clever, gentlemen—how unfortunate, that the Gazette called upon them, for they had determined to do it before called by the Gazette! These officious, untimely requests take from us the very air and show of liberality. But with this high predetermination seconded by the call of the Gazette, little scrap just as big—which five hundred worthy men might read and never know, that it was the full and ample exculpation of Joseph Nourse, late Register of the Treasury, from the charge attempted to be fixed on him by General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, of being a defaulter, and of turning him out of office upon that gross pretext, to make room for a rewarded favourite.

But the Whig Scribes "at the same time, must beg leave to give a statement of the facts as impressed on their minds"—dexterously said—so if not true; still not false, because given "as impressed on their minds"—which impression can be described at will—when therefore they say that Mr. Nourse "allowed himself, or claimed, without the color of authority," compensations for extra services, they mean we suppose according to the impression made upon their minds—a convenient mode of denying or asserting what suits their purpose, but a matter that their readers had as well be cautious of trusting to. Because in this reputed "statement of facts as impressed upon their minds" they preserve a slight flavour of a part of the truth, with a studied suppression of the whole truth, that leads directly to error, studied suppression we call it—for suppression we shall shew, and whether ignorantly or wilfully done, let them tell, who sit upon the horns of the dilemma.

This statement of facts as impressed upon the minds of the Whig Scribes gives us then to understand, that Joseph Nourse held the office of Register of the Treasury of the United States, for many years, for which he received a salary—that whilst in office some extra duty is devolved upon him by the head of the department, on the disbursement of large sums of money belonging to the Government. Mr. Nourse faithfully discharges this extra duty, but for doing so claims, or credits himself, in the settlement of his accounts, with a commission on disbursements, not allowed or sanctioned by any law of Congress, and this credit of commission brings the Government in arrears to him. In this state of things Gen. Jackson becomes President, and he calls upon Nourse to refund those commissions, as money drawn from the treasury without law, Mr. Nourse refuses, and was dismissed from office, a suit is instituted, and a jury of the citizens of Washington give verdicts in favour of Nourse.

On this statement the Whig Scribes found a case—viz. Has an officer of the U. States when in the receipt of a large salary, fixed by law, the power and right to allow to himself, without the color of law or authority, in the way of compensation for extra services, a sum equal to his salary or to an unlimited amount? If he has—Nourse is right—if he has not, the President Jackson stands justified.

To shew the suppression in these of essential facts constituting part of the case, we say, that

whilst they state that extra duty was devolved upon Nourse by the head of the Treasury department, they omit to shew how and why this was done, which we will declare to be that early after the organization of the Government—and the establishment of the Registers Department in the Treasury, the daily exigencies of the department required, that some person should be employed to act as agent of the Government in disbursing the fund appropriated for its contingent expenses. The duties of the several officers of the Treasury were prescribed and fixed by law, and this duty of disbursing the fund of contingent expenses belonged to none of them, and was unprovided for. The duties of this station were highly responsible, yet not of such extent as to create a special office for it with a salary such as would command the kind of character fitted for such responsibility. Under these circumstances, Mr. Nourse was charged with the duties of disbursing the fund of contingent expenses—this duty he performed, not in office hours, but after his office hours were closed. The office of Register he held, from the commencement of the Federal Government, until three or four months after General Jackson became President—and the duty of disbursing the fund of contingent expenses was discharged by him, from soon after the commencement of the Federal Government until he was turned out by Gen. Jackson—a period of nearly forty years. These are the matters peculiarly relating to this case that are suppressed—and on them we reason—that Mr. Nourse having discharged these duties under Gen. Washington's Administration, under that of the elder Adams, of Mr. Jefferson, of Mr. Madison, of Mr. Monroe, of Mr. J. Q. Adams—if in all this time, and under each of these Administrations, his accounts were ever adjusted, it must have been known to the several heads of these administrations that Mr. Nourse had charged these commissions—as no objection of any sort had ever been made. Mr. Nourse was justified in believing the charge of commissions to be held right, for otherwise, a due regard to duty and justice would have compelled the several Presidents, or the several Secretaries of Treasury to have made the contrary known to him, and to have restrained him.

We know not whether Mr. Nourse annually claimed and drew for the amount of these commissions—or whether he regularly kept up his annual accounts, setting to his credit the amount of these commissions for each year, and only drawing his specified salary. If we are to rely at all upon any portion of the language and statements of the Whig Scribes, their declaration, that "Gen. Jackson called on Mr. Nourse to refund the money he had thus drawn from the Treasury, without the authority of Law," would imply, that Mr. Nourse had actually drawn this money—and if drawn it was an act of official notoriety, and it must have been known to the heads of the Department and to the Presidents—and if known to them, and not forbidden, this was good ground to believe that it was acquiesced in. That it was extra service not belonging to any office of the Government the Whig Scribes confess—if extra service of important and responsible nature, it merited reward—and he on whom this extra and important service was devolved, to be discharged at his own private and leisure time, in contradistinction to office hours, was entitled to the usual reward for it.

But if the language of the Whig Scribes is to be considered idle and not worthy to be relied on, and the allegation of Gen. Jackson's demand upon Mr. Nourse is a fiction, for that the money had never been drawn—how could Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren call Mr. Nourse a defaulter for a mere claim on account, without drawing a cent, and this punishment is all deep and steeped in sin.

But in 1801 after Mr. Jefferson came in, to whom Mr. Nourse was opposed in politics, he thought it proper to make known to Mr. Gallatin, President Jefferson's Secretary of Treasury that he had claimed these commissions, and gave his statement and opinion on it—but still no objection was ever made to it—Mr. Nourse having thus brought it to the notice of the head of the department, had no more to do than to await the pleasure of the Government. Mr. Crawford, who was long Secretary of the Treasury, has declared, "that these services, (of disbursing the fund of contingent expenses) thus performed by Mr. Nourse, were no part of the duty of the Register, and that he always considered him as entitled to the per centage usually allowed for disbursement of the public money." In addition to this, Attorney General Wirt, in his official character, has declared a concurrent opinion, in an analogous case, upon the strictest principles of Law. Here then we don't pretend to determine, that are essential to a right understanding of this matter—and it is when these things are all suppressed, kept out of view, that the Whig Scribes say, Mr. Nourse has drawn money "without the color of law or authority." A practice has been adopted in the disbursing of the fund of contingent expenses for nearly forty years, under every administration of this Government, without variation or objection from first to last—of which a Secretary of the Treasury, thirty years ago, was officially notified—it has received the unqualified sanction of another Secretary of Treasury of modern date, and that Secretary a man whom a great portion of the Jackson party desired to make President, and whom it has become necessary of late to idolize still more & more. This practice has again been sanctioned by an Attorney General of high fame in an official decision of an analogous case—and still the Whig Scribes say, there is no colour of authority for this practice—but, right—we remember—they always give "statements of facts as impressed upon their minds."

Besides suppressions of essential truths in relation to a right understanding of Mr. Nourse's claim: The case stated by the Scribes is neither a true nor a fair statement, viz: Has an officer of the United States in the receipt of a large salary fixed by Law the power & right to allow to himself, without the color of law & authority, in the way of compensation for extra services, a sum equal to his salary, or to an unlimited amount? But rather take this as an honest and true statement viz: An officer of the United States in the receipt of a salary fixed by law, is called upon to discharge extra and essential official duties not belonging to his office nor to that of any known officer—he performs the duties satisfactorily not in office hours for a period of thirty odd years, and charges annually, as he performs these extra duties the usual commission on disbursements, and either claims them, or receives them—a question arises, is this officer entitled to remuneration for these extra services? Secondly, whether this officer in the settlement of his accounts with the Government does not act perfectly correctly in claiming and receiving these commissions? Sdly, whether the absence of all any of its officers for thirty odd years against this claim for commissions, is not a virtual sanction sufficient to justify the continued claim and receipt of the commissions? Fourthly, whether the officer claiming these commissions, having brought the matter officially to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, who made no objection to the claim, and this claim having the sanction of another and a subsequent Secretary of the Treasury, and afterwards meeting with the approbation of a distinguished Attorney General in an official opinion, has

not strong color of authority for claiming commissions in this case? and Fifthly, whether the officer thus claiming, these commissions, deserved to be turned out of office for it, and his name and his fame assailed and blackened by the President and by "those who think with him" as a defaulter?

Compare these two statements of the case with each other, and with the facts, (not as impressed on the peculiarly warped minds of any, but) as they really exist, & then say which is the truer & the fairer statement. Remember, that Mr. Nourse did not "allow to himself" as said in the Whig Scribes' statement, compensation for extra services—all he did was to charge, claim, or receive, or all—the allowance must necessarily have been made in another quarter of the Department. Besides, this claim or allowance for compensation was not for a "sum equal to his salary," as stated by the Whig Scribes, of three thousand dollars a year, but for an average sum of less than six hundred dollars a year—nor was this claim or allowance for "an unlimited amount" as stated by the Whig Scribes, but for a known, ascertained, & specific sum, so much per centage upon so much disbursement.

With the fullest intelligence before the world relating to this matter, the Whig Scribes say, they "think with the President". Faithful Creatures! enjoy the luxury of your devotion, but don't try to lead others into irrational and dangerous errors.

But let all should fail these Whig Scribes save their devotion, they hinge upon a "Washington Jury" with remorseless coldbloodedness they stamp the inhabitants of the metropolis of the country with indiscriminate infamy, unpardonable extravagance of passion—unreasonable indulgence of fierce and malevolent feelings—unmanly and wicked undistinguished opprobrium cast upon a whole community of fellow Creatures! We have shewn the deformed views of these Scribes for the Jackson Whig—we have exposed their suppressions of important facts—we have made known their false & garbled Statements, and have traced them down to the commission of an act of tremendous flagitiousness, viz: the attempt to brand with infamy a whole community of People.—We must therefore leave them to the just sentence of mankind, and let their indignation visit them according to their merits.

We regret to have engrossed so much space in this matter, but having touched the subject of Mr. Nourse, and a shameful attempt being made in the Jackson Whig to deceive those who read that paper, we were obliged to put the matter right in justice to shew Mr. Nourse's perfect innocence, and the dark guilt of his persecutors and slanderers.

MORE PROOFS RISING.

Have patience and bear with us a little, amiable enemies, ye "Whig scribes" and you shall have proofs on proofs, high as Pelion upon Ossa, that the "Greatest and Best" is no better than yourselves—for that he is scullied like a 'owboat by another, and "thinks with" his conscience keepers, advisers and directors as implicitly and obediently as—your noble selves. Do us the favor to read candidly Secretary Branch's letter. Whig! Draw the attention of your readers to that part of it declaring that General Jackson is in the arms of persons who are playing off cold hearted, selfish artifices upon him, & abuse poor Secretary Branch for not kissing Gen. Jackson's big toe after he pushed him out of office, to please and suit Mr. Van Buren! Honest patriotism, when it looks upon such things, turns up its nose and bites the handkerchief. But read this

FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

From the North Carolina "Star." Gov. BRANCH.—The following letter from the Hon. John Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3d, 1831.

My Dear Sir:—You have, no doubt, before this seen in the papers accounts of the resignations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, and the dismissal of the other members of the Cabinet.

The letters of the two former, addressed to the President of the U. States, present their reasons; and the motives for the dismissal of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, are assigned in the answer of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and myself. In these the President admits that the dismissed officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties; but intimates that the want of harmony in the Cabinet, and the protection of the two retiring Secretaries "from unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations," made it necessary the others should go out also.

So far as regards the members of the Cabinet this measure is comparatively of little moment; it is, however, a matter of deep concern as affecting the character of the Government. In this point of view the American people have a right to know the who & truth; from whence the alleged discord originated; by whom and for what purpose, it has been fostered; and in what respect and wherefore it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the Nation. The President is bound to make these explanations to the people.

If it were intended to be intimated that I am responsible for the want of harmony in the Cabinet, the charge is unjust. I deny that I pursued a course that invited hostility. On the contrary, I went as far as a man of honor could go, in endeavoring to promote a good understanding and cordial official co-operation with all the Members of the Cabinet.—But it seems I was expected to go still further, and not doing so it has been held good cause for my dismissal. If it is asked, why I did not abandon the Cabinet, and expose to the world the malign influences by which it was embarrassed? I would reply, that I constantly looked forward to a favorable change. That especially I relied for this upon the wisdom, firmness, & justice of the Chief Magistrate. I have had the deep mortification to see him gradually discarding from his counsels, and throwing himself into the arms of persons whose coldhearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for true and faithful services.

Rest assured, however, that whatever may be the public judgment as to the merits of this question, no consideration arising from personal feeling will induce me to take a course which I should not believe calculated to maintain the character and promote the interest of the State which gave me birth.

Business of importance, especially as enabling me to settle down permanently in North Carolina, will probably require my presence in Tennessee, where I may be detained until August next. On my return to my family, I hope to meet you, when I shall be highly gratified to renew the social and friendly intercourse which heretofore, so much to my satisfaction, has subsisted between us.

In the mean time I beg you to receive assurances of great respect and esteem.

JOHN BRANCH.

The Intelligencer says:—To the Letter of Mr. BRANCH, it is rumored, will soon be added an exposition, by Mr. INGHAM, of the causes of the late dissolution of the Cabinet. No commentary can add force to the expressions made use of by Mr. BRANCH. Any attempt on the contrary, to make his language clearer would but detract from the strength which it derives from its simplicity, plainness, and directness. We therefore abstain for the present from any observations upon it.

We have not conversed with either Mr. INGHAM or Mr. BRANCH since their dismissal from office; but we know, if they have a spark of human pride or feeling about them, that they must feel indignant at the treatment they have received. Our conjecture is confirmed, and beyond doubt, as to one of them, by the above exposition and it can hardly be doubted that a kindred feeling pervades the bosom of Mr. INGHAM. It is stated that he, too, like his colleague in office, is about to return home without waiting as he had been desired to do, for his successor.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

We were induced, by the language of a contemporary, to state yesterday, with some positiveness that Mr. Van Buren would accompany Mr. Vaughan to London. There are rumors abroad which seem to throw a doubt on the accuracy of this information. A few days will be sufficient to determine its truth or falsehood.

The Ladies Fair, held in this town on Tuesday and Wednesday last, was one of the most splendid scenes we ever witnessed—the room of exhibition was crowded to a real squeeze—the articles displayed and sold, were tasteful and beautiful, and reflected great credit on the fair artificers—the sales, we are informed amounted to between 7 and 800 dollars.

CONGRESS.—Members from Maryland in the late Congress, who are again candidates.

Michael C. Sprigg, of Allegany.

George E. Mitchell, of Cecil.

George C. Washington, of Montgomery.

Clement Dorsey of St. Mary's declines being a candidate.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE

At a meeting of the National Republican Voters convened at Centreville, agreeably to previous public notice, on motion it was

Resolved, that the National Republican voters of Queen Ann's county, be requested to assemble in the usual election districts of said county, at the usual places of holding the elections in the same, on the 3d Saturday of July next, for the purpose of appointing five persons as a primary Committee, to meet in General Committee at Centreville on the 4th Saturday in July next, with a view of selecting candidates for the Senate of Maryland—four Candidates for the House of Delegates—and five candidates for the Levy Court of said county—and further, to select and appoint at said District meetings, one suitable person from each, as a county Committee, to repair to Hillsborough on the 1st Saturday in August next, for the purpose of there meeting the similar committees from Caroline and Talbot Counties, to choose a candidate to represent this congressional district in the next congress of the United States, and one other suitable person as a delegate from this congressional district, to the grand National Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 2d Monday in December next, to select candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Jackson Editors.—A singular fatality appears to attend the conductors of the Administration journals. The Editor of the United States Telegraph—the former leader of the gang—is now assailed by his quondam followers, with all the ferocity of blood hounds, for having undertaken the defence of a distinguished statesman, whom the party have found it convenient to proscriber. Another prominent Jackson Editor has been sent to the Ohio Penitentiary, for having drawn a dirk on a leading member of his own party, and rendered him a cripple for life. A third has been committed to jail in Kentucky, for shooting at, and dangerously wounding, a gentleman of the same politics. A fourth in Missouri, has been fined in the sum of \$5,000, for an atrocious libel on another Jackson Editor. These, be it remembered, are all recent occurrences; and the parties engaged therein, are, one and all, full blooded Heroites. They prove not only the extraordinary degree of harmony and mutual good will which prevails among these "brethren of the same principle;" but also, that every Administration Editor is clearly entitled to a reward of some sort; and that, whenever "the greatest and best" neglects to bestow it, some member of the party, or the law, seldom fail to repair the omission.

Ohio State Journal.

The Arabian Horses.—The Arabian Horses presented by Sultan Mahmoud to Mr. Rhind, were sold in New York on Saturday at the following prices:—

Stambauld, Chesnut, brought	\$575
Yemen, Grey,	585
Kocklani, Bay,	450
Zilcaadi, Chesnut,	439

Stambauld, it is said, will be sent to Kentucky, Zilcaadi and Yemen proceed to New Brunswick, N. J. and the destination of Kocklani, is not yet known. These fine horses sold at about one fourth of the price that it was expected they would bring.

UNION COURSE.—The Races.—The Spring Meeting on the Union Course concluded yesterday, with the following races:—At 11 o'clock, a match race, one mile and repeat, for a purse of \$200.—This was a very interesting little race, the animals running neck and neck nearly the whole way; but being finally won by foul play, the horse that actually came in first was, on that account, adjudged distanced, and the purse was awarded to the other.

Four mile heats at one o'clock. Mr. Stevens' Black Maria, five years old, by Eclipse; Mr. Johnson's Bonnets of Blue, four years old, by Sir Charles, John R. Snediker's Sir George, by Eclipse—for 600 dollars, and was won in two heats by Bonnets of Blue. First heat 7m. 57s., second heat 7m. 58s. Sir George was distanced the first heat. This race excited for a while some hopes that the North might yet share in some of the honors of this meeting; but they proved fallacious: "Bonnets of Blue" showed herself of superior speed and bottom, and bore off, amidst the admiration of even the losers, a second purse. She is a noble animal indeed, and destined to high fame—si qua lata asperal—in the annals of the Turf. The time of this race, though shorter considerably than that on Tuesday, is still not remarkable considering the fine order of the course. At New Orleans recently, Mr. Duplantier's Kitty Clover, also a colt of Sir Charles, beat Major Bibb's Napoleon—two four mile heats—in seven minutes fifty-seven seconds, and seven minutes fifty seconds.

At 3 o'clock a match race between Metamora, by Rattler, 5 years old, and a sorrel Mare, by Henry, 4 years old—2 miles and repeat, for \$300.—The first heat taken by Metamora, time, 4 minutes 4 seconds; the two last by the Mare, beating Metamora with apparent ease.

The attendance at the course this spring was better than usual; the regulations and police of the ground very good; and, save that the result was altogether one sided, and therefore calculated to discourage efforts here, satisfaction was generally felt.

Next week the Spring Races over the Dutchess course commence.—N. Y. Amer

Georgian Office.

SAVANNAH, May 7.

Destruction of the Penitentiary.—We regret exceedingly to learn by letters received in town this morning, that the State Penitentiary at Milledgeville, together with the county Jail, were destroyed by fire (which one of the letters says was no doubt communicated by design,) about 9 o'clock on Monday night last.—The buildings consisted of two ranges of work shops at right angles, and a large three story building containing the Keeper's quarters, offices, &c. &c. all of brick, the whole of which, as well as the penitentiary from the letters were consumed. The Jail was without the walls, and the flames could only have reached it by the operation of a high wind. The convicts were immediately put under guard, and hands employed to repair the outer wall to keep them confined, until more permanent arrangements could be made.

Jaspin Wilkinson, formerly mail carrier between Milledgeville and Monticello, confined in the jail charged with robbing the mail in January last, and who was to have been tried before the Circuit Court now sitting in this city, was the only person who escaped, which he effected the letters say, by the inattention of the board. Mr. Green Post Master of Milledgeville, arrived here yesterday, prepared with strong testimony against him.

This is a serious loss for the State, amounting we should judge to nearly a quite \$150,000.

Latest from Europe.

By the Packet ship Canada, Captain May, Liverpool papers of the 16th, and London papers of the 15th ult, have been received at New York. They furnish intelligence, which must be highly gratifying to every man who can appreciate the gallantry of a heroic people, struggling for their freedom. THE POLES HAVE GAINED A SIGNAL VICTORY OVER TWO STRONG DIVISIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, the province in the rear of the invaders are rising en masse to second the efforts of their brethren,—and that a formidable insurrection has taken place in the dominions of the Sultan.

The good fortune of Gen. Deibitch, which in the campaign against the Turks, raised him to such an envied reputation, appears to have deserted him in the outset of a warfare against a more enlightened, more hardy and more united nation, resolved to make a desperate struggle for their liberties.

In the ecclesiastical states of Italy the revolt seems to have been wholly quelled by the aid of the Austrians.

Serious disturbances have taken place in Turkey.

The discussion of the reform bill has been renewed in the English Parliament, and the Ministry have expressed their intention of assenting to such modifications as will, not derange the principle of the bill.

In Ireland great suffering is felt, and some outrages of a horrid nature committed. The success of the Poles in their late engagements with the Russia; forces, is of so decisive a nature as to inspire their friends in France with strong hopes of their success. Skrzynecki the Polish Commander-in-Chief is pronounced to have shown himself, in the action of the 31st of March, a man of judgment and execution—bold, without temerity, and possessing the talents of a great captain. He passed the Vistula on a bridge of boats from Warsaw to Praga, on the night of the 30th of March, and before day break carried the entrenchments which defended the camp of Gen. Geismar. The defeated troops rallied before midday. Again at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Poles encountered the 2nd line of the Russian encampments, formed of the forces under Gen. Rosen, and the remainder of

Geismar's. The entrenched position seven leagues from till Gen. Obolenski in General being slaughter the complete disorder, munitions, and a field of battle. "It says the Messenger, an army to recover ferent corps, and Gen. Skrzynecki strained to act upon tre of Warsaw and line upon Livonia, in advance of the take the offensive.

There is a report recently to the effect, that a Russian victory at Geismar's, and himself a p and six thousand cannon had been that Dibieth her high army and pecal position.

The following the provinces of By accounts re mel on the 18th tion of an import letters mention t miles from Mem between the insur in which the latter was in flames. I than 15,000 organ en in opposition.

Stratens courier, a Petersburg, has Poland. It was with dispatches been seized by the opened, and then regular medium suspended, and the ment of Russia th and Lithuania wa The insurgents v cations from Dan army in Poland re

The Austrians the shores of the been victorious continue pacific, ent Ministry in of regarding the ele was expected Chamber of Depe An astonishing French funds; the they had risen to at 45; they had cause for this ad by some to be not Bourse "

The late minist who escaped from raise in July last, are D'Hanssee, C been declared guo lenced to perpetu

M. de Polign escape from the fered in the apar he was confined The family of enter France.

The trial of a pally students, up ricks on the occa and his assa The general imp be acquitted.

The state of The prince Leop Sovereign of tha It is said that t will shortly have certain disclosures agents. Spain is ation.—[Courier

April 14th.—T are very great, pected; this will of prices, whic consequence of fish corn. The market, and but

LIVERPO Friday Eveni Wheat since Tu quarters, chiefl we have a fair 5000 brls Flour the U. States, trivial. Notwith this port, in the limited demand last market, ho duties on Whee ing in no matc tations of Tues was a tolerabl week, and altho no extensive a ted were stead

THE NATI ARE respec Court House in day of June n purpose of adu ing Candidates October next, ent.

Talbot Co. AGRIC THE Trust Society f their next m of Samuel Ste 26th inst. at 11 attendance requested.

May 21 Wheehuri AND I At the old Easto

THE Sub T friends a liberal suppo hands, in the continuance

MA Selected for and no pain

Easton, M N. B. Th Sythe credit in early.

Geismar's. They were drawn up in another entrenched position at Dembiewski, about seven leagues from Warsaw. The battle lasted till ten o'clock in the evening, and the Polish General being reinforced, routed with great slaughter the enemy, who retreated in complete disorder, leaving abundance of arms, munitions, and numbers of wounded on the field of battle. "It will require at least a month," says the Messenger des Chances, "for the Russian army to recover itself, to collect its different corps, and to resume operations." As to Gen. Skrzynecki, he will no longer be constrained to act upon the defensive, in the centre of Warsaw and Praga. He may form his line upon Lwów, at fifteen or twenty leagues in advance of the capital. In short, he may take the offensive during a month.

There is a report that the Poles, subsequently to this action, gained a new and important victory over the Russians at Grosho—that Geismar's corps was entirely destroyed, and himself a prisoner, severely wounded—that six thousand prisoners and 25 pieces of cannon had been taken in this engagement—that Dieblich hemmed on all sides by the Polish army and peasantry, was reduced to a critical position.

The following is the last intelligence from the provinces of Lithuania and Volhynia.

By accounts received at London from Mamel on the 1st of April, to the third information of an important nature was obtained. The letters mention that at Polangen, about four miles from Mamel, an action had taken place between the insurgents and the Russian troops in which the latter were defeated. Polangen was in flames. In Volhynia there were not less than 15,000 organized insurgents, who had risen in opposition to the Russian power. A British courier, who was on his road to St. Petersburg, had thought it prudent to stop at Polangen. It was said that a Russian courier, with dispatches to the army in Poland, had been seized by the insurgents, his dispatches opened, and then he had his head cut off. The regular medium of communication had been suspended, and the rising against the government of Russia throughout Volhynia, Courland, and Lithuania was expected to become general. The insurgents were to intercept all communications from Danzig, from whence the Russian army in Poland received most of its supplies.

ITALY.
The Austrians continue their march along the shores of the Adriatic, and have thus far been victorious. The accounts from France continue pacific, and are favorable to the present Ministry in office. "The project of the law regarding the elections, had been adopted, and it was expected that the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies would shortly take place. An astonishing rise had taken place in the French funds; the five per cents were at 74, they had risen to 82; the three per cents were at 45; they had risen to 53. No satisfactory cause for this advance is assigned; it is said by some to be nothing more than an affair of the Bourse."

The late ministerial associates of Polignac who escaped from the storm they assisted to raise in July last, have been tried, their names are D'Hannet, Capel and Montbel—they have been declared guilty of high treason, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

M. de Polignac has made an attempt to escape from the fortress of Ham—he was discovered in the apartment of the chimney where he was confined.

The family of Bonaparte have leave to re-enter France.

The trial of a number of young men, principally students, upon charges connected with the riots on the occasion of the trial of Polignac and his associates had commenced in Paris. The general impression was that they would be acquitted.

The state of Belgium remains unchanged. The prince Leopold was still spoken of as the Sovereign of that country.

It is said that the ex-Royal family of France will shortly leave England, in consequence of certain disclosures of the plans of some of their agents. Spain is mentioned to be their destination.—[Courier.]

LONDON MARKET.

April 14th.—The arrivals of foreign Wheat are very great, and a still larger quantity is expected; this will probably check the advance of prices, which would have taken place in consequence of the very short supplies of English corn. There are but few buyers in the market, and but few sales effected.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening, 15th April.—The arrival of Wheat since Tuesday, amounts to about 5000 quarters, chiefly foreign. Of Oats and Oatmeal we have a fair supply from Ireland, with about 5000 bbls Flour, and 845 qrs Indian Corn from the U. States. Of other articles the import is trivial. Notwithstanding the large supplies into this port, in the early part of the week, and a limited demand for any kind of Grain since our last market, holders in anticipation of increased duties on Wheat, remained firm, at prices varying in no material degree from the general quotations of Tuesday. For American Flour there was a tolerable inquiry in the course of the week, and although during that period we have no extensive sales to report, the rates last noted were steadily maintained.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS of Talbot County

ARE respectfully invited to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 7th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of adopting such mode of recommending Candidates for the approaching Elections in October next, as may be deemed most expedient.

MANY VOTERS.

Talbot Co. Md. May 21.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Compton the residence of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on Thursday next, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

R. SPENCER, Sec'y

Wheelwrighting, Sythe Cradling AND PLOUGH STOCKING.

At the old Stand, on Washington Street, Easton, nearly opposite the Bay Side Road.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support that he has received at their hands, in the above business and still solicits a continuance of the same.

HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

Selected for the above branches of his business, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction.

The Public ob't. Serv't.

J. L. JONES.

Easton, May 21. 4w

N. B. Those intending to favour him with Sythe cradling, will please send their Blades in early.

J. L. J.

PUBLIC SALE

ON Tuesday next, the Market, or Tent, now exhibited on the old Bank lot, will be sold at public sale, at the place exhibited, on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

All articles that may remain unsold from the Ladies Fair, will be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday next. The sale to commence, after the sale of the tent.

May 21

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND

May 19th 1831.—The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House in the city of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order,

R. MICKLE, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 21 6w

WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered.

WM. BECKLEY,

corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods,

laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.

may 21.

REUBEN T. BOYD

Tailor, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills.

Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whoever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith," he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.

May 21

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of Caroline County Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, will be offered at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 22d day of June next, on the premises, all the real estate of the late Frederick Furnell, dec'd. containing nearly

1100 Acres of Land.

This farm was formerly the residence of Isaac Furnell and previously the mansion farm of the late Benjamin Sylvester, the improvements are extensive and in tolerably good order. It will be offered altogether, or be divided to suit purchasers, which will be particularly made known on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale will be that the purchaser shall give bond, to the Trustee, with good security to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of Sale, in three equal instalments of nine, eighteen and twenty four months.

The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the Sale, with the Clerk of Caroline County Court.

THO: B. TURPIN, Trustee.

May 21. 5t

THE LADY'S BOOK.

Published monthly, with numerous Engravings, forming in one year two volumes of 336 pages each, and only \$3 per annum.

The June number, which will be ready for delivery early next month, will complete the first year since the work was begun. In that time we have procured, at great expense, suitable embellishments for it, consisting of upwards of sixty beautiful Engravings, on various subjects, and some of them of a superior and costly style. In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with Indexes to accompany the volumes, and fifteen pieces of music of the most approved kind—which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy two large and closely printed pages of Letter press, together comprising two volumes of the Lady's Book, one of the cheapest publications in the United States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronize it, we feel authorised to state, that, as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part, to render the future numbers, in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncollected. We respectfully request agents and others whose accounts are still unclosed, to forward the balances due us, in their hands, at once, that no mistakes may occur hereafter in furnishing the work promptly to those who settle their arrears. The enormous expenses which are necessarily incurred in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does not admit of an apology for thus seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the first of January are still on hand, and can be obtained by persons who wish to subscribe. All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & CO.

112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Editors who exchange with the Saturday Courier and Lady's Book, will oblige by inserting the above 2 or 3 times.

May 21

WOOL.

The Subscriber continues to receive WOOL of every description at the Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers Market, No. 13 & 15 North Water street, on consignment, & believes that Wool growers and Store Keepers will find it to their advantage to forward their Wool to him for sale, as his acquaintance and intercourse with the Manufacturers will enable him to dispose of it at fair prices, and give satisfaction; liberal advances will be made if requested.

S. COMLY.

Philadelphia, May 14. 1m

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a bill of Sale to Benedict I. Sanders, from Samuel Roberts, Esq. executed on the 4th day of December 1829, will be offered at public sale at the residence of said Roberts, on SATURDAY the 28th instant, a variety of household and Kitchen furniture, sundry articles of Crockery—ware, &c. 2 valuable broad mares, 1 good work horse, one 3 year old colt by Tuckahoe, one 2 year old colt by Valentine well formed and of good size, 9 Head of Sheep, 2 carts, 5 ploughs with other farming implements, and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to enumerate.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security before the goods are removed.

JAMES C. WHEELER, Auctioneer.

May 21

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

Wm. H. and P. Groome

(OPPOSITE THE BANK.)

BEG leave to inform the public that they have just returned from Philadelphia and are now opening a splendid assortment of new and fresh

DRY GOODS,

of almost every description, which have been selected with great care from the latest importations, & which added to their present stock of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS &c. &c. renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Having taken the adjoining Store room, they will be enabled to keep up their usual large assortment of

Hardware and Groceries,

And it is their intention to continue to pay particular attention to the selection of

Wines and Liquors

so as to furnish them of the best qualities. All of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

April 9 3w 603w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK has just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing the newest styles and latest fashions of imported and domestic

DRY GOODS,

Of all descriptions—also his usual supply of

Hardware, China, Crockery

and Glass Ware.

Groceries, Liquors, Wines,

TEAS,

SPICES, &c. &c

All of which will be offered cheap for cash, or on time to old punctual dealers.

His Customers and the Public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment, which are now all open.

Easton, April 19. 3w 603w

SPRING GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Informs his customers and the public, that he has just opened a choice assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods

AMONG WHICH ARE:

A beautiful selection of the most fashionable

FANCY ARTICLES,

and a complete assortment of

Staple, Imported and Domestic

DRY GOODS HARDWARE GLASS WARE

AND CHINA.

Groceries, Liquors and Wines,

Fresh

TEAS,

Warranted of the best quality.

LEATHER,

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for Cash, or in exchange for Wool, Feathers and Hides.

Wanted to purchase 150 cords TAN BARK, for which a liberal price will be given.

Easton, April 30

PRIME WESTERN SHORE

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a

TRACT OF LAND

situated in Anne Arundel county, known by the name or names of

BODKIN PLAINS,

And Rawson's Plains,

Containing by the last survey, 743 acres, a large portion of which is Woodland, and well set in Chesnut, Pine, Oak and Hickory.

This land is handsomely located on the water of the Bodkin Creek, a branch from the Patuxent River, within fifteen miles of the city of Baltimore and 10 or 12 of Annapolis. It was purchased by the late John Denny, of Queen Anne's county, dec'd, of John H. Macoubbin, who is bound unto the heirs and executors of the said Denny, by a bond of conveyance upon the payment of a part of the purchase money yet unpaid, to give a good and lawful deed; free of all incumbrances; and as it is intended the money arising from the sales of the lands, shall be applied to the extinguishing of the claims against them, (the aforesaid John Denny dec'd having empowered his Executors by his last will and testament to sell the same) the purchaser or purchasers will be enabled to obtain an indisputable right, free of all claims.

To accommodate persons disposed to purchase, the above described land will be sold in lots of 100 acres or more.

The Terms are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, at the time of sale, one third in 6 months, and the remaining third in 12 months from the day of sale. The purchaser giving notes to bear interest. Apply to

THO. H. KEMP, Agent

for Ben. Tolson, and Mary Denny, Exrs. of John Denny, dec'd.

Kent Island, Q. Ann's Co. May 14. 3w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, is now opening,

A full and general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to give him a call and view his assortment,

He has also a quantity of palm leaf

HATS,

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms.

The public's ob'd't serv't

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, May 7 3w

CALL AND SEE,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes.

for both Ladies and gentlemen.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, in Easton, nearly opposite the market house,

AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They were selected with great care, and will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.

Grateful for past patronage, he returns his thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance of their favors. He still continues to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly attend to all orders.

May 7 S&W

SYTHE CRADLING.

Edward Stewart

TAKES this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to Cradle from 80 to 100 Sythes, and begs those who may intend to give him a call to do so early that he may not be hurried.

Easton, May 14

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of a Warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at the Court house door, between the hours of 12 and four o'clock in the afternoon, to wit, lot No. 14, agreeably to the Town plot, be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$3 80 due from Susan Seth for the years 1826 and 1830; also part second lot, part 2d. No. 29; also lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6, the property of George W. Nabb, to raise the sum of \$2 50 Town Tax, due for the years of 1826 and 1830; also part 1st lot No. 10, the property of Mary Brooks to raise the sum of 72 cents for town, for the years of 1826 and 1830; also part 2d lot No. 31, the property of Washington Dorrer, to raise the sum of 20 cents Town Tax, due for the year 1830; also part 2d lot No. 132, the property of Henrietta Merck to raise the sum of 67 1/2 cents for Town Tax for the year 1830; also part 4th lot No. 141, the property of Wm. Sewell to be sold to raise the sum of 45 cents for Town Tax for the year 1830. Also part 3d lot No. 31, the property of Jane Tooley to raise the sum of 19 cents Town Tax for the year 1830. Also lot No. 15 the property of John Wesley Boardley, to raise the sum of \$1 90 for Town Tax for the years 1826 and 1830, and the cost and expenses of levy, and sale.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Collector.

N. B. Those persons who stand indebted for Town Tax for the years 1826 and 1830, are hereby notified that if the same is not collected within 20 day, their property will be advertised for sale.

W. E. S.

May 14

AGENCY IN PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF THE LADY'S BOOK, 112 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office.

L. A. G. & Co. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, & all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of their time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubt many persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees, and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country which will be immediately attended to, and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission in every instance, to be charged on collections, will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, or all letters will be re-enclosed and returned to the person sending.

Those editors exchanging with the Lady's Book will oblige us, & probably many persons in their vicinity, by copying the above. The proprietors believe theirs is the first responsible agency ever established in the city of Philadelphia.

May 14.

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock; for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chester-town, by Curran landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz:

Wheat.....6 cts. Flaxseed.....6 cts.

Corn.....6 cts. Oats.....5 cts.

Rye.....6 cts. per bushel.

And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established commission merchant, and will pay at our own expense the commission and measure. We will also bring to our freighters, all articles they may wish, free of freight—Hogheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced to do them strict justice, and facilitate their interest, in whatever business they may feel disposed to entrust us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words."

We have been in the shipping business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen, whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tilghman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered by the freighters from Baltimore & receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, & pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn is well known by the undersigned gentlemen; will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot Side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers reside contiguous to the water.) returned to them, or deposited in Easton according to their advice.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

POETRY.

From the Boston Courier.
THE RESIGNATION.—PART I.
Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Jackson.

Dear Sir,
Having made up my mind to go out,
My reasons—or motives—will please you no
doubt;
For the topic is raised, a disturbing one too,
What person the people will choose after you.
Now the public has shown so much favor to me,
That I cannot consent from such honors to flee;
So the office you gave me I lay on the shelf,
And for higher distinctions disfranchise myself.

A man with my hopes can afford to resign,
But I wish—and you too—that this action of
mine
Would be followed by others—you know who
I mean—
That now stand our wishes and objects between
Though no one can doubt that my conduct is
right,
Yet I faintly would present it in popular light;
As I stand a plain man in the face of the nation,
For none can charge me, sir, with mystification.
Allow me to put it in one other view,
Too plain to be misapprehended by you—
As you stand on your post for another election,
'Tis better for you that I cut the connexion.

There's no other mode to get Ingham away;
And Branch is a devil of a fellow to stay;
And as both their nests are so warm and secure
in,
I will leave my own first.

Your friend,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

P. S. As my note was not meant to be plain,
(For I always leave something behind to ex-
plain.)
Yet, as I understand it, if any man can sir,
I have taken the trouble to write you the an-
swer.

The Answer.

Dear Sir,
As the reasons you state are so
strong,
It is not in my conscience to hesitate long;
And I willingly follow your friendly direction,
From the bearing you say it has on my elec-
tion.

I believe you have done very well to resign;
Your opinion in this is exactly as mine;
For I think it a question involved in some
doubt,
If the people at last will not turn us both out.

Yet to them as we look for the best consola-
tion,
We must call them a just and intelligent na-
tion;
Yet if I had the power I would flourish their
backs on.

Oh, damme, my name is not sir,
ANDREW JACKSON.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
SPECIMEN NOTES.

No. 1.
Your note of last night, sir, has come safe to
hand,
And with it, I see, you have sent your com-
mission:
The latter is something I don't understand—
I return it without any change or addition.

There's one word in your letter to which I ob-
ject,
And to which I beg leave to express my dis-
satisfaction;
I did not say as to yourself—recollect—
And if I did say so—'twas not what I meant.

'Tis very improper in you, sir to question
My motives and reasons for turning you out.
Or to make any foolish and idle suggestion;
Which only would tend to remove public
doubt.

Like a Unit, my Cabinet came to my heart;
And as half had determined no longer to
stay,
I thought it a pity that lovers should part,
And so—rolled you after them, just the same
way.

I found in your letter no definite word,
That you would continue a while on the
stage,
'Till some one more adequate might be pre-
ferred—
Respectfully yours, sir,

THE HERO AND SAGE.

No. II.

I had, sir, the honor last night to receive
Your letter, in answer to mine, of that date
In which you express your desire to leave,
And drop your late office under me and the
state.

When first my Van Buren and Eaton resigned,
I resolv'd in my wisdom the state of the case,
And weigh'd a long time in the scales of my
mind.

The reasons each offer'd for leaving his place.
And when I had thought and maturely reflect-
ed,
I wisely concluded to let them depart;
A' though at their loss I was greatly affected,
And very much troubled and broken at
heart.

My Cabinet came like a unit together,
And harmoniz'd well in the days of reform,

They stood by their leader in all kinds of
weather,
Unfitted in sunshine as well as in storm!
And this is my reason, (which you will per-
ceive
Is a very good reason) for bidding you go,
Although it is painful to tell you to leave,
'Tis no more than proper, I think, you should
know.

In turning you out, 'tis with pleasure I bear,
To your zeal and your talents and prudence
my test,
You will please to continue awhile where you
are,
And believe me yours truly,
THE GREAT EAST AND BEST.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having served an appren-
ticeship, to the Black and White Smith
business, connected with the making and re-
pairing of Steam Engines, proposes, if en-
couraged by the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity
to establish at Easton Point, a Steam Mill, of
eight horse power, to drive two pair of stones,
of between 33 and 36 inches diameter, calcu-
lated to grind 150 bushels per day. It is believed
a mill of the above description, by attaching the
Machinery to a grinary on the Wharf, (which
can be procured) may be erected, the Subscriber
proposes to attend to the mill as engineer and
to engage a first rate miller, well acquaint-
ed with the business. And invites the attention
of the public, to the above scheme. It is pro-
posed to have the \$1500, divided into shares of
\$20, making 75 shares of 20 each.

JAMES PATTON.

Baltimore, May 7
The Editors of newspapers in Easton,
favorable to the improvement of the district,
will oblige me by inserting the above a few
times in their paper.
N. B. The Subscriber would wish to have
the mill completed by next harvest.

CLARK'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE.

April 29th, 1831.—Report of the DRAW-
ING of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for
1831, drawn yesterday. Double Number Lot-
tery.

Tickets of Nos.	each prize of	\$500
*1663	do	1000
1023	do	500
*8624	do	300
2281	do	200
*39	do	100
*5733	do	50
*3723	do	50
*4815	do	50
7610	do	50
*8008	do	50

With 20 prizes of \$20; 40 of 10; 200 of 2, and
800 of \$10.

4138 5380 6285 4473
Where the four first drawn of different ter-
minations, by which agreeably to the scheme
the prizes of \$1 are determined. All tickets
therefore ending with either 5 or 0 are en-
titled to \$1 each and in addition to any other
prize which they may have drawn.
All marked thus * sold at CLARK'S.

April 30

Office of the Contractor, for the
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,
Baltimore, April 25th, 1831.

IN PRESENTING to his friends and the pub-
lic the annexed scheme of the Maryland
State Lottery, No. 3, for 1831, to be drawn in
Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 26th of May next,
the Contractor would most respectfully call
their attention to the very small number of
Tickets composing the same:

1 prize of \$10,000	2 prizes of \$500
1 2,000	2 500
1 1,000	4 250
1 500	10 100
1 400	20 50

5 Tickets are sure of 2 Prizes and may draw 7.
Only 5,000 Tickets—Issued in Quarters.
Quarters, \$1 50 each.

TO BE HAD AT

CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Calvert and Baltimore sts. N.
E. corner of Charles and Baltimore sts. N.
W. corner of Gay and Baltimore sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State
Lotteries have been often sold than at
any other office!

Orders either by mail (post paid) or pri-
vate conveyance, enclosing the cash or price,
will meet the same prompt and punctual atten-
tion as if on personal application.

Address to JOHN CLARK
Lottery Vender Baltimore.

April 30

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having declined carrying
on the Coach Making business, respectfully
requests those who are indebted to him, to
come forward and settle their respective ac-
counts, as he wishes to close his business as
soon as possible.

He has on hand and in a state of finishing
a number of new Gigs and some four wheeled
carriages which he will dispose of on very mod-
erate terms.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

May 7 3w S&W

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.

THE Subscribers having purchased the en-
tire stock of Edward S. Hopkins, respect-
fully inform the public that they will execute
all orders in the above line of business, in the
best possible manner, and with punctuality and
dispatch. All repairs shall be done in the most
neat and elegant manner, and new work made
of the best timber and

MATERIALS,

according to order. They have just received a
handsome assortment of Mounting and other
articles in their line which enable them to meet
the orders of customers. As they are deter-
mined to devote their attention to the business,
and to always keep the best workmen in their em-
ploy, they hope to merit and receive a share of
public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON
JOHN W. BELL
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

May 7 3w
N. B. They have a chair painter from Bal-
timore in their employ, who will paint and
gild chairs in a handsome style and at low rates
(S&W)

March 12 2m

IN COUNCIL.

ANNAPOLIS, April 18, 1831.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "A Sup-
plement to the act entitled An Act to pre-
vent unnecessary accumulation of Costs on all
actions or suits at Law, in the County Courts
of this State, passed at December Session,
1829, chapter 116;" the act entitled, "An Act
to abolish imprisonment for debt, on certain
Judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace;"
and the act, entitled, "An Act for Quiet-
ing Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Se-
curing the Estates of Purchasers," which said
acts were passed at the last Session of the Gen-
eral Assembly—be published, once a week, for
three successive weeks, in the Maryland Repub-
lican, of Annapolis, the Commercial Chronicle
and Patriot, of Baltimore; the Political Ex-
aminer; of Frederick; the Torch Light, of Hager-
town; the Civilian, of Cumberland; the True
American, of Rockville; the Herald, of Port
Tobacco; the Citizen, of Chestertown; the
Times of Centreville; the Intelligencer, of
Denton; the Gazette, of Easton; the Chronicle,
of Cambridge; the Village Herald, of Prin-
cess Anne, and the Messenger, of Snow Hill.
THO. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act
to prevent the unnecessary accumula-
tion of Costs on all Actions or Suits at
Law in the County Courts of this
State, passed at December Session
eighteen hundred and twenty-nine,
chapter one hundred and sixty-six.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly
of Maryland, That in all cases where
under the provisions of said act to which this
is a supplement, judgments shall be obtained at
the second term, a stay of execution shall be
allowed to the first Thursday of the ensuing
term, instead of the last day as the act pro-
vided, and that so much of said act be and the
same is hereby repealed.

AN ACT

To abolish Imprisonment for Debt, on
certain Judgments rendered by Justices
of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Mary-
land, That from and after the fourth day of July
next, it shall not be lawful for any justice of the
peace, or court of justice; on the affirmation
of any judgment of a justice of the peace, to
issue a capias ad satisfaciendum or execution,
against the body of any debtor, who may have
been a bona fide resident of the State one
year, and of the county where the judgment
may have been rendered four months, on any
judgment rendered by a justice of the peace
for any debt not exceeding thirty dollars, con-
tracted after the date aforesaid; Provided, that
nothing herein contained, shall be construed
to prevent the imprisonment of any person
against whom fraud has been alleged and
proved.

An Additional Supplement to an act, en-
titled, An act for Quiet Possessions,
Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing
the Estates of Purchasers.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That from and after
the passage of this act, any deed for the convey-
ance of any interests or estate in lands, ten-
ements or hereditaments, lying in this State,
being executed and acknowledged within the U-
nited States or any Territory thereof, before
any judge of a court of law, or of record of the
State or Territory in which such person or
persons may be at the time, or before any judge
of any of the United States Courts, shall be good
and effectual for the purpose or purposes
therein mentioned, Provided, that the acknowl-
edgment shall be certified or endorsed on said
deed by the judge before whom it shall be
taken, under the hand and seal of the clerk or
recorder of the court of which he is clerk or
recorder, shall certify under his hand and the
seal of the court, that he was a judge of said
court at the time of taking said acknowledgment;
and that such deed shall be recorded within
six calendar months from the day of its date
among the land records of the county in
which such lands, tenements or hereditaments
may lie.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every deed
for the conveyance of any estate or interest in
any land lying in this State, which shall be ac-
knowledged by any party thereto in open court,
in any court of record of the United States, or
of any of the States or Territories, and certified
under the seal of such court to be so acknowl-
edged shall be deemed as good, valid and ef-
fectual as if such acknowledgment had been
made and certified in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That no deed ex-
ecuted after the first day of September next
shall be effectual to convey the interest or es-
tate, or to bar any right or claim of dower of
a feme covert in or to any lands or tenements,
lying in this State, unless the judge or Justices
of the peace at the time of the execution of the
deed, shall be executed and acknowledged, and
shall examine her out of the presence and hear-
ing of her husband, whether she doth execute
& acknowledge the same freely and voluntarily,
and without being induced to do so by fear of
threats, or ill usage by her husband, or by
fear of his displeasure or to that effect, and un-
less such feme covert shall sign and seal such
deed before such judge or justices out of the
presence and hearing of her husband, and such
judge or justices shall endorse upon or annex
to such deed, a certificate under his or their
hands, of such private examination, execution
and acknowledgment.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That any deed
hereafter signed, sealed and acknowledged as
aforesaid, by a feme covert within the United
States, or any Territory thereof, before any judge
of a court of law and of record, of the State
or Territory in which she may be at the time,
or before any judge of any of the United States
Courts, and certified as aforesaid, shall be val-
id and effectual for the purposes expressed in
such deed; and to bar the right or claim of
dower of such feme covert, to any lands or ten-
ements therein specified, lying within this State;
provided, that in all other respects the Act of
Assembly, entitled, An act for quieting posses-
sions, enrolling conveyances and securing the
estates of purchasers, passed at December ses-
sion, eighteen hundred and twenty-five chapter
fifty eight, be complied with.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the Gov-
ernor and council shall be, and they are hereby
authorised and requested to cause this act to
be published once a week for six weeks, in one
newspaper, in each of the counties in which a
newspaper is printed in this state.

April 30 6w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 50 ne-
groes, from 8 to 25 years old, of either sex.
He will give the highest cash prices, with or
without completion, no certificates of charac-
ter will be required. Those having slaves for
sale, will please call on the subscriber, or ad-
dress a line to

H. ROBERTSON

at Centreville, Md.

March 12 2m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed
from the Union to the EASTON
HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr.
Thos. Peacock, and formerly by Mr.
J. L. Pease, leave most respectfully to tender
his grateful acknowledgments to his nu-
merous Customers and friends, who have hereto-
fore honoured him with their calls, and at the
same time to solicit them & the public gen-
eral for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order
for the reception of Travellers and others, and
the proprietor pledges himself to spare no
labour or expense to render every comfort and
convenience to those who may favour him with
their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommo-
dated and Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful
drivers furnished to go to any part of the Pen-
insula.

The public's ob't. serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 30

CENTREVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has
moved from the Head of Chester, Kent county,
Md. where he has been engaged for many years
in keeping a Public House, and has the grati-
fying assurance, of his friends and customers in
that place, and of those travelling through, who
favoured him with a call, that heretofore, he has
given general satisfaction.

HE has taken that large and com-
modious

BRICK HOUSE

In Centreville, Queen Ann's county, so well
known as the

CENTREVILLE HOTEL,

near the Court House, and in a most pleasant
part of the Town, where he shall be pleased to
receive a liberal share of the patronage of the
public; and assures them that no exertion on
his part shall be wanting to give general satis-
faction. Private parties can always be accom-
modated; and every exertion will be made to
make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's ob't. & humble serv't.

JAS. BRAUNSHAW.



J. B. Stages will run regularly for the ac-
commodations of Passengers to and from the
Steam Boats, Maryland and Wolcott; passen-
gers carried to any part of the adjacent coun-
ties at a moment's notice.

Regular conveyance can always be had from
Centreville.

The U. S. Mail Stages arrive at the Sub-
scriber's house from Philadelphia & Easton, on Mon-
days, Wednesdays, and Fridays; also leaving his
house on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
mornings, for the above named places—through
from Centreville to Philadelphia in twelve
hours.

April 30 1m

The Splendid Horse, JULIUS CESAR

Is a dark chestnut sorrel, near
sixteen hands high, six years old
this spring, was raised by J.
Dupont, near Wilmington, and
got by Wind-Flour the property
of General Irvine, his dam by Bela Badger's
Hickory. For further particulars see hand-
bills.

TERMS.

\$5 the spring's chance, \$8 to ensure a mare
in foal, \$2 the single leap, 25 cents in each
case to the groom. Julius Caesar will be at
the Trappe on Saturday the 23d inst. at Easton
every Tuesday, & at J. Turner's stable on Wed-
nesday the 24th inst. and attend the above
stands once a fortnight throughout the season.

JOSEPH TURNER.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

April 23.

The Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEDE.

Commenced the season on the
24th inst. he will be at Easton
on Tuesday the 6th of April, in
Ferry Neck on Wednesday
Thursday, and at St. Michaels
Friday and Saturday, the week following. He
will be at Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday
at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue
of the time at the Subscriber's stable, and will
attend the above stands once in two weeks
throughout the season. Season commenced on
the 24th instant and will end the 20th of June.
He will be let to mares at \$5 the Spring's
chance, \$2 the single leap, and \$8 to insure
a mare in foal. No insurance only by special
contract with the subscriber, and in each case
old this spring, and is pronounced by the best
judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine
bone, sinews of great strength and fine action
the strength of the dry and activity of the
sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which
added to his beauty, promises the useful,
elegant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle
or harness. His pedigree may be seen in hand-
bills.

March 26

WM. BENNY, Jr.

The splendid thorough bred horse SHANNONDALE.

Shannondale is a dark sorrel
near 16 hands high, of great bone
and muscular power, now in fine
condition, and will commence
his season on the 5th inst. at
Easton—in the Bay-side on Wednesday, the
8th inst.—at the Trappe on Saturday, the 9th
inst. and will attend the above stands once a
fortnight during the season.

TERMS

\$5 the Spring's chance, \$10 to insure a mare
in foal, \$2 the single leap—any gentleman
breeding two mares by the Spring's chance \$9
will be received in full payment, and \$16 for
four mares by the Spring's chance.

PEDIGREE:

His sire the imported horse Eagle, his dam by
the imported horse Bedford, his G. G. Foundry of
King and Queen county, Va.

April 9

JAS. BARTLETT, Jr.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

March 12 2m

CHESTER.

This justly celebrated Little
HORSE will stand the ensuing
season at Easton on Tuesdays—
every other Saturday at the
Trappe and St. Michaels, and
every other Thursday at Wye Mill.

CHESTER was got by Young Tom, out of a
full bred Medley and Vngtun mare, and is 7
years old this Spring.

Gentlemen desirous of raising saddle horses
will seldom fail by breeding from a Tom, and I
think, I can say without fear of contradiction,
that this Horse combines more advantages than
any other Tom has ever done on this shore, arising
from the blood of his dam and the natural
docile qualities rarely met with in a stud; he
may be approached and handled by a stranger
without fear, as he was never known to be out
of temper—he is completely broke to any kind
of gear, and a common observer will at once
glance discover him to be a saddle horse of the
first order.

TERMS.—Two dollars the single leap, Four
Dollars the spring's chance, Seven Dollars to
insure a mare in foal, and 25 cents, in each
case to the groom.

HUGH SHERWOOD.

Easton, March 19th, 1831.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid
JOHN RICHARDS will
stand at Centreville and Easton
the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the
services of John Richards will be rendered are
the following: 20 dollars the season and \$25
to ensure a mare to be in foal. The insurance
money to be paid by the 25th day of January
1832. The money of the season to be paid
at the time of service. Mares ensured and
parted with before it is ascertained they are
with foal, the persons putting such mares to the
horse will be held accountable for the insurance.
One dollar to the Groom in every in-
stance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful
blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and
tail, 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed
faultless figure; abounding in bone and sinew,
with a full bold chest; and in point of strength,
unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he
has proved himself a safe and sure foot getter.
At three years of age his beautiful racer, beat
the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton,
North Carolina, at three 5 mile heats. Wash-
ington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg
in the two weeks following, beat at four two
mile heats, several of the finest blood horses
in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous
HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race
on Long Island against Eclipse.

To contend
in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John
Richards, (as will be seen by the following let-
ter from William H. Johnson Esq. a member of the
Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected.
AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the
South, but having accidentally injured one of
his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute
Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John
Richards having partially recovered from his
lameness, beat several Horses, among whom
was his full sister, the famous mare Betsey
Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey
Club purse at Petersburg. He however was
never effectually cured of his lameness until
he came into possession of the present proprie-
tor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1836.

I am glad that you have got home with
John Richards, & much pleased that you are
owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely
wish he could have remained in Virginia one
season that I might have put my mares to him;
John Richards got injured so early, and when
so young, that the public has not had an oppor-
tunity of forming an opinion of his excellence
as a racer. I have had a fair and full view of
judging of him; having trained him with many
others, in order to make a selection to run the
great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and
I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my
choice, and that had he remained sound he
would most unquestionably have run the match;
as from a trial made at New-market, a day or
two before my departure for Long Island, he
certainly was the best in my stable, this fact,
together with his appearance, size and blood
makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion;
wishing you success with him, I am respect-
fully your most obedient,

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

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 renews the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1831

NO. 22.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

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.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, with the view of procuring a Stallion of the first order, as well for their own accommodation, as to improve the breed of that noble animal throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him to mares on such terms as would enable every farmer who had a good brood mare, to avail himself of his services, have for some time past held a correspondence with some of the most distinguished breeders of horses in the country, and after examining the characters and qualities of the many valuable stallions recommended to their attention, have purchased & offer to the public the celebrated horse

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

This horse is a beautiful mahogany bay, sixteen hands high, and combines beauty of form with great strength, fine action, and perfect docility of temper. To the lovers of fine horses for the turf, saddle, or quick draft, they feel much pleasure in recommending him, being confident that no judge can see and not admire him.

This horse, with his dam, was purchased by General Callender Irvine of Philadelphia, from the Hon. John Randolph of Virginia; his pedigree will be seen to be equal to that of any horse of the country, by the following extract from the letter of Gen. Irvine to the board of trustees.

"He was foaled the 19th of March 1824, is in colour a beautiful bay, having a satin-like coat, with a small star and sup, black mane and tail, and legs—tail full and long and well set on—He measures within a fraction of 16 hands high by a proper standard, without shoes, and would be rated, as stallions are usually measured, over 16 hands. He is in fine form, strong at all points, of great action, and is fit for all kinds of service; turf, saddle, coach, and even for the wagon. John of Roanoke is now just in his prime, having always been well taken care of. He is a remarkably healthy horse, never having been sick to my knowledge, for a moment since he was foaled, excepting with the colic's distemper. He is a vigorous stallion, and a remarkably sure and capital foal getter. His colts are large, in fine form, and generally bays. That he is a thorough bred horse, of blood equal to that of any horse of this or any other country (and there is no mistake about it, matter of some moment to breeders,) will appear by his pedigree, which is as follows—

"Dam, Grand Duchess, (bred by John Randolph, Esq. of Va. of whom I purchased her) got by Gracchus; grand dam Duchess (imported by Mr. Randolph) bred by the Duke of Grafton, got by Grouse, son of Highflyer, out of Georgiana, own sister to Conductor and Alfred, by Matchem; Magnet; sister to Johnny, by Matchem; Babraham, &c. &c.

"John of Roanoke was got by Mr. Randolph's elegant horse Roanoke, he by the far famed Sir Archy, out of his imported mare Lady Bunbury, bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, who also bred Highflyer, and the imported old Diomed, sire of Sir Archy, by Trumpetor, grand dam Thesphias, by Highflyer, g. grand dam, Plaything, by Matchem, g. grand dam Vixen, by Regulus, he by the Godolphin Arabian.

"Gracchus, sire of Grand Duchess, dam of John of Roanoke, was got by old Diomed, out of Cornelia, by Chanticleer; Vanity by Coeler, Mark Anthony; Jolly Roger, &c. Thus you see there cannot be better blood in all its ramifications; and what is of great importance in the blood horse, all the progeny of this mare, Grand Duchess, are large, strong, in good form of good action, and like their ancestors, Diomed, Sir Archy, Highflyer and King Herod, are healthy and stout, and suitable for all kinds of work. I have bred five colts from this mare, all of which are large and have fine constitutions.

JOHN OF ROANOKE will stand at Easton—Terms twelve dollars for the spring chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, payable on the first day of February next. When mares are insured if they are parted with before it is ascertained whether or not they are in foal, the persons putting them to the horse will be charged with the amount of insurance. Fifty cents to the groom in every case, to be paid during the season.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH, E. N. HAMBLETON, R. SPENCER } Committee.
Easton, April 2.

N. B. Mares from a distance will be furnished with good pasturage, and grain if requested, on moderate terms, but no damages will be allowed for estrays or accidental injuries.

Extract of a letter from Gen. C. Irvine, dated PHILADELPHIA, March 28th, 1831.

"You have enquired about John of Roanoke's full sister—She is called Hipponea. The fall of 1827, Hipponea won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Washington, 400 dollars, beating Louisa Savary, by Ratler, and Cornwallis. (It is stated that Louisa Savary was never beaten, but by Hipponea.)

"Same fall Hipponea won the 3 mile heats at Winchester, Va.; also the 3 mile heats at Culpepper, Va.; the longest distances at these places."

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

THE LADY'S BOOK.

Published monthly, with numerous Engravings, forming in one year two volumes of 336 pages each, and only \$3 per annum. The June number which will be ready for delivery early next month, will complete the first year since the work was begun. In that time we have procured, at great expense, suitable embellishments for it, consisting of upwards of sixty beautiful Engravings, on various subjects, and some of them of a superior and costly style. In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with Indexes to accompany the volumes, and fifteen pieces of music of the most approved kind—which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy two large and closely printed pages of Letter press, together comprises two volumes of the Lady's Book, one of the cheapest publications in the United States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public on the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronize it, we feel authorized to state, that, as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part, to render the future numbers, in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncollected. We respectfully request agents and others whose accounts are still unclosed, to forward the balances due us, in their hands, at once, that no mistakes may occur hereafter in furnishing the work promptly to those who settle their arrears. The enormous expenses which are necessarily incurred in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does not admit of an apology for thus seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the first of January are still on hand, and can be obtained by persons who wish to subscribe. All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & CO. 112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Editors who exchange with the Saturday Courier and Lady's Book, will oblige by inserting the above 2 or 3 times.

AGENCY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Office of the Lady's Book, 112 Chestnut street, opposite the Post Office. L. A. G. & Co. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, & all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of their time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubt many persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees, and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country which will be immediately attended to, and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission in every instance, to be charged on collections, will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, or all letters will be re-enclosed and returned to the person sending.

Those editors exchanging with the Lady's Book will oblige us, & probably many persons in their vicinity, by copying the above. The proprietors believe there is the first responsible agency ever established in the city of Philadelphia.

May 14.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz: Wheat.....6 cts.; Flaxseed.....6 cts. Corn.....5 cts.; Oats.....5 cts. Rye.....6 cts.; per bushel. And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established commission merchant, and will pay for our own expense the commission and measure. We will also bring to our freighters, all articles they may wish, free of freight—Hogsheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced to do them strict justice, and facilitate their interest, in whatever business they may feel disposed to entrust us with. We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shipping business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen, whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tilghman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered by the freighters from Baltimore & receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, & pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn is well known by the undersigned gentlemen; will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot Side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers reside contiguous to the water,) returned to them, or deposited in Easton according to their advice.

The Public's Obedient Servant, JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent. Kingston, Talbot Co. March 5 3m (W) REFERENCES. James B. Rumbold Aaron Clarke, Andrew Mason, Benj. Whiteley, Ennals Martin, Jr. John Rumbold, Jacob Leverton, James Turner, Abel Gootee,

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same route as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday at Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

*All Baggage, Packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19 The Cambridge Chronicle, Antislavery Times and Kent Inquirer will copy the above

BOOTS AND SHOES.



THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, is now opening,

a full and general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

respectfully invites his customers and the public generally, to give him a call and view his assortment,

He has also a quantity of put leather

HATS

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms

The public's obedient servant JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, May 7 3w

CALL AND SEE

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes.

See both Ladies and Gentlemen's

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, in Easton, nearly opposite the market house,

AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They were selected with great care, and will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.

Grateful for past patronage, he returns his thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance of their favors. He will continue to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly attend to all orders.

P. TARR.

May 7 S&W

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of a Warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at the Court house door, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to wit: lot No. 8, agreeably to the sum of \$3 80 due from Susan Seth for the years 1826 and 1830; also part second lot, part 2d lot No. 29; also lot Nos. 4, 5 and 6, the property of George W. Nabbs, to raise the sum of \$2 50 Town Tax, due for the years 1826 and 1830; also part 1st lot No. 10, the property of Mary Brooks to raise the sum of 72 cents for town, for the years of 1826 and 1830; also part 2d lot No. 51, the property of Washington Dorrell, to raise the sum of 34 cents Town Tax, due for the year 1830, also part 2d lot No. 122, the property of Fennetta Merrick to raise the sum of 87 cents for Town Tax for the year 1830, also part 4th lot No. 141, the property of Wm. Sewell heirs, to raise the sum of 45 cents for Town Tax for the year 1830. Also part 3d lot No. 51, the property of Jane Toomy to raise the sum of 18 cents Town Tax for the year 1830. Also lot No. 15 the property of John Wesley Boardley, to raise the sum of \$1 90 for Town Tax for the years 1826 and 1830, and the cost and expenses of levy, and sale.

WM. E. SHANAHAN, Collector. N. B. Those persons who stand indebted for Town Tax for the years 1826 and 1830, are hereby notified that if the same is not collected within 20 days, their property will be advertised for sale.

W. E. S.

May 14

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

PRIME WESTERN SHORE

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a

TRACT OF LAND

situated in Anne Arundel county, known by the same or names of

BODKIN PLAINS, And Rawson's Plains,

Containing by the last survey, 743 acres; a large portion of which is Woodland, and well set in Chesnut, Pine, Oak and Hickory.

This land is handsomely located on the water of the Bodkin Creek a branch from the Patuxent River; within fifteen miles of the city of Baltimore and 10 or 12 of Annapolis. It was purchased by the late John Denny, of Queen Anne's county, dec'd. of John H. Maccubbin, who is bound unto the heirs and executors, of the said Denny, by a bond of conveyance upon the payment of a part of the purchase money yet unpaid, to give a good and lawful deed; free of all incumbrances; and as it is intended the money arising from the sales of the lands, shall be applied to the extinguishing of the claims against them, (the afforsaid John Denny dec'd. having empowered his Executors by his last will and testament to sell the same) the purchaser or purchasers will be enabled to obtain an indisputable right, free of all claims.

To accommodate persons disposed to purchase, the above described land will be sold in lots of 100 acres or more.

The Terms are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, at the time of sale, one third in 6 months, and the remaining third in 12 months from the day of sale. The purchaser giving notes to bear interest. Apply to

THO. H. KEMP, Agent for Ben. Tolson, and Mary Denny, Exrs. of John Denny, dec'd.

Kent Island, Q. Ann's Co. May 14 3w

In Caroline county Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY

March Term 1831.

Ordered by the Court, that the sale of the lands and premises made to Noah Chance and James B. Rumbold by William Potter, trustee for the sale of certain lands and premises, in the cause of Thomas Blades against Eliza Ann Blades, Alexander B. d. s. (heirs at law) and Nancy Nichols, formerly Nancy Blades, widow of Garretson Blades, and John Stevens, administrator of Deborah Blades, and the will annexed, of Garretson Blades, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October 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 June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$490.00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test True Copy May 7 3w JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

In Caroline County Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY,

March Term 1831.

Ordered that the sale of lands made to Gooty Stevens by William Potter, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Stevens, late of said county, deceased, in the cause of William Potter, petitioner, against Joseph Swiggett and Rebecca his wife, Sarah Stevens and others heirs of William Stevens, deceased, defendants, as reported by the said trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October 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 June, in the year afore-said.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sales to be \$141.37.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test True Copy May 7 3w JO. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 19th 1831.—The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House in the city of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 21 6w

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of Caroline County Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, will be offered at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 22d day of June next, on the premises, all the real estate of the late Frederick Purnell, dec'd. containing nearly

1100 Acres of Land.

This farm was formerly the residence of Isaac Purnell and previously the mansion farm of the late Benjamin Sylvester, the improvements are extensive and in tolerably good order. It will be offered altogether, or be divided to suit purchasers, and will be particularly made known on the day of sale.

The terms of Sale will be that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, to the Trustee, with good security to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of Sale, in three equal instalments of nine, eighteen, and twenty four months. The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the Sale, with the Clerk of Caroline County Court.

THO: B. TURPIN, Trustee.

May 21. 6t

SPAYED COWS.

From the New England Farmer.

Mr. FESSENDEN:—Some years since, I passed a summer at Natchez and put up at the hotel then kept by Mr. Thomas Winn. During the time that I was there, I noticed two remarkably fine cows, which were kept constantly in the stable, the servant who had charge of the horses, feeding them regularly, three times a day, with green Guinea grass cut with a sickle.

These cows had so often attracted my attention, on account of the great beauty of their form and deep red color, the large size of their bags and the high condition in which they were kept, that I was at length induced to ask Mr. Winn, to what breed of cattle they belonged, and his reasons for keeping them constantly in the stable, in preference to allowing them to run in the pasture, where they could enjoy the benefit of air and exercise, and at the same time crop their own food and thereby save the labor and trouble of feeding them? Mr. Winn in reply to these inquiries, stated, that the two cows which I so much admired, were of the common stock of the country, and he believed of Spanish origin—but that they were both spayed cows and that they had given milk either two or three years.—Considering this a phenomenon (if not in nature, at least in art,) I made further inquiries of Mr. Winn, who politely entered into a very interesting detail, communicating facts which were as extraordinary, as they were novel to me, and supposing that they will prove equally as interesting to your numerous agricultural readers, as they were to me, I am induced, on the request of a friend, to offer them for publication in your very valuable journal, in the hope, that some of the farmers who supply our large towns with milk, will deem them of sufficient importance, to make experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether the results which they may obtain, will corroborate the facts stated by Mr. Winn, and which should they be fully confirmed, may lead to great and important benefits not only to farmers but to tavern keepers and other inhabitants of cities, and villages who now keep cows, in order that they may be sure of a constant supply of pure and unadulterated milk.

Mr. Winn by way of preface, observed that he had in former years been in the habit of reading the English Magazines which contained accounts of the ploughing matches which were annually held in some of the southern counties of England, performed by cattle, and that he had noticed that the prizes were generally adjudged to the ploughmen who worked with spayed heifers—and although there was no connection between that subject and the facts which he should state, it was nevertheless the cause which first directed his mind into that train of thought and reasoning, which finally induced him to make the experiments which resulted in the discovery of the facts which he detailed, and which I will narrate as accurately as my memory will enable me to do it, after the lapse of more than twenty years.

Mr. Winn's frequent reflections, had (he said) led him to the belief—"that if cows were spayed soon after calving and while in a full state of milk, they would continue to give milk for many years, without intermission or any diminution of quantity, except what would be caused by a change from green to dry or less succulent food."

To test this hypothesis, Mr. Winn caused a very good cow, then in full milk, to be spayed; the operation was performed about one month after he cow had produced her third calf; it was not attended with any severe pain or much or long continued fever; the cow was apparently well in a few days and very soon yielded her usual quantity of milk, and continued to give milk freely, for several years, without any intermission, or any diminution in quantity, except when the feed was scarce and dry—but a full flow of milk, always returned upon the return of a full supply of green food. This cow ran in the Mississippi low grounds or swamp, near the Natchez, got east in deep mire and was found dead. Upon her death, Mr. Winn caused a second cow to be spayed, the operation was entirely successful, the cow gave milk constantly for several years—but in jumping a fence, stuck a stake in her bag, that inflicted a severe wound, which obliged Mr. Winn to kill her. Upon this second loss, Mr. Winn had two other cows spayed and to prevent the recurrence of injuries from similar causes with those which had occasioned him the loss of the two first spayed cows he resolved to keep them always in the stable, or some safe inclosure and to supply them regularly with green food, which that climate, throughout the greater part if not all the year, enabled him to procure.

The result in regard to the two last spayed cows was, as in the case of the two first, entirely satisfactory, and fully established, as Mr. Winn believed, the fact, that the spaying of cows, while in full milk, will cause them to continue to give milk during the residue of their lives, or until prevented by old age.

When I saw the two last spayed cows it was I believe, during the third year that they had constantly given milk, after they were spayed. The character of Mr. Win, (now deceased) was highly respectable, and the most entire confidence could be reposed in the fidelity of his statements, and as regarded the facts which he communicated in relation to the several cows which he had spayed, numerous persons with whom I became acquainted, fully confirmed his statements.

At the time to which I alluded, I endeavored to persuade Mr. Winn to communicate the foregoing facts to the late Judge Peters, then president of the agricultural society of Pennsylvania. But he was restrained from complying with my request by an extreme unwillingness to appear before the public, and per-enture his discovery might prove not to be new, as doubts in regard to the facts, might where he was unknown, subject him to some degree of ridicule.

The many and great advantages that would result to the community, from the possession of a stock of cows, that would be constant-milkers, are too obvious, to require an enumeration.

Should gentlemen be induced from this communication, to make experiments, they will find it better to spay cows which have had several calves, rather than heifers, as at that age, their bags are usually large and well formed, and are capable of carrying a much greater quantity of milk (without pain and inconvenience,) than younger animals. VIATOR.

We understand (says the U. S. Gazette) that the late race of the "Bonnets of Blue" and "Goliath," at New York, caused a large sum of money to change pockets; twenty thousand dollars comes to a single individual in Philadelphia.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

The new ministry has not been announced, but report speaks so confidently of the appointments of Mr. Livingston to the State Department, and of Mr. McLane to the Treasury that we must, until otherwise informed, suppose them either to have been made or to be in contemplation. The other Departments are assigned, by common report, to a number of different candidates. The claim of "New England Democracy" for a Bureau mostly eld to the claims of Virginia Jacksonism; though, in truth, we believe that our "Peter" deserves it as well and will better fill it than the "Andrew" of Virginia. The pretensions of Col. Drayton for the War Department are in every respect equal to those of Judge White, and the President is furnished with a fair opportunity to show by appointing him to the War Department, that he was sincere in recommending him to Mr. Monroe for the same station. The resignation of Mr. Berrien has not yet been made known officially, but is believed to have taken place for the late Cabinet came in and must go out as a unit. The gentlemen mentioned for this office, (Mr. P. P. Barbour and Mr. Buchanan, seem to have equal claims to it, both from party and local considerations.

The appointments of Messrs. Livingston and McLane recall to our memory many and very diverse political circumstances. Their course, until they met upon the common ground of Jacksonism, was widely different, and their political tenets, to this day, differ. "Toto cado." Any unity of object and sentiment between them, in regard to general politics, can scarcely be expected, unless their political opinions have been re-moulded to suit their interests, a circumstance which rarely happens to any men of their age and character. It may be well to remind our readers of a few passages of their history.

Edward Livingston is of a distinguished and aspiring democratic family in New York. In the year 1795 he was elected a Representative in Congress from that State, which station he held till the year 1801. Though young, he was distinguished as one of the champions of the opposition; and with Giles, Gallatin and Randolph, he entered the lists against Otis, Bayard and Hillhouse. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, he was "rewarded" with the office of District Attorney in New York; and, after holding it for a few years, he further "rewarded" himself by appropriating to his own uses more than a hundred thousand dollars of government money. As soon as this defalcation became known he was removed; and he thereupon, left New York for New Orleans, where he settled himself in the practice of his profession, the law. His success was commensurate with his great abilities. Before the close of Jefferson's second term, he had obtained, by purchase, the title of a French family to the New Orleans "Batture," had obtained a decree in favour of his right to it, had taken possession of it, and commenced improvements and sales. It was estimated to be worth over a million of dollars. This rich possession was principally or entirely alluvion and as such was claimed by the city of New Orleans as public property.

The city authorities remonstrated to the President against Mr. Livingston's pretensions, and the President, after conference on the subject with the attorney general, issued an ejectment against Mr. Livingston, which was directed to the Marshal, and duly enforced. Mr. Livingston then made his famous "Appeal to the People of the United States," against this proceeding of the President; a document which, in ability and eloquence, is almost unparalleled, but it did not regain for him his lost property. Subsequently, upon Mr. Jefferson's retirement from the Presidency, Mr. Livingston instituted a suit against him, as a private individual, for trespass. The case was tried at Richmond, and resulted in Mr. Livingston's defeat. Mr. Livingston's "Instructions to his Counsel," on this occasion are to this day much read and admired. The Batture question was, however, for a long time after much vexed in the Courts of Louisiana, and we believe it was finally decided, so far as Mr. Livingston's claim was concerned, by the appearance of some new claimants from France, whose original title was better than that of those under whom Mr. Livingston claimed. This golden vision having at last faded, Mr. Livingston turned the attention of his great and luminous mind to Jurisprudence and Politics.

His code of Criminal Law is a possession a thousand times more lasting and ennobling than the treasures which he coveted and toiled for. Mr. Livingston's course in Congress, since his re-appearance there; is too well known to require any comment from us. It has throughout been marked with strong traits of his early party feelings and notions, showing how difficult it is even for the most capacious and enlightened mind, to receive new ideas after the meridian of life. His age is sixty-four or five; greater than that of any Secretary we ever had. He has strong friends and violent enemies. Randolph, his old coadjutor, has spoken of him in the Senate, as a "man whom he would not touch but with a pair of tongs." His appearance is somewhat venerable and imposing; and in manners and conversation, he is affable and winning. He will fill the Department of State with dignity and ability for he writes readily and with grace; and is "acquainted with things of his native land and things of foreign countries."

Louis McLane commenced life at a much later period than Mr. Livingston, from a very different political starting point; though he has now overtaken him in the race, and reached the same goal. When they look back upon their course, they will laugh at themselves, or at the public, who in time past, viewed the one as a superannuated and retired democratic leader, and the other as the "rose and expectancy" of Federalism. Mr. McLane is the son of Allen McLane, a revolutionary veteran, who long reposed from his toils in the snug birth of the Collectorship at New Castle. Jefferson the first reformer, did not venture to remove him from this situation, though he was one of the most open, decided, and influential federalists in Delaware. The reason for his clemency is, however, said to be, that the number of applicants

for the place was so great, and the several claims were urged upon him with such pertinacity, that he was fearful, by a new appointment, of creating more enemies than friends. Under such patronage, and in the school of such federalists as Rodney & Bayard, and in a state where party distinctions, as in small communities, are severe and uncompromising, was Mr. McLane brought up. He came into Congress in the year 1817.

The "era of good feeling" having then commenced, under the auspices of Mr. Monroe, there was little room in Congress for party strife. The old parties had laid down their arms, not to embrace as brothers, but to take up new measures. The Tariff, Internal Improvement, Seminole War, Missouri and South America questions, successively arose to agitate Congress and the nation. Mr. McLane took a prominent part in these discussions and became distinguished as a ready and forcible debater. In questions of finance he discovered great acuteness and sagacity, and his labors in the Committee of Ways and Means were highly valued.

In the session of 1823-24, a question occurred which brought forth Mr. McLane as a champion of old federal principles and policy, in opposition to the first talent of the house. It arose, incidentally, upon a motion, we believe, to clear the galleries, while the electoral votes were opened and declared. The practice in the administration of John Adams was relied upon as a precedent, which led to an attack upon the policy of that administration. The Debate soon took a wide range; and Mr. McLane entering into it, with his characteristic ardor and courage, sent defiance, into the democratic ranks. The deep impression made by this speech is well recollected by those who heard it. It was pronounced by many to be one of the ablest speeches ever made in Congress. Mr. McDuffie, who was burning with impatience to answer it, but was prevented by a decision of the chair, expressed his regret that the most able and eloquent vindication of federal policy ever heard in that Hall should pass without reply. Mr. McLane, with many other federalists, was favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford, supposing that he would pursue a moderate and dignified course; and what infatuation induced him and them, afterwards to support Jackson we cannot tell. Mr. McLane's recent course in the Senate and as Minister to England present nothing remarkable. He has the respect of all parties, & will undoubtedly, discharge the duties of the department to which he is called with great ability, so far as he may be left to his own free action. But that he can harmonize with Livingston in political principle, or respect the "capacity and civic virtues" of Jackson, is too much to expect. Mr. McLane is of small stature and rather effeminate appearance. His manners are amiable, and his moral and social character unimpeachable.

Boston Palladium.

Latest from Europe.

The packet ship Sovereign, at New York from London and Portsmouth, brings London papers to the evening of the 15th April, inclusive. The following items are contained in a postscript to the New York Commercial Advertiser:

The letters from Danzig, received on the 15th in London, contained very interesting news from Warsaw. Information had been received by a mercantile house in Danzig, from Warsaw, that the 95th Regiment of Russian troops, with some other soldiers, had deserted and joined the Poles. The correspondent of the commercial house at Danzig, in Warsaw, states, that he saw the Russian troops arrive. They had marched from Grota, and when challenged, grounded their arms, & were in the course of exercise when the letter was despatched, to join the Polish army. The number of Russian troops who had thus deserted amounted, it is stated, to 4,000. There are no letters from St. Petersburg this morning, the communication having been cut off. On the road from Memel to Riga, a great number of persons had risen against the Russian troops. It was reported that the army under General Diebitsch was suffering severely from want of provisions.

French papers of April 19, had reached London.—The Electoral Law was passed in the Deputies on the 12th by a majority of 300 against 57.

The Chamber then took up the subject of granting to the Ministry an extraordinary credit of 100,000,000 francs—upon which a warm discussion ensued.

The language of the French Ministers, respecting Belgium, is exceedingly tart and repulsive. We shall quote it to-morrow.

Dutch papers to the 13th of April, had reached London on the 15th, from which the following supplementary intelligence respecting the affairs of Poland is selected:—

Warsaw, April 4.—The State Gazette of Warsaw contains among the official articles two reports from General Skrzynecki, one dated from the field of battle at Dembe Wielkie, the other April 1, 10 P. M. These have been already published from other journals.

The same paper contains also the Russian accounts:

March 31.—Last night the Russians attempted to burn the bridge from Warsaw to Praga. They launched at Karezow three boats filled with combustible, one of which had also several hundred shells on board, the bursting of which it was supposed would prevent any persons from attempting to save the bridge with Cosacks on board followed at a distance around. The plan failed, for the fire ships ran aground, and the shells beginning to burst killed some of the Cosacks and obliged the others to put back. Two of the fire ships burnt, the third remained aground; the explosion of the shells was heard for five hours, and since it was reported that a heavy cannonade had been heard in the direction of Wilanow. If the fire ships had not run aground, the object would still have failed, as every precaution had been taken.

April 1.—The success of yesterday is wholly owing to the bold & skilful manoeuvres of the General in Chief, which were executed with such rapidity and secrecy that even the inhabitants of the capital, though all passed

under their walls, heard at the same time of the beginning of the action & its success. The bridge of Praga had been covered with straw, that the bombing of the heavy cannon passing over it might not be heard. The prisoners brought to Warsaw are of the 24th and 25th divisions. Almost the whole of the 9th regiment was taken prisoners. The Polish regiment called the "Sons of Warsaw," which was under the command of the French Colonel Komarow, who was in the battle as brigadier general, has engaged for the first time. Field Marshal Diebitsch did not witness this battle, being just then engaged in reviewing the Guards who had lately arrived. General Skrzynecki had a horse wounded under him. The members of the government Czarzyński, Barzowski, and Count Gustaw Matuschowski Minister for Foreign Affairs, were in the hotel of the 9th.

The day before yesterday the dead bodies near and in Biolobonka were buried; 500 men provided with spades were sent for that purpose.

According to further accounts of 2nd of April in the same journal, M. Plichia, Secretary General to the Government who was commissioned to deliver to the General-in-Chief the cross of a knight commander conferred on him, let him just as he had gained a further advance over the Russian Troops.

Captain Leski, aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, has brought to Warsaw the standard taken on the 1st; he left the General-in-Chief at Kaluzyn.

On twelve o'clock, on the second day of April seven thousand prisoners had been brought into Warsaw, and more continue to arrive, eleven pieces of cannon taken in the battle have also been brought in and 11 more are expected. Among the prisoners are 20 officers. A very great number of the prisoners are from the provinces formerly belonging to Poland.

The Warsaw Gazette has the following article:—In the night of the 29th the Russians attempted to pass the Vistula at Siekierki near Czarnkow, but their design was frustrated by out troops. Along the bank of the Vistula, occupied by them, they have erected alarm-posts, probably to effect, by lighting beacons, the passage over the river at the same moment along the whole line. According to the statements of the prisoners, the passage was to be attempted at five points.

FROM THE POLISH FRONTIERS.—April 5.—According to the latest accounts, the several Russian corps had collected in great force between Kaluzyn and Siedce, and a decisive battle must be shortly expected.

The Warsaw journals contain many regulations and proclamations of the Governor General. He reminds the inhabitants that the city is still in a state of siege, and that now more than ever, all depends on the punctual performance of their duties by the National Guard. Every one must be ready to take the field at the first signal, and the smallest disobedience will be severely punished. The Governor having convinced himself that in spite of a preceding prohibition, several persons still keep arms concealed, orders them to be delivered by to-morrow, otherwise such persons shall be shot, in conformity with an article which he has himself ordered to the military code. He also requires a large quantity of straw for the army in Warsaw and in the field.

The Vice Governor orders all Polish officers and soldiers belonging to the camp in the field who cannot justify their remaining in Warsaw by a written permission of the Governor General, to immediately join their regiments, on pain of being treated as deserters.

[Russian State Gazette, April 8 and 9. On Monday the 12th, General Diebitsch left for Estafette this morning from Paris, has the following:

Paris, Wednesday Evening April 13. The news of Diebitsch and his army having been taken is confirmed.

We can only add, that this intelligence has not reached office at home.

[We have no confidence in it.—Com. Adv.]

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Havre packet ship Charles Carroll, arrived at New York at one P. M. on Saturday, brings Paris papers to the 16th ult inclusive, three days later than the French accounts by the way of England.

The rumor of the capture of Diebitsch and his corps is not confirmed—but the continued success of the Poles on the 1st April, in Warsaw accounts to the 2d are received. The bulletin given below of Gen. Szynecki, of the operations of 1st April, is the only important addition particular. The rumor of Diebitsch's capture was circulated in Paris on the 15th and 16th ult, but, according to the Gazette de France of the 16th, had no other foundation than supposition—the courier from Warsaw having brought nothing later than the 2d April.

Capt. Clark, of the Charles Carroll, and a passenger, both reported that on the morning of their sailing the 18th, they saw a letter from Paris announcing an insurrection in that city, and that the National Guard was ordered out. In the Gazette de France of the 16th we find this paragraph:

Last evening some persons clad as workmen, appeared with a tricoloured flag on the Place de Greve, uttering seditious cries. The guards at the town house took arms, and the disturbers immediately fled. The standard bearer and four others were arrested. This miserable attempt only served to prove signally the inability of the disturbers to produce any bad consequences.

A royal ordinance for a loan of 80,000,000, was issued by Louis Philippe on the 15th.

The French journals contradict the story of the attempted escape of Polignac.

The Berlin news of April 5 states that "fifteen thousand Prussians are about to enter Luxembourg prepared for war, and our activity will be damped by the pacific assurances of the French Ministers. Prussia has more need than France to assume an imposing attitude."

Official intelligence of the insurrections in Volhynia and Lithuania had been received. Berlin April 5.—The Grand Duke Michael has marched, with 4000 of the Guards for Lithuania.—The Castilian Count Vistier is said to be at the head of the Central Government, said to have been established by the revolutionists.

HEADQUARTERS, 1st April.—At Demly Wilki, General Lubienki at the head of the advanced guard is pursuing, since the morning, the corps of Gen. Geimar & that of Gen. Rosen, the second at Demly Wilki. Lubienki's cavalry, routed upon the Russian infantry, in spite of the difficulties of the woods on the right and left; at every charge destroying battalions.

It is yet difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, which the obscurity of the forest renders impossible to make out. 3000 men already have laid down their arms. We are ignorant of the number of killed and wounded. The prisoners will be more numerous; them in constantly. The 4th Cuirassiers took from the enemy three standards, which I send to the national government. Thirty odd caissons, many wagons, travelling medicine equises, several thousand muskets, & other valuable articles have fallen into our hands. Our

attack was so impetuous, that the enemy only had time to save part of his magazine, being obliged to abandon the rest to us. The most valuable conquest known is that of the hospital of Minsk, where we found 1200 wounded Poles who will be removed to Warsaw. I will send hereafter a more detailed report. Gen. Lubienki has pushed on beyond Katupzin, and is now at Zamsadi.

The Commander-in-Chief, SZYNECKI.

Paris, 15th April.—The news of the retreat of the Austrians, from the Roman territory, arrived last evening at the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs. Many bankers were turned away, and the Ministers have not yet arranged a mode of communicating intelligence after the hours of Change. We have seen less important news communicated to men of business by handbills, placed on the door posts of the Change; but there was yet a great many operations made at a rise.

The Berlin Gazette of the 8th April says, "a Courier has brought to our cabinet the official news of the complete insurrection of Volhynia and Lithuania. General Uminski, who quitted Warsaw some days since with his Brigade of Cavalry, without its being known what course he would take, has deceived the vigilance of the Russian Army, and suddenly penetrated into Lithuania. The people everywhere received him with transport. Already, it is said, the movement has penetrated to Minsk, and the people have seized the arms of which they had been deprived Grodno and several other governments are in full revolt."

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.—ABDICATION AND FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.

The ship Augusta, at New York, sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of April. She brings very important intelligence of a revolution in Brazil. The troops had joined the people—all was in confusion when she sailed. The Emperor, Don Pedro, had abdicated in favour of his son, a child about seven years old. This measure, however, did not quiet the public mind, and the Emperor had fled, having got on board of an English frigate of the harbour.

Rio Janeiro, April 7th. 1831. A revolution has taken place; the Emperor has abdicated in favour of his son. He is at this moment, together with his family, on board the English seventy four "Warspite," in this harbor. It is impossible in our present state, to offer any opinion as to the future, so many are the reports in circulation. No doubt this has been a plot long brewing, and for want of proper energy, has lingered in reaching its maturity.

Great confusion and alarm prevail throughout the city. The Portuguese residents are in great fear, both for their property and lives. If the present state of anarchy is allowed to continue the troops attached to the Emperor all over the country, he has been forced to leave. All business is of course at an end.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor:

I must beg leave to call the attention of the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, through your Gazette, to a paper lately established in the city of New York, under the name of "The Churchman." It is edited by a gentleman of distinguished abilities, but its general direction is entrusted to the Right Reverend Benjamin T. Onderdonk, who has been thought worthy in all respects to succeed the late lamented Hobart. Under such auspices it cannot fail to become a most interesting and useful periodical. Its leading object, to adopt the language of its prospectus, is, "as a religious work, to disseminate religious intelligence, to elucidate christian doctrine, and to explain and enforce the principles and precepts of evangelical piety." With this view it will be particularly devoted to the interests, in every department, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and accordingly will maintain and set forth, and when necessary, defend those principles and that policy, which had the well known, warm and decided approbation of the venerable and beloved Bishop Hobart.

More than this most surely could not be promised by any persons nor indeed asked; and yet more is not proposed in this scheme, of which the benefits are intended to be exclusively religious, than the talents ensured for its execution, will fully and faithfully accomplish. To be sure of which it is useful only to look at its immediate editor, a gentleman who graduated with the highest credit at the general theological seminary in New York, and then its higher guardian and supervisor, the Bishop of the Diocese; a man of sincere and unaffected piety, of varied and profound learning, of indefatigable industry, and a zeal that nothing can tire or subdue. Such direction placing the paper at once beyond all apprehension, either as to the manner in which it will be conducted, or the principles which it will inculcate, nothing is wanting but the liberal encouragement of the members of the church; and it is to them particularly that a call is now made for that share of their patronage, which the sacred object in view, together with the virtue and talents enlisted for its prosecution, ought to ensure.

It is a charge frequently alleged against the Episcopalians of this part of our country, that they are too lukewarm; that their lives but ill accord with the fair professions they make, that they do not assist the church to which they belong, in a degree proportional to its wants, of their ability, that their sons and daughters are permitted to grow up in entire ignorance of the fundamental articles of their faith, and that generally speaking, they are more indifferent to religious matters than any other people. If these things be true, which I am very unwilling to believe, I can only say they ought to be so no longer. They demand repulsion. They call aloud for denial even on the part of those, whose innocence exempts them from the stain of such imputations; but more particularly from those quarters where there may appear to be a shadow of application. But it must be carefully borne in mind, that mere words will not be sufficient for the suppression of an opinion, which has been spread abroad and gained currency. There must be example, there must be

action. There must be a diligent attention, and a uniform extension of aid, both personal and pecuniary, to those very purposes, and objects, which have been held up by persons of different persuasions, as heretofore soliciting and imploring it in vain. And surely no cause can ask or claim the services and contributions of mankind with more justice than that of the church of the living God. And the reason of this is plain. For whatever we may do to promote the success of our temporal prospects, 'tis very certain that such exertions can be productive of no possible good to ourselves beyond the limits of the present life. But whatever we do in aid and advancement of the church, provided it be done with feelings of sincere and true love towards its founder, this will unquestionably, redound to our eternal happiness. For the church and God, are united by a tie, which nothing can sever. "He has given himself for her." She has been purchased by his precious blood, and under the beautiful figure of the daughter of Zion, she is represented as inviting all nations into her presence, and dispensing unto them her richest gifts. To be zealously engaged therefore in defending and maintaining her cause, and paving the way for her triumphant march, is in so many words to be spreading the blessedness of the kingdom of heaven; and taking this expression in the sense of the Gospel with all its attendant blessings, it becomes a matter, which should engross all the thoughts, the feelings, and the hopes of man. But abstracting all considerations of duty, there is a consolation arising from the exertion of effort, and the employment of means, to effect the moral and religious improvement of men which, is neither the creature of time, nor of circumstance. And chequered as life is from its commencement to its close, there is no moment during its whole continuance, whether it be one of joy or of sorrow, when the mind cannot look back upon such acts with the sweetest tranquility. For let it be remembered, that it was a steady direction of his eye to the church through which he had a covenant hope of heaven, that comforted the prophet Jonah, and enabled him to pray, with composure in that awful moment, when he was carried down into the depths and "the sea waves were wrapped about his head." Let it be remembered, that it was this which drew the striding David into the field, and inspired him with courage to engage the Philistine, Goliath, a man of gigantic size, in the full maturity of strength and years, and who, it was told him had been a warrior from his youth. 'Twas this which gave a force and a power to the eloquence of Paul, that made Felix tremble, and drew from Agrippa the confession "almost thou persuadest me to be a christian." 'Twas this, when in the ages of savage cruelty and persecution, made the rack a bed of down, robbed the faggot of its terrors, and shed a radiant light over the dark and dreary cells of the prison house. And 'tis a pure branch of this same church, "founded upon Apostles and Prophets," which now solicits the assistance of such of its members as are scattered throughout this peninsula. And happy will that man be, who shall not be found turning a deaf ear to her petition! Happy will he be, while reflecting upon all the good he had done throughout his life at that trying hour when the short span of human existence shall have been almost run out neither the present most christian undertaking nor any other of kindred interest may have passed under his observation, shall be able to reproach him with coldness, and neglect; but who on the other hand shall have it in his power to exclaim with different feelings and in a different strain, "I never refused to lend my assistance, either in this case or any other that I know of, when the cause of religion demanded it. I never withheld my means when entreated to bestow them in the promotion of the great and important ends, which the Church had in view. On the contrary my purse was always open, when asked for the advancement of her prosperity in any way which the faithful guardians of her interests may have thought proper to suggest.

Whatever means I may have had in my possession, whether small or ample, they were still not mine, but the property of the great father of the universe, who had confided them to my care to be disposed of "for good." In the application of them therefore for the benefit of any scheme or schemes, which may have had in view the general dissemination of the pure and vital principles of christianity, I but made that disposal of them which I was bound to do, and thus I restored them to him, who is their rightful owner; to whom belongs "the earth, and the fulness thereof, the beasts of the forest, and the cattle upon a thousand hills." Other motives than those which have been mentioned, might be urged in support of the truly benevolent object here presented to a most respectable portion of the community, but it is thought sufficient to rest it upon the obligations of duty, and the consolation and comfort, which a thought upon it in any subsequent period of life will afford.

May the Protestant Episcopal Church therefore who in the case before us is seeking so anxiously the support of all her friends, not be permitted to solicit it in vain. May she not "ask bread from her children, and yet be condemned to receive a stone?" but on the contrary may all those, who feel a strong attachment to her, and who can be ignorant of the fact that in former days martyrs and con-

scissors cheerfully come forward, and

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A FRIEND OF

[COMMUNICATED]

MR. GRAHAM:

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A FRIEND OF THE CHURCHMAN.

[COMMUNICATED]

MR. GRAHAM:

Steam Boats are a great accommodation to the public—their cost is immense, in first equipment and daily expenditure.—To gain every advantage from a Steam Boat, no expense ought to be spared in making them comfortable, and accommodating to the public generally. I would beg leave to suggest that they ought to be always supplied with the best of Wood to facilitate their speed; their crew ought to be disciplined, and kept in good command, so as to cause them always to be a doing: where there are so many people, there must be always a continued want of cleaning after them. Boatmen should be particularly equipped, & skilled. In departing from and boarding a ship might with ease, and a little or no expense be made to put and take females from on board. The landing of females should be with every care attended to, under the accompaniment of a white officer, belonging to the Steam Boat: points should be approached to land and take off Passengers from the shores of Choptank and third Haven Rivers—each neighbourhood ought to make a little projection into the water on points to prevent the grounding of the Boats. The Steam Boat company might hold out inducement to Watermen by allowing a small sum for delivering passengers on board,—attention to the accommodation of the public would greatly increase the travelling, to and from the Eastern Shore and greatly advantage the Steam Boat Company as well as the landholders: for so delightful a district of country as is on the shores of the Choptank, and its rivers and indents ought to be better known to the people of Baltimore, the great City to which this district affords such great supplies and support. I beg leave to put forward those hints from the best of feelings and friendly intentions.

A BALTIMOREAN.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

A correspondent in the 'Old Star' of last Tuesday, under the signature of Vox Populi, in recommending a very worthy friend as a candidate for Congress, has excited our curiosity and in some degree our anxiety by a part of the reasons he assigns—he says, this gentleman is clear and aloof from the heart-burnings and jealousies that are known to exist. And is it so Mr. Graham that you have got jealousies and heart-burnings amongst you and who are they that are thus infected? What scabby sheep has got into the flock? How the enemy will rejoice to hear that there is a plague in the camp that may destroy us without their aid—it was kind to give them the intelligence, but is it so Mr. Graham?—If it is, it ought to be put to rights by the power of friends, by a sense of duty to the cause, and by a love of country. But if it is not so, the imputation ought not to be affixed on us; why, sir, it is making us out almost as bad as Gen. Jackson's late Cabinet that is blown 'sky high.' It is saying that there is some body among us that is intriguing like little Martin Van Buren—others as obstinate as poor Mr. Branch, and others as likely to become victims and culprits as the old grannam in the Presidential Chair.

Do Mr. Graham let us know more about this—Ask Mr. Smith to get Vox Populi to give us the full history that we may have something to do.

Yours &c,

AN ENQUIRER.

Georgetown, D. C. May 21.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce recently stated that Judge White had accepted the office of Secretary of War. The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday observes, that from late letters received from Nashville, there are reasons to apprehend that Judge White will be prevented by the situation of his family from accepting the appointment tendered to him by the President of the United States "Shadows, clouds and darkness" seem to rest upon all the Cabinet movements. Although Mr. Livingston is in Washington and attends at the Department daily, Mr. Van Buren still acts as Secretary of State, and signs all official papers; he may possibly be preparing his own instructions as Minister to England. If he should be, we hope he will avoid the unpardonable fault of casting imputations upon his predecessors. He will find that this is not the way to gain favor at home or abroad.

Major Eaton is yet at his post as sentinel over the War Department.—Gaz.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hilling Corn.—Erastus Ware, of Salem, Mass. says of an excellent field of corn, which obtained a premium, that it was hoed three times, but not hilled as has been customary; and upon a comparison of that not hilled, with a piece which was in some degree hilled, after a severe gale he is satisfied that no advantage is gained by hilling as was formerly practised. His opinion is that there is no benefit to be derived by hilling corn; and corn raised on a flat surface, when the weeds are destroyed and the ground kept loose, is by no means so likely to suffer by the drought, or to have its roots impeded in the search after their proper nutriment, as where the ground is drawn up round the stock in a high and steep hill.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, May 28.

The remarks in the Jackson Whig of this place fairly give in upon the matter of Mr. Nourse—they must say something, and they must, to those who depend on them, appear still to think and to say that wrong is the right. We will press the matter no further upon them; we call upon the judging world to read, to compare the statements, and then to decide.

No evidence could they have given, stronger of their discomfiture, than their attempt to appeal to old party strife, by lugging up the almost forgotten slander against Gov. Winder of Somerset. Could you not suffer the old patriot and soldier of the revolution to repose in peace in the tomb? You could not cast a shade upon the venerable old seventy-sixer whilst living, and now you want to dig up his ashes and to disperse them by the breath of slander through the land. Spiritless, cravenish set!—Your great file leaders used to abuse the old Gov. Winder, and call him a swindler of the public treasury. The falsity of the charge was fully crammed down their throats, and public contempt frowned them into silence. At this distance of time the little echoes of the deep toned calumny are heard again, and the slumbering relics of the venerated patriots are remorselessly to be dug up to be again submitted to wicked and wanton contumely. Is there no respite for their wrath—no intermission of their foul intent?

Well done "Whig Scribers"—brazen face better than no face. These Scribers say about the winding up of their 'indistinct recollections' concerning Mr. Nourse 'Thank God! we have now a President, who will discountenance extra compensation in the way of commissions, unless authorized by law—who will sanction no charges for constructive journals, for constructive outfits, or compensation for services never performed.'

Perhaps, gentlemen, you have an 'indistinct recollection, of outfit and salary and charges allowed by this wonderful President upon a certain constructive mission to Russia, where the minister stayed some ten days at St. Petersburg, and then passed the rest of his time in London, or in some part of England, or on the continent whilst he was constructively called minister to Russia. Perhaps, gentlemen, you have some 'indistinct recollection' of the appropriation of money in the Post Office department not exactly authorized by law, by which friends have been rewarded and opponents punished in a way to give triumph to corruption and oppression. Think of these matters gentlemen a little—what spotless purity of sentiment must dictate the grateful ejaculation of thanks to Heaven for such a President, the fundamental principle of whose Administration was bribery and tyranny, reward of friends and punishment of opponents, and whose whole course of practice has been to avow one thing and do another.

A friend has put in our hands a No. of a new weekly paper entitled the Churchman, printed in New York, edited by the Rev J. W. Curtis, A. M. and under the general direction and supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk. The Churchman is intended to disseminate religious intelligence, to elucidate Christian doctrines and to explain and enforce the principles and precepts of evangelical piety. It is published every Saturday on imperial paper at three dollars per annum. From the specimen before us, we would recommend it to the patronage of all Churchmen.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

Some notes dropped of the Richmond Enquirer, (we have heard that he had some little duckings who quacked at his call,) have told him we are an Adams-man. No Mr. Editor, we are neither an Adams-man, nor a Clay man, nor a Jackson man, nor a Calhoun man, nor a Van Buren man, nor any other Adams-man. We aspire to but one qualifying appellation—an Honest-man, though such may perhaps, belong only to the weakest party in the Union. But suppose we had, in times past, some preference for Johnny Q? Have't we a right to change sides as well as Mr. Blair, and Amos and Major Noah, and even Mr. Ritchie himself? Were they not all Adams men once? Did not the Editor of the Enquirer once thank heaven, that he was born in a land that gave birth to such a splendid genius and Patriot as John Quincy Adams? And what a dust these men are kicking up now because we once agreed with them! There's Mr. Blair, who was dyed at the eleventh hour, and has got all the public printing from Gen. Green, who has been laboring in the cause of the People for eight years, night and day. There's Amos, who was dyed too at the eleventh hour, and he's got an office worth three thousand dollars a year. There's Major Noah, who was dyed about half after ten, and he has got an office worth five thousand dollars per annum. And last, though not least, there's Mr. Ritchie himself, who was soaked and sprinkled about half after eleven, and he has got public printing to the amount of about six thousand dollars a year, besides sundry fancies of nine thousand dollars outcries, and Elopementary honours in expectancy. And now forsooth, because we are preparing for the dip, these men are making a terrible splutter, as if our word, would not take the colours kindly, and as if they were the only real Broad tails—the genuine Merinos whose fleeces alone can take on the true velvet black. We protest against a course so ungenerous as this. They have stuffed their fleeces, and now lie at full length, fat and lethargic, panting with repletion;—and yet when we, the gentle lambs of the flock, would browse upon a blade or two on the borders of the pasture, they bounce up and butt away at us with some peculiar interjection. But we will not tempt the *ira optima* of the fold. They are welcome to the honours *languorous* fleeces, hide, horns, and all.

"Hurrah for Martin Van Buren!" Now, Mr. Ritchie, are we not as good Jackson men as you desire us to be?—[Lynchburg Jeffersonian.]

From the Alexandria Gazette, May 18.

DUFF GREEN. It appears to be fashionable that the movements of the distinguished or notorious members of the

editorial fraternity be noticed in the journals of their contemporaries with becoming respect. As Duff Green may be considered of the latter class, we give the following from his own paper, the Telegraph, of Thursday last:

"It is known to the readers of this paper that the editor has been, for some days absent from this city. He accompanied his daughters to New England, for the purpose of placing them at school. He will, in a few days, resume his post."

The following from the New York Courier of the same date, exhibits the manner in which this recreant editor has been dealt with on one occasion during his journey:

"Tammany Anniversary.—We are compelled to defer until to-morrow, the particulars of this celebration, which was unusually well attended, and distinguished for the number and high official standing of the guests."

"Duff Green, the editor of the United States Telegraph is in town, and purchased a ticket to the dinner. Soon after the regular toasts were drunk, the memory of Governor Clinton was proposed and received with the same respectful attention that had previously been extended to the memory of Washington and of Jefferson. The company had not been seated more than five minutes, when Green sent to the President the following:

"De Witt Clinton.—his friends honor his memory; his enemies dare not assail it."

"This was considered by the company a gross violation of decency; and they refused to drink it. Comment is unnecessary."

We subjoin a few of the toasts, profaning them with this remark of the Courier alluding to the circumstance which is mentioned above: "A slight glance at the proceedings, will be sufficient to ascertain the sentiments of the company at the indecent intrusion of the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph; who, during the last ten or twelve weeks, has not published a number of his paper without assailing Mr. Van Buren, and through him our venerable Chief Magistrate. His toast was considered a direct reflection upon the company for having drank the memory of De Witt Clinton; and was treated with the contempt it merited. He has little cause to be pleased with the feelings evinced at the dinner towards the President and Mr. Van Buren. Nullification was not in favor."

By David S. Lyon.—The President—his calumniators have proved the truth of the adage "that the purest gold comes from the hottest furnace."

Nine cheers.

By Washington M. Hartung.—General Duff Green—Like the Parthian, he throws his arrows and flies. The U. S. States Mail runs we need no Telegraphic despatches. Three cheers.

By James B. Sheys.—Political Inconsistency—Green is the grass upon its grave. Three cheers.

From the following articles which we find in our English papers by the Canada, we are induced to believe that the emigration from Ireland will be far greater this year than any former year. Nothing is more natural. When hunger and starvation threaten, men will seek relief at all hazards.—[N. Y. Post.]

EMIGRATION.—It is really a melancholy spectacle to witness the crowds of families that, day after day pass through Newry, on their way to Warrenpoint, to embark for America. These two consist not of the idle and worthless, hundreds of whom could be happily spared,—but of the industrious and the able, of that class which may justly be considered as constituting an essential part of the heart's blood of the country, the 'bold peasantry, a nation's pride,'—such is with very few exceptions, indeed, the description of persons now leaving, or about to leave the land of their fathers. In search of that which we ardently hope they will not fail to obtain—namely, an independent subsistence, for themselves and their offspring, in a distant country. Besides one vessel, the *Josephine*, which, with about 160 passengers, sailed near a month ago, from New York, the following have already sailed, or cleared out, for the British possessions in North America:—Billow, for St. John's with 166 passengers; Princess Charlotte for Quebec; 266 ditto; Pilgrim, for Quebec, 170 ditto; Tarbolton, for Quebec, 286 ditto. Total number of passengers, 938—of which five sixths are Protestants. There are three others at present taking in the full complement of passengers for the same destination.

Newry Tel.

The oldest persons with whom we have conversed, never remember to have witnessed such a spirit of emigration as prevails in this country at present. Hundreds of persons are daily passing through this town, and from this country, to Newry, Belfast, and London, to embark, in general, for British America and it is much to be lamented that it is the useful and industrious class that are going—principally Protestants—and persons able to take some capital with them; who if encouraged at home, could benefit the country and the selves by the outlay of capital in useful speculations, if, at least, countenanced, if not secured, encouraged by the government.—Ennisbreen Report.

The passion for fortune-seeking in the land of liberty is as strong as ever, and sometimes the mania seizes its victims with a rapidity truly astonishing. On Saturday night last, a small farmer in this neighbourhood was attacked by the irresistible malady, and so suddenly and sweeping were its operations that on Sunday morning at day light his live stock, household furniture, farming implements, himself, wife, and children, every thing, as if by enchantment had quitted the farm, except an old rake, and in two days more the party were building the ocean, to make a fortune in that land of freedom and riches—the western hemisphere, leaving the landlord at liberty to settle his rent with the old maid, the only article left to tell by his quack that such things were.

Westmoreland Gazette.

From the American Farmer.

ORANGE FARM.—The following letter from the proprietor of the Orange Farm, will be read with interest. The only remark we have to make on laying it before our readers, is—"go and do likewise."

MAY 4, 1851.

Mr. Smith: Under an impression that the agriculturists of our country, with a few exceptions, did not employ capital enough in their business, I, about twelve years since, determined to carry my ideas into effect upon my Orange Farm, consisting of 400 acres. After the desired fertility had been given to the soil, 30 acres of it were converted into a garden and 370 acres into a dairy farm. Of these 370 acres, about 70 are in wood, and about 300 under cultivation.

The cows are in number 100—some times more, and sometimes less. They are kept in warm, but well ventilated stables throughout the winter, and part of the spring and autumn. They are not exposed to cold rains even in summer. They run during the summer on luxuriant pastures, each of which affords a comfortable shade. So much importance is attached to shade, that sheds have been erected over the troughs, where they get their drink. As there is no running water on the farm, we have to depend on pumps. And it may not be out of place here to state, that two dogs, one at a time, pump all the water, and cut all the cornstalks, straw, and hay used for all the cows and other animals of this farm. These cut articles, mixed with cornmeal bran, shorts, & roots, are cooked by means of a very simple steam apparatus, for their food during the winter, with occasional variations.

The cows are at all times in the stables clean, by being kept clear of their own dirt; by means of a well constructed drain so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine.

Of the sales of the products of this dairy farm, there has been for a series of years a progressive increase. The account of the sales of last year, as rendered to me by my manager on the 1st January last, you have below; and I am given to understand that it will be more this year. In this statement the proceeds of the garden of 30 acres are not included.

As the expenses of repairs, of buildings and of every other kind, are paid by my manager I have not allowed myself to pry into them very closely. I have contented myself with knowing, that he has to deliver to me, and that he does deliver to me, without limitation every day, whatever quantity my family may want of fresh butter, cream and milk, and that he has to pay to me and does pay to me in cash every Saturday, a satisfactory net amount of rent.

Amount of Sales on Orange Farm for 1850.

Milk,	\$4,822 20
Butter,	1,779 36
Beef,	1,201 84
Veal,	184 79
Lamb,	72 50
Vegetables,	445 98
Hay,	1,143 96
	\$9,659 72

[Orange Farm is on the road to Philadelphia, about two miles from Baltimore, and is under the management of Mr. UNDERWOOD, formerly of Roxbury, near Boston.]

The last number of the Englishman's Magazine contains an account of a visit to Napoleon's Tomb, by "a veteran." The character of the scene, says he, is profound and awful loneliness—a dell girl in huge naked hills—not an object of vegetable life to relieve the general aspect of desolation, except the few weeping willows which droop above the grave. The feeling of solitude is heightened by an echo, that responds on the least elevation of the voice. "With what singular emotions I took my stand upon the slab, which sheltered the dust of him for whom the crowns, thrones and sceptres, he wrung from their possessors would of themselves have furnished materials for a monument! There the restless was at rest; there the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Grand Master of the Legion of Honour, reposed with almost as little sepulchral pomp as the humblest tenant of a country church yard."

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

An anecdote is then related, connected with his visit, which forcibly shows the enthusiastic feeling with which the French still regard the memory of Napoleon:

"A French frigate arrived from the Isle of Bourbon, having on board a regiment of artillery. The officers solicited and obtained permission to pay a tribute of respect to their old leader's ashes. I accompanied them to the ground, and rarely have I witnessed enthusiasm like theirs. On the way not an eye was dry, and some who had served immediately under 'the Emperor,' wept aloud. As they drew nearer to the spot their step became hurried and irregular but the moment they saw the tomb, they formed two deep, and advanced with uncovered heads, folded arms, and slow and pensive pace. When within five or six yards of their destination, they broke off into single files, and surrounding the grave, at uniform intervals, knelt silently down. The commander of the frigate and the others in succession, according to their rank, then kissed the slab; when they arose every lip was fixed—every bosom full."

PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT	BALTIMORE, May 25,
CORN	1 20 a 1 25
	67 a 68

Died this morning, in this town after a short illness, Mr. James Mackey.

DIED on Sunday evening last, in Lancaster, Pa. in the 19th year of his age, Mr. Robert Kent, son of the Hon. Joseph Kent, late Governor of Maryland.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS of Talbot County

ARE respectfully invited to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 7th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of adopting such mode of recommending Candidates for the approaching Elections in October next, as may be deemed most expedient.

MANY VOTERS.

Talbot Co. Md. May 21.

SADDLERY.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has purchased Mr. John G. Stevens' entire stock of Saddlery, and intends carrying on the business, in all its various branches at the old stand on Washington Street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

WM. W. HIGGINS.

Easton, May 28

NOTICE

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has sold his entire stock in trade to Wm. W. Higgins, and being very desirous of closing his business he requests all those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call and settle the same, as he intends removing from Easton in a short time, therefore those that are found delinquent on the 1st day of September next their accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection, according to law.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Easton, May 28

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber will give the highest market price for WOOL, at his old stand corner of Dover and Washington Street.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton May 28.

CITY BANK ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders are hereby notified, that MONDAY, the 8th day of June next, is the day fixed by Law for the election of nine Directors of the City Bank—and that the same will take place in the Bank of Maryland between the hours of nine and two o'clock. By order.

JOHN B. MORRIS,

President City Bank.

May 28

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 28

In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY,

May Term 1851.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the lands made to James Lowrey by John Stevens, Junr. trustee for the sale of the mortgaged property in the cause of Isaac Bowers and Daniel P. Bowers, Executors of John Bowers, dec'd. complainants, against Howell Bowers, defendant, 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, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the first day of July, in the year aforesaid. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1933 25.

R. T. EARLE,

LEWIS FURNELL,

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy

Test J. Lookerman, Clk.

May 28 3v

SPRING GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Inform his customers and the public, that he has just opened a choice assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods

AMONG WHICH ARE:

A beautiful selection of the most fashionable FANCY ARTICLES,

and a complete assortment of

Staple, Imported and Domestic DRY GOODS HARDWARE GLASS-WARE AND CHINA,

Groceries, Liquors and Wines,

Fresh

TEAS,

Warranted of the best quality.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for Cash, or in exchange for Wool, Feathers and Hides.

Wanted to purchase 150 cords TAN BARK, for which a liberal price will be given.

Easton, April 30

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAM:

The following verses were sent from this place to a friend of mine in Baltimore, who enclosed them to me with a request that you would publish them.

THE FAIR.

Dear Tom, 'tis really a pity
That you did not come to the Fair,
Easton look'd a miniature of your city
When Mons. Lafayette was there.
However I've fulfill'd tho' late,
My promise to tell what has pass'd,
But the crowd in the room was so great
I saw very little at last.

Save Dunstable Hats and black eyes
And one or two angels from Kent,
Who left for a time Paradise
To visit a bachelor's tent!
There were ladies here too from your way,
And beauty from Queen Anne's oceans
"La belle" shortly since cross'd the bay
To put in our heads silly notions.

She overcomes all with her smiles
Not a beau that she happens to meet,
But the witchery feels of her smiles,
And tells that tho' common they're sweet!
Of beaus such a concourse good luck!
Of gallants and dandies and flirts,
Some had not a shirt to their back,
And others no backs to their shirts.

On Tuesday I thought the folks mad,
Such rushing in crowds thro' the town—
The "Old Bank"—I really felt bad,
For fear the whole floor would fall down!
But at night Tom be sure 'twas a squeeze
My sides with elbowing were sore,
I could walk on their heads with great ease
And never once fall to the floor.

Of the articles offered for sale,
(I speak of those made by the ladies,)
You might surely have bought by the bale
Of aprons and work'd clothes for babies.
And there too was a handsome display
Of pincushion-hearts and pincases,
All sold in a very fair way,
By very fair hands and fair faces.

But mid all the noise and confusion,
The refreshments look'd really quite nice,
Of cake there was such a profusion,
And lemonade cooler than ice.
There were raisins and oranges sweet,
And ice creams too if you felt warm,
And only to finish the treat
Was wanted a "punch" or "Hail Storm."

But 'tis over and still and so lone
Seems every part of the place,
It appears like a dream to have down
With many a beautiful face.
'Tis pass'd my dear Tom—and what reck's it—
The strangers have all gone away
And I will again make my exit
From the world of the frolic and gay.

From the Boston Patriot.

PARODY.

[Suggested by seeing a Lithographic Print of certain Rats leaving a house in a hurry.]
Not a squeak was heard, nor a farewell kick,
As the cabinet rats were departing;
Not a soul in the household suspected the trick,
Or bade them adieu at starting.

They all cleared out in the dead of the night,
Their claws in a terrible scratching;
For sudden and short were they put to flight,
Ere they smelt the plot which was hatching.

"Good luck to your journey," was all we could say,
Though we felt a slight twinge of sorrow,
For the rats who were strutting in state to-day,
And skulking in holes to-morrow.

Not half their nibbling task was done,
Not a soul had thought of retiring,
When they heard a cry distant of "Run! rogues run!"
And scamper'd without inquiring.

No useless compliments smother'd their disgrace,
But all cried—"a vengeance confound them!"
And they scrambled like donkeys, all running a race,
With a mighty dust around them.

And we had a sad thought of the hero, that he
Should the billows of trouble be tost on,
While we, naughty rogues, in such jovial glee
Were chuckling o'er it in Boston.

We cracked not a joke, and we spoke not a pun,
Concerning this comical story,
But we laugh'd—who could help it! to witness
The fun,
As the rats gallop'd off in their glory.

Coincidence.—The first convict sentenced to the Penitentiary in Washington (within a few days past, by the court, we believe, now in session) is named Williams; he stole a barrel of flour in Georgetown from a Mr. Williams and sold it to a Mrs. Williams; the jailor who had him in custody, the foreman of the jury which convicted him, and the Warden of the Penitentiary who has now the care of his future education are all named Williams.

A coincidence like this perhaps never occurred before.—Col. Gaz.

Wheelwrighting, Sythe Cradling AND PLOUGH STOCKING.

At the old Stand, on Washington Street, Easton, nearly opposite the Bay Side Road.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support that he has received at their hands, in the above business and still solicits a continuance of the same.

HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

Selected for the above branches of his business; and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. The Public obt. Serv't.

J. L. JONES.

Easton, May 21 4w

N. B. Those intending to favour him with Sythe cradling, will please send their blade in early.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

Peter Hartshome,

about 5 feet, 8 or nine inches high, and appears to be about 60 years old. He had on when committed a kersey roundabout jacket, trousers & waistcoat, coarse shoes, yarn stockings, and old wool hat; says he belongs to Edward Ireland, Esq. near Baltimore. The owner of said slave, is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JAS. F. BROWNE, Shff.

Sheriff's Office } May 7 3t

April 30, 1831 }

SYTHE CRADLING.

Edward Stewart

TAKES this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to Cradle from 80 to 100 Sythes, and begs those who may intend to give him a call to do so early that he may not be hurried.

Easton, May 14

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a bill of Sale to Benedict I. Sanders, from Samuel Roberts, Esq. executed on the 4th day of December 1829, will be offered at public sale at the residence of said Roberts, on SATURDAY the 28th instant, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, sundry articles of crockery-ware &c. 2 valuable brood mares 1 good work horse, one 3 year old colt by Tuckahoe, one 2 year old colt by Valentine (well formed and of good size) 9 head of Sheep, 2 carts, 5 ploughs with other farming implements, and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to enumerate.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security before the goods are removed.

JAMES C. WHEELER, Auctioneer.

May 21

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having served an apprenticeship, to the Black, and White Smith business, connected with the making and repairing of Steam Engines, propellers, &c. encouraged by the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity to establish at Easton Point, a Steam Mill, of eight horse power, to drive two pair of stones, of between 33 and 36 inches diameter, calculated to grind 150 bushels per day. It is believed a mill of the above description, by attaching the Machinery to a granary on the Wharf, (which can be procured) for \$1500, the Subscriber proposes to attend to the mill as engineer and to engage a first rate miller, well acquainted with the business. And invites the attention of the public, to the above scheme. It is proposed to have the \$1500, divided into shares of \$20, making 75 shares of 20 each.

JAMES PATTON.

Baltimore, May 7

The Editors of newspapers in Easton, favorable to the improvement of the district, will oblige me by inserting the above a few times in their paper.

N. B. The Subscriber would wish to have the mill completed by next harvest.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having declined carrying on the Coach Making business, respectfully requests those who are indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, as he wishes to close his business as soon as possible.

He has on hand and in a state of finishing a number of new Gigs and some four wheeled carriages which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

May 7 3w S&W

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Edward S. Hopkins, respectfully inform the public that they will execute all orders in the above line of business, in the best possible manner, and with punctuality and dispatch. All repairs shall be done in the most neat and elegant manner, and new work made of the best timber and

JAMES P. ANDERSON

JOHN W. BELL

SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

May 7 3w

N. B. They have a chair painter from Baltimore in their employ, who will paint and Gild chairs in a handsome style and at low rates (\$&W)

March 12 2m

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, April 18, 1831.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An Act to prevent the accumulation of Costs on all Actions or Suits at Law, in the County Courts of this State, passed at the December Session, 1829, chapter 116," the act entitled, "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt, on certain judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace;" and the act, entitled, "An Act for Quietening Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing the Estates of Purchasers," which said acts were passed at the last Session of the General Assembly—be published, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis; the Commercial Chronicle and Patriot, of Baltimore; the Political Examiner; of Frederick; the Torch Light, of Hagerstown; the Civilian, of Cumberland; the True American, of Rockville; the Herald, of Port Tobacco; the Citizen, of Belle-Air, the Press, of Elkton; the Inquirer, of Chestertown; the Times of Centreville; the Intelligencer, of Denton; the Gazette, of Easton; the Chronicle, of Cambridge; the Village Herald, of Princess Anne; and the Messenger, of Snow Hill.

THO. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

A supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to prevent the accumulation of Costs on all Actions or Suits at Law in the County Courts of this State, passed at the December Session eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, chapter one hundred and sixty-six."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where under the provisions of said act to which this is a supplement, judgments shall be obtained at the second term, a stay of execution shall be allowed to the first Thursday of the ensuing term, instead of the last day as therein provided, and that so much of said act be and the same is hereby repealed.

AN ACT

To abolish Imprisonment for Debt, on certain judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the fourth day of July next, (shall not be lawful for any justice of the peace, or court of justice; on the affirmation of a judgment of a justice of the peace, to issue a writ of attachment or execution, against the body of any debtor, who may have been a bona fide resident of the State one year, and of the county where the judgment may have been rendered four months, on any judgment rendered by a justice of the peace for any debt not exceeding thirty dollars, contracted after the date aforesaid; Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the imprisonment of any person against whom fraud has been alleged and proved.

An Additional Supplement to an act, entitled, "An act for Quietening Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing the Estates of Purchasers."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, any deed for the conveyance of any interests or estate in lands, tenements or hereditaments, lying in this State, being executed and acknowledged within the United States or any Territory thereof, before State or Federal officers, or before any of the persons may be at the time, or before any judge of any of the United States Courts, shall be good and effectual for the purpose or purposes therein mentioned. Provided, that the acknowledgment shall be certified or endorsed on said deed by the judge before whom it shall be taken, under his hand; and that the clerk or keeper of the records of the court of which he was judge, shall certify under his hand and the seal of the court, that he was a judge of said court at the time of taking said acknowledgment; and that such deed shall be recorded within six calendar months from the day of its date among the land records of the county in which such lands, tenements or hereditaments may lie.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every deed for the conveyance of any estate or interest in any land lying in this State, which shall be acknowledged by any party thereto in open court, in any court of record of the United States, or of any of the States or Territories, & certified under the seal of such court to be so acknowledged shall be deemed as good, valid and effectual as if such acknowledgment had been made and certified in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 3 And be it enacted, That no deed executed after the first day of September next shall be effectual to convey the interest or estate, or to bar any right or claim of dower of a feme covert in or to any lands or tenements, lying in this State, unless the judge or Justices of the peace as the case may be, before whom the same shall be executed and acknowledged, shall examine her out of the presence and hearing of her husband, whether she doth execute the same knowingly and freely and voluntarily, and without being induced to do so by fear or threats, or by undue influence, or by fraud, or by fear of his displeasure or to that effect, and unless such feme covert shall sign and seal such deed before such judge or justices out of the presence and hearing of her husband, and such judge or justices shall endorse upon or annex to such deed a certificate under his or their hands, of such private examination, execution and acknowledgment.

Sec. 4 And be it enacted, That any deed hereafter signed, sealed and acknowledged as aforesaid, by any feme covert within the United States, or any Territory thereof, before any judge of a court of law and of record, of the State or Territory in which she may be at the time, or before any judge of any of the United States' Courts, and certified as aforesaid, shall be valid and effectual for the purposes expressed in such deed, and to bar the right or claim of dower of such feme covert, to any lands or tenements therein specified, lying within this State; provided, that in all other respects the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for quietening possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers, passed at the December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-five chapter fifty eight be complied with.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council shall be, and they are hereby authorized and requested to cause this act to be published once a week for six weeks, in one newspaper, in each of the counties in which a newspaper is printed in this state.

April 30 6w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 50 negroes, from 8 to 25 years old, of either sex. He will give the highest cash prices, with or without competition, no certificates of character will be required. Those having slaves for sale, will please call on the subscriber, or address a line to

H. ROBERTSON

at Centreville, Md.

March 12 2m

WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered.

WM. BECKLEY,

corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods,

laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.

may 21.

WOOL.

The Subscriber continues to receive WOOL of every description at the Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers Market, No. 13 & 15 North Water street, on consignment, & believes that Wool growers and Store Keepers will find it to their advantage to forward their Wool to him for sale, as his acquaintance and intercourse with the Manufacturers will enable him to dispose of it at fair prices, and give satisfaction; liberal advances will be made if requested.

S. COMLY.

Philadelphia, May 14. 1m

REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "who ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith") he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.

May 21

CENTREVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has moved from the Head of Chester, Kent county, Md. where he has been engaged for many years in keeping a Public House, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, and of those travelling through, who favored him with a call, that heretofore, he has given general satisfaction.

HE has taken that large and commodious

BRICK HOUSE

in Centreville, Queen Ann's county, so well known as the

CENTREVILLE HOTEL,

near the Court House, and in a most pleasant part of the Town, where he shall be pleased to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public; and assures them that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Private parties can always be accommodated on short notice, and will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obdt and humble serv't,

JAS. BRAUNSAW.

April 30 1m

The Splendid Horse,

JULIUS CÆSAR

Is a dark chestnut sorrel, near sixteen hands high, six years old this spring, was raised by C. J. Dupont, near Wilmington, was got by Wind-Flour the property of General Irvine, his dam by Bela Badger's Hickory. For further particulars see hand bills.

TERMS.

\$5 the spring's chance, \$8 to ensure a mare in foal, \$2 the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the groom. Julius Cæsar will be at the Trappe on Saturday the 23d inst. at Easton every Tuesday, & at J. Turner's stable on Wednesday the 28th inst. and attend the above stands once a fortnight throughout the season.

JOSEPH TURNER.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

April 23.

The Beautiful Spotted Horse

YOUNG DIOMEAD.

Commenced the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of April, in Ferry Neck on Wednesday and Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and Saturday, the week following. He will be at Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue of the time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end the 20th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the Spring's chance, \$2 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 7 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength and fine action the strength of the dray and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in hand-bills.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

March 26

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Feb. 12

CHESTER.

This justly celebrated little HORSE will stand the ensuing season at Easton on Tuesdays—every other Saturday at the Trappe and St. Michaels, and every other Thursday at Wye Mill.

CHESTER was got by Young Tom, out of a full bred Medley and Vingtun mare, and is 7 years old this Spring.

Gentlemen desirous of raising saddle horses will seldom fail by breeding from a Tom, and I think, I can say without fear of contradiction, that this Horse combines more advantages than any other Tom has ever done on this shore, arising from the blood of his dam and the natural docile qualities rarely met with in a stud; he may be approached and handled by a stranger without fear, as he was never known to be out of temper—he is completely broke to be kind of gear, and a common observer will at one glance discover him to be a saddle horse of the first order.

TERMS.—Two dollars the single leap, Four Dollars the spring's chance, Seven Dollars to insure a mare in foal, and 25 cents, in each case to the groom.

HUGH SHERWOOD.

Easton, March 10th, 1831.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centreville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 20 dollars the season and \$25 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to the horse will be held accountable for the insurance. One dollar to the Groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay color, with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed faultless figure; abounding in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest; and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foot getter. At three years of age this beautiful racer, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William R. Johnston Esq. a member of the Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected, AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several Horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsey Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1826.

I am glad that you have got safe home with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia one season that I might have put my mares to him; John Richards got injured so early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run the match; as from a trial made at New-market, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable, this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion; wishing, you success with him, I am respectfully your most obedient.

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

PEDIGREE

Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler. Rattler was esteemed (in his country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Collector—he was gotten by the imported horse Centinel, her dam by the imported horse Fearnought, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS granddam) by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was gotten by the imported horse Diomead, out of the imported mare Gastinira, she by Rockingham, cut of Tabitha, Rockingham by High Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Purity by Matchem, out of the old Squirt mare who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners.—The above is, in my opinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards. For further information refer to the Stud Book.

I do hereby certify, that the bay horse John Richards, was raised by me, that he was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, his grandam by old Medley, his g. grandam by Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil, out of an imported mare and he is full brother to Betsey Richards.

LITTLETON C. RICHARDS.

February 15, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY

15th Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year 1801, the celebrated horse Rattler, by Shark, out of Mr. Browning's mare Lady Legs, by Centinel, and who was also the dam of Collector, was got at my house during the season, Mr. William Richards of Northampton put his Medley mare, her produce from that season, was the dam of John Richards, as witness my signature and date as above.

D. DAY.

Witness.—A. J. DAVIE.

Good pasture provided for mares from a distance, and every attention paid them, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

BELA BADGER.

Feb. 12