

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT 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.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to
his friends and the public generally, for
the liberal encouragement he has met with in
his line of business, and he now informs them
that he still carries on the above business in all
its various branches, and has on hand a stock
of the best seasoned timber, and intends keeping
a good stock of materials of all kinds, and the
best workmen, which will enable him to build
Gigs in the best manner, and on as reasonable
terms as they can be purchased any where, for
Cash, and is prepared to do all kinds of repairs
at prices to suit the times. Those gentlemen
wishing to deal in his line will do well to give
him a call and learn his prices.—All new work
will be warranted for twelve months.

He will take in payment if required, Bacon,
Lard, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Meal, Oats, Brandy,
or good Judgments.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton, March 25.

N. B.—J. C. hopes from his strict attention to
business to retain the patronage of his old
friends and the support of the public generally.

**BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.**
WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON.

Next door to the Drug & Medicinal Store
of Thomas H. Doneson.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has
just returned from Baltimore with a general as-
sortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's

Boots and Shoes.

He has also an assortment of first rate Mate-
rials, and having engaged the best hands, and
from his own experience in the business he is
enabled to promise those who may favor him
with their custom, that his work shall not be
surpassed as to strength and beauty by any
done on the Eastern Shore or Baltimore.

He invites the public to give him a call and
examine his style of workmanship.
He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please,
and by punctuality to receive a share of public
patronage.

THOMAS S. COOK.

March 28.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and in-
tends keeping a general assortment of SOLE
and UPPER LEATHER, all of which will be
offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms
for Cash only. He will take in exchange for
Boots Shoes, or Leather—wheat, corn, ba-
con, lard, &c. &c. and will give the highest prices
for hides in cash or trade.

T. S. C.

Caroline County Court:

ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF.

MARCH TERM, 1829.

Philip S. Derocbrume, Petitioner against
William B. Tiltonson surviving Administrator of
Jacob Dyett deceased, & Alexander Dyett, the son
and surviving heir & devisee of the said Jacob
Dyett, Defendants.

The petitioner in this case states that the said Jacob Dyett late of Caroline co. deceased, was in his life time, possessed of some personal estate, and seized and possessed of some lands and real estate, lying in the Co. aforesaid, and died so seized and possessed that he left a will directing his property to be sold for the payment of his debts, and the benefit of his widow and three children, that his widow & two of his children, are dead, that the said Alexander Dyett is his only surviving child, an infant in foreign parts, out of the State of Mary-
land, and the jurisdiction of Caroline County Court, that the said Wm. B. Tiltonson is the surviving administrator of the said Jacob Dyett, that the personal estate of the said Jacob Dyett is insufficient for the payments of his Debts, that his lands and real estate have not been sold as directed by his will, that he was considerably indebted at the time of his death, and that his estate is now indebted to the petitioner in the sum of one hundred dollars, and more, and to others in sundry sums of money.—The object of this petition therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the said debts.

It is thereupon, this 11th day of March in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, ordered and adjudged, by Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the said petitioner, by a publication of this order in one of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, three successive weeks, before the first day of June, in the year aforesaid, give notice of the said petition and of the object thereof warning the said Alexander Dyett, the absent defendant, to appear in Caroline County Court, in person or by guardian, on or before the thirtieth day of October next to shew cause, if any he has, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

Att. SPENCE.

True Copy.

Test

March 28. 3w

Seed Pens.

VERY EARLY, and heavy bearing second
Crop, PEAS, on cheap Terms for Sale, at
the Store of
JOHN CAMPER.
March 21.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Foreclosure of the
Talbot County Court as a Court of Equity,
in the case of Thomas F. Ward against Mary
Morris, the widow, and Albert G. Morris, the
heir at Law of Clement Morris, dec'd., I will
sell at Public Sale on the premises at 12 o'clock,
on SATURDAY, the 13th April next, all the
Lands that composed the Dwelling Plantation
of the said Clement Morris, consisting of parts
of the tracts of Land called "Rich Range,"
"Holme Hill," "Coalan," alias "Coalrain," and
"Smyth's Cliffs," or the resurvey thereon called
"Holme Range," containing by estimation 8.6
acres of land more or less situate on the west side
of Tuckahoe Creek in Talbot county aforesaid.
The Land is of good quality and has an abun-
dant of fine marble on it, good Timber
Land, and comfortable and suitable
Buildings. The Lands will be sold
subject to the widow's dower, on the following
terms:—One half of the purchase money to be
paid on the day of Sale, or at the ratification
thereof by the Court aforesaid, and the residue
on a credit of 6 and 12 months from the day of
Sale by two equal payments, with interest from
the day of Sale, to be secured by bonds with
such securities as the Trustee shall approve—
on the payment of the whole of the purchase
money, with the interest thereon, the Trustee
will convey the same to the purchaser or pur-
chasers, free from all claim of the complainant
or defendants aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

May 21 5w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable
the High Court of Chancery of Maryland,
passed at September term 1828, in a cause
wherein Samuel Harrison is Complainant, and
Alexander B. Harrison and others Defendants.
The Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at
the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY
the 21st day of April next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the
Real Estate of which John Merchant late of
Talbot county died seized, being a tract or part
of a tract of LAND lying on St. Michaels river,
called "Fair Play," containing fifteen acres and
three fourths of an acre, together with two Lots
on the main street in the town of St. Michaels,
with Framed Dwellings thereon, and
one unimproved Lot in said town, ly-
ing near the Market House. The
terms of sale will be as follows:

The purchaser or purchasers will be required
to give his or their bond or bonds with approved
security for the amount of the purchase mo-
ney, bearing interest from the day of sale—one
third of the purchase money with the interest
thereon, payable in six months, one other third
with the interest thereon in nine months, and
the residue with interest thereon in 12 months
from the day of sale. And on the ratification
of the sale by the Chancellor and the payment of
the whole purchase money, the Trustee will
execute to the purchaser or purchasers a good
and sufficient deed or deeds for the property to
him or them sold free, clear and discharged
from all claim of the complainant or of the de-
fendants, and those claiming by, from, or under
them or either of them.

The creditors of said John Merchant, are
hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the
Chancery Office within four months from the
day of sale.

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Trustee.

March 28 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of Two Venditioni Exponas issued
out of Talbot County Court to me directed
against Reuben P. Emmons, one at the suit of
Lotus Bowdle and the other at the suit of the
State of Maryland for the use of William Jen-
kins and Peter Stevens, use of William H. Down-
ing, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE on the Farm
where the said Emmons lately resided near the
Trappe, on Monday the 6th day of April next,
between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. & 4 o'clock
P. M. the following property to wit: One Side-
board, two mahogany dining tables, one walnut
desk, five beds, bedsteads and furniture, six
windsor chairs, six head of horses, one Gig and
harness, twenty head of cattle, twenty-five head
sheep, two carts: Also 1/2 crop of Wheat seed-
ed on the farm where the said Emmons did late-
ly reside: Taken as the Goods and Chattels of
said Emmons, and will be sold to pay and satisfy
the aforesaid Venditioni Interest and Costs
due and to become due thereon. Attendance
given by WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

March 28 1829 ts

N. B. With the consent of the Plaintiff and
Administrator of Defendant, if obtained, I will
sell on a Credit.

W. T. SHIF.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS of the Talbot county Bible
Society are requested to assemble on
WEDNESDAY the 15th of April next, in the
Episcopal Church at Easton, at 11 o'clock, in
pursuance of an invitation from the Female
Bible Society of Talbot county to meet them.—A
punctual attendance is requested.—By order of
the President.

March 21—

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. JOHN M. BLANDEL, of Baltimore, re-
spectfully informs the inhabitants of Talbot
county, that he intends opening a Dancing
School at Mr. Peacock's Assembly Room in
Easton, on the 10th of April next. Those who
are disposed to subscribe, will please call at
the store of Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday,
where they will find the Subscription List.

March 28.

Notice.

The Levy Court of Talbot County will meet
on Tuesday the 14th day of April next for the
purpose of appointing Overseers of the Public
roads in said County.

By Order, J. LOUCKERMAN, Clk.

March 28

THE CELEBRATED STALLION

TOM JEFFERSON,

WILL stand at Easton and the
Trappe the ensuing Season, com-
mencing on the 15th of April—
Terms as heretofore.

PHILIP WALLIS.

THE ESMERALDA.

(Continued.)

"How long I remained insensible I cannot
exactly say. When I recovered, I found I had
been laid at the door of a huge church; under
the door, I suppose, I was dead. I felt mis-
erably stiff, and cold, and for some minutes did
not attempt to move. At last after one or two
efforts, I got upon my feet, and ascertained that
my limbs were not so stiff as I had supposed.
I still felt, however, very much exhausted, and
my head ached. I fancied to myself that I was
in a dream, and that I was about to be awak-
ened. I looked around me, as they were bor-
rowed articles, and the hat must have
suffered greatly in the scuffle.

The first thing I saw, as I stepped in, some one
from the interior pressed out for I thrust my
nose into the pale face of a tall, monkish-look-
ing person, who was about leaving the building.
Both of us were badly scared, and starting back
we stood staring at each other in the star light,
until, recovering the first from the panic pro-
duced by the unexpected rencontre, I turned and
ran with the best speed my stiff limbs would
admit of. After going a considerable distance,
I stopped to listen. No sounds came from the
direction of the church, but from the opposite
quarter, I heard the steps and clattering arms
of a relief of soldiers. I stopped by a low garden
wall and in a moment I was on the other side of
it. The relief passed by and the noise it made
was soon lost in the turning of the streets. I
was now in a large and handsome garden. The
smooth walks, the fountain which tossed its wa-
ters so coolly on the night, the broad grass pla-
ces, the rows of flowers, the neatly trimmed hedges,
amused me for some time, and resolving to wait
here the return of light, I threw myself upon a
garden bench and summoned all the recollections
of past pleasures to assist the slow process
of time. But time, notwithstanding, took his
own way, and I began to feel impatient. I got up
—I drank at the fountain—I walked about, and
at last, attracted by the sound of music, set my-
self to discover from whence it proceeded.

After losing it, and recovering it several times,
I found myself under the verandah of the house
to which the garden was attached, and which
some lines of tall hedges had at first prevented
me from seeing. Curiosity brought me to the
house; curiosity led me into the verandah; and
curiosity placed me snugly enough at the win-
dow of the very room where the musician was.
Of course I went on tiptoes, and scarcely daring
to breathe ventured to peep into the apartment;
intending if all things permitted, to discover
myself, and ask for a night's lodging, and a
bat of some sort or other. The room was a large
one, lighted by a shaded lamp, which hung
from the ceiling, and made every thing appear
soft and moonshiny. Next to the window at
which I sat, was the door leading to the veran-
dah, directly opposite to which was another
door, and in the right-hand wall a third of much
smaller size, might have led to a sleeping apart-
ment. A table covered with a crimson cloth
stood in the centre, and upon a sofa beside it,
and opposite to the small door, was reclining the
mistress of the hour. The guitar which had at-
tracted me was lying on the table, and the lady
who had touched it was reading what appeared
to be a letter. I felt that what, refers, she was
worth looking at. I could not see her eyes; but
then her exquisite figure, and the prettiest little
foot you ever beheld, seen to such advantage on
the dark covering of the sofa, and her jet black
hair, and beautiful mouth, and commanding
forehead—she was a glorious craft, such as I
have not seen since I left old Virginia.

"Thanks I, she can't be hard hearted enough
to refuse me shelter; and I was on the point of
giving an introductory 'when, 'tap, tap, tap,'
on the opposite door, announced a visitor.
Not at all alarmed, the lady put away the letter
and answering the summons, introduced a tall
strapping fellow, dressed in the common ap-
parel of a guarda costa. Matters looked prom-
ising, I thought for another adventure, and draw-
ing myself a little farther from the window, I
awaited it. The guarda costa sat down without
much ceremony, and had not uttered twenty
words before I ascertained the whole secret of
the matter, and heard some of the finest love
speeches that were ever made to mortal woman
so far as my knowledge of Spanish enabled me
to comprehend them.

"Let us have them, Hal, do," said the listeners
crowding even closer round the orator. He
shook his head and proceeded.

"Such things always lose in the telling,
and are in factarrant nonsense to all but the
parties interested. The Peruvian took off his
straw hat, and showed a noble countenance and
a head of thick and curled hair. He threw the
poncho over his shoulder, and I saw, plainly
enough the uniform of one of San Martin's of-
ficers; another glance and I became convinced
that this was the stranger whose horse-
manship had excited my admiration on my way from Cal-
lao. It was not very far to be a listener, I al-
lowed, but I considered the Peruvian as a friend,
having seen him before, and curiosity to see a
real love affair, after one or two twinges, over-
came all scruples of conscience. From what I
could gather, the lady was the daughter of a
Spanish knight, and the officer was a lover of
unprecedented constancy. Duty to his country
had made him join the patriot; duty to her he
retained the lady in Lima, while her lover
was conquering with San Martin and approach-
ing the capital of Peru. Arrived at last in its
neighborhood, and fearing for her safety if the
town was entered by force, he had obtained
admission to the town in disguise, appointed the
present hour, in the letter which I had seen her
reading, for an interview and urged her rapid
and immediate flight with him to Valparaiso, in
a vessel lying in the harbor. She spoke of her
father, his hatred to the patriotic cause and his
consequent inveteracy against her lover; she
urged her duty, and the danger of flight. To
all this my friend pleaded like a Hero, as I have
no doubt he is. He rose from the seat which
he had occupied beside her, and passed the room
with impatient steps; and at last stopping be-
fore her with his back turned towards the smaller
door, began to repeat his arguments for
flight. Suddenly her eye became fixed, the
colour fled from her face; she looked as if she
would have screamed, but could not. Her lover
bent forward with anxious eagerness, and
vainly solicited the cause of her visible alarm.

I saw it, and one moment more found me invol-
ved in difficulty and adventure. While the
impetuous lover was detailing his plans, the
smaller door had been pushed gently open, and
a person whom I can swear was the father, fol-
lowed by two others, all well armed, entered
the room and sprung towards the Peruvian. I
shrieked aloud, however, before they reached
him, and he turned in time for his defence. In

moment the broad straight sword was gleam-
ing over the head of the old man, and would
have descended fatally, had it not struck against
and extinguished the only light in the chamber
that hung from the ceiling. All was shrieking
and screaming for a moment, when some one
jumped from the open window, overpowered me
and darted into the garden. I was now very
seriously bruised, and when lights were brought
was discovered lying in the verandah. But the
Peruvian was gone, and the lady no where to
be found. The broken glass lamp, and an im-
mense straw hat were all that remained in evi-
dence of the occurrence.

"The old don swore at me till he was ex-
hausted, and shut me for the night in the cellar, as
an accomplice of the Peruvian. In the morn-
ing, he carried me before a magistrate, who
would have committed me to prison, had I not
been recognized by a Spanish gentleman who
had seen me in the frigate. By his exertions I
was released, and with the sombrero of the run-
away lover to pay me for bruises and broken
bones, I joined the liberty boys; and here I am
spinning long yarns to a parcel of sleepy ree-
fers."

The attention of many of the listeners had,
during the latter portion of the Virginian's story
been diverted by the crowd which had collect-
ed on the quarter deck, and were leaning over
the larboard side of the ship, and the Virginian
now joined a group of them himself, with the
question,

"Well, reefers, what's the go now? Is this
the first time you have seen a whale's boat tow-
ing his casks to the watering place, after eight
belly?"

Devilish big casks those the leading boat has
in tow," said a sailor who had ascended a few
feet in the main-shrouds.

"Casks!" repeated a midshipman, dropping a
night-glass at the same time into his left hand.
If those black looking things are not boats filled
with men, and coming on with a long and
steady pull, this glass is not worth a rotten rope-
yard."

Every eye was now exerted to its utmost
powers of vision; the glass was passed from
hand to hand, and in a few minutes all on deck
were satisfied that a long line of barges, each
crowded with men, was pulled up directly astern
of the Macedonian.

"The Scotchman is on the waters to night,"
whispered the Virginian. "What, did I tell you
in the boat? My life for it, Cochrane is in the
foremost barge; and see how he keeps us be-
tween him and the Esmeralda."

His companions made no reply, but turned
to look at the tall masts and spars of the Span-
ish frigate, and then again upon the advancing
boats. By this time the word which had
been passed below, had brought the whole
ships crew upon deck; every man of which
watched with almost breathless interest the
approach of the barges. The topsmen stole
silently aloft and most of the sailors and officers
instinctively placed themselves in the neigh-
borhood of their respective posts. Not a
word was upon the waters, and the night
breeze, as it passed fore and aft the ship was
scarcely felt against the cheek.

The Chilians came on with muffled oars, and
their long steady strokes soon brought them
under the stern of the Macedonian. So silently
did they move, that, as they passed along-side,
no sound of voice or oar could be distinguish-
ed, and clad as they were in white, they seem-
ed like a band of spirits, rather than mortal
men, moving on the deep. No hail was given
by the American ship. Officers, quartermas-
ters, sailors, were spell bound with intense
interest, and the very sentinels seemed
to forget their existence, as they gazed on
the Chilians whose approach undiscovered by
the Spanish became every moment more
doubtful. Already had they passed, and
breaking off alternately to the larboard and
starboard of the Esmeralda, clasped the fated
vessel in their embrace. Instead of following
the line, the last of Cochrane's boats pulled
under the cabin windows of the Macedonian,
and held on to the rudder chains. The offi-
cer commanding begged, entreated, threaten-
ed his crew. They would not proceed. In
sullen cowardice they concealed themselves
during the combat which followed. In vain
did the officer of the Macedonian order them
to let go, and urged them to avoid dis-
grace; the chaplain even joined his entreaties;
they made no answer, but kept their place the
only cowards of that eventful night. When
the fight was over, they pulled silently to the
Esmeralda, and preserving the secret of their
baseness, participated in the honors of the oc-
casion.

In the mean time one of the barges glided
to a gun-bow under the bows of the American.
The clash of sabre upon steel, the words
silencio a muerte, a hum of voices, a dead still-
ness, and the gun-bow had changed masters.
This broke the spell on board the Macedonian.
A keedge was carried out, the gib hauld up
the chain slipped, and as the head fell off
on the wind; a cloud of canvas dropped from
her spars and sojilted the breeze. Long ere
these preparations were complete, the Esme-
ralda was the scene of conflict. The first man
who boarded from the main-chains, after cut-
ting down the sentinel at the gangway, was
shot by the sentinel at the forecable. Coch-
rane was the next, and in a few moments the
deck was crowded with his followers. The
Spaniards were sleeping on their arms, and as
they struggled from below, the contest be-
came fierce and doubtful. There was one pause
only in which the assailants ceased to slay, as
they watched with intense anxiety the effect
of the wind upon the gib. Had the head fal-
len towards the shore, the Esmeralda must
have been deserted and burnt by the Chilians,
but fate decreed otherwise and there was one
loud hurrah, as the bows gently turned to-
wards the island of San Lorenzo. The Chil-
ians on the spars soon clothed the vessel
with war canvas. From royals to courses
every sail was set, and falling astern of the Ma-
cedonian, the Esmeralda followed her slowly
from the shore.

The fight continued while the vessel got
under way, and Jesu! Santa Maria, "caram-
ba," joined with English oaths and exclaima-
tions came loud through the din of battle.
At one time the voice of Lord Cochrane was
heard encouraging his men, and ordering
more sails to be packed upon the spars. Then
came a volley of fire-arms, which drowned all
sounds besides, and illuminating the deck,
showed the rapid gleams of descending sabres.
Then there would be a momentary pause,
as one party or the other gained a tempora-
ry advantage, and then again the wild uproar
swelled with redoubled fury. At last the Chil-
ians collecting in dense mass upon the quar-
ter deck, made a quick and fierce charge up-

on their opponents. It was met and for an
instant met successfully; but the strength of
the Spaniards was broken, and the next mo-
ment they were heard dropping into the sea,
as their pursuers forced them over the bows.
The spar deck was now still, but below all
was confusion. A gun-brig, which had re-
pelled its assailants, fired its single piece of
artillery directly into the cabin windows of
the Esmeralda, and the indiscriminate slaugh-
ter of friend and foe was the consequence.
This however, produced no effect upon the
combatants and the victory on the gun-deck
was still doubtful, when Cochrane, with his
successful followers, rushed down the gang-
way, and quickly decided the fate of the Span-
iards. The wave was there only refuge; and
springing from the ports, some gained the
shore by swimming, others found their grave
where they fell.

The Virginian and his companion in the
cutter, had watched the progress of the fight
from their station in the foretop of the Mace-
donian, and were still gazing on the deck of
the Esmeralda, when a flash from the shore,
the howl of a ball passing between the masts,
and the dull report of a cannon, drew their
attention to another quarter: Lights were
seen hurrying along the ramparts of the fortress
of Callao, and the sound of drums came faintly
from them. Flash after flash succeeded the
first in quick succession, until one continued
stream of fire gushed from the long line of
batteries. To the eyes of the young men,
every gun seemed intended especially for
them.

"What! not a spar gone yet?" and only one
hole through the main-topmast said the Virgi-
nian at last, after coolly casting his eyes upwards
upon the canvas of the ship. "It can't be so
long, however, the light deck scarcely draws
and the courses and top-sails hang like lead.
There goes the cross-jack yard," he continu-
ed, as the crash of splintered wood was heard
upon the quarter deck. The lanterns at the
peak and gib-boom end would have distin-
guished us from the Esmeralda, if Cochrane
had not hoisted them as soon as we did.

By heaven! though, there goes his peak
light," cried his companion as a shot severed
the rope. The lantern fell over into the sea,
floated a moment, and was extinguished.

A better aim on the part of the Spanish
gunners, or the gradual approaches of the
vessel within the range of some of the can-
non of the fortress, made the situation of the
ship more perilous than it had yet been, and
three or four balls almost grazed the heads
of the fore-top men. Still both spar and
sail were uninjured, and the only effect of the
shot was to hush the whispered conversation
which had been hitherto maintained.

The silence was at last interrupted by an
interjectional whistle from the Virginian, as a
shot went through the sail immediately above
him.

"This firing will deaden the wind until can-
vas nor duck will hold it and the Scotchman
hangs on our quarter, determined if he sinks
so shall we."

"Don't whistle for the wind, master," said an
old sailor in a superstitious tone "If never comes
when it's called and we want it too much to
suger it."

"That whistle brought it, though, cried the
other. The Esmeralda's courses draw, and our
heavy sails begin to feel it, we'll walk yet if
the puff holds."

The communication was accompanied with
a visible change in the spirits of the seamen,
as the sail, after one or two heaves, swelled
steadily before the wind. The progress of the
vessel, however, was still slow, although the
danger every moment decreased and it was
upwards of an hour before the shot of the for-
tress fell short. Daylight by this time began
to dawn, and showed the sullen batteries, sur-
mounted by a heavy gun cloud, and frowning
over a bay which they had so fruitlessly at-
tempted to guard. The Macedonian cast an-
chor far beyond their reach, and the Esme-
ralda, uninjured, and in gallant style, moved to
the island of San Lorenzo.

During this eventful night, the captain of
the American frigate had been detained in Li-
ma, and at sunrise of the second day after the
fight, the launch and gig were ordered down
to Chorrillos to meet him & to receive on board
such Americans as feared the consequences of
remaining in the city during the first moments
of excitement which would follow the intelli-
gence of the capture of the Esmeralda. The
gig was commanded by our friend the Virgi-
nian, and after a long and heavy pull, he found
himself beneath the high and rugged cliffs of
Chorrillos. Here the boats remained without
the surf, while the Indians, wading through it,
brought the passengers on board. "All aboard!"
had been already cried, and the oars were in
the rowlocks to return, when the appearance
of a troop of San Martin's cavalry on shore,
and their loud shouts and earnest beckoning,
delayed their departure. As the sailors rested
on their oars, an officer, who appeared to be
the commander of the soldiers, came hurrying
to the beach, bearing on his arm a female,
whose horse he had been seen to guide as his
troops came full gallop on. He gave her to
the huge Indian who offered his assistance, and
followed him into the surf. A short and low
conversation was held between San Martin's
officer and the American commander. The
former then returned to the shore, and the la-
ter gave his rapid orders to proceed to Cal-
lao.

By evening the party were again in their
frigate, and a knot was soon seen to assemble
round the young Virginian, as on the preced-
ing evening. He seemed to be urging a doubt-
ful point with peculiar energy.

"How did I know them? Why didn't I see
him plain enough in the room, and didn't I
hear his plan of getting her to Valparaiso?
The captain ordered me to the launch, but not
before I saw her face. No, reefers nor True love
got the weatherage of the old don, her far-
ther, in Lima, and kept it at Chorrillos."

A GOOD HINT.—The Augusta (Georgia)
Courier, says—"Our Jackson friends in clean-
ing the Augean stable at Washington, would do
well not to scrape too deep, lest they should in-
jure the foundation."

TRYING BEER.—A horseman stopped at
Harding's opposite Fair Mount, and, without dis-
mounting, called for a pint of Beer. He liked it
and took another. After the second, "Land-
lord, whose Beer is this?" "Perot's, Sir." "It's
excellent stuff—I'll get off and try some."

[Philadelphia paper.]

Latest from England.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

To the politeness of Captain William Graham, of the last sailing ship *Herald*, in forty-two days from Liverpool, we are indebted for London and Liverpool papers to the 7th February, and Dublin papers to Saturday the 7th.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Early this morning the usual preparations for the opening of Parliament commenced, and were proceeded with till nearly two o'clock, when crowds of people began to assemble at both Houses of Parliament.

At two o'clock Parliament was opened by His Majesty's Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Shaftesbury, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Ellenborough. There were very few Peers in the House; amongst them we observe the Dukes of Clarence and Richmond, and Lords Goderich, Beley, Hill and Torrington. There were five Bishops present, amongst whom were those of London and Landaff. The opposition benches were filled with an unusual number of Peers and elegantly-attired Ladies.

The Members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Commission having been read.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
His Majesty commands us to inform you that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Majesty.

"Under the Mediation of His Majesty the Preliminary of a Treaty of Peace between the Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified.

"His Majesty has concluded a Convention with the King of Spain, for the final settlement of the Claims of British and Spanish Subjects preferred under the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th March, 1823.

"His Majesty has directed a copy of this Convention to be laid before you, and his Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its provisions.

"His Majesty laments that his Diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended.

"Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese Monarchy, His Majesty has entered into negotiations with the Head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquility and welfare of Portugal.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with the Allies, the pacification of Greece.

"The Morea has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish Forces.

"This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the Naval Forces of His Majesty, and of his Allies, which led to a convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and finally, by the skilful disposition, and exemplary conduct of the French Army, acting by the command of His Most Christian Majesty on the behalf of the Alliance.

"The troops of his Most Christian Majesty having completed the task assigned to them by the Allies, have commenced their return to France.

"It is with great satisfaction that his Majesty informs you, that during the whole of these operations the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the three Powers by sea and land.

"His Majesty deprecates the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia, and the Ottoman Porte.

"His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles.

"From the operation of this Blockade, those commercial enterprises of his Majesty's subjects have been exempted, which were undertaken upon the faith of his Majesty's declaration to his Parliament respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea.

"Although it has become indispensable for his Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of His Imperial Majesty, in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of his Belligerent Rights, the best understanding prevails between the three Powers in their endeavours to accomplish the remaining objects of the Treaty of London.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the Estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you.

"His Majesty relies upon your readiness to grant the necessary Supplies with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which his Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the State.

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued improvement of the Revenue. The progressive increase in that Branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is peculiarly gratifying to His Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the National resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of his People.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
The State of Ireland has been the object of His Majesty's continued solicitude.

"His Majesty laments that, in that part of the United Kingdom, an Association should still exist, which is dangerous to the Public Peace, and inconsistent with the Spirit of the Constitution, which keeps alive discord and ill-will amongst His Majesty's Subjects, and which must, if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland.

"His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and on the support of his Parliament, and his Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable his Majesty to maintain his just authority.

"His Majesty recommends, that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland; and that you should review the Laws which impose Civil Disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects.

"You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our Establishments in Church and State, with the maintenance of the Reformed Religion established by Law, and of the Rights and Privileges of the Bishops and of the Clergy of this Realm, and of the Churches committed to their charge.

"These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant Kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of his Majesty to preserve inviolate.

"His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquility and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your Deliberations."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5.
The Duke of Newcastle begged to know from the Noble Duke at the head of His Majesty's go-

whether it was his intention to proceed by means of moving for a Committee to take into consideration the disabilities that had been thrown on the Roman Catholics, or whether it was his intention to bring in a Bill for the removal of those disabilities.

The Duke of Wellington, in answer, had the honour of assuring their Lordships that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government according to the course proposed in his Majesty's Speech, to present to Parliament, in the course of the present Session, a measure for the adjustment of what was called the Roman Catholic Question; not going through a Committee. That measure would tend the removal generally of all the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics laboured, with the exception solely of that which rested on special grounds; it would be accompanied also by other measures, rendered necessary by the removal of those disabilities.

YORK CATHEDRAL, was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d of February.

The Constitutionnel contains a long letter from Havre, from which it appears that the four transports having on board the Portuguese emigrants that sailed from the island of Terceira, which were warned of the island of Salazaria, have arrived at Havre. General Salazaria was in the transport that was fired into. The Monteur states that the Government had given order to the local authorities to furnish the Portuguese vessels with every thing of which they stood in need.

Letters from Adrianople describe the state of the Turkish army as very sickly; similar accounts are contained in the German papers in respect of the army at Shumla.

PARIS, Feb. 3.
The news of the arrival of the English ships, the *Lyra Minerva*, and the *Susanah*, at Brest, on the 30th January, is correct. They have on board 630 Portuguese refugees under the orders of Count Saldanha. These unfortunate persons were conveyed by two English frigates as far as Cape Finisterre, whence they proceeded to Brest.

The government has ordered the maritime prefects to give speedy assistance to the vessels and to the Portuguese. These orders, which were immediately transmitted, have been executed with that humanity and zeal which distinguish our nation.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.
The report that was in circulation here, that the Porte had acceded to the mediating Powers, and invited the Ambassadors of France and England to return to Constantinople, is not confirmed and appears to have originated in a stock-jobbing speculation.

A Russian courier arrived here to-day on his way to Italy, and an English courier arrived from London.

Count Zappelin, the universally esteemed Ambassador of the King of Wurtemberg, died here yesterday afternoon, after a long and painful illness. Their Imperial Majesties showed him the most generous attention during his illness.

FRONTIERS OF SERBIA, Jan. 13.
The latest accounts from Sara Jevov, of the 2d inst. say, that the following troops are ordered to take the field; from Bosnia (where the insurrection appears to be suppressed) and from Albania, viz. from Bosnia 30,000 men at the beginning of January, & 30,000 more at the end of the same month. From Albania, 50,000 men under the Pacha of Scutari; 20,000 under the Pacha of Jenibazary; and 20,000 men who will be under the command of the Pacha of Bosnia.

The above numbers are correct; but the possibility of bringing such masses into the field seems very problematical. An account, received by way of Belgrade, says that part of the Bosniaks passed through Nissa in December, & that the late firman, received by Prince Milosh from Constantinople, related to the subsistence of these troops.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 9.
Nothing new has arrived here, and we here no more of the advance of Tchanp Oglou.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
There has not been a great deal doing in the city to-day. The news of the ministerial intentions respecting the Catholics does not seem to have produced much effect any way; but what effect it has produced is rather favourable so far as the funds are concerned, which look rising.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.
Notwithstanding the heavy arrivals, our cotton market has been firm; and the sales of the week (including 300 Sea Island by auction yesterday) have been about 14,300 bags, at fully last week's prices. Bowed, Alabama, &c. 5½d. a 6-8-8d. per lb.

The following is the quantity of cotton imported since our last:-
Carthage 286 bales; Charleston, 9291 bales; Demarara, 115 bales; Halifax, 6 bales; Barbadoes, 175 bales; Nassau, 5 bales; Maranhao, 4189 bags; New Orleans, 7924 bales; New York 2013 bales; Pernambuco, 3653 bags; Rio Janeiro, 37 bales; Savannah, 9335 bales; Virginia 964 bales. Total, 37,992 bales and bags.

About 400 hhds. of Plantation Sugar have been sold at 53s per cwt. for low brown up to 7½ for fine; and 1600 bags of Bengal and Maritius at 5s for 10s brown to 7s and 7s for good white.

The Grain market, since Tuesday, has continued flat.
The following is the weekly average price of grain for the last six weeks, under 9th Geo. IV. cap. 60, just received:-
Wheat 75s 3d duty 1s; Barley 46s 5d duty 7s 10d; Rye 44s duty 3s 6d per quarter.

FROM FRANCE.
By the packet ship *Edward Bonafie*, Capt. Hathaway, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Paris papers to the 2d of February, inclusive.

Prussia is said to be collecting troops upon the borders of Poland, to guarantee the tranquility of that kingdom, during the absence of the Polish army, which it is re-asserted is to be employed in the ensuing campaign against the Turks. Prussia also stipulates with Russia to guard Finland from any encroachment on the part of Sweden.

Great Distress has been experienced from the inclemency of the weather, by the poor Swiss emigrants at Havre, on their way to the United States.

It is believed that preparations are making by the Portuguese refugees in England and France, to effect a landing in Portugal, and raise the Constitutional standard, in opposition to Don Miguel, the usurper. It is believed that the American ship *James Cropper*, has been chartered by the Brazilian Consul at London for this service.

The French Chambers were in session on the 31st January. The Deputies, after a warm debate, elected Messrs. Dupont and Cambon their vice presidents, and Messrs. Lascour and Chateaufort secretaries.

The Journal du Havre of 2d February contains a table of prices regulating the

formally to the laws of the 16th July, 1819, and the fourth of July 1821. From these tables it appears that all kinds of grain can be imported into the third and fourth divisions, and rye only into the second division.

According to letters of the 23d ult. from Vienna, the sole object of the Count de Matuszewicz's journey to London is to declare to the British Cabinet that unless the Porte admits the free navigation of the Black Sea, and consents to pay large indemnities for the expenses of the war, Russia will not accept the mediation of any Power to treat for Peace, and that she is fully prepared to resume hostilities with greater vigour than ever. The Court of Vienna, it is added, has received a communication to this effect.

The Odessa Journal announces that a report has been received from General Langeron which states that the Turks had made two sorties from Jourja, in both of which they had been repulsed with considerable loss. The Russians, according to this report, had neither killed nor wounded in their encounters.

According to advices of the 23d ult. from Vienna, the rumours of the Porte being disposed to accede to the proposition of the allied powers was a mere Stock Exchange speculation, without the slightest foundation.

A letter of the 25th inst. from Frankfurt, announces that the approaching session of the Diet is expected to be very stormy. Important questions relative to the foreign policy of Germany are to be submitted to that assembly, upon which the powers represented there are far from being in accord.

HAVRE MARKETS, Feb. 1, 1829.
Our sales of Cotton, during the past fortnight, amount to 5453 bales, comprising 5289 bales United States sorts. Prices have not varied, and are much the same as on the 14th ult. Uplands and Mobile 85 a 92½; Louisiana, 85 a 110; Tennessee and Alabama, 85 a 92—but we think the late heavy arrivals will affect the lower descriptions of Cotton, which have lately been unsaleable, and of which holders evince the greatest desire to dispose of. Our stock comprises 31,577 bales, including 28,739 bales United States sorts, against 46,886, of which 37,870 bales United States sorts, at the same period of 1828.

Deliveries of Rice, sold to arrive, at 29 50 a 28 50 are now making, and we understand 400 tierces expected from Charleston and warranted of first quality, are offered at the latter price. We quote 25 a 30f. Stock 4000 tierces.

Wheat has declined—the best quality would not command now over 25 70 per hectolitre. We have heard of no sales of American Flour; it would, however, find buyers at 47 50f. a 48 per barrel for New York.

For good Philadelphia Quercitron 22f a 22 50 would be readily obtained, we understand the parcel lately arrived, will not be offered for sale here.

Although Coffee has advanced in the North, there is but little demand here, and prices are stationary. Stock, 21,000 bags against 48,000 bags, at the same period last year.

Hides continue dull sale, with every appearance of their going lower. B. A. 95 a 105; Rio 90.

Postscript, Feb. 3.—No alteration since the above.

From the Oriental Herald, Jan. 29.
Description of a Human Sacrifice in Bengal.—Yesterday morning, (June 15th, 1828,) I went to Khaleo Ghaut in order to witness this spectacle. On my arrival at the spot, the corpse was so offensive, that it was scarcely possible to approach within twenty yards of it. Found upon inquiry, that the deceased had expired three days ago, & the widow having determined to immolate herself on the pile of her late husband, and, being ill at the time, it was necessary, in conformity with the rules prescribed by their religion, to defer the ceremony until her recovery. The unfortunate female was at this time concealed within a hut, near which lay the corpse, and no person could have access to her. The pile was soon erected on the banks of a neighbouring canal, it consisted of four stakes driven into the ground, and covered with wood and other combustibles. The wretched victim, in the meanwhile, arrived, supported by her nearest relations. She was about eighteen years of age, and appeared so weak and famished, that she was literally born in the arms of her attendants, and removed to another hut near the water in order to offer up a preparatory prayer.

Two of the gentlemen present seized this opportunity of endeavouring to dissuade her from a purpose so rash and inconsistent, offering to maintain her for the remainder of her life, provided she would desist from her intention representing to her at the same time the futility and inutility of such a deed: her mind, however, seemed obviously wrought up to a pitch of wild enthusiasm by the previous treatment which she had undergone and her replies were rather the incoherent ravings of religious phrensy than the language of a reasonable person, and, in spite of every attempt to divert her from her gloomy purpose she remained steadfast in her resolution. During the whole time she seemed oppressed with a degree of languor and stupefaction, that was very apparent in her actions, which induced myself and the other gentlemen to believe that some intoxicating drug had been administered to disorder her imagination. She was constantly supported in the arms of a near relative, whose presence was necessary to keep her drooping spirits, and to prompt her to this horrid deed.—She was at length conducted to the water's edge, in order to perform some other religious ceremony; in the meanwhile the deceased was laid on the pile, whither she herself now proceeded, and after having walked or rather having been carried round the pile several times, her strength having entirely failed her, she was lifted from the ground by her attendants, and placed by them within the arms of the deceased in this situation she was speedily covered with heaps of duffio (a kind of dried rush used on the occasion), until she was totally concealed from our sight, she was, indeed, so completely suffocated by it, that she must have been nearly suffocated by it.

Not content, however, with this precaution, her inhuman sacrificers laid a heavy log of wood across the place that covered her legs, and were about to add several others, according

very property removed it, a strong flame that seemed to cause much displeasure to the perpetrators of the deed. They had also ropes to readiness, but were prevented by not making use of them.—Without all these preventives however, every attempt to escape on the part of the unhappy victim must have proved fruitless, loaded as the miserable creature was with combustibles, and confined by the attendants of the decaying & loathsome corpse. The pile was now lighted, and the shouts of the spectators, drowned the cries of the sufferer. When the flames had so far consumed the pile, as to expose to view the scorched and disfigured limbs of the couple, I quitted the place, with a firm impression, that the conduct of the helpless and deluded Hindoo female in similar cases, is merely the effect of a momentary delirium produced by means adopted towards her for the purpose. In the present instance, she appeared entirely a passive subject in the scene, at the mercy of her attendants, who did whatever they pleased with her.

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser.]
The following tables of the number of inhabitants in the two largest states in the union, taken at four different periods, under the authority of the United States; also of four of our largest cities, to which our own has been added, and for the same periods of time; and also of the city and state of New York for eight different periods, have been furnished us by an obliging correspondent.

TABLE, No. 1.	
Years.	No. of inhabitants.
1790	327,016
1800	585,141
1810	959,049
1820	1,375,989

The increase of population in the state of N. York in the period of 30 years, is one million forty eight thousand nine hundred and seventy three, having somewhat more than four fold its number of inhabitants in that period.

TABLE, No. 2.	
Albany.	N. York.
1790	3,506
1800	5,349
1810	9,356
1820	12,630

Of these cities, Baltimore has the largest proportionate increase, having nearly five fold its population in 30 years and the city of New York has the next largest, having five fold its number of souls in 35 years.

TABLE, No. 3.	
City of N. York.	State of N. York.
1756	10,881
1771	21,865
1786	23,614
1799	33,032
1800	60,483
1810	96,373
1820	123,706
1825	166,086

Admitting, and the fact probably will not be doubted by any who are acquainted with the subject, that the city of New York, at this time contains 200,000 souls, it will be seen that it has nearly ten fold its population within the period of 75 years; and allowing the population of the whole state (as seems to be universally admitted) to be two millions, its increase during the same period is also somewhat more than ten fold.

Present number of souls	
In the State of New York	2,000,000
In the city of New York	200,000
In the city of Albany	20,000

The reader will no doubt remark, that from 1756 to the present date, the State and city of New York have born very nearly the same relative proportion, the city being one tenth part of the whole State; and so also of the cities of Albany and New York the former uniformly sustaining a population of one tenth of that of the latter, since 1790.

WHISKEY INSPECTION LAW.
Messrs. Editors—You will confer a favor on many of your readers by publishing the following act, passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this State, relating to the Inspection of Domestic Liquors. It will be perceived that the only change in the mode of inspection is that of designating the various proofs, from first to fifth.

Yours, respectfully,
F. Maryland Sec.—At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held at the City of Annapolis on the last Monday of December, being the twenty ninth day of the said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and ended the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

His Excellency DANIEL MARTIN, Esq. Governor.
Amongst others, the following law was enacted to wit:

No. 158.
An act to regulate the gauging of casks and the inspection of domestic distilled liquors in this State, passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and eighty one.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of April next, it shall be the duty of the gaugers and inspectors of domestic liquors, appointed under the act to which this is a supplement in addition to the marks of the capacity of the cask and the number of gallons of proof spirit which he is required to make under the fourth section of said act, to mark also in the same manner the degrees of proof of said liquors, as first, second, third, fourth or fifth proof, agreeably to the standard established by said section.

By the House of Delegates, March 12th, 1829
This engrossed bill the original of which passed this house on the 11th March, 1829, was this day read and assented to. By order,
GIDEON PEARCE, Clerk.

By the Senate, March 12, 1829. The engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate on the 11th March, 1829, was this day read and assented to. By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clerk.

DANIEL MARTIN.
True copy from the original engrossed bill.
THOMAS HARRIS, Clk. Cr. Ap.
Extract from Sec. 4, referred to above.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That each of the gaugers aforesaid, shall procure and use a correct act of gauging instruments and Dycas' hydrometer, which he shall keep in good order, and as soon as he has ascertained the capacity of any cask, and the strength of the domestic distilled liquors contained therein, he shall distinctly mark with marking irons the capacity on the bilge, near the bung, and prefixing the initial letter of his surname, he shall likewise mark the number of gallons of proof spirit contained in said cask on the head thereof, and for this purpose the standard of proof spirit is hereby fixed at eighty-five degrees of the aforesaid hydrometer, and all marks that shall be made by either of the gaugers aforesaid, determining the quantity of proof domestic distilled liquors contained in any cask, shall be defaced thereon as soon as the same shall have been emptied, under a penalty of five dollars to the use of the informer to be paid by the owner or persons having possession of said cask or casks.

Mr. Benjamin Williams, formerly of Baltimore, but more recently of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, keeper of the Penitentiary of this district. And report says, that Mr. William Robertson, of Virginia, will supersede Mr. T. L. McKenney at the bureau of Indian affairs.

By letters from Mr. Wm. T. Barry, it is ascertained he will be here to night or to-morrow.—Mr. Van Buren came yesterday. So, on Monday, the Cabinet will be full. After the 1st of April, quarter day, the dreadful revolution in the civil offices will commence, and will I have no doubt be extensive, not only here, but throughout the United States.

You would be little instructed by a report of the local affairs of this community, and unconnected with our public men, they would be as little regarded here. Since the adjournment of Congress, we have had rumors of courtships, engagements and marriages of some of our great men, who have been conquered by the young ladies of Washington; and there being in the cabinet several respected and handsome widowers, it is said there is a chance that some of them may again bow before the altar of Hymen. The Secretary of State, and the the Attorney General, would certainly be worth having, and I have no doubt may be persuaded, that there is quite as much happiness in the company of a good wife at home as within the four walls of an office without one.

We are indebted to the politeness of the publisher for a copy of the work noticed below, but have not found leisure for its perusal. We are glad, however, as a native production, to find it warmly praised by such competent judges as those of our friends of the *Alexandria Gazette*, and therefore transfer their remarks on the work to our own columns.

Not. Intel.
EDGE HILL; OR THE FAMILY OF THE FIFES ROYALS. A Novel. By a Virginian.

From various commendatory paragraphs which we had seen in the newspapers, and from the number of favorable opinions expressed relative to this work, we had considerable anxiety to see it, and judge for ourselves. We have taken advantage of an opportunity afforded us, and can now, with the greatest pleasure, and with the strictest justice, add our testimony of approbation.

The work before us, has a characteristic of all good novels. It keeps alive our interest, and never suffers it to flag for an instant. The scene is laid in the lower counties of Virginia, and the time, near the close of the Revolutionary war. We will not give the plot, because we wish others to enjoy the same pleasure that we did at its perusal. We will say, however, that it is judiciously managed, and happily terminated. The characters are well sustained and, what is not always the case in works of this description, never act out of character. Where the author has exercised his talents at describing the works of nature it is always done well, and with effect. The principal incidents on which this novel was founded, had their origin; no doubt in fact. We feel that we are reading something which is familiar, and yet has all the charm of novelty. Several real personages are introduced.—Lafayette, Arnold, &c.—with a due regard to historical accuracy, but so as considerably to heighten the interest of the reader. We had pencilled several pages in the work, which particularly pleased us, but have thought it hardly worth while to extract them in this passing notice.

Our Correspondent, who has been indulged, that as we gushed Ed. that he could rect. train to than by an say they w

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Mr. Gassaway.
It is always a gratification to me to hear of any proposition which may serve to advance the generous and important views of the American Colonization Society. It therefore gave me pleasure to read the address to our friends, which lately appeared in the *Star*; for I think the Scheme, it recommends highly promotive as practically as its accomplishment will be useful. The advocates of the noble purpose, which the Society have projected, are successfully pursuing, are increasing daily, and extending themselves throughout the States; so that a small contribution from each will easily raise the money required to purchase a suitable Vessel for the conveyance of EMIGRANTS to their destined Country.

It is hoped therefore, that you will cheerfully republish the address; and it may be here remarked, that any person, proposing or desirous to become an undertaking subscriber to the Plan, may avoid any hazard from his own responsibility by obtaining Subscriptions to his list to the sum of 50 dollars, whereas he shall forward to the Treasurer, his own Name as a Subscriber to that extent. As a person so proposing, I would accordingly prepare a Subscription paper, such as is suggested in the Address, and offer it to my neighbours; and after having obtained their Signatures, to that amount, I would immediately transmit a Note to the Treasurer, declaring myself a Subscriber of \$50 to the plan of raising \$20,000 for the purchase of a vessel for the use of the Society; and after he shall have announced that the whole subscription is completed I would forthwith proceed to collect the Money subscribed to me, and remit it to the Society. Such a proceeding may give some personal trouble; but a zealous friend will endure it with patience in consideration of the benefits he may be the means of rendering to the degraded and unfortunate Creatures, whose welfare and advancement are mainly the objects of the Society.

LIBERIA.
Easton, April 3, 1829.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Washington March 28, 1829.

"Since my last respects to you, no new event has occurred within my observation worthy to be re-reported. The President and his Secretaries have had frequent communications, but very little is known of the result or objects of their deliberations. It is generally conjectured that their conferences relate to our foreign relations and the appointments of Ministers abroad. It is settled beyond all doubt, that several will shortly be designated, and rumor here commissions Mr. Tazewell for London; yesterday, and to-day, it has been very generally reported, that Mr. Eaton desires to change his present place for a foreign mission, and assigns him to Madrid. In that event it is said Mr. Woodbury will be offered the War Department.

There does not appear much uniformity in the reports as to the persons arranged for Mexico, France and the Netherlands, places shortly to be provided with ministers.

Mr. Benjamin Williams, formerly of Baltimore, but more recently of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, keeper of the Penitentiary of this district. And report says, that Mr

This novel is highly creditable to the taste and genius of its author, and its success, we hope, will stimulate him to further efforts. "Perseverando periculis" is an excellent motto.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, April 4.

THE SEASON.

Spring has at last burst welcome upon us, and our Farmers are in breathless expectancy for the result of a few days, after the warm rains we have had, to determine the extent of the injury sustained by the late unusually severe and destructive month of March. At present the opinion is that the injury is extensive—all Lands liable to throw out the wheat, all spungy lands, have no wheat on them—the loamy lands make little show yet; the stiff lands, particularly the white oak clay lands have retained every plant and begin to show a promising crop indeed. As yet, no determination has been satisfactorily made, as to what kind of wheat has fared the best.

Our Correspondent, A. B. shall be cheerfully indulged, and we with pleasure inform him, that as we exchange papers with the distinguished Editor of the "Free Trade Advocate," that he could not put his thoughts in a more direct train to reach the eye of that gentleman than by an insertion in our paper; and we dare say they will meet merited attention.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The Rev. Wm. McKendree, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town.

The Rev. R. R. Roberts, a Bishop of the same church will preach at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the town of St. Michaels to-morrow morning—and it is expected that Bishop Roberts will preach in the Methodist Episcopal church in this town to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will be held on Monday, the 20th day of April next.

JAMES MADISON, late President of the United States, has consented to be a Member of the Virginia Convention, which is soon to assemble at Richmond, to revise and alter the Constitution of the State.

A treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the U. States and Brazil, was concluded and signed at Rio de Janeiro, on the 12th of December last, and ratified by the President on the 19th of March.

A Kentucky paper states, that Mr. Clarke declines a re-election from the Lexington district, and that Mr. Clay will be elected to Congress in his place.

A treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the King of Prussia, was duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications exchanged at Washington on the 14th March.

Major Lee, who has long resided in the family of General Jackson, it is said is to be the first Clerk in the Navy Department, in place of Mr. Hay.

John Randolph's last.—Haying obtained leave of absence the day before the late inauguration the gentleman from Roanoke mounted his horse, and running out his terrible long fore-finger at a gentleman who was standing by—"I don't," said he, "attend the inauguration of Gen. A. Jackson—mark that!" and rode off.

N. Y. Statesman.

We are gratified to hear, says the National Intelligencer, that Mr. Monroe is relieved from his late indisposition, and is decidedly convalescent.

The Common Council of New York have granted the freedom of the city to the late Governor Van Buren. We never heard of this honour being conferred on Governor Clinton.

The commerce of this port has suffered much injury for want of a head to the Custom House Department. The packet ship Montezuma, which is to sail for Liverpool on the 20th has been lying idle at the wharf ever since the 15th inst. with the whole of her inward cargo on board, the consignees having been prevented from taking out their permits, as no person in the office would assume the responsibility of taking out the bonds.—*Philad. Aurora.*

Counterfeit notes for Ten dollars on the Bank of Delaware, are in circulation; the only one yet seen at the Bank is dated 18th Sept. 1818, payable to W. Seal, Letter Q. No. 1920. The genuine notes which are payable to W. Seal are numbered from 3901 to 3900 inclusive. The Bank has lately commenced issuing Tens from a new plate, so that those from the plate counterfeited will be withdrawn from circulation.

We learn from the Democratic Press, of Philadelphia, that there were fine Shad in that market on Tuesday last which brought a dollar and a half a piece; and that on the Saturday previous brought two dollars.

On Tuesday, in New York, a Shad caught at the Quarantine Ground, weighing five pounds, brought a dollar and a half, or thirty cents per pound.

tion. John M. McKendree, late Postmaster General, will leave this city to-day, with his family, for the State of Ohio. The whole city, we are persuaded, regrets the circumstances, which have led to his separation from a circle of Society, of which he and his amiable family have been for several years past exemplary and universally respected members.—*Nat. Intell.* April 3.

We hear that Asbury Dickinson, Esq. has been appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, vice Edward Jones, Esq.—*Nat. Intell.*

CANOVA.—The mortal remains of this distinguished sculptor, who was a native of the Venetian territory, have been divided between three places. His body lies in the temple of Passagno, his heart is interred at the church of the Friars in Venice, and his right hand is in the possession of the Academy of Fine Arts, in that city.

The Washington papers contain a list of brevet promotions, among which we notice: General Jessup, to be Major General; Col. Levenworth, brigadier General; Lt. Col. A. Fustis, Colonel; Major Worth, Lt. Colonel; Major Fanning, Lt. Colonel; Capt. Mountfort, Major; Capt. E. Boardman, Major; Capt. R. L. Baker, Major; Capt. R. H. Bache, Major. For faithful services during ten successive years.

BALTIMORE, March 28.

THE VINE.—A company for its cultivation, and with a capital of \$12,000, has been incorporated by our Legislature at its recent session, and the American Farmer informs us that it is to go into operation on the first of the ensuing month. The objects of the company are, to introduce and encourage the general and skillful culture of the vine; and to "hold such lands and real and personal estates, and erect such works and establishments, as may be proper for cultivating, improving, gathering, preparing and preserving the grape, as also for the manufacture and preservation of wine."

Mr. James McCalla, the author of the article in the Kentucky Gazette, which led to the fatal rencounter between Mr. Benning and Mr. Wickliffe, has assumed the editorship of that paper. He gives the following picture of Society in Lexington.

The state of Parties in Lexington.—It is a subject of deep regret to all the moral and reflecting part of our citizens, that the fury of party spirit should have banished from our town every vestige of that sociability and good feeling which once distinguished it. The parties look on each other, not as fellow-citizens—not as brethren and friends, but with the bitterness of angry controversy, and the hostility of enemies. They neither give nor receive invitations to intermingle in the social circle around the domestic fire-side. Their feelings are too often carried so far as to justify the conduct of their friends, which, under a different state of case, would be pronounced criminal; and to condemn, as criminal in their adversaries, acts which would be considered as inoffensive in any other persons.

[From the New York Enquirer.]

Mr. Editor—As every thing relating to Mr. John Randolph is interesting, and as it is said he prides himself on his Indian descent, I send you the following account taken from his genealogy. It is taken from a memorandum furnished by the great Virginia orator himself, which he placed in the hands of a friend, and is transcribed in his own words, as you will see. "Pocahontas (whose true name was Matocua) baptised by the name of Rebecca, married John Rolfe, Esq. and left an only son Thomas; whose only daughter married Robert Bolling of Bolling Hall, West Riding of York, who left a son John Bolling, one of whose daughters married Ric'd Randolph of Custis, whose youngest son John Randolph of Roanoke, married Frances Bland. Your humble servant is one of the only surviving issue of that marriage" and sixth in descent from Pocahontas.

*He is also youngest son.

CONSUMPTION.—A number of experiments have been made in France on ducks and chickens, by M. Flourens, from which he draws the following conclusions:—first, that cold exercises a constant and decided action on the lungs of animals; secondly, that the effect of that action is more rapid and serious in proportion to the youth of the animal, thirdly, that when cold does not produce an acute pulmonary inflammation, speedily mortal, it produces a chronic inflammation, which is in fact pulmonary consumption; fourthly, that heat constantly prevents the increase of pulmonary consumption; that when it has actually commenced, heat suspends its progress, and that sometimes heat even leads to a perfect cure; fifthly, that to whatever height it may have arrived, this malady is never contagious.

"ENERGY AND PROMPTNESS."—We pride and exultation we inform the American people that within 36 hours after the news of the late murders and piracies had reached the department of state, peremptory orders were issued from the President to the Natchez to sail in 24 hours at farthest, with instructions to the commander of the squadron, thoroughly to scour the West India seas without cessation, and to visit every port which could afford the murderers any shelter, at least once a week. "This is as it should be."

So said the Evening Post of Monday, and so far as the facts are stated by the Post, we cheerfully admit that "it is as it should be." But there is another circumstance to be mentioned, which, if we are correctly informed, is not, in our opinion, exactly as it should be. When the order was received at our navy yard, directing the Natchez to sail in twenty-four hours, she had her supplies already on board for a twelve months cruise, and might have put to sea at once. But this order was accompanied by another, directing an entire change of the officers of the Natchez, from the Commander downwards. This derangement in the affairs of the ship, as we are informed, will prevent her sailing for several days. Even the Commander assigned had not arrived yesterday. All the officers of the ship had their private stores on board for a year's cruise; these must be removed; and the officers newly assigned must have time to make the like provisions for themselves. Meantime, however, most fortunately for our commerce, Com. Turner, of the U. S. ship Erie, though he had but that day returned from a cruise, sailed on the very same day the news of the piracy was received at Pensacola, and was at Havana, and thence to Matanzas in a jiffy.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

The Chief Justice of the United States.—We find the following article in the Richmond Compiler. It may be considered by some as entirely contrary to "biensance": that the Chief Justice should play at quoits; having no scruples on the subject ourselves, we of course only hope that he is good at laying his quoits close to the job, and that he makes a "ringer's" every game. "I was struck (said a southern member of Congress to me the other day) with your Chief

Justice, who was a native of the Venetian territory, have been divided between three places. His body lies in the temple of Passagno, his heart is interred at the church of the Friars in Venice, and his right hand is in the possession of the Academy of Fine Arts, in that city.

Then you have never seen him at one of our barbecues—pitching quoits in all his glory, with his long tailed coat off; stripped to the sleeves, with his long, tall boots drawn up to his knees; and all his soul as much given to the right laying of his quoits, as he would be to the laying of the knots of a difficult case in the law of nations.—You must see him thus, in order to form some idea of his juvenility of spirits and simplicity of manners.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Morgan's Abduction.—The New Abduction. Morgan, who recently murdered his wife, in this town, has escaped, or rather has been carried off. As far as we can understand, it appears that he was under arrest, in the almshouse guarded by an officer during the day, and by a woman during the night. Yesterday, we have been told, he was so exceedingly sick, and found it so difficult to breathe, that the windows were opened to preserve life. This was probably a part of the plan, on his side—for during the last night he was visited by a number of fishermen, fellow-craftsmen, it is said, who, in the absence of the female from the room, contrived to bear him off, and to this hour he has not been heard of. We learn that ladders were provided by his friends who managed the abduction, by which the high fence or wall that surrounds the building was scaled, and he was enabled to descend from his window. We are not acquainted with further particulars. The case however, falls in no wise short of that of Morgan the Mason—and the New York abduction, has now a parallel; if not in interest, at least in romance and singularity.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Graham. You will much oblige a distant subscriber by inserting in the Gazette the following, taken from that exclusively Agricultural paper the American Farmer of the 20th of March.

[From the American Farmer.] The late session of the Maryland Legislature has probably cost the state not less than \$40,000, and can any body tell to what beneficial end? What laws have been passed to diminish the taxes or to improve the condition of the farmers or planters, or any other class of the people? If the delegation from each county were reduced to two members, and their per diem to \$2, the post would cease to be sought by unqualified men from grossly mercenary motives. The Legislature would consist of more disinterested men, and the sessions would not, as they ought not, exceed half their present term. As it is, by a common and almost universal feeling, they spin out the session from week to week for the sake of pocketing their \$3 per day, clear money out of \$4. There are bright men among them who form bright exceptions to these remarks; but their enlightened views and public spirit, in their course of public duty, are obstructed and hindered by the mass, who, destitute of the virtue of ambition, only know that four times seven make \$28, and that each week they can prolong the session, adds that much to their per diem at the end of it, and who are they that "pay the piper," not "they that dance," no they are the farmers and planters, and so let them suffer until they turn their attention with one accord to the means of rectifying gross and extensive abuses within their reach.

DIED

In this County on Thursday last, Miss Ann Ross, after a short illness.

MARRIED

On the 5th of 3d Month last at Friends Meeting, Richmond Indiana, THOMAS COCKAYNE formerly of this Town, to MARTHA STOKES formerly of Philadelphia.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

WILL be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY the 4th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, under and in virtue of a Decree of the Talbot county Court, as a Court of Equity, for the payment of his debts, all the LANDS and Real Estate of Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county deceased, situated in the county aforesaid, between Bennett's Mill and the farms of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. on Miles River, containing by estimation 87 1/2 acres of Land more or less.

The Lands will be divided into two farms, with a due proportion of Wood Land to each—on the one, there will be a large two-story brick Dwelling House, a kitchen, smoke house, quarters, two barns and stable—on the other, a small, but comfortable Dwelling House, a kitchen, smoke house, barn and stable.

These farms may be made very valuable at a moderate expense—The arable and woodlands are of good quality—They are in an agreeable neighbourhood, about 6 or 7 miles from Easton, near a good Grist Mill and adjoin the Lands of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and are divided from those of Edward Lloyd, Esq. only by a small creek. The Family Burying Ground and a full right of ingress and egress thereto is expressly reserved. Mr. Moses Goldsborough, Jr. residing on the premises will show the lands at any time, to any person disposed to buy.

TERMS OF SALE.—\$100 of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one third of the balance thereof, at the ratification of the sale or sales by the Court aforesaid, and the residue in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. These payments to be secured, by Bonds with such securities as the Trustee shall approve—On the payment of the whole of the purchase money and the interest thereon, the Trustee will convey the Lands to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, free from all claim of the heirs of the aforesaid Charles Goldsborough. The Creditors of the said Charles Goldsborough are hereby warned to exhibit and file their claims duly authenticated, with the vouchers thereof, in the Talbot county Court within six months from the 4th of May next. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee. Easton, April 4 to.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, I will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder or bidders at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on TUESDAY the 28th of the present month (April), between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following NEGROES, the property of the late Reuben P. Emmons, Esquire, of the aforesaid County, Deceased, viz: 1 Negro girl Charlotte about 4 years old, 1 Negro girl Jane or Jenny about 4 years old and one Negro child Simon about 6 months old. A credit of six months will be given to the purchaser or purchasers of said Negroes and each purchaser will be required to give bond or note with good security to the Subscriber for the payment of the same, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale, till paid.

THOMAS MARTIN, Adm'r. of Reuben P. Emmons dec'd

April 4.

NOTICE

THE Ordinance entitled An Ordinance to prevent the parading ungilded horses on the public square or along the streets, lanes & alleys of the Town of Easton, will be rigorously enforced, hereafter against all persons violating the same.

By order of the Board of Commissioners this 3d day of April, 1829, T. NEEDLES, Clk.

Easton, April 4.

\$30 REWARD.

LOST on Wednesday night last, between Miles River Ferry and Noah Willis's residence, in Miles River Neck, in this county, by Parrott Townsend, a Pocket Book containing a letter addressed by the subscriber to William G. Tilghman, Esq. in which was inclosed 130 dollars in notes of the following description, viz:—Six \$20 notes and one \$10 note, all of the United States Bank. The above reward will be paid to the finder on the delivery of the money to the Cashier of the Bank at Easton, or to J. HAMILTON.

N. B. Merchants and others will confer a favor, by using their exertions for the recovery of the above described Notes.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, April 1, 1829.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| A. | K |
| Flora Adams | Thomas Kerby |
| Richard Austin (2) | Michael Lodrick |
| Catharine Arringdale | Ann Loveday, 4 |
| Ann R. Abbott | Arthur J. A. Loveday |
| Elizabeth Askins | T. Lockerman |
| Adam Adams | Mr. Lockerman |
| Edward Alford | Nathaniel Luff |
| William Arringdale | Daniel Leonard |
| | Rev. Lawrence Lawrenson |
| James Bousour | Mary D. Lockerman |
| Aron Bryan | |
| William Brownell | Mary McInabam |
| Harriet Bennett | John Martin |
| Bennett Bracco | Solomon Mullikin |
| Wm. Harrison Brown | Philip E. Mackey |
| Maria Beckwith | Thomas McConkeng |
| Charlotte E. Bowie | |
| John Bennett | Rev. H. U. Onderdonk |
| Rebecca Berry | Jonathan Ozment |
| Jingo Benet | Thomas Oldson |
| John Bell | |
| Rachel Bruff | James C. Parrott |
| Richard Cray | Julian Patrick |
| Costs Lodge | Michel Pinkine |
| Arianna W. Chamberlaine | John P. Paca |
| Isaac Chamberlaine | Henry Pipes |
| Isaac E. Conely | Rev. John Price |
| Joseph Council | |
| | H |
| Washington Dorell | Charlotte Reardon |
| Spry Denny | Noah Rider |
| Dr. J. P. Dickenson | Ann Ruth |
| Capt. James Dawson | Henry Ridgeway |
| Richard Dudley | Joseph R. Brownson |
| | Samuel Roberts |
| James Fountain (2) | |
| Richard Frisby | S |
| Mary Frampton (2) | James D. Satterfield |
| | Joyston A. Skinner |
| G | William Smart |
| Ann Gale | Isaac Sylvester |
| Maria T. Goldsborough | Rev. Joseph Scull |
| Zephaniah Gregory | Susan Seth |
| Samuel Gaskins | |
| Charles Goldsborough | T |
| Mr. Goldsmith | Josiah Turner |
| H | Julley Tool |
| Dorset Hunt | Rebecca G. Tilton |
| Thomas Hensley | Henry Tooney |
| Abell Harman | Mr. Trippe |
| Noah Hardon | William Troth |
| Michael Horgan | |
| George Hicks | V |
| J | Arianna Vickers |
| John Jones | Sarah Webster |
| Ann Jump | I. G. Waters |
| Robert Jones | James Weston |
| | Esther Wiloby. |
| | W |
| | Persons calling for Letters on the above list will please say they are advertised. |
| | A. GRAHAM, P. M. |
| | Easton April 4—1829—3t |

LADIES' ALBUM,

AND Literary & Miscellaneous Gazette.

WILL be Published in Centreville, (Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland,) on the 13th of May next, or as soon thereafter as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained. The paper will be devoted to "Literary subjects, interesting Tales, Poetry, the Fine Arts, and News." And its Original Department will be supported by individuals of acknowledged literary taste and talents. It will be forwarded to distant subscribers by the first mail after publication, which will be every Wednesday, at only \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. A small portion of the Album will be devoted to Advertisements of a general nature.

Centreville, April 4. to.

Subscribers received at the post office in Town, and also at the different post offices in the County.

EDITORS.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Market House and directly fronting the South side of the Court House, where he is prepared with the best Workmen, and a good stock of materials to meet all orders in his line. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done at as low rates, and as good as they can be here or elsewhere. He respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

N. B. The Subscriber has two excellent hands at the House Painting business, that will enable him to execute all orders in that line. E. S. H. March 21.

1000 weight of prime BACON, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH CHAIN.

Easton, April 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three several Writs of Venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Reuben P. Emmons; to wit: One at the suit of Lotius Bowdler, one at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, use William H. Downing, and the other at the suit of said State, for the use aforesaid, against the said Reuben P. Emmons, administrator of Elizabeth Martin, dec'd, will be offered at Public Vendue, and sold to the highest bidder or bidders, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 28th day of the present Month (April) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following NEGROES; to wit, one Boy called George, one Boy called Alexander, one Woman called Ann, one do. called Kitty, one Girl called Sophia, one do. called Ritty; seized and taken as the Goods and Chattels of the said Reuben P. Emmons and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs, of Venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 4th—1829.

N. B.—The above sale is to be made on a credit of six months (the purchaser giving bonds or notes with approved security,) by the written consent of the principal Plaintiff and the Defendant's adm'r.

W. T. Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court & to me directed against William P. Kerr; to wit: one Venditioni exponas at the suit of Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groom, the other at the suit of Lambert Reardon and the fieri facias at the suit of William Jenkins survivor of Peter Stevens, will be offered at PUBLIC VENDUE and sold to the highest bidder for Cash at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 28th day of the present Month (April) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, all the reversionary right of the said William P. Kerr, of and to a tract of Land called "Neglect" & "Stoddam's Chance" containing 37 acres of Land more or less, "Boons Hope" containing 96 1/2 acres of land more or less, part of Rozmans Addition" part "Yorkshire, containing 17 1/2 acres of Land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said William P. Kerr, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of Venditioni exponas and aforesaid writ of fieri facias.—Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 4th—1829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against James Chambers, at the suit of George W. Nabb, also by virtue of one other writ of venditioni exponas issued and directed, as aforesaid, against James Chambers and Alice Gregory and William Pierson, Securities for the said James Chambers, at the suit of the State of Maryland, for the use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory; also by virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, against the said James Chambers, to wit: one at the suit of Wm. Jenkins, one at the suit of Wm. Jenkins survivor of Peter Stevens, Jr. and the other at the suit of John W. Gallohon use of James McDorrough use of Crawford and Mackey use of Samuel Crawford; also by virtue of two other writs of fieri facias issued and directed as aforesaid against the said James Chambers administrator of Arthur Holt, to wit: one at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of John Edward Scott by Jesse Scott, his guardian, the other at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of George W. Scott by Jesse Scott, his guardian, will be offered at Public Vendue, and sold to the highest bidder for CASH, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 28th day of the present month (April) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, all the right, title, interest and claim, (being the life estate of the said Jas. Chambers) of, & to a tract or parts of tracts of land called "Orem's Delight" & "Turner's R. survey" containing the quantity of 102 acres of land more or less; also part of a tract of land called "Locust Grove" containing 36 acres of land more or less; also part of a tract of land called "Denmore Heath," situate in Kings Creek Hundred, containing 27 1/2 acres of land more or less; also a tract or part of a tract of land called "Banning & Harwood & Austin's Trial," said to contain 75 acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said James Chambers, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest, and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 4.

CHESTER

Bred by the subscriber, is a black five years old this Spring—His sire the noted Horse Young Tom, raised by Mr. Wm. Hambleton.

CHESTER's dam was a full bred mare, sired by Vinton, out of a Medley mare. He is full fourteen and a half hands high, finely formed, muscular and strong—his action and paces entitle him to rank among first rate saddle horses—he is docile in all kinds of harness, and carries a Gig smoothly and rapidly.

CHESTER will be at Easton on Tuesday 31st inst. (at which place he will attend every Tuesday throughout the season) at St. Michaels on Saturday the 4th of April, and at the Trappe on Saturday the 11th of April, and will attend the last stands every other Saturday throughout the season.

TERMS.—Four Dollars the spring's chance, seven Dollars to ensure a mare in foal. Two Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the groom in each case. HUGH SHERWOOD.

Talbot county, April 4—1829—4t

THE IMPORTED JACK

KNIGHT OF MALTA.

This celebrated JACK will stand for the purpose of covering Mares the present season, at Easton, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 8th and 9th of April, inst.—at Centreville on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th of April—at the Farm called Plains, in Caroline county, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Joseph Boon, on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th inst.—and will attend the above stands once in two weeks regularly throughout the season, at 8 dollars the Springs Chance—4 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the groom in each case.

KNIGHT OF MALTA was imported into Boston, Massachusetts, direct from Malta—he stands over fourteen hands high, is four years old this Spring and has been pronounced by good Judges to be the largest, handsomest and best Jack ever imported into the U. States.

THOS. BURCHENAL. Greensborough, Caroline co. April 4th 1829.

POETRY.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)
TO A. B. C. & CO.

'Ye wee-bit, crooked things! I mind
The time when first I spied your faces
And found—no trifling job to find—
That I must learn your names and places.

My grandaie with well meaning care,
Bore me to see my Mistress: she was
Hard at ye—but naught fancying there,
I was at home as soon as he was.

O 'twas a most unsavory measure,
To take a weenie, small as me
From all his young heart knew of pleasure,
And bind him down to A. B. C.

I lik'd ye not—I'll ne'er deny it—
And did my best the dose to shun,
But scolded, flatter'd shamed to try it,
Ye all were swallow'd, one by one.

For ye are pills that every wee thing
Is, will he nil he, doom'd to take,
Like measles, itch, small-pox or teething,
Whate'er wry faces he may make.

And now, I love ye well—I'm thinking
Acquaintance wears disgust away;
Even smoking, hanging, snuffing, drinking,
But few admire at first, they say.

Aye! and at times my bosom feels
Some pity for the life ye're leading,
By blockheads gripit, neck and heels,
And twisted into wretched reading.

In dead-born volumes—never read,
From age to age ye lumbering lie,
Where old housekeeping spiders spread
Their bits of weaving out to dry.

And oft in flimsy novels worn
Till folk may see you thro' and thro',
And oft by reckless urching turn—
For they must have their novels, too.

O Book! book! book!—it makes me sick,
To think me how ye're multiplied;
Like Egypt frogs, ye poke up thick
Your ugly heads on every side.

*If a young thought bud shake its ear,
Or wag its tail, tho' starv'd it look,
The world the precious news must hear,
The presses groan, and lo!—a Book.

Some busy trifler, travels—dies—
Commits a murder, plays, or sings—
Makes silly speeches, gathers flies,
Or rhymes, and forth a volume springs!

A host of worthies, stimulated
By hope of pudding or of praise,
Serve up for stomachs sick and sated,
Their rapid hummy fifty ways.

Oh! if one half, and maybe tother,
Were fairly in the Red Sea tost,
And left with Pharaoh's host to smother—
Little worth keeping would be lost.

However, we may find, no doubt,
Some crumbs of comfort; and we need 'em;
Knowing we are, tho' books come out,
Not absolutely forced to read 'em.

A weel poor thing! ye 'mind me too
Of blessed hours forever past,
When o'er life's morning fresh and new,
The star of joy its radiance cast.

When dear delusive hope exposed
Her rainbow-tinted scenes before me,
And those lov'd eyes that death has clos'd,
Watch'd with parental fondness o'er me.

But hold: we've doubtless shown a sample,
Sufficient of our tediousness,
And now must set a good example,
By thinking more, and scribbling less.

A Fresh Supply of
Groceries, Liquors, Ironmongery,
Cotton, Yarn, &c. &c.

William H. and P. Groome
HAVE the pleasure of informing their Customers and the Public that they have just returned from BALTIMORE with an extensive supply of articles in their line, which they offer on the most moderate terms for Cash.
March 21.—4w

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale at this Office,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
English, Latin and Greek
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Blank Books, &c. &c.
March 28.

HATTING.
BENNETT JONES,
Returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal patronage which he has for 35 years received from his Fellow-Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent Counties, and assures them that he will continue to carry on the Business as usual at the OLD STAND, where having on hand a good stock of Materials, and in his employ the best Workmen, he is enabled to manufacture

HATS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
In the most FASHIONABLE STYLE and upon the most REASONABLE TERMS.
B. J. Jones, from his having served the PUBLIC in his occupation for so many years—and his consequent Experience in the Business, he will continue to receive from them a generous patronage.
N. B. Two or three Smart BOYS, will be taken as APPRENTICES to the above Business.
Easton, January 17, 1829.—1f.

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

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium at the Eastern Cattle Show in 1827, will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.

TUCKAHOE is a beautiful gray, full fifteen hands three inches high, out of the dam of Lady Light Foot, that took a premium at the Eastern Cattle Show in the Fall of 1827. He was sired by Gov. Wright's celebrated Horse Silver Heals, he by Col. Taylor's Old Oscar, who was got by the Imported Horse Gabriel, (sire of Post-Boy, Harlequin and Lady Jack, Bull, grand dam of Chance Medley.) Oscar's dam was Vixen by Old Medley, grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope by Old York; g. g. dam by Rantem, g. g. dam by Old Girl—Silver Heals' dam was Pandora, who at three years old sold for a thousand dollars, she was got by Col. Taylor's grey Diomed, who was got by the Imported Horse Medley, his dam by Sloe, his grand dam by Valiant out of the Imported Mare Calista the property of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover—The above Horse Sloe was got by Old Partner out of Gen. Nelson's Imported Mare Blossom; her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her grand dam by Leonidas; her great grand dam by the Imported Horse Obello; her g. g. grand dam by the Imported Horse George's Juniper; her g. g. g. dam by the Imported Horse Morton's Traveller, her g. g. g. g. grand dam was Col. Tasker's Imported Mare Selma, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Osery) was got by Dormont; his dam by the famous High-Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab Mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet and other good runners) her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the Little Hartley Mare. Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple Godolphin Arabian) his dam full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle, was Araminda by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, great grand dam Midge, by Bay Bolton; great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers, great grand dam great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the two True-blues—So that Medley's blood, so desirable among Sportsmen flowed through Grey Diomed the sire of Pandora, the dam of Silver Heals; and also through Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver Heals (the sire of Tuckahoe) who is of course a quarter Medley and a quarter Gabriel, the best running blood in America.

The Dam of Tuckahoe, (Grey Hornet), by Col. Thornton's celebrated Virginia Horse Top Gallant who was got by the Imported Horse Diomed, his dam by the Imported Horse Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, who was got by Old Fearnought out of the Imported Shakespeare Mare—Fearnought was by Regulus and he was by the Godolphin Arabian. Top Gallant's great grand dam by Mark Anthony, his great grand dam by Old Janus, that was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that perhaps ever will come.—He was by the Godolphin Arabian out of the Little Hartley Mare.

Grey Hornet the dam of Tuckahoe was out of White Hornet, by Col. Lloyd's celebrated Horse Ratler, who was got by Gen. Ridgely's Medley, who was got by Old Medley—Ratler's dam was a fine running mare of Gen. Ridgely's.

White Hornet, the grand dam of Tuckahoe, was out of a fine blooded Virginia mare that was brought in this State some years ago and sold to Charles Walker Benney, esq. of this county.

TUCKAHOE will stand in Easton, Trappe, Subscriber's Stable "FARMER DELIGHT" Head of Wye, and pass through Hillsborough to Greensborough, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the Season—Season to commence the 24th inst. and end 25th June next. E. ROBERTS.

The Splendid thorough-bred Horse, YOUNG CHANCE,

A dark grey approximating to dapple, 6 years old in April next, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season at Easton on TUESDAY the 31st of March and at St. Michaels on SATURDAY the 4th of April, and will attend the above stands regularly once a fortnight throughout the season. The residue of his time at the stable of the Groom, Pompey at the former residence of David Nice, near Easton.

TERMS.—Six Dollars he spring's chance, Ten Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.

PEDIGREE.—His sire Chance Medley, dam Lavenia, by old Canton, celebrated for her superior performance on the turf; she had the 1st premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the city of Baltimore as the best brood mare, although she had 15 competitors,—grand dam by Vintum—great grand dam by Black and all Black.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

March 28.

YOUNG DIOMEAD,

WILL stand to mares the ensuing season, (which commenced the 25th inst. and will end the 20th June) at Easton: every Tuesday, at St. Michaels, and in the neighborhood of Boonsborough (Caroline county) every other Wednesday and Thursday, alternately throughout the season. Terms, five dollars the spring's chance, 24 dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to insure a foal. No insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case 25 cents to the Groom. For his Pedigree see Handbill.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE SHANNONDALE,

A beautiful dark Sorrel near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire the Imported Horse Eagle; his dam by the Imported Horse Redford; his grand dam a full-blooded mare raised by S. G. Fautleroy of King and Queen County, Va. A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that SHANNONDALE is a sure foal getter, and has produced as likely Colts as any Horse that ever stood in that County for 12 or 15 years which Certificates are in the possession of the Subscriber.

TERMS.—\$4 the single leap; \$6 the spring's chance; \$12 to insure a Mare in foal; twenty five cents to the Groom in each case. No Mare will be insured without an agreement with the subscriber himself.

SHANNONDALE will be at EASTON on Tuesday 17th inst.—In the BAY-SIDE on Thursday 19th inst.—At the TRAPPE on Saturday the 21st inst.—And at DENTON on Tuesday the 24th inst.—And will attend the above stands during the Season, once a fortnight—Season to commence the 17th of March, and end at Wheat Harvest.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

March 14.

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Steam-boat Maryland.

WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 21.
The papers at Cambridge, Centreville, and Chester Town, will copy the above.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.
THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,

RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.
WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER
JANE & MARY,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIX,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-boat BALTIMORE, Captain W. WHILLDIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. George's, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville,—arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia in time to take the Steam Boat to Delaware City, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's - 1 50
Do. Middletown, - 2 00
Do. Warwick, - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00
And Do. Centreville, - 4 25.

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

Branch Bank at Easton.

March 18th. 1829.
The President and Directors of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 24 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
March 28—3w

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber no or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself

MARGARET.

She is about 23 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired herself as a free woman.

Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS D. MONNELLY,
Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or else where.

The Publics Obdt Servt.
Easton, Nov. 17 JOHN WRIGHT.

DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER

HAVING purchased the Drug and Medicine Store, formerly owned and conducted by Moore & Kelle and recently by Wm. W. Moore opposite the Market House in Easton, begs leave to inform the public that he has on hand and for sale

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, and Dye Stuffs.

Together with all other articles in his line, and solicits from the former customers of the store and the public in general the continuance of their patronage.

Dr. S. W. S. hopes from his having received a regular Medical education in the University of Maryland, and having studied under the direction of one of the most extensive Practitioners, as well as one of the most scientific Physicians in the State, where nearly all the Medicines used in his practice were prepared and put up by his pupils under his advice and direction, that by giving to his store his diligent personal attention he will receive a share of the public confidence and support.

He intends lodging in the chamber of his store and will at all times attend to the preparation of such Medicine as may be required for the sick.
Easton Jan. 3w

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits, Together with a general Assortment of SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for CASH, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers, and Quills.

The public are respectfully invited to call & examine his assortment.
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Easton, Dec. 27.

EASTON ACADEMY, (Md.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That on Thursday the 2d, day of April next, the Trustees of this Institution will proceed to the appointment of an Assistant Teacher therein, to supply the Vacancy which will have then happened by the retirement of the present Incumbent. Applications for admission must be supported by due proof that the Candidates are well qualified to instruct the Scholars in Reading—Writing—Arithmetic, the lesser branches of Mathematics, English grammar, and Geography, and by satisfactory evidence of good Conduct and moral Character. The Income of such a Teacher, may be fairly estimated at \$500 per annum.

Applications, (free from postage,) to be made to the Subscriber.
By the Board,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
Easton, Dec. 27—1828.

The Editors of the Star and Whig in Easton, and of the Baltimore Gazette in Baltimore, are requested to publish this Notice in their respective Journals, in the following manner, and to send their accounts to this office.

Once a week for any 2 weeks in January.
Once a week for any 3 weeks in February.
And once a week during the month of March.

EDUCATION.

Nicholas Donnelly,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that R. his Classical, Mathematical and English Academy, No. 3, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, was opened for the reception of young gentlemen on Monday, Jan. 5th, 1829, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

He can accommodate with board, washing, &c. at his residence, No. 139, South Fourth street; a few young gentlemen, together with those whom he has engaged. The strictest attention will be paid to the moral department of those entrusted to his care.

Mr. D. has employed Mr. MADISON BROWN to assist in the English department. Mr. Brown's abilities are of the first order, he finished his academic course under the care of Mr. D. and afterwards graduated in Carlisle College, with honour to himself and his teachers.

THE TERMS can be known by applying to Thomas B. Cook, Esq. near Centreville, Queen Ann's County, or to Col. Potter, of Caroline county.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7—9t

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Beltzhoover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.

Agricultural Repository,

SEED STORE AND NURSERY.

SINCLAIR & MOORE

OFFER for Sale (Pratt St. Wharf.) a full Stock of their approved Barshare & Freeborn or Woods Patent PLOUGHS, &c. &c. &c. ALSO 200 bushels fresh CLOVER SEED just received.
Baltimore, Feb. 28—3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to the estates of William Jenkins, deceased, and Peter Stevens, Jr. deceased, to make immediate payment; indulgence must not be expected, as it is my intention to close the administration of said estates in as short a time as possible. I shall attend at the store of William Jenkins & Son in Easton every TUESDAY for the convenience of those interested.

JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Ex'r. of William Jenkins, deceased, and Adm'r. D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, Jr. dec'd.
March 14—3w

N. B. Those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of Samuel Chamberlaine, deceased, are hereby notified that their notes become due on the first day of April next. Prompt payment will be expected as indulgence cannot be given.

JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r. of Samuel Chamberlaine, dec'd.

TO RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent to a good Tenant, the FARM on which he at present resides, with a sufficiency of hands and Stock to carry it on.—The terms will be liberal.

THOMAS DEWILN.
March 7—1829—4t

SHERWOOD'S

General Land and Intelligence Office, opposite the Union Bank near Charles Street, Baltimore:

WHERE young and middle aged Men, wishing to obtain situations in the City of Baltimore, in various capacities, can be supplied.

PERSONS removing to Baltimore, can be immediately supplied with HOUSES or STORES in any part of the City.—Colored People can procure various situations, such as Waiters—Coachmen, Cooks, Chambermaids, Nurses, &c. &c. by applying as above directed.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to state, for the satisfaction of his Friends and the Public generally, that he is well acquainted with and has had considerable Experience in the above business:—as he is determined to use every exertion in his power to give general satisfaction, he solicits and hopes to obtain a liberal share of the Public patronage.

THE TERMS of his Office are moderate, viz:—One half the Fee to be paid in advance.—Persons at a distance enclosing the necessary FEE and making known their business—will be promptly attended to.

R. P. SHERWOOD.
Baltimore, Feb. 21—

To Brick-layers and Carpenters.

THE Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to superintend the building of a new brick Church in the town of Easton, will receive written Proposals for the laying of the bricks, and the Carpenters' work, on or before the 9th of April next—to be left with Mr. John G. Stevens in the town of Easton. The dimensions of the house being 54 by 44 feet, and two stories in height.

March 21—4w

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet on the 1st MONDAY of next month (April) to grant Licenses to qualified Applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

March 7.

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—1f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—He returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Oct. 27—1f

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1f

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 24th, and FRIDAY the 27th days of the present month (February), at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary & proper according to law.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.
Feb. 7 10w

WANTED.

TWENTY bushels good IRISH POTATOES—20 do Planting, do.
10 do Hominy-beans,
10 do Peas—
2 or 3 hundred weight of LARD—and a few Barrels prime CIDER; for which the highest Cash prices will be given by applying to
JO. CHAIN.
Easton, January 31, 1829.—1f

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 5th of February inst. as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself—CHARLES GRANT—about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 22 years of age and of a bright copper colour, grey eyes and free countenance, with a large scar upon his right arm above the wrist; had on when committed a blue casimere roundabout, blue cloth pantaloons, striped strawdown vest, old fur hat, says his father purchased him time from Mr. George Earnest of Baltimore, the owner of said negro—is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away—otherwise he will be released according to law.

CHRISTIN NEWCOMER, Jr. Shf.
Feb. 21—3t

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices.—Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLFORD.
June 21—1f

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, I will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder or bidders at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 28th of the present Month, (April,) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following NEGROES, the property of the late Reuben P. Emmons, Esquire, of the aforesaid County, Deceased, viz: 1 Negro girl Charlotte about 4 years old, 1 Negro girl Jane or Jenny about 4 years old and one Negro child Simon about 6 months old. A credit of six months will be given to the purchaser or purchasers of said Negroes and each purchaser will be required to give bond or note with good security to the Subscriber for the payment of the same, with legal interest thereon from the day of Sale, till paid.

THOMAS MARTIN, Adm'r.
of Reuben P. Emmons dec'd

April 4.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY the 4th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, under and in virtue of a Decree of the Talbot county Court, as a Court of Equity, for the payment of his debts, all the LANDS and Real Estate of Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, situate in the county aforesaid, between Bennett's Mill and the farms of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. on Miles River, containing by estimation 87 1/2 acres of Land more or less.

The Lands will be divided into two farms, with a due proportion of Wood Land to each—on the one, there will be a large two story brick Dwelling House, a kitchen, a smoke house, quarters, two barns and stable—on the other, a small, but comfortable Dwelling House, a kitchen, smoke house, barn and stable.

These farms may be made very valuable at a moderate expense—The arable and woodlands are of good quality—They are in an agreeable neighbourhood, about 6 or 7 miles from Easton, near a good Grist Mill and adjoin the Lands of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and are divided from those of Edward Lloyd, Esq. only by a small creek. The Family Burying Ground and a full right of ingress and egress thereto is expressly reserved. Mr. Howes Goldsborough, Jr. residing on the premises will shew the lands at any time, to any person disposed to buy.

TERMS OF SALE.—1/100 of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one third of the balance thereof, at the ratification of the sale or sales by the Court aforesaid, and the residue in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. These payments to be secured, by Bonds with such securities as the Trustee shall approve. On the payment of the whole of the purchase money and the interest thereon, the Trustee will convey the Lands to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, free from all claims of the heirs of the aforesaid Charles Goldsborough. The Creditors of the said Charles Goldsborough are hereby warned to exhibit and file their claims duly authenticated, with the vouchers thereof, in the Talbot county Court within six months from the 4th of May next.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

Easton, April 4. 1829.
P. S. A small Farm, on the N. W. side of the Brick House Farm situate on the water, with a dwelling House and good Orchard thereon, will be laid off and sold separately, if found to be desirable to the bidders on the day of sale.

J. G. Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Foreclosure of the Talbot County Court as a Court of Equity, in the case of Thomas Hayward against Mary Morris, the widow, and Albert G. Morris, the heir at Law of Clement Morris, dec'd., I will sell at Public Sale on the premises at 12 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 18th April next, all the Lands that composed the Dwelling Plantation of the said Clement Morris, consisting of parts of the tracts of Land called "Rich Range," "Holme Hill," "Coalan," alias "Coatrine," and "Smith's Cliffs," or the residue thereon called "Holme Range," containing by estimation 3 1/2 acres of land more or less situate on the west side of Tuckahoe Creek in Talbot county aforesaid.

The Land is of good quality and has an abundance of fine marble on it, good Timber Land, and comfortable and suitable Buildings. The Lands will be sold subject to the widow's dower, on the following terms:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, or at the ratification thereof by the Court aforesaid, and the residue on a credit of six and twelve months from the day of Sale to be secured by bonds with such securities as the Trustee shall approve. On the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, the Trustee will convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers, free from all claim of the complainant or defendants aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

May 21 1829

\$30 REWARD.

LOST on Wednesday night last, between Miles River Ferry and Noah Willis's residence, in Miles River Neck, in this county, by Parrott Townsend, a Pocket Book containing a letter addressed by the subscriber to William G. Tilghman, Esq. in which was inclosed 150 dollars in notes of the following description, viz: Six \$20 notes and one \$10 note, all of the United States Bank. The above reward will be paid to the finder on the delivery of the money to the Cashier of the Bank at Easton, or to WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.

N. B. Merchants and others will confer a favor, by using their exertions for the recovery of the above described Notes.

WANTED

1000 weight of prime BACON, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to JOSEPH CHAIN.
Easton, April 4.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, passed at September term 1828, in a cause wherein Samuel Harrison is Complainant, and Alexander B. Harrison and others Defendants. The Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at the Tavern of Joseph Allen, on SATURDAY the 2nd day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the Real Estate of which John Merchant late of Talbot county died seized, being a tract or part of a tract of LAND lying on St. Michaels river, called "Fair Play," containing fifteen acres and three fourths of an acre, together with two Lots on the main street in the town of St. Michaels, with Framed Dwellings thereon, and one unimproved Lot in said town, lying near the Market House. The terms of sale will be as follows:

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give his or their bond or bonds with approved security for the amount of the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale—one third of the purchase money with the interest thereon, payable in six months, one other third with the interest thereon in nine months, and the residue with interest thereon in 12 months from the day of sale. And on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor and the payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee will execute to the purchaser or purchasers a good and sufficient deed or deeds for the property to him or them sold free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant or of the defendants, and those claiming by, from, or under them or either of them.

The creditors of said John Merchant, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the Chancery Office within four months from the day of sale.

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Trustee.

March 28 1829

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Market House and directly fronting the South side of the Court House, where he is prepared with the best Workmen, and a good stock of materials to meet all orders in his line. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done at as low rates, and as good as they can be here or elsewhere. He respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

N. B. The Subscriber has two excellent hands at the House Painting business, that will enable him to execute all orders in that line.

March 21.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,
Next door to the Drug & Medicinal Store
of Thomas H. Dawson.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's Boots and Shoes.

He has also an assortment of first rate Materials, and having engaged the best hands, and from his own experience in the business he is enabled to promise those who may favor him with their custom, that his work shall not be surpassed as to strength and beauty by any done on the Eastern Shore or Baltimore.

He invites the public to give him a call and examine his style of workmanship.

He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please, and by punctuality to receive a share of public patronage.

THOMAS S. COOK.

March 23.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, all of which will be offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms.—He will take in exchange for Boots & Shoes, or Leather—wheat, corn, bacon, lard, &c. &c. and will give the highest prices for hides in cash or trade.

T. S. C.

HATTING.

BENNETT JONES,

Returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal patronage which he has for 35 years received from his Fellow-Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent Counties, and assures them that he still continues to carry on the Business as usual at the OLD STAND, where having on hand a good stock of Materials, and in his employ the best Workmen, he is enabled to manufacture

HATS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE and upon the most REASONABLE TERMS.

B. J. Jones, that from his having served the PUBLIC in his occupation for so many years—and his consequent Experience in the Business, he will continue to receive from them a generous patronage.

N. B. Two or three Smart BOYS, will be taken as APPRENTICES to the above Business.

B. J.

Easton, January 17, 1829.—18.

Seed Pens.

VERY EARLY, and heavy bearing second Crop, PEAS, on cheap Terms for Sale, at the Store of JOHN CAMPER.
March 21.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of three several Writs of Venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Reuben P. Emmons; to wit: One at the suit of Loftus Bowdler, one at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, use William H. Downing, and the other at the suit of said State, for the use aforesaid, against the said Reuben P. Emmons, administrator of Elizabeth Martin, dec'd., will be offered at Public Vendue, and sold to the highest bidder or bidders, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 28th day of the present Month (April) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following NEGROES; to wit, one Boy called George, one Boy called Alexander, one Woman called Ann, one do. called Kitty; seized and taken as the Goods and Chattels of the said Reuben P. Emmons and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs, of Venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 4th—1829. N. B.—The above sale is to be made on a credit of six months (the purchasers giving bonds or notes with approved security,) by the written consent of the principal Plaintiff and the Defendant's adm'r.

W. T. Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of Venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court & to me directed against William P. Kerr; to wit: one Venditioni exponas at the suit of Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groom, the other at the suit of Lambert Reardon and the fieri facias at the suit of William Jenkins survivor of Peter Stevens, will be offered at PUBLIC VENDUE and sold to the highest bidder for Cash at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 28th day of the present Month (April) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, all the reversionary right of the said William P. Kerr, of and to a tract of Land called "Neglect" & "Stoddard's Chance" containing 37 acres of Land more or less, part of Bozons Addition, said "Yorkshire," containing 17 1/2 acres of Land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said William P. Kerr, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of Venditioni exponas and aforesaid writ of fieri facias.—Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 4th—1829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against James Chambers, & to the suit of George W. Nabbs, all by virtue of one other writ of venditioni exponas issued and directed, as aforesaid, against James Chambers and Alice Gregory and William Pierson, Securities for the said James Chambers, at the suit of the State of Maryland, for the use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory; also by virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, against the said James Chambers, to wit: one at the suit of Wm. Jenkins, one at the suit of Wm. Jenkins survivor of Peter Stevens, Jr. and the other at the suit of John W. Gallop use of James McDonough use of Crawford and Mackey use of Samuel Crawford; also by virtue of two other writs of fieri facias issued and directed as aforesaid against the said James Chambers administrator of Arthur Holt, to wit: one at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of John Edward Scott by Jesse Scott, his guardian, the other at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of George W. Scott by Jesse Scott, his guardian, will be offered at Public Vendue, and sold to the highest bidder for CASH, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 28th day of the present Month (April) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, all the right, title, interest and claim, (being the life estate of the said Jas. Chambers) of, in & to a tract or parts of tracts of land called "Orem's Delight" & "Turner's Re-survey" containing the quantity of 102 acres of land more or less; also part of a tract of land called "Locust Grove" containing 36 acres of land more or less; also part of a tract of land called "Denmore Heath," situate in Kings Creek Hundred, containing 27 1/2 acres of land more or less; also a tract or part of a tract of land called "Banning & Harwood & Austin's Trial," said to contain 75 acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said James Chambers, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest, and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 4.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS of the Talbot county Bible Society are requested to assemble on WEDNESDAY the 15th of April next, in the Episcopal Church at Easton, at 11 o'clock, in pursuance of an invitation from the Female Bible Society of Talbot county to meet then.—A punctual attendance is requested.—By order of the President.

March 21—

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. JOHN M. BLONDEL, of Baltimore, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Talbot county, that he intends opening a Dancing School at Mr. Peacock's Assembly Room in Easton, on the 10th of April next. Those who are disposed to subscribe, will please call at the store of Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, where they will find the Subscription List.

March 28.

Notice.

The Levy Court of Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 14th day of April next for the purpose of appointing Overseers of the Public roads in said County.

By Order, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

March 28

NOTICE.

THE Ordinance entitled an Ordinance to prevent the parading ungilded horses on the public square or along the streets, lanes & alleys of the Town of Easton, will be rigorously enforced, hereafter against all persons violating the same.

By order of the Board of Commissioners this 3d day of April, 1829.

Easton, April 4.

CALUM DHU.

A HIGHLAND TALE.

The following is a traditional tale of the West Highlands; and, in relating it the author has adhered to the narrative, and, as far as he could to the simple but nervous phraseology of the old plaided shepherd who told it to him on the side of a heathy hill near Inver-ochness, on the banks of Loch Lomond—H. S.]

Calum Dhu was the bravest warrior that followed the banners of the Chief of Colquhoun with which clan the powerful and warlike McGregors were at inveterate feud. Calum lived in a sequestered glen in the vicinity of Ben Lomond. His cottage stood at the base of a steep ferny hill: retired from the rest of the clan, he lived alone. This solitary being was the deadliest foe of the McGregors when the clans were in the red unyielding battle of their mountain chiefs. His weapon was a bow, in the use of which he was so skillful, that he could bring down the smallest bird when on the wing. No man but himself had ever bent his bow and his arrows were driven with such resistless force, their feathering wings were always drenched with his foe's blood. In the use of the sword, also, he had few equals; but the bow was the weapon of his heart.

The son of the chief of the McGregors, with two of his clansmen, having gone to hunt, and their game being wide, they wandered far, and found themselves little after mid-day, on the top of the hill at the foot of which stood Calum Dhu's cottage. "Come," said the young chief, "let us go down and try to bend Calum Dhu's bow. Even you and I have got the name of being the best bowmen of our clan; it is said no man but Calum himself can bend his bow: but it will go hard with us if we cannot show him that the McGregors are men of thews and sinews equal to the bending of his long bow, with which he has often sent his arrows through and through our best warriors, as if they had been of straw set up to practice on. Come, he will not know us—and if he should we are three to one; and I owe him something, added he, touching the hilt of his dirk "since the last conflict, where he sent an arrow through my uncle's gallant bosom. Come follow me down!" he continued, his eye gleaming with determined vengeance and his voice quivering with suppressed passion.—The will of a highland chief was law at the time of which we speak. "We will go down, if a score of his best clansmen were with him," said Evan. "Aye but be cautious." "We shall bend his bow, then break it," replied the young McGregor; and then—then for my uncle's blood." "He is good at the sword," said the third McGregor; but this (showing his dirk,) will stretch him on the sword." "Strike him not behind," said the young chief: "show him down in front he deserves honorable wounds, for he is brave though an enemy."

They had been concealed by a rising knoll from being seen from the cottage which they now reached. Knocking loudly at the door, after some delay they were answered by the appearance of a little, thick set, grey-eyed oldish looking man, with long arms and a black bushy beard hung with grey threads and thorns, as if he had been employed in weaving the coarse linen of the country and the time.—But as he had none of the muscular symptoms of prodigious strength which Calum Dhu was reported to possess, and which had often proved so fatal to their clan they could not suppose this to be their redoubted foe; and to the querulous question of what they wanted, uttered in the impatient tone of one who has been interrupted in some necessary worldly employment, they replied by inquiring if Calum Dhu was at home. "Nay, he's gone to the fishing; but an ye hae any message frae our chief, (Heaven guard him!) about the coming of the red McGregors, and will trust me with it, Calum will get it frae me. Ye may as well tell me as him; he stays lang when he goes out, for he is a keen fisher."

"We were only wanting to try the bending of his bow," said the disappointed chief, which we have heard na man can do save himself." "Hoo! gin that is a, ye might hae tell'd it at first, an' na keepit me sa lang frae my loom," said the old man: "but stop"—and giving his shoulders an impatient shrug, which to a keen observer, would have passed for one of satisfaction, triumph, and determination he went into the house and quickly returned, bringing out a strong bow and a sheaf of arrows, and flung them carelessly on the ground, saying, "Ye'll be for trying your strength at a fight?" pointing to the arrows; "I hae seen Calum send an arrow over the highest point o' that hill, like a glance o' lightning; and when the McGregors were coming raging up the glen, like red devils as they are, many o' their best warriors fell at the farthest entry o' the pass, every man o' them wi' a hole in his breast and his fellow at his back."

He had taken a long arrow out of the sheaf, and stood playing with it in his hand while speaking, seemingly ready to give it to the first man who should bend the bow. The McGregors were tall muscular men, in the prime of youth and manhood. The young chief took up the bow, and after examining its unbending strength, laying all his might to it, strained till the blood rushed to his face, and his temples throbbed almost to bursting—but in vain; the string remained slack as ever. Evan and the other McGregors were alike unsuccessful; they might as well have tried to root up the gnarled oaks of their native mountains.

"There is not a man," cried the young chief of Calum Dhu, greatly chagrined at the absence of Calum Dhu, and his own clansmen's vain attempts to bend the bow.—"There is not a man in your clan, can bend that bow, and if Calum Dhu were here, he could not bend it!"—Here he bit his lip, and suppressed the rest of the sentence, for the third McGregor gave him a glance of caution.—"Hal!" said the old man, still playing with the long arrow in his hand, and without seeming to observe the latter part of the McGregor's speech.—"If Calum was here, he would bend it as easily as ye wad bend that rush; and gin o' the McGregors were in sight, he wad drive this lang arrow through them as easily as ye wad drive your dirk through my old plaid, and the feather wad come out at the other side, wet wi' their heart's blood. Sometimes even the man behind is wounded, if they are ony way thick in their bottle. I once saw a pair o' them stretched on the heather, pinned together with ane o' Calum's lang arrows."

This was spoken with the cool composure and simplicity of one who is talking to friends, or is careless if they are foes. A looker-on could have discerned a checked shade of pleasure & triumph cross his countenance as McGregor's

lip quivering, and the scowl of anger fell along his brow at the tale of his kinsmen's destruction by the arm of his most hated enemy.

"He must be a brave warrior," said the young chief, compressing his breath, and looking with anger and astonishment at the tenacious and cool old man. "I should like to see this Calum Dhu."

"Ye may soon enough; an' gin ye were a McGregor, feel him too. But what is the man glunching and glooming at? Gin ye were black John himself, ye couldna look mair deevilish-like. And what are ye fidgeting at, man?" addressing the third McGregor, who had both marked and felt the anger of his young chief, and had slowly moved nearer the old man, and stood with his right hand below the left breast of his plaid, probably grasping his dirk, ready to execute the vengeance of his master, as it was displayed on his clouded countenance, which he closely watched. The faith of the Gael is deeper than to bear to be obeyed; the slavish obedience of the East, his is to anticipate and perform—to know and accomplish or die, is the sterner devotedness of the north.

But the old man kept his keen grey eye fixed upon him, and continued, in the same unsuspecting tone: "But there is ony word of the McGregors soon coming over the hills? Calum wad like to try a shot at Black John, their chief; he wouders gin he could pass an arrow through his great hardy bulk as ready as he sends them through his clansmen's silly bodies. John has a son, too, he wad like to try his craft on; he has the name of a brave warrior—forget his name. Calum likes to strike at noble game, though he is sometimes forced to kill that which is little worth. But I am fearful that he over-estimates his sin strength his arrow will only I think, stick weel through Black John—but—" "Dotard, peace!" roared the young chief, till the glen rang again; his brow darkening like mid-night: "Peace! or I shall cut the sacrilegious tongue out of your head and nail it to that door, to show Calum Dhu that you have had visitors since he went away, and bless his stars that he was not here."

A dark flash of suspicion crossed his mind as he gazed at the cool old tormentor, who stood before him, unquailing at his frowns; but it vanished as the imperturbable old man said, "Ho! ye're no a McGregor—and though ye were, ye surely wad na mind the like o' me! But anent bending this bow, striking it with the long arrow which he still held in his hand, "there is just a knack in it; and your untought young strength is useless, as ye dinna ken the gait o'. I learned frae Calum, but I'm sworn never to tell it to a stranger.—There is mony a man in the clan I ken nothing about. But as ye seem anxious to see the bow bent, I'll not disappoint ye; I'll up to you gray stone—stand there, and it will no be the same as if ye were standing near me when I'm doing it, but it will just be the same to you, for we can see weel enough, and when the string is on the bow, ye may come down, an' ye like, and try a fight; it's a capital bow, and that ye'll fin."

A promise is sacred with the Gael; and as he was under one, they did not insist on his exhibiting his art while they were in his presence; but, curious to see the sturdy bow bent, a feat of which the best warrior of their clan would have been proud, and which they had in vain essayed; & perhaps thinking Calum Dhu would arrive in the interval; and as they feared nothing from the individual, who seemed ignorant of their name, and who could not be supposed to send an arrow so far with any effect; they therefore walked away in the directions pointed out, nor did they once turn their faces till they reached the grey rock. They now turned, and saw the old man (who had waited till they had gone the whole way) suddenly bend the stubborn yew, and fix an arrow on the string. In an instant it was strongly drawn to his very ear, and the feathered shaft, of a cloth-breadth length, was fiercely launched in air.

"M'Alph—hooh!" cried the young chief, meaning to raise the McGregor war-cry clapping his hands on his breast as he fell. "Hal!" cried Calum Dhu, for it was he himself; "clap your hand behind; the arm shot that never sent an arrow that came out where it went in;—a rhyme he used in battle, when his foes fell as fast as he could fix arrows to the bow-string. The two McGregors hesitated a moment whether to rush down and out to atone the old man who had so suddenly caused the death of their beloved young chief; but seeing him fix another arrow to his bow, of which they had just seen the terrible effects, and fearing they might be prevented from carrying the news of his son's death to their old chieftain, and thus cheat him of his revenge, they started over the hill like roes. But a speedy messenger was after them; an arrow caught Evan as he descended out of sight over the hill; sent with powerful and unerring aim, it transfixed him in the shoulder. It must have grazed the bent that grew on the hill to catch him, as only his shoulders could be seen from where Calum Dhu stood.—On flew the other McGregor with little abatement of speed, till he reached his chieftain with the bloody tidings of his son's death. "Raise the clan!" was Black John's first words, "dearly shall they rue it."

A party was soon gathered. Breathing all the vengeance of mountain warriors, they were soon far on their way of fierce retaliation, with Black John at their head. Calum Dhu was in the meantime not idle; knowing, from the escape of one of the three McGregors, that a battle must quickly ensue, he collected as many of his clansmen as he could, and taking his terrible bow, which he could so bravely use, calmly awaited the approach of the McGregors, who did not conceal their coming, for loud & fiercely their pipes rung their notes of war and defiance on the gale as they approached; and mountain cliffs and glen echoed far and wide the martial strains. They arrived, and a desperate struggle immediately commenced. The McGregors carried all before them: no warriors of this time could withstand the hurricane onset, sword in hand, of the far-ferred, war-like McGregors.—Black John raged through the field like a chafed lion, roaring in a voice of thunder, heard far above the clash, groans, and yells of the unyielding combatants—where was the McGregor of his son? None could tell him—none was afforded time for he cut down. In his headlong rage, every foe he met. At length when but few of his foes remained, on whom he could wreak his wrath, or exercise his great strength, he spied an old man sitting on a ferny bank, holding the stump of his leg, which had been cut off in the battle, and who beckoned the grim chief to come nearer. Black John rushed forward, brandishing his bloody sword, crying in a voice which startled the yet remaining birds from the neighbouring mountain cliffs—"where was his son's murderer?" "Shake the leg out o' that bogie," said the old man, speaking with difficulty, and quivering his bleeding stump with both hands, with all the energy of pain, "and bring me some o' the water from yon burn to drink, and I will show you Calum Dhu."

for he is yet in the field, and lives, for my heart burns and faints." Black John without speaking, shook the leg out of the brogue, and hasted to bring water, to get the wished for intelligence. "Stooping to dip the bloody brogue in the little stream, 'M'Alph—hooch!" he cried, and splashed lifeless in the water, which in a moment ran thick with his blood. "Ha!" cried Calum Dhu, for it was he again, "clap your hand behind that's the last arrow shot by the arm that sent those which came not out where they went in."

From the New York Commercial. MR. ADAMS' VALEDICTORY.

A meeting of the citizens of New Jersey from the counties of Essex and Middlesex, friendly to the late administration, was held on the 4th of March, with the view of paying a tribute of respect to the late President and Members of his Cabinet. A committee was appointed to draft letters to Messrs. Adams, Clay and Southard, expressive of the high sense entertained by the meeting of the value of their public services, and the regret felt for their being lost to the country. The committee reported letters, which were approved and forwarded to the above mentioned gentlemen. Below will be found the letter to Mr. Adams and his reply. Apart from the interest which it derives from its matter, and the occasion which has called it forth, the reply of Mr. Adams will unless we grossly err, be considered, for its mere style and dignified eloquence, a production of extraordinary merit. We should be inclined to rank it first among his compositions of a similar character. With the energy of truth, and the same discriminating judgment which led him to select his ministers he has sketched their political characters and enumerated their public services. Their honest opponents will confess the justice of the picture, and admit that it presents a constellation of talent, such as rarely clusters around the executive power of a nation; and such, as it is to be feared, will not soon again illuminate the councils of our own government.

And now that the ends of those are answered, who brought forward the charge of bargain and corruption, and strove to support it by imaginary letters and witnesses not entitled to credit—still re-echoing the same clamour as one forgery after another was exposed, and one respectable citizen after another, on being referred to for evidence, denied that any existed—now we ask, when their object is accomplished, will not the honest political enemies of Mr. Adams believe him, when he affirms before God and his country, that he selected Henry Clay, as secretary of state, solely on account of his public services and pre-eminent ability?

We are exceedingly glad that the patriotic address of the citizens of N. Jersey has called forth this reply, which is certainly one of the most valuable documents which belong to our national history. To that history, Mr. Adams refers, for a vindication of his pure and upright administration; and it will do him justice, long after the present generation shall have slept with their fathers, and their intrigues, cabals and political slanders shall have been buried in eternal oblivion. Meantime we not only coincide with Mr. Adams in hoping, but feel almost warranted in believing, that the distinguished statesman who surrounded him, and who have been displaced by the new order of affairs, have only retired from public service for a season to return to it with increased lustre, and with the full confidence of the people.

To John Quincy Adams late President of the United States.

SIR—A number of your fellow citizens of the counties of Essex and Middlesex, in the state of New Jersey, grateful for your past services to the Republic, and believing that the purest motives and most patriotic principles have governed your conduct through a long course of public life, cannot consent to let you pass into retirement without some public expression of the kind feelings they entertain towards you, and the hope that the evening of your days may be passed in the enjoyment of that tranquility which is only the lot of the good; and that you may continue to witness your country in the possession of that rational liberty, and that prosperity, public and private, which yourself and your father, in conjunction with a numerous band of patriots and sages have contributed so greatly to establish.

In thus conveying to you, our assurances of respect, and our regret that you could not have been continued in office another term, we beg leave to say that our approbation extends equally to all your Cabinet officers. In them we had entire confidence, and much regret that our country must lose the services of such able and patriotic citizens.

Although we regret on account of the Republic that you could not continue in the presidential office another term, yet no doubt, an exemption from the cares of office, and the enjoyment of the tranquillity of private life, are infinitely desirable. We regret, too, the manner in which the change has been effected, as boding no good either to the well government or duration of the Republic. May Heaven in mercy avert anticipated evils!

In thus expressing our regret that you have not been continued in office another term, and our regret, at the manner in which the change has been effected; we would not be understood as condemning the Administration of General Jackson, before it has commenced: on the contrary we know we best express your sentiments and reciprocate your feelings when we say, we hope his administration will disappoint all our fears, and realize more than the best hopes of his friends, and that every means of promoting our national prosperity and glory, every means of increasing and securing individual happiness and comfort, within the constitutional power of the President, will be put in requisition by him.

With the best wishes for your individual happiness and that of your family we beg leave respectfully to subscribe ourselves. Your fellow citizens.

ROBERT LEE,
J. C. GARTHWAITE, } Committee.
JOHN SHOTWELL.

Elizabeth, N. J. March 4th 1829.

Messrs. Robert Lee, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, and John Shotwell, a Committee of a numerous meeting of citizens of Essex and Middlesex, in New Jersey.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I have received your very kind letter of the 4th inst. written in behalf of the citizens whose committee you are, and tender to you and to them my grateful thanks for the sentiments you have been pleased to express with regard to myself and to the citizens associated with me, in the late administration of the general government. The letters to Mr. Clay and Mr. Southard, enclosed in yours to me, have been delivered to them.

In a free Republic, the first wish of every man, invested with a public trust, should be, by the faithful discharge of his duty to his constituents, to deserve, and the second to obtain, their approbation. For the first depending as it does upon his own will, he is responsible to God and his country. For the second, depending as it does upon the will of others, he can be no further responsible than by the performance of his duty. As the re-election of a President of the United States, under one term of service, is the only manifestation of public

opinion, by which the approbation of his fellow citizens, upon his services can be ascertained, it is an object of laudable ambition, & of blameless desire. If it cannot be obtained by public service alone, the duty of the servant who has thus failed to obtain the approbation of his masters is cheerfully to acquiesce in that expression of their will by which it is denied, and calmly to await that final judgment upon his public labors and aspirations which speaks in the impartial voice of after ages.

In the recent expression of the will of the people of the Union, with regard to the general Administration, it has been consolatory to me to observe the large & respectable portion of them, who, though not composing a majority of the whole, yet comprised upwards of half a million of suffrages, and proclaimed by those suffrages their approbation of my humble but faithful efforts to serve my country. It has been peculiarly grateful to me to perceive, that the support of those who had extended to me their confidence had been withdrawn while that of whole states which had judged less favorable before, has been generously yielded to me now. Of these, New Jersey herself is one; and permit me to avail myself of this occasion to extend to the whole of her pure, unsophisticated truly Republican and intelligent population, my heart felt thanks for that support. Let me add, that in one of her native sons, I have found as an assistant in the arduous duties of my station, a man with a heart as pure as it is given to human nature to possess; with a mind capable of those conceptions which lead nations to the paths of glory, with a promptitude and energy of action, which disappointment cannot discourage, nor the infirmities of disease depress. The navy of this Union will remember him long—Nor is it, I trust within the compass of political vicissitudes, to withhold him long from participation in the highest councils of our country. I need not say it is one of those to whom your enclosed letters were addressed.

The other is equally worthy of the honor in which you have associated him with me by your letter. Upon him the foulest slanders have been showered—Long known and appreciated as successively a member of both houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivalled speaker, and at the same time most efficient leader of debates in one of them; as an able and successful negotiator for your interests, in war and in peace, with foreign powers, and as a powerful candidate for the highest of your trust—the Department of State itself was a station which, by its bestowal could confer neither profit nor honor upon him; but upon which he has shed undying honor by the manner in which he has discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and corruption. Before you, my fellow-citizens, in the presence of our country and of Heaven, I pronounce that charge totally unfounded. This tribute of Justice is due from me to him, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity afforded me by your letter of discharging the obligation.

Of my motives for tendering to him the Department of State when I did, let that man who questions them come forward. Let him look round among the Statesmen and Legislators of this nation and of that day. Let him then select and name the man whom by his preeminent talents by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic, a President of the United States, intent only upon the honor and welfare of his country ought to have preferred to Henry Clay. Let him name the man and then judge you, my fellow citizens, of my motives.

Nor can I pass over this opportunity, without offering a congenial tribute of justice and of gratitude to those other eminent and virtuous citizens who have been united with me in the performance of my painful, but I will not say thankless, labors. I took not one of them from the circle, though I leave every one of them among the dearest of my personal friends. Amidst all the difficulties discouragements, and troubles which have attended my administration, it has been a never failing source of consolation to me, that its internal harmony has been more perfect than that of any other administration, which this country has ever witnessed.

Of the qualifications of the Secretary of the Treasury, let his annual reports upon the finances, compared with those of all his predecessors, let the payment of thirty-three millions of the public debt, during the four years of his agency; let his indelible industry and assiduity in the discharge of all the duties of an office, burthened with them almost beyond the ability of human endurance; let the urbanity of his manners and the courtesy of his deportment to the innumerable claimants upon the Treasury, who have approached him in the successive years through which, but for the intervention of disease, he has been absent from his office not a single day—let these be the decisive tests. Descended from parents of whose character, both public and private, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have equal reason to be proud, well has he sustained and does sustain the honor of his name. His services and his friendship to me, have been inestimable, and in parting from him I confidently trust that his future services will not be lost to the sagacity of his native State, or of the Union.

In the Department of War alone, did a change take place of the person at its head, during the progress of my administration. It was at first conferred upon a citizen of Virginia, long possessed of the highest confidence of that great and honorable Commonwealth. Her Governor, in the days of danger and of invasion, during the late war, her Senator at the time when I invited him to reside over that department. He had been a warm supporter of one of my competitors at the election; but his opposition to me had been that of a liberal and honourable mind. His fulfilment of the duties of the Department fully justified the confidence I had reposed in him; and he recently left it only for the most important of our missions abroad, in which he is now ably and faithfully maintaining the honor & interest of our country.

His successor was a citizen of New York, also highly distinguished by the honors of his native State and of the Union; one of the members of that Congress which vindicated the traduced honor and spirit of the nation, by the declaration of war, in 1812; one of the warriors whose gallant achievements during the war, has been recorded in the solemn legislative thanks of his country; since entrusted with an arduous commission for the settlement of her boundaries, and, when invited by me to a share in the councils of the Union, a member of the Legislature of New York. His services in the Department of War have also been satisfactory and effective, and he leaves to his successor an official reputation which it will be praise enough to him to maintain unimpaired.

The Attorney General was also an adopted citizen of Virginia, not less distinguished by the classical elegance of his taste in literature, than by his profound learning in the laws, and his commanding eloquence at the Bar.

The biographer of Patrick Henry, the painter of manners and instructor of Morals; at an early period of his life, appointed and commissioned by my predecessor, I deemed myself and the country fortunate by his continuance in the same capacity during my term of service. Educated and inclined to a rigorous construction of the extent of constitutional power, his professional advice has been the more readily confided in by me, as its tendencies always were rather to the limitation than to the enlargement of its exercise; for in the whole course of my

administration, I have deemed it safer to abstain from the use of any questionable authority, than to hazard the encroachment of power, by assuming, unnecessarily, the decision of disputed points.

Such, fellow citizens, have been the associates of my official duties in the conduct of my administration. Unable to bestow upon them any other reward for their faithful and zealous service to their country, than this testimonial of my gratitude and esteem, it is with a pleasure, not inferior to that which I receive from your friendly estimate of my own endeavors, that I shall cherish the assurance of your approbation extended to them.

With regard to those apprehensions of future evil which your solicitude for the welfare of our country has inspired, in looking forward to the administration of my successor, it becomes me perhaps only to say, that I hope they may prove unfounded. To a President of the United States the favor of the people is an instrument of beneficent power, more potent than an imperial sceptre. But it is in the fortunes of nations, and especially in the improvement of their condition, that the history of their benefactors must be traced—it is in the ages of posterity this history must be read. If in the reform of abuses which have escaped the vigilance of my observation, the President of the United States shall introduce none of deeper consequence and of more alarming magnitude, I shall, myself be ready to mingle in the voice of legislation at the deeper penetration of more efficient energy which shall discern the latent defect and apply the corrective remedy. Should the promise of reform itself be wasted upon trifles, or discernable to the eye of posterity, or be spent upon the palpitations of heart between the incumbent and the expectant of official emolument, the nation will enjoy little benefit and suffer little injury, by the change. That is not a plant, the root of which will strike to the centre, or the stem of which will ascend to the skies. With you, my countrymen, I am disposed to hope and pray for the best, to extend to the administration every reasonable indulgence which they may need, and to give them credit for every good deed they may perform for the promotion of the general welfare.

Accept gentlemen, for yourselves and those whom you represent, the respectful salutations of your friend and fellow citizen.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 11th March, 1829.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham,
I have seen notice taken in your paper of one called the Free Trade Advocate, published in Philadelphia, which is said to uphold the doctrines of free trade, and to oppose high duties, and of course to disapprove of our present Tariff. Now Sir, I, like very many others, only desire that that course of policy should be pursued by our Government which is wisest and best for all—and proper information is absolutely necessary for every man before he can determine what that wisest and best policy is. I have been always opposed to our excessive tariff and have had much altercation with one or two of my neighbours, who from as good motives as I am moved by, are rather friendly to the Tariff and seem to think that it will turn out to good. I find that the chief arguments relied on for the support of the tariff and to resist the opposition to it are the same with all, and they are so much alike in all respects in the mouths of all, that I have asked, whence these views were taken, and have been uniformly answered either from Niles' Register, Mathew Carey's Numbers, or Congress speeches, or from all.

I do not except to these as ordinary sources of information at all, for indeed they are almost all the sources of information in behalf of the Tariff that are open to ordinary men—but as the probability is that those who read these, read little or nothing on the other side of the question against the policy of the Tariff, it is impossible that they should be as capable of deciding on that important question by reading only on one side as by reading and reflecting on both sides. My object then is Sir, to state certain prominent points used in behalf of the Tariff, to ask you to forward them to the Editor of the Free Trade Advocate, who I hear is a very able man, and to get his views upon them, and then Sir to do your poor subscribers, who are not able to subscribe for two papers, the favour to publish them in your paper that we may all have a chance to understand this great question.

In behalf of the Tariff then it is said, "That it does not injure the revenue, the trade or commerce of the country, and of course that it will not affect the Navy, because the Treasury returns have stated a progressive improvement in each."

"That foreign trade is precarious, subject always to changes from the caprice, interest, or injustice of Foreign states, & is therefore not safe to rely on."

"That the state of the world shows that agriculture is over done, and that the more you encourage and force up manufactures in this country, the more persons you draw off from agricultural labour and turn to manufacturing labour, by which they become consumers of agricultural products and cease to be producers."

"That a Home Market is our only safe reliance, and that the greater the encouragement of manufactures in our country, the greater will be the increase of that home market—and thus by augmenting manufactures you will so augment the consumption of the country, as to lessen the inequality in the home market between the supply and the demand so much, as very considerably to raise the price"—and as this is the most flattering position made by the friends of the tariff, and is one most calculated to catch the public attention, it is all important that we should be correctly informed upon this point, and that it should be fairly stated, freed from all deception or false light.

I will not trouble you with more at this time—but if it is agreeable to the Editor of the Free Trade Advocate and to you Mr. Graham to have these questions put in this way, it will be very useful to us who are not able to subscribe for the Free Trade Advocate, which I wish we could do—and if Sir at any time I may put a question that has been treated only by the

Free Trade Advocate, and which confer an obligation by republishing it at once and save him further trouble.

A. B.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Mr. Graham,
The subject of these useful Institutions has been but lately considered in this country. In Europe, and especially in the British Dominions, they have prevailed for Centuries in a limited manner; of late years associations have been formed by individuals of wealth and power for extending their benefits to the poorer classes. In Philadelphia, New York, and probably in other Cities, they have been now adopted under the patronage of benevolent Societies, and are engaging a large share of the attention of their Citizens. But great good may be promoted by setting up Schools of that kind even without the advantage of Public care; and I derive considerable satisfaction from the fact that such an Institution has been commenced in Easton. They ought to be encouraged in every City, Town, & Village in the United States; and would be as essentially instrumental in founding the Morals and laying the germs of Education in the tender minds of Children as the best systems of Primary Schools which the zeal of certain Individuals, or the desire of popularity, has hitherto suggested.

These infant Institutions are calculated for the care, safe-keeping, and instruction of little Boys and Girls from the age of two to six and seven years. During these periods they are committed to the Superintendence of a Matron or Mistress of exemplary conduct, qualified by her knowledge and disposition to govern her little pupils, to familiarize them to the use of the primer, and by gentle degrees to teach them the form and sound of Letters: In progression, she teaches them to read and write; and, according to the growth and strength of their understanding, she instills into their minds the nature of good and evil, and impresses the value of the one, and the impropriety of the other. During the same periods the Children are kept from the streets and from mischief, and, as the saying is, "out of harm's way." They are prevented from running into noisy associations, which, though the parties may be only employed in pastimes of play, are too frequently indecent, and productive of vicious and dangerous courses: In their confinement at School they soon become satisfied; and though treated with indulgence they are easily induced to feel a proper sense of obedience: As they proceed in learning their little lessons, they are formed into convenient classes, and a pleasant emulation even in early years is felt to keep, or reach the head of them: Good habits of attention and moral behaviour are thus acquired; and if carried and preserved in the next Grade of Education will probably influence their conduct during the remainder of their lives.

If such shall be the effects of these Institutions upon the children, how agreeably must they not also affect the minds and affairs of their parents? They perceive no uneasiness from their absence, for they know they are in a situation where accidents or dangers will not befall them: They, or their domestics, continue occupied in the employments of the family, some of whom would, otherwise, be engaged in attending or watching the children; and these employments are pursued without interruption by their noise, rudeness, or perpetual wants: They enjoy satisfaction also from the belief that their children may receive habits and rudiments of knowledge, which will facilitate their progress as they advance in years.

In all towns and villages, in which such Institutions should be established, it ought not to be doubted that a suitable number of respectable persons may be found sufficiently qualified to perform the kindly office of Mistresses to these little children, and whose circumstances may probably need the compensation to which their services would be entitled. It may be presumed that the price of tuition would be reasonable; and if so, the parents, who can afford to pay it, must be blind to their own comfort and to the welfare of their children, if they neglect or decline to place them in such a Seminary.

But, in sad reality, many parents have not the means of paying even the small compensation required for this purpose: And yet it is necessary, perhaps most necessary, for the peace and security of the Community that the children of such parents should be provided for, and instructed in better morals and habits than those to which they are too often exposed in their immediate neighbourhoods. A provision of this kind makes essentially a proper claim upon the public bounty; and until such provision be made, the engagement of a Mistress for such children by the aid of individual contributions, or by the agency of patriotic Societies, would deserve the appellation of a noble charity; and commemorated would be those, who would have the goodness to promote it.

In the country, at a distance from towns or villages, such Institutions are scarcely practicable, and in some respects less necessary: The families are too much dispersed; and children of those ages are generally confined to their farms or dwellings, and seldom associate with the children of other parents. They are therefore free from those dangers and examples which are common in denser settlements: and though they are deprived of the instruction and advantages which these little Seminaries furnish, the employments of Agriculture and conversa-

tions in relation to them and mere domestic concerns, so far as they can see and understand them, tend more to make good impressions than bad ones on their tender minds. So that on the score of morals, there is less to be apprehended from the future conduct of children thus situated than from that of those who are born and raised amidst the vices and dissipation too often prevalent in populous communities.

The observations contained in this performance are seriously and earnestly recommended to the friends of the rising generation. They are probably too much detailed; but the novelty of the design to many readers, and its real importance, appeared to require a suggestion of particulars which, with regard to a more familiar subject, would have been unnecessary.

NOTA BENE.

Talbot co. 10th April, 1829.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

My DEAR SIR:
I have regarded with much anxiety the distracted state into which the public mind has been thrown for some time past upon the subject of religion. We may wish indeed on many accounts that such an excitement had not taken place; and yet there are others, which would lead us to believe on the whole, that the circumstance is not to be looked upon as unfortunate. Even a heightened state of feeling is better than one senseless and lethargic; and I rather think it is an easier thing to lead persons in the right way when wide awake, than to rouse them from a sleep of almost total insensibility.

At a period like the present, different opinions must of course prevail upon fundamental points in religion; for if it were not so, there would be no excitement such as we have alluded to, and the general harmony of sentiment would be maintained. And such being the case, these controverted points may with propriety be discussed, provided, writers will be careful to preserve that mildness, which is one of the true marks of a christian spirit, and that respect for the opinions of others, to which a membership in the same community entitles them. I proceed then to give you my ideas of conversion, and of the manner in which it is produced. This you have requested, and I will do it as briefly as possible.

1. What is Conversion? In its most general sense, Conversion means a change from one state into another, which has no connexion with the preceding; a relinquishment of that state, which for a time was believed to be a good one, for another, which some reason or other has induced the belief of being better. It is a word derived from the Latin language, and means according to that language, "being brought over," not, however, forcibly and against one's will, but voluntarily, the mind having become conscious of the error in which it had previously been. To illustrate this, I will apply it to three different classes of persons. First of all it may be used in the case of a heathen, who renounces idolatry, and embraces the christian religion; and then it is said of him, he has been converted from an idolatrous, to a christian state.

2. The term may also be applied to persons, who have already embraced the Gospel, but are christians only in name; whenever these persons are brought, through the grace of the Holy Spirit, to a deep conviction of the sinfulness of their former course of life & to a positive determination of acting up in future, to the principles & commands of the christian religion. Here then we find another kind of conversion from that of which we have just been speaking. In the first case the term was employed to signify a person's leaving one state for another, or one religion for another religion—for idolatry is as much the religion of the heathen, as christianity is of the christian. But in the second instance no such change—namely from one religion to another, is had in view, but a change of life more in conformity with the principles of that religion, which he already holds, and professes. Thus of two persons professing to be christians, the one may be much more so than the other as the one may be nominally so only, the other so in practice, exhibiting in his life the fruits of his belief. But a question may here arise, if the persons of this second class were ever at any time christians? And here keeping out of view entirely a more speculative belief of christianity, in which case a man can only be called a christian, as contrasted with a Mahomedan or Hindu, inasmuch as he does no more than receive the one doctrine as better established by evidence than the other, I say they were but in name only. Regarding them as persons, who had been baptized, the sacred rite of Baptism had given them the privilege of calling themselves christians. Such is the very object of Baptism, to bring man out of the world into the christian church & to place them in the way of obtaining the blessings of salvation. For it appears to me that in a country where the christian religion is preached, and known, our blessed Lord acknowledges none as a part of his flock, except those, who "believe and are baptized."

3d. But besides these two classes of persons of which we have spoken, there is another to which conversion may be applied, namely the class of moral men. Moral men, to place them in the fairest light, are those, who are kind, and benevolent in their actions, who discharge many of the duties of common life, such as rendering assistance in the propagation of the Gospel, relieving the wants of the poor, and afflicted, administering comfort to the sick, and needy; doing to others, as they would they should do unto them, and acting always with perfect honesty, and uprightness; yet nevertheless, doing all this not from any love of God, or feeling of religion, but from some feeling of sympathy or to win the applause of those around them, or to get along smoothly through life, and preserve a reputation without spot, or blemish among men. These indeed are mere moral men, who notwithstanding they have committed no open crime, and their lives appear to be a continued series of good acts, yet live in the neglect of many duties which have respect unto God, and their fellow creatures. And how different are such from the pious man spoken of in scripture, who does all that they do, but without any motive of self interest; his motives being solely the love, of God, and the fear, which he has of him; who strives to obtain his approbation and praise, and not that of men, who puts his whole confidence in him, and looks to him alone for acceptance. Now when the moral man, through the operations of Divine Grace, has attained to this degree of knowledge, when he looks upon the notions of his past life, though apparently so good and perfect, as nothing worth, they having been done without any motive, which could sanctify them; when he is ready to disclaim all that he has done; even admitting the true motives to be the ground work, and to acknowledge every service as imperfect, and himself at best but an unprofitable creature, and only to be saved through the blood of the blessed Jesus; when I say his mind has undergone such a thorough change through the illuminating and softening influences of the Holy Spirit, as to be made deeply sensible of all this, and he hence forward resolves to walk according to this holy obedience, and rule of faith; then indeed he may be said to be converted. And this is what

*See Marks Gospel, ch. 16. v. 16.

I consider to be conversion in its highest and truest sense, as far as I have the power of expressing it. In my next I will give you my views of the manner in which this conversion is produced.

CHRISTIANUS.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT OF EXPENSES, BE OUR TEXT.

Mr. GRAHAM.

In your useful paper of the 4th inst. (for you must know I am one of your Subscribers,) I found a piece published by you at the request of a Subscriber, (an extract from the American Farmer, of the 20th March last,) which recommends Economy in our Legislature as to numbers, and the Per Diem. I am one of your old times men. I recollect well, when the per diem was seventeen Shillings and six pence per day, and that, paid in Certificates, which certificates were received in payment of Taxes as other debts due to the State of Maryland. Our Juries had one dollar per day, our Levy Court Justices had one dollar, or ten shillings per day—I am not certain which sum. I think in those days, we had as able Legislators, as good and true Jurors, as intelligent witnesses as we now have. I understand there was at the last session of our General Assembly, an attempt made by a Member from this County to lower the Per Diem—but that he did not succeed. A bill was brought into the House to reduce the number of Delegates from each county to two, which also failed.

When I talk about curtailing our Expenses, some say lessen the per diem—and none but the Rich can afford to be Delegates, this I deny. Let the People be wise & frugal on this trestling and Frolic-Electioneering, and they will soon find Good and true men who are Patriotic enough to come forward and say they will serve their Fellow-Citizens if elected.—It is a high honor, to be selected by a free and independent people, as their Representative—but that honor is greatly lessened by the usual course of Electioneering. I would beg to ask my fellow-citizens if it is not a great misfortune, that we have so many seekers after office—I think it shows there is something wrong in an independent country; we must have men to guide the Plough as well as the pen.—My fellow-citizens, I am willing to go with you heart and hand in retrenching.

I often look back at the days of our Fathers when we had a smiling thrifty population. We seemed to attend to our own business, we had money in our pockets, we could pay our Taxes and other debts with punctuality.—Look back to those days,—our county expenses not half so much. The expense of a Session of a Legislature, perhaps not more than one third what it now is.—Let us begin at home, in our Counties, do away Expensive Electioneering—we the people can do it—if we will it.

A TALBOT COUNTY FARMER.

Chappel District, April 10th, 1829.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

The following observations on the weather, and some little circumstances relative to this county, taken from the Journal of an old inhabitant of Talbot, and some little from my own; I send you for publication: if you think it worth a niche in your paper, and would be amusing to any of your readers. It shows how far this part of the Eastern Shore has advanced in improvement.

In the year 1748, there were not more than one or two Carriages in Talbot county, and at that time but four Carriages for the conveyance of persons in St. Michaels Parish, and these imported—scarce a pair of Shoes were made in the county at that time, for a white person, and those for servants were chiefly imported also. Saddles never made in Talbot, and very few in any part of the then Colony, and these few of so uncouth a fashion that but few would use them. Instead of Carriages the Planters made use of Trucks and Carts. The author of the above never saw a Wheat Fan until the year 1760,—yet he was a person who had seen much of the world.

Mr. Robert Morris of Oxford, as a Mercantile genius, was thought he had not his equal in this country.—(the father of the late Robert Morris of Philadelphia) he was who gave birth to the inspection Law, (of Tobacco) and carried it, though opposed by a powerful party: He was the first who introduced the mode of keeping accounts in money, instead of so many pounds of tobacco, per yard, per gallon, per pound, &c. Mr. Morris was Agent to the Great House of Cunliffe and Sons, of Liverpool, and received his death wound in July 1750 by the wad of a gun fired by way of salute.

Oxford which was at the time of his death, and during his Agency, the most Commercial Port in Maryland, and where the Store Keepers and other Retailers, both on the Western & E. shores repaired to lay in their goods. In those days Talbot county afforded but very few Stores. Easton, (then called "Court House") not one, in the year 1748, Easton could boast of but four housekeepers or families, and not one Store or Tradesman's shop, now shines in spacious and elegant buildings, with at least twenty Stores, Bank, three PRINTING OFFICES, together with their Bakers, Butchers, Market House, and Tradesmen's Shops of almost every denomination. Oxford whose streets and straits were once covered with busy noisy crowds ushering in Commerce from almost every quarter of the Globe, has nothing left to console it, except its wretched situation, and fine navigation, may anticipate better times. In the year 1775, the last foreign ship appeared at that Port. Baltimore, which at that time, was but little thought of, indeed scarcely known, and where Herds grazed in the streets, if streets they might be called, immediately took the lead, and became the Emporium of Maryland, and in fact of the Chesapeake.

In January 1756, a Sloop called the Oxford, was sent from Oxford, filled with French Neutrals, as they were denominated, around into Wye and Miles Rivers, and distributed them among those who were pleased to receive those persons. These unfortunate people were natives of Nova-Scotia, and when that Country was ceded to the English, those of the inhabitants who refused to take the Oath of Allegiance were transported by the British Commander, to the different Colonies.

From 1755 to 1789, Wheat was from two shillings and sixpence to three and four shillings, when in the latter year it rose to eight shillings and three pence. It was at this time the Ship Union arrived in Wye River, and in December Mr. Cruse purchased all the Wheat he could obtain, at 8s. 3d.—which was collected by the smaller vessels and delivered on board the aforesaid ship. The article of Corn during that time varied from \$1 to ten shillings per barrel on an average.—Pork twenty shillings per hundred.

My observations on the weather, I shall confine to that of March altogether, inasmuch as that month has just gone by, and many thought uncommonly cold, certain it is I have no memorandum, where the wheat was more injured than the last month. In 1790, the greater part of March was hard winter weather, Greeks closed with ice in the middle of the month, on the 10th, it was intensely cold, the day on which the Reverend John Gordon, Rector of St. Michaels Parish was buried; on the 11th was the deepest snow during the winter. It was on the 24th of this month that Mr. John Leeds died in the Eighty-sixth year of his age.

In 1791, March was very favourable, Trees generally in full bloom by the 27th.

In 1793, March was nothing remarkable, alternately frost and vegetation.—Market prices at Easton this month, wheat 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

March 1795 was colder weather than any month during that winter. Market prices at Easton, Wheat 11s. 3d. Corn 3s. 4d. Tobacco 1s. 3d. Sugar 1s. 3d. Coffee 1s. 3d. Malt 1s. 3d.

March 1795 was colder weather than any month during that winter. Market prices at Easton, Wheat 11s. 3d. Corn 3s. 4d. Tobacco 1s. 3d. Sugar 1s. 3d. Coffee 1s. 3d. Malt 1s. 3d.

In 1796, the greater part of March was uncommonly dry and cold, little or no vegetation, at the close of the month, Wheat never looked worse, it was the 16th of this month the tremendous storm took place, wind at N. W. and the day following the uncommon low tide, such as no man living ever remembered.

March, in 1797 was unusually wet and cold, I find about the same variation of the weather from 1797 up to 1829—only during that period, there were many of the months of March equally as cold as that of the present year, and which had done the Wheat much damage, but I can find none more than the last.

April 10th, 1829.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, April 11.

A few days ago a farmer in Delaware, living on the land formerly occupied by the notorious JOHNSON, discovered a Skeleton while ploughing in his field. A man who had lived with Johnson was arrested on suspicion, and acknowledged that the man whose Skeleton was found, had been murdered but denied having had any participation in it. He stated also that in another part of the farm, the bodies of three Negro children could be found, who were kidnapped, and then murdered to prevent detection. On examination the bodies were found accordingly. One of the persons charged with these murders has been committed to jail, but the principal offender, (Johnson) has removed to a distant State.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The laconic and pithy letter of the British premier, in reply to the duke of Leinster, who presided at a Protestant meeting in favour of Catholic Emancipation, seems to have been more pungent than any thing lately received—it bothered even Mr. O'Connell, and deranged his wit, for in all the changes that it rung upon the poor tin case, it was nothing but changes upon a tin case—we present both articles below, that our readers may judge for themselves.

My LORD DUKE.—I received your letter, also a tin case, conveying the declaration of certain Protestants in favour of what is called Catholic Emancipation. I have the honor, &c. "WELLINGTON."

On this letter Mr. O'Connell made the following remarks:—Why the man is mad! (Laughter.) Did any one before now ever hear of a statesman acknowledging a tin case. Any money for a statesman in a tin case. (Laughter.) Now I think it is a hard case and a poor case, (cheers and laughter); it is both, to see a Prime Minister analyzing a tin case, when Europe is shaken with convulsions, and trembling like Etna before a new eruption of lava, like the conduct of a Prime Minister when Russia is attacking Turkey, when Spain is almost in a state of chaos, and Portugal completely so; when France is organizing an army and increasing her navy; when Italy is almost in a state of revolution, and when Ireland is torn up by the roots. The Duke of Wellington has certainly proved that he is not an idiot; for no man who can count five, & knows the different metals, can be considered an idiot in a court of law. The Duke of Wellington is no idiot, for he knew that it was a tin case. (Laughter.) I wonder whether he will send us emancipation in a tin case.

CATHOLIC MEETING. POWERS OF THE POPE.—At a meeting of the Catholics of Antrim on Tuesday se'night, held at Belfast, the Right Rev. Dr. Copley, Catholic Bishop, was called to the chair, and having made some remarks on the Duke's strange advice to bury the Catholic question in oblivion, commented in the following terms on that which is such a bugbear with many honest opponents to emancipation, the interference of the Pope in the concerns of these kingdoms:—"We may be told," said his Lordship, "that the Premier's proposal is founded in friendship, that he only requires time to correspond with the Pope for the purpose of obtaining a concordat. Such an application to the Court of Rome I hold to be impolitic and unconstitutional. The Pope is not our sovereign, (cheers) nor is he even our fellow-subject. He is neither the head nor a member of our political society. What right then, has he to be consulted on a subject connected with our civil rights, or to interfere with our temporal concerns? Our business is with the King and the Legislature as British subjects; from them we claim our civil and religious liberties, and we will not suffer any power, either foreign or domestic to deprive us of our rights."

The Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of the State of Maryland, met on Monday the 6th inst. according to public Notice, and having agreeably to a late resolution, of the Faculty organized themselves. They elected Dr. Tristram Thomas, President and Dr. Theo. Denny Secretary & Treasurer.—No Candidates for Licence, appearing before them; they adjourned to the next annual meeting of the board.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the President of the United States. George M. Dallas to be Attorney of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania, vice C. J. Ingersoll, removed.

William Duncan to be Surveyor of the Revenue for the Port of Philadelphia, vice James Glenworth, removed.

David Henshaw to be Collector of the Revenue for the Port of Boston, vice Henry A. S. Dearborn, removed.

Lemuel Williams, to be Collector of the Revenue for the Port of New Bedford, vice Francis Baylies, who declined accepting the office vacated by the removal of Russell Freeman.

John Pemberton, Esq. has been appointed Naval Officer of the port of Philadelphia, vice Philip S. Markley Esq. removed.

The several foreign Ministers at present at the seat of Government, were yesterday presented to the President by the Secretary of State.—[National Journal.]

Mr. Barry, the New Postmaster General, arrived in this city on Sunday evening. Yesterday morning he took the oath of office, entered on his official duties, and received the Clerks of the Department. He was severally introduced to him.—[Ibid.]

Mr. Van Buren, the Secretary of State, arrived in this city on Sunday evening. Yesterday morning he took the oath of office, entered on his official duties, and received the Clerks of the Department. He was severally introduced to him.—[Ibid.]

We learn that the Fredericktown mail stage was robbed on Saturday night, of the baggage, &c. that our enterprising fellow-citizens, Stockton & Stokes, with their accustomed promptitude, have dispatched several police officers in pursuit of the robbers, from whose activity and intelligence, we have but little doubt of their success.—[Baltimore Chronicle.]

Extract to the Editors of the Commercial Chronicle and Marylander, dated

WASHINGTON, 6th April, 1829.

The Attorney General has left this place for a few weeks, to make arrangements to move hither his family. It is reported and believed, that Mr. Rush is about to be engaged as agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to proceed to England and make arrangements to borrow money for its use.

Mr. Barry had not arrived last night, although he was expected every day last week. It is said that he was at Cincinnati on the 26th of March, on his way to this place; but the information cannot be true, or he would have been here before this time. Many persons are waiting his arrival, trusting that he will give the Post Offices an overhauling. Applicants for the village offices are very numerous.

I take it that matters have assumed a more pacific aspect within a few days; and there will not be such a terrific turn out as has been anticipated. Some say that Mr. Van Buren brought a saving spirit with him, and that new views are taken of the policy of reform. I doubt not that in the progress of the administration, some changes will be made by removals, and that places made vacant by death, resignation, or the limitation of commissions, will be filled by avowed partisans or friends, as has always been done since party divisions have been known.

The foreign appointments engage a great deal of attention, and will bring into office many new diplomatists. All agree that Mr. Taylor well is designated for London. Of all the places within the nomination of the President, the Consulate at Liverpool seems to attract the greatest notice. It is said to be the most lucrative post at the disposition of the government. Several distinguished gentlemen are applicants for it. Among their report ranks one of our own fellow citizens. He is a great favorite, and will scarcely be refused any place he may ask. I believe he has already had the offer of a full mission to Mexico.

Mr. Shaler, the late worthy Consul General, at Algiers, on his own desire, will be transferred to some other service; and Major Henry Lee the talented son of the late Governor Lee, of Virginia, and of revolutionary memory, will succeed Mr. Shaler, at Algiers. I have not understood, positively, the destination of Mr. Shaler, but have heard it said, that he will be made Commercial Agent at Havana. Go where he may, and in whatever way employed, he will do justice to the country, and credit to the government. No man has ever returned from abroad, with a higher reputation for a faithful and able discharge of his trust, than has this high minded and intelligent gentleman. He was with our Commissioners at Ghent; went out to Africa with Commodore Decatur in 1815; and remained at Algiers in his late capacity until last summer, when he had leave, without resigning, to return to the United States.

I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that present indications of the policy of the Cabinet in relation to the Custom Houses at Baltimore and other ports, are more favourable to some of the incumbents than was anticipated.

Public curiosity eagerly awaits Mr. Baldwin's next Card; and it is generally supposed he will select some new organ of communication. If it be true that Mr. Baldwin left Washington in a pet with the President, he has done his disposition and wish, to distinguish him, not only a poor, but ungrateful return.

P. S. The Post-Master General has just arrived, and taken his quarters at the National Hotel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Cleonatis Low, at Boston from Havre brings Paris papers to the 15th February inclusive. The impression at Havre, at the time Captain Low sailed, was, that there would be another campaign between Russia and Turkey, the efforts of the Allied Powers for the restoration of peace having proved unavailing.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Duke de Montmorency, Ambassador of his Majesty, has departed for St. Petersburg.

The Dey of Algiers has offered to treat with the French Consul at Tunis, who, in consequence, asked the necessary instructions from his government which have been sent. But it is questionable whether the proposition of the Dey is for any other object than to gain time.

Letters from Frankfurt to Feb. 8 and 9 give no interesting news from the East; but they affirm that notwithstanding the denials of the Austrian Observer, a negotiation for a loan has been concluded between the Cabinet at Vienna and the House of Rothschild.

SMYRNA, Jan. 4.—The Porte is occupied with great activity in equipping a fleet which will be able in the spring to act efficiently, and it expects it will be able to do this by the aid of two or three thousand good sailors, which it will receive from Egypt. Besides it will be able by offering pay greater than that given in the service of other powers, to collect at Constantinople a number of European sailors, which would be sufficient to complete its naval armaments. This no doubt would form a sufficient strength to attack with advantage the Russian fleet, which is still in an imperfect state. The flotilla of Tahir-Pacha, is at the Dardanelles, and there is reason to believe that there may be an engagement betwixt it and the Russian squadron.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Terrible reports are circulated at Constantinople, particularly respecting offers of peace made by Russia which the Reis Effendi had rejected declaring that the negotiations of Ackermann had proved the difficulty of negotiating with Russia. These reports had probably grown out of certain conferences between M. de Hubsh, Danish envoy and the Porte on the subject of peace.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.—The preparations for the next campaign are immense and the whole army is in motion. The Emperor Nicholas is soon to quit St. Petersburg to inspect all the corps; he is to go through with the ceremony of the coronation, before departing for the next campaign. The greatest activity prevailed in the maritime department, and there is talked of an alliance with the United States of America.

BY LAST NIGHT'S STEAM-BOAT.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Boston on Monday last, of the packet ship Boston, capt. Mackey, in 43 days from Liverpool, files of London papers to Feb. 20, and a Liverpool paper of Feb. 21st, have been received. The most important intelligence by this arrival is the excitement produced in England by the discussion of the Catholic question. Petitions for and against the proposed measures of the Government were pouring into Parliament, and the debates in both houses exhibited a high state of excitement. Earl W. Russell had in the course of some remarks, Feb. 15th, called for a dissolution of Parliament and Earl Grey in reply is

said to have pronounced his language "immoderate and unconstitutional."

There was a great Anti-Catholic meeting at the Crown & Anchor Tavern, London, Feb. 14th. There was a scene of tremendous confusion, the chairman left the chair, and nothing was done except adopting an amendment to a resolution offered, that the files and not the constitution were in danger.

The Duke of Sussex had said that the Minister should have his support on the subject of Catholic Emancipation.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 17. Several cargoes of foreign Wheat, and about 8000 bbl. American flour have arrived.—this added to the previous week's heavy supply being still on board, and undisposed of and the rather unexpected depression in the London market, caused a considerable decline in prices here. The decline since this day week was about 10d per bushel on Wheat; 4d per bushel on Oats; 1s to 2s per quarter on Malt and Barley; 2s per quarter on Peas; 2s per quarter on Indian Corn; and 2s to 4s per sack on Flour and Oatmeal. For barrel Flour the holders demanded about previous rates; 38s and 38s were refused for New York.

LONDON. Corn Exchange, Feb. 16, 1829. The supply of English Wheat for this morning's market was rather small; but the arrival of foreign, being immense, notwithstanding the repeated assurances that there was no great quantity on the Continent, and that during the winter no more would arrive, have caused the meal trade to be exceedingly heavy.

Indeed, the stands appear to be overloaded, and although offered at a reduction of 4s per quarter under the prices of last Monday, little or no progress has been made in the sale of this article.—Making Barley was also very dull sale, the best samples selling for 35s per quarter; still there was no sale for the inferior sorts.—Beans and Peas were 2s per quarter lower, and Oats are 1s per quarter cheaper. In other articles there is no alteration. Wheat, 60s to 76s; Rye, 32s to 34s; Barley, 20s to 25s; Malt, 50s to 60s; Flour, 65s to 70s.

Feb. 22.—There is scarcely any alteration in grain since Tuesday's market, when there was a decline both in wheat and oats of 3d a 4d per bushel. A parcel of American sweet flour was offered by auction yesterday, and taken in at 35s 10d per bbl there being no higher bid.

The London Globe and Traveller accompanies the statement of averages with this remark:—"It appears by the averages which are just made up, that the price of grain throughout the markets of the kingdom are declining."

FROM THE STAR.

To the Friends of the American Colonization Society.

The Board of Managers in a late Report to the Society expressed their opinion that the possession of a Ship for the transportation of Emigrants, by saving the great expense of chartering vessels for this purpose, would considerably facilitate its operation, and increase their beneficial results. And to this important subject they have earnestly invited the attention of their friends.

In conformity with this opinion, and from a sense of its obvious utility in furthering the humane and generous views of the Board, a plan has been proposed and is now actually on foot for raising \$30,000 by subscription for the purchase of a Ship for the Colonization Society.—The plan is simple, and the object entirely practicable by means of even small contributions from the advocates and supporters of this noble project throughout the United States. Four hundred persons are required to become subscribers; and each of them to become accountable, by payment by collection, for \$50, and no payment to be demanded until the Treasurer of the Society shall have publicly announced that the subscription of \$30,000 has been completed.

It ought not to be doubted that, for the purpose of promoting an object so interesting and humane, some 50 or 60 or three persons in every County will forward their names as subscribers to the plan, from an assurance that their neighbours and fellow citizens will cheerfully assist by their contributions to raise the sum for which they will respectively have made themselves accountable.—So well satisfied am I of the humanity and assistance of my neighbours that I propose forwarding my name, or inducing some other citizen to forward his, as a subscriber for \$50; for it is not material who becomes the subscriber. It is therefore proposed to prepare a subscription paper to be signed by the contributors for as much or as little as they please, so as to raise the sum of \$50 to be paid to the undertaking subscriber for the use of the Society; and we flatter ourselves that we shall find several ladies among the contributors. The form will be like the following:

"For the purpose of enabling the American Colonization Society to purchase a suitable vessel for the convenient transportation of Emigrants to the Colony of Liberia, we the subscribers do severally promise and agree to pay to A B (the undertaking subscriber) the sum of money annexed to our respective names for the use of the Treasurer of the said Society, as soon as he shall publicly announce that a subscription of \$20,000 shall have been completed for that purpose. In witness whereof we have hereto set our names in the year 1829."

Sincerely hoping that the Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are friends to the valuable objects of the Society, they are respectfully requested to insert this scheme in their respective journals for the consideration of their readers.

Talbot county, 31st March, 1829.

The Rev GEORGE PICKERING will preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this Town.

April 11.

MARRIED
On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Henry Spencer, esq. to Miss JATILDA MARTIN, all of this county.

DIED
In this town on Sunday last, Mr. THOMAS KERRY.

In this town on Thursday night last, Mrs. Ann Beckwith.

In this county, on Thursday last, Mr. Tibbles Clerk.

NOTICE.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are opening at their Store House, opposite the Easton Hotel,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

GOODS,

Adapted to the Spring & Summer Sales.

THEIR ASSORTMENTS CONSIST OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,

China, Glass & Queens'-Ware.

They think their late Receipt of GOODS are

Cheaper than heretofore, and would invite the immediate attention of their customers and Dealers at large.

Easton, April 11—1829—

[S]—[W]

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having engaged the Rev. Dr. L. Barry's Academy, on St. Paul's Court-land streets, in the city of Baltimore, well known as one of the most eligible situations for a Literary Institution, intends to open a Classical Seminary on the first Monday of May next.

His plan will be to conduct his pupils through a complete course of Classical and Scientific instruction, with a proportionate amount of Belles Lettres and Moral Literature, to fit them immediately, on leaving his seminary, for business or a profession, or for admission into any of our most respectable Colleges.

TERMS.

For the more elementary branches } \$10 00
of education, per quarter,
Higher branches, 12 50
Stationary, &c. will be charged at bookstore prices.

The most competent assistance will be supplied, as circumstances shall require; but the studies and disciplines of the students will be always under the immediate direction of the Principal.

Appropriate religious exercises will be observed punctually every day, and the strictest attention at all times paid to the morals and manners of the students.

As the subscriber's professional character & habits are somewhat extensively known, he thinks it unnecessary at this time to offer many references. He will readily reply to any inquiries which may be addressed to him by those parents and guardians to whom he is not personally known. It will afford him much pleasure to submit to any gentleman who may desire it, additional and more detailed information in regard to his contemplated plans.

With his sincere thanks to those gentlemen whose kind and polite assurances have prompted him to the undertaking, and with a tender to the public generally of his active and content endeavours to promote the Literary and Moral culture of his pupils, he respectfully refers those parents and guardians in the city of Baltimore who may be disposed to patronize his institution, to the following gentlemen, viz:

Philip E. Thomas, Esq.
David Keener, M. D.
Richard B. Magruder, Esq.
William H. Collins, Esq.
William R. Stewart, Esq. and
Mr. John J. Harrod.

With either of whom they will please leave their names.

FRANCIS WATERS, D. D.

Princess Anne, Md. April 11—March 15 Sw.

TAN-BARK WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase 150 CORDS TAN BARK, for which a liberal price will be given.

J. AMBERT REARDON.

Easton, April 11, 1829.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Commander.

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber, or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton will be punctually attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

April 11. 4w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold a meeting of the Board at Boxwell's residence of Mr. Chamberlaine on THURSDAY the 16th of April, inst. at 11 o'clock; at which the members are respectfully requested to attend.

By the Board R. SPENCER, Sec'y.

Easton, April 11

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Venditioni Expositio, one issued out of Talbot county Court, the other from the Court of Appeals to me directed against Joseph Haskins. The Form set out of Govt. Haskins use of John Holier Trustee for the Creditors of Govt. Haskins.—The latter at the suit of Govt. Haskins use of Leonard Kennell use of Hall Harrison use of Robert Gilmore—will be offered at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 5th day of May next at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock of said day, a tract or part of a tract of Land called "Kingston" containing 1044 acres, one other Tract or parcel of Land called "Haskins Discovery" adjoining or near the Lands of William Mackey, containing 94 acres more or less, one Lot on Washington st. 37 feet front and running back 164 feet; one Lot on South street 40 feet front running back 100 feet, adjoining the Lot of Mr. Hammond, 1 other Lot on Goldsborough and Harrison streets containing about one acre adjoining Hartons lot, one other Lot containing 6 and one third acres near Easton, it being part of a tract of Land called Londonderry, will be sold to pay the above writs of venditioni Expositio and the interest and costs due & to become due thereon attendance given by

EDW'D. N. HANBLETON.

April 11—1829—

turner Shil.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS

MARRING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has met with in his line of business, and he now informs them that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches, and has on hand a stock of the best seasoned Lumber, and intends keeping a good stock of material of all kinds, and the best workmen; which will enable him to build Gigs in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere, for Cash, and is prepared to do all kinds of repairs at prices to suit the times. Those gentlemen wishing to erect in his line will do well to give him a call and learn his prices.—All new work will be warranted for twelve months.

He will take in payment if required, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Meal, Oats, Brandy, or good Judgments.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton March 28.

N. B. J. C. hopes from his strict attention to business to retain the patronage of his old friends and the support of the public generally.

POETRY.

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

It may very truly be said,
That his is a noble vocation,
Whose industry leads him to spread
Around him a little Creation.

He lives independent of all,
Except the Omnipotent Donor.
Has always enough at his call,
And more, is a plague to its owner.

He works with his hands, it is true,
But happiness dwells with employment,
And he who has nothing to do,
Has nothing by way of enjoyment.

His labors are mere exercise,
Which saves him from pains & physicians;
Then, Farmers, you truly may prize
Your own as the best of conditions.

From competence, share with content,
Since all true felicity springs,
The life of a Farmer is blent
With more real bliss than a king's.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

A BACHELOR.

Yes I did love the creature. Long I strove
To gain her sympathies, and wake her love;
She seemed to listen to my earnest prayer,
And I was happy. I could scan her fair
And beautiful coral lips and azure eyes,
And worship heaven for the lovely prize.

My suit I urged again; I pleaded strong,
That I myself might be enrolled among
The jewels of her gentle heart. She vowed
She surely wished me well; but looking proud
Whispered she was free, and would enjoy,
A while her liberty without alloy.

Since—three five years are gone, and I am
free
and so is she!

A Fresh Supply of

Groceries, Liquors, Ironmongery,
Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

William H. and P. Groome

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Customers and the Public that they have just returned from BALTIMORE with an extensive supply of articles in their line, which they offer on the most moderate terms for Cash.

March 21—4w

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at this Office,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
English, Latin and Greek
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Blank Books, &c. &c.

March 28.

Caroline County Court:

ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF.

MARCH TERM, 1829.

Petition of Exhibits.
The petitioner in this case states that the said Jacob Dyett late of Caroline County, deceased, was in his life time, possessed of some personal estate, and seized and possessed of some lands and real estate, lying in the Co. aforesaid, and died so seized and possessed that he left a will directing his property to be sold for the payment of his debts, and the benefit of his widow and three children, that said widow & two of his children, are dead, that said A. Alexander Dyett is his only surviving child, an infant in foreign parts, out of the State of Maryland, and the jurisdiction of Caroline County Court, that the said Wm. B. Tillotson is the surviving administrator of the said Jacob Dyett, that the personal estate of the said Jacob Dyett is insufficient for the payments of his Debts, that his lands and real estate have not been sold as directed by his will, that he was considerably indebted at the time of his death, and that his estate is now indebted to the petitioner in the sum of one hundred dollars, and more, and to others in sundry sums of money.—The object of this petition therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the said debts.

It is thereupon, this 11th day of March in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, ordered and adjudged, by Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the said petitioner, by a publication of this order in one of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, three successive weeks, before the first day of June, in the year aforesaid, give notice of the said petition and of the object thereof warning the said Alexander Dyett, the absent defendant, to appear in Caroline County Court, in person or by guardian, on or before the thirtieth day of October next to shew cause, if any he has, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

Attorney at Law.

True Copy, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

March 28. 3w

LADIES' ALBUM,

AND

Literary & Miscellaneous Gazette.

WILL be published in Centreville, (Queen Anne's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland,) on the 15th of May next, or as soon thereafter as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained. The paper will be devoted to "Literary subjects, interesting Tales, Poetry, the Fine Arts, and News." And its Original Department will be supported by individuals of acknowledged literary taste and talents.

It will be forwarded to distant subscribers by the first mail after publication, which will be every Wednesday, at only \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. A small portion of the Album will be devoted to Advertisements of a general nature.

Centreville, April 4. 4f.

Subscribers received at the post office in Town, and also at the different post offices in the County.

EDITORS.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION

TOM JEFFERSON.

WILL stand at Easton and the Trappe the ensuing Season, commencing on the 15th of April—

Terms as heretofore.

March 28.

PHILIP WALLIS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium at the Eastern Cattle Show in 1827, will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.

TUCKAHOE is a beautiful gray, full fifteen hands three inches high, out of the dam of Lady Light Foot, that took a premium at the Eastern Cattle Show in the Fall of 1825. He was sired by Gov. Wright's celebrated Horse Silver Heels, he by Col. Taylor's Old Oscar, who was got by the Imported Horse Gabriel, (sire of Post-Boy, Harlequin and Lady Jack Bull, grand dam of Chance Medley, Oscar's dam was Vixen by Old Medley, grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope by Old York; g. g. dam by Tanager, g. g. dam by Old Cliff—Silver Heels' dam was Pandora, who at three years old sold for a thousand dollars, she was got by Col. Taylor's grey Diomed, who was got by the Imported Mare Medley, his dam by Sloe, his grand dam by Valiant out of the Imported Mare Calista the property of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover—The above Horse Sloe was got by Old Partner out of Gen. Nelson's Imported Mare Blossom; her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her grand dam by Leonidas; her great grand dam by the Imported horse Othello; her g. g. grand dam by the Imported horse George's Juniper; her g. g. g. dam by the Imported horse Morion's Traveller; her g. g. g. g. grand dam was Col. Tasker's Imported Mare Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Osney) was got by Dermott's dam by the famous High-Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab Mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Plover and other good runners) her dam was Meredith by Cade, out of the Little Hartley Mare. Medley was got by Gincrack (Cripple Godolphin Arabian) his dam full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle, was Araminda by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, great grand dam Midge, by bay Bolton; great grand dam by Bartlett's Children, great grand dam great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the two True-blues.—So that Medley's blood, so desirable among Sportsmen flowed through Grey Diomed the sire of Pandora, the dam of Silver Heels and also through Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver Heels (the sire of Tuckahoe) who is of course a quarter Medley and a quarter Gabriel, the best running blood in America.

The Dam of Tuckahoe, (Grey Hornet) by Col. Thornton's celebrated Virginia Horse Top Gallant who was got by the Imported horse Diomed, his dam by the Imported horse Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, who was got by Old Fearnought out of the Imported Shakespeare Mare—Fearnought was by Regulus and he was by the Godolphin Arabian. Top Gallant's great grand dam by Mark Anthony; his great grand dam by Old Janus, that was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that perhaps ever will come.—He was by the Godolphin Arabian out of the Little Hartley Mare.

Grey Hornet the dam of Tuckahoe was out of White Hornet, by Col. Lloyd's celebrated horse Ratler, who was got by Gen. Ridgley's Medley, who was got by Old Medley—Ratler's dam was a fine running mare of Gen. Ridgley's.

White Hornet, the grand dam of Tuckahoe, was out of a fine blooded Virginia mare that was brought in this State some years ago and sold to Charles Walker Benney, esq. of this county.

TUCKAHOE will stand in Easton, Trappe, Subscriber's Stable "FARMERS' DELIGHT" Head of Wye, and pass through Hillsborough to Greensborough, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the Season—Season to commence the 24th inst. and end 25th June next.

E. ROBERTS.

Talbot County, March 21—4f

The Splendid thorough-bred Horse,

YOUNG CHANCE,

A dark grey approximating to dapple 6 years old in April next, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season at Easton on TUESDAY the 31st of March and at St. Michaels on SATURDAY the 4th of April, and will attend the above stands regularly once a fortnight throughout the season. The residue of his time at the stable of the Groom, Pompey, at the former residence of David Nice, near Easton.

TERMS.—Six Dollars the spring's chance, Ten Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.

PEDIGREE.—His sire Chance Medley, dam Lavenia, by old Canton, celebrated for her superior performance on the turf; she had the premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the city of Baltimore as the best brood mare, although she had 15 competitors, grand dam by Vingun—great grand dam by Black and all Black.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

March 28.

YOUNG DIOMEAD,

WILL stand to mares the ensuing season, (which commenced the 25th inst. and will end the 20th June) at Easton every Tuesday, at the Trappe every Saturday, at St. Michaels, and in the neighbourhood of Greensborough (Caroline County) every other Wednesday and Thursday, alternately throughout the season. Terms, five dollars the spring's chance, \$4 dollars the single leap, and eight Dollars to insure a foal. No insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case 25 cents to the Groom. For his Pedigree see Handbill.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

March 28.

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE

SHANNONDALE,

A beautiful dark Sorrel near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire the Imported Horse Bedford; his dam by the Imported Horse Bedford; his grand dam a full-blooded mare raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen County, Va. A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that SHANNONDALE is a sure foot getter, and has produced as likely foals as any Horse that ever stood in that County for 12 or 15 years which Certificates are in the possession of the Subscriber.

TERMS.—\$4 the single leap; \$5 the spring's chance; \$12 to insure a Mare in foal; twenty five cents to the Groom in each case. No Mare will be insured without an agreement with the subscriber himself.

SHANNONDALE will be at EASTON on Tuesday 17th inst.—In the BAY-SIDE on Thursday 19th inst.—At the TRAPPE on Saturday the 21st inst.—And at DENTON on Tuesday the 24th inst.—And will attend the above stands during the Season, once a fortnight—Season to commence the 17th of March, and end at Wheat Harvest.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

March 18.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE STEAM-BOAT "MARYLAND"

WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

* All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

March 21.

The papers at Cambridge, Centreville, and Chester Town, will copy the above.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.

WILL leave Easton Port Wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,

THOMAS HENRIX,

BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-Boat BALTIMORE, Captain W. WHILDIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville, arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25

Do. St. George's, - 1 50

Do. Middletown, - 2 00

Do. Warwick, - 2 25

Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50

Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00

And Do. Centreville, - 4 25.

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.

Sept. 13—w

TO RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent to a good Tenant, the FARM on which he at present resides, with a sufficiency of hand and stock to carry it on.—The terms will be liberal.

THOMAS DEWILN.

March 7—1829—4f

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber no or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself

MARGARET.

She is about 35 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro.—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt bired herself as a free woman.

Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS D. MONNELLY.

Chappel, Talbot County, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or else where.

The Publics Ob. Servt.

Easton, Nov. 17.

JOHN WRIGHT.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Liquors, Queen's

Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,

Together with a general Assortment of

SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for CASH, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills.

The public are respectfully invited to call & examine his assortment.

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Easton, Dec. 27.

EDUCATION.

Nicholas Donnelly,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that his Classical, Mathematical and English Academy, No. 3, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, was opened for the reception of young gentlemen on Monday, Jan. 5th, 1829, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

He can accommodate with board, washing, &c. at his residence, No. 139, South Fourth street; a few young gentlemen, together with those whom he has engaged. The strictest attention will be paid to the moral deportment of those entrusted to his care.

Mr. D. has employed Mr. MADISON BROWN to assist in the English department. Mr. Brown's abilities are of the first order, he finished his academic course under the care of Mr. D. and afterwards graduated in Carlisle College, with honour to himself and his teachers.

THE TERMS can be known by applying to Thomas B. Cook, Esq. near Centreville, Queen Anne's County, or to Col. Potter, of Caroline county.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7—9f

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, April 1, 1829.

Flora Adams

Richard Austin (2)

Catharine Arringdale

Ann R. Abbott

Elizabeth Askins

Adam Adams

Edward Alford

William Arringdale

B.

James Roussor

Aaron Bryan

William Brownell

Harriet Bennett

Bennett Bracco

Wm. Harrison Brown

Maria Beck with

Charlotte E. Bowie

John Bennett

Rebecca Berry

Mingo Benet

John Bell

Rachel Bruff

Richard Gray

Coats Lodge

Arrianna W. Chamberlaine

Isaac Chamberlaine

Isaac E. Conely

Joseph Council

D.

Washington Dorell

Spry Denny

Dr. J. P. Dickenson

Capt. James Dawson

Richard Dudley

F.

James Fountain (2)

Richard Frisby

Mary Frampton (2)

G.

Ann Gale

Maria T. Goldsborough

Zebadiah Gregory

Samuel Gaskins

Charles Goldsborough

Mr. Goldsmith

H.

Dorset Hunt

Thomas Hemaley

Abell Harman

Noah Hardon

Michael Horgan

George Hicks

J.

John Jones

Ann Jump

Robert Jones

Persons calling for Letters on the above list will please say they are advertised.

A. GRAHAM, P. M.

Easton April 4—1829—3f

CHESTER

Bred by the subscriber, is a black, five years old this Spring—His sire the noted Horse Young Tom, raised by Mr. Wm. Hambleton. CHESTER'S dam was a full bred mare, sired by Vingun, out of a Medley mare. He is full fourteen and a half hands high, finely formed, muscular and strong—his action and paces entitle him to rank among first rate saddle horses—he is docile in all kinds of harness, and carries a Gig smooth and rapid.

CHESTER will be at Easton on Tuesday 31st inst. (at which place he will attend every Tuesday throughout the season) at St. Michaels on Saturday the 4th of April, and at the Trappe on Saturday the 11

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphan's
Court of Talbot county, I will expose to
Public Sale to the highest bidder or bidders at
the Court House door in the Town of Easton,
on TUESDAY the 28th of the present month,
(April,) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M.
and 4 o'clock P. M. the following NEGROES,
the property of the late Reuben P. Emmons,
Esquire, of the aforesaid County, Deceased,
viz: 1 Negro girl Charlotte about 4 years old, 1
Negro girl Jane or Jenny about 4 years old and
one Negro child Simon about 6 months old.
A credit of six months will be given to the
purchaser or purchasers of said Negroes and each
purchaser will be required to give bond or
note with good security to the Subscriber for
the payment of the same, with legal interest
thereon from the day of sale, till paid.

THOMAS MARTIN, Adm'r.
of Reuben P. Emmons dec'd.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on the
premises, on MONDAY the 4th day of
May next, at 12 o'clock, under and in virtue of
a Decree of the Talbot county Court as a Court
of Equity, for the payment of his
debts, all the LANDS and Real Estate
of Charles Goldsborough, deceased, situate in
Talbot county, and in the county aforesaid, situate in
Benett's Mill and the farms of Robert H. Goldsbor-
ough, Esq., on Miles River, containing by esti-
mation 877 1/2 acres of Land more or less.

The Lands will be divided into two farms,
with a due proportion of good Land to each—
on the one, there will be a large two
story brick Dwelling House, a kitchen,
smoke house, quarters, two barns and
stable—on the other, a small, but comfortable
Dwelling House, a kitchen, smoke house, barn
and stable.

These farms may be made very valuable at
a moderate expense—The arable and woodlands
are of good quality—They are in an agreeable
neighbourhood, about 6 or 7 miles from Easton,
near a good Creek Mill and adjacent to the Lands of
Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq., and are divided
from those of Edward L. V. Esq. only by a
small creek. The Family Burying Ground and
a full right of ingress and egress thereto is ex-
pressly reserved. Mr. Howard Goldsborough,
Jr., residing on the premises, will show the Lands
at any time, to any person disposed to buy.

TERMS OF SALE.—\$100 of the purchase
money to be paid on the day of sale and one
third of the balance thereof, at the ratification
of the sale or sales by the Court aforesaid, and
the residue in one and two years with interest
from the day of sale. These payments to be
secured, by Bonds with such securities as the
Trustee shall approve—On the payment of the
whole of the purchase money and the interest
thereon, the Trustee will convey the Lands to
the purchaser or purchasers thereof, free from
all claim of the heirs of the aforesaid Charles
Goldsborough. The Creditors of the said Charles
Goldsborough are hereby warned to exhibit and
file their claims duly authenticated, with the
vouchers thereof, in the Talbot county Court
within six months from the 4th of May next.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
Easton, April 18.
P. S. A small Farm, on the N. W. side of the
Brick House Farm, situate on the water, with a
dwelling House and good Orchard thereon will
be laid off and sold separately, if found to be de-
sirable to the bidders on the day of sale.

J. G. Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Foreclosure of the
Talbot County Court as a Court of Equity,
in the case of Thomas Hayward against Mary
Morris, the widow, and Albert G. Morris, the
heir at Law of Isaac Morris, dec'd., I will
sell at Public Sale on the premises at 2 o'clock,
on SATURDAY, the 8th April next all the
Lands that composed the Dwelling Plantation
of the said Clement Morris, consisting of parts
of the tracts of Land called "Rich Range,"
"Holme Hill," "Coolan," alias "Coulaine," and
"Smith's Cliffs" or the residue thereon called
"Holme Range," containing by estimation 3 1/2
acres of land more or less situate on the west side
of Tuckahoe Creek in Talbot county aforesaid.

The Land is of good quality and has an abun-
dant of fine marble on it, good Timber
Land, and comfortable and suitable
Buildings. The Lands will be sold
subject to the widow's dower, on the following
terms:—One half of the purchase money to be
paid on the day of Sale, or at the ratification
thereof by the Court aforesaid, and the residue
on a credit of 6 and 12 months from the day of
Sale by two equal payments with interest from
the day of Sale, to be secured by bonds with
such securities as the Trustee shall approve—
on the payment of the whole of the purchase
money, with the interest thereon, the Trustee
will convey the same to the purchaser or pur-
chasers, free from all claim of the complainant
or defendants aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
May 21 5w

\$30 REWARD.

LOST on Wednesday night last, between
Miles River Ferry and Noah's Mill is a resi-
dence, in Miles River Neck, in this county, by
Parrott Townsend, a Pocket Book containing a
letter addressed by the subscriber to William
G. Tilghman, Esq., in which was inclosed 130
dollars in notes of the following description,
viz:—Six \$20 notes and one \$10 note, all of the
United States Bank. The above reward will be
paid to the finder on the delivery of the money
to the Cashier of the Bank at Easton, or to
WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.

N. B. Merchants and others will confer a
favor, by using their exertions for the recovery
of the above described Notes.

WANTED

1000 weight of prime BACON, for
given. Apply to
JOSEPH CHAIN.
Easton, April 4.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable
the High Court of Chancery of Maryland
passed at September term 1828, in a cause
wherein Samuel Harrison is Complainant, and
Alexander B. Harrison and others Defendants.
The Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at
the Tavern of Joseph Allen, on SATURDAY
the 2nd day of May next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the
Real Estate of which John Merchant late of
Talbot county died seized, being a tract or part
of a tract of LAND lying on St. Michaels river
called "Fair Play," containing fifteen acres and
three fourths of an acre, together with two Lots
on the main street in the town of St. Michaels,
with Framed Dwellings thereon, and one
unimproved Lot in said town, lying
near the Market House. The
terms of sale will be as follows:

The purchaser or purchasers will be required
to give his or their bond or bonds with approved
security for the amount of the purchase mo-
ney, bearing interest from the day of sale—one
third of the purchase money with the interest
thereon, payable in six months, one other third
with the interest thereon in nine months, and
the residue with interest thereon in twelve months
from the day of sale. And on the ratification
of the sale by the Chancellor and the payment of
the whole purchase money, the Trustee will ex-
ecute to the purchaser or purchasers a good
and sufficient deed or deeds for the property to
him or them sold free, clear and discharged
from all claim of the complainant or of the de-
fendants, and those claiming by, from, or under
them or either of them.

The creditors of said John Merchant, are
hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the
Chancery Office within four months from the
day of sale.

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Trustee.
March 28 5w

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to
his Friends and the Public generally for
the liberal encouragement he has met with in
his line of business, and he now informs them
that he still carries on the above business in all
its various branches, and has on hand a Stock
of the best seasoned Timber, and intends keep-
ing a Good Stock of Materials of all kinds, and
the best workmen; which will enable him to
build GIGS in the BEST MANNER, at a reason-
able terms, as they can be purchased any
where, for Cash, and is prepared to do all kinds
of repairs at prices to suit the times. Those
gentlemen wishing to deal in his will do well to
give him a call and learn his prices. All new
work will be warranted for twelve months.
He will take in payment of his work, Bacon,
Lard, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Meal, Oats, Brandy,
or good judgments. JOHN CAMPER.

Easton, March 28.—
N. B.—J. C. hopes, from his strict attention
to business, to obtain the patronage of his
Friends, and the support of the public generally.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
Friends and the public generally that he
has commenced the above business in the town
of Easton, nearly opposite the Market House
and directly fronting the South side of the
Court House, where he is prepared with the
best Workmen, and a good stock of materials
to meet all orders in his line. All new work
will be warranted, and repairs done at low
rates, and as good as they can be here or else-
where. He respectfully solicits the patronage
of a generous public.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
N. B. The Subscriber has two excellent
hands at the House Painting business, that
will enable him to execute all orders in that
line.
March 21.

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,
Next door to the Drug & Medicinal Store
of Thomas H. Dawson.



Roots and Shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has
just returned from Baltimore with a general as-
sortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's

He has also an assortment of first rate Mate-
rials, and having engaged the best hands, and
from his own experience in the business he is
enabled to promise those who may favor him
with their custom, that his work shall not be
surpassed as to strength, and beauty by any
done on the Eastern shore or Baltimore.

He invites the public to give him a call and
examine his style of workmanship.
He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please,
and by punctuality to receive a share of public
patronage.
THOMAS S. COOK.
March 28.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and in-
tends keeping a general assortment of SOLE
and UPPER LEATHER, all of which will be
offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms.
He will take in exchange for Boots, Shoes, or
Leather—wheat, corn, bacon, lard, &c. &c. and
will give the highest prices for hides in cash or
trade.
T. S. C.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

AMELIA.
"I was not quite thirty" said Wieland to
his friend, "when I obtained the chair of philosophy
in this college, in the most flattering
manner. I need not tell you my amour pro-
pre was gratified by a distinction rare enough at
my age. I certainly had worked for it former-
ly; but at the moment it came to me, another
species of philosophy occupied me much more
deeply, and I would have given more to know
what passed in one heart than to have had power
to analyze those of all mankind. I was pas-
sionately in love; and you all know, I hope, that
a young love takes possession of a young head,
and to every thing else; there is no room for
any other thought. My table was covered
with folios of all colors, quires of paper of all
sizes, journals of all species, catalogues of books
in short, of all that one can find in a professor's
study; and of the whole circle of science. I had
for some time studied only the attitude of
science, whether in the Encyclopedia, the botanical
poems, or all the gardener's calendar; that I
could meet with. You shall learn presently
what I did to this study, and why it was that
my window was always open, even during the
coldest days. All this was connected with the
passion by which I was possessed, and which
was becoming my sole and constant thought.
I could not well say at this moment how my
lectures and courses got on, but this I know,
that more than once I have said, 'Amelia, in-
stead of philosophy!'"

"I was the same of my beauty—in fact of the
beauty of the university, Mademoiselle de Bel-
mont. Her father, a distinguished officer, had
died on the field of battle. She occupied with
her mother a large and handsome house in the
street in which I lived, on the same side, and
a few doors distant. This mother, wise and pru-
dent, obliged by circumstances to inhabit a city
filled with young students from all parts, and
having a young daughter, never suffered her
to be out of her sight, either in or out
of doors. But the good lady passionately loved
company and society, and to reconcile her tastes
with her duties, she carried Amelia with her
to all the assemblies of dowagers, professors'
wives, carriages, &c. where the poor girl en-
joyed a life of death with her mother. But you
ought to have been informed, that no student,
indeed no man under fifty, was admitted. I
had then no little chance of conveying my
sentiments to Amelia. I was sure, however,
that any other than myself would have dis-
covered this chance; but I was a perfect novice in
galantry, and until the moment when I im-
bued this passion from Amelia's beautiful dark
eyes, mine, having been always fixed upon
volumes of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean,
&c. &c. under stood nothing at all of the lan-
guage of the heart. It was at an old lady's,
to whom I was introduced, that I became ac-
quainted with Amelia; my destiny led me to her
house on the evening of her assembly; she re-
ceived me—I saw Mademoiselle de Belmont,
and I found that her father, who was engaged
in his office on my behalf, was engaged in his
office on my behalf. The mother I loved
at the sight of a well-looking young man;
but my timid, grave, and perhaps somewhat
pedantic air, reassured her. There were a few
other young people—daughters and nieces of
the lady of the mansion. It was summer—
they obtained permission to walk in the gar-
den, under the windows of the saloon, and the
eyes of their aunts. I followed them; and
without daring to address a word to my fair
one, caught each that fell from her lips.

"Amelia said that little laughing epig-
ram many of your young ladies are com-
pelled to learn this winter? 'Not one,' replied she;
I renounce them; they are too trouble-
some and too ungrateful a task, and I begin to
think I know nothing about it."

"I assumed a resolution to ask the ex-
planation of this question and answer; she gave
it to me. 'You have just learned that I am pas-
sionately fond of roses; it is an hereditary taste;
my mother is still under the influence of it. I
since I was able to think of anything. I have
had the greatest wish to offer her a rose-tree in
blow—a new year's gift—the first of January.
I have never succeeded. Every year I have
put a quantity of rose-tree stems in vases; the greater
number perished; and I have never been able
to offer one rose to my mother.' So little I
knew of the culture of flowers, as to be per-
fectly ignorant that it was possible to have roses
in winter; but from the moment I understood
that it might be, with a miracle, and that in-
cessant attention to it was necessary, I promised
myself, that the first of January, should
not pass without Amelia's offering her mother
a rose-tree in blow. We returned to the saloon
—so close was the watch, that I heard her
ask my name in a whisper. Her companions
answered, 'I know him only by reputation;
they say he is an author; and so learned, that he
is already a professor.' I should never have
guessed it; said Amelia; she seems neither vain
nor pedantic.' How thankful was I for this re-
putation! Next morning I went to a gardener,
and ordered fifty rose-trees of different months
to be put in vases. It must be so, for I had
thought, I, among this number, one at
least should not fail. On leaving the garden-
er I went to the bookseller's; purchased some
works on it, and returned home full
of hope. I intended to accompany my rose tree
with a fine letter, in which I should request to
be permitted to visit Madame de Belmont,
in order to teach her daughter the art of having
roses in winter; the self-same lesson and the
charming scholar, were to me much pleasanter
themes than those of my philo-sophical lectures.
I built on all this the prettiest romance possible;
my milk-pail had not yet got on so far as Pa-
rette, she held it on her head; and my rose was
not yet transported into its vase, but I saw it
all in bloom. In the meantime I was happy
only in imagination; I no longer saw Amelia;
they ceased to invite me to the dowager parties,
and she was not allowed to mix in those of
young people. I must then be restricted, un-
til my introduction was in a state of presentation
to seeing her every evening pass by with her
mother, as they went to their parties. Happily
for me, Madame de Belmont was such a coward
in a carriage, that she preferred walking when
it was possible. I knew the hour at which they
were in habit of leaving home; I learned to dis-
tinguish the sound of the bell of their gate from
that of all the others of the quarter; my window
on the ground floor was always open; at the
moment I heard their gate unclose, I snatched
up some volume, which was often turned up-
side down, stationed myself at the window, and
if profoundly occupied with my study, and thus
almost every day, saw for an instant the lovely
girl, and this instant was sufficient to attach me
to her still more deeply. The elegant simplicity
of her dress; her rich dark hair wreathed
round her head, and falling in ringlets on her
forehead; her slight and graceful figure; her

step at once light and command; the fairy
foot that the care of guarding the snowy robe
rendered visible, inflamed my admiration—
while her dignified and composed manner, her
attention to her mother, and the affability with
which she saluted her inferiors, touched my
heart yet more. I began, too, to fancy, that
limited as were my opportunities of attracting her
notice, I was not entirely indifferent to her. For
example, on leaving home, she usually crossed
to the opposite side of the street; for, had she
passed close to my windows, she guessed that
intently occupied as I chose to appear, I could
not well raise my eyes from my book; then, as
she came near my house, there was always
something to say in rather a louder tone, as take
care mamma; lean heavier on me; do you feel
cold? I then raised my eyes, looked at her,
saluted her, and generally encountered the
transient glance of my divinity, who with a blush
lowered her eyes, and returned my salute. The
next day, all enveloped in cloaks and hoods, saw
nothing. I saw every thing—and surrendered
my heart. A slight circumstance augmented
my hopes. I had published 'An Abridgement
of Practical Philosophy.' It was an extract from
my course of lectures—was successful, and the
edition was sold. My bookseller, aware that I
had some copies remaining, came to beg one for
a customer of his, who was extremely anxious
to get it; and he named Mademoiselle Amelia
de Belmont. I actually blushed with pleasure;
to conceal my embarrassment, I laughingly in-
quired, what could a girl of her age want with
so serious a work? To read it, sir—'Amelia
replied the bookseller. 'Mademoiselle Amelia
does not resemble the generality of young la-
dies; she prefers useful to amuse books.' He
then mentioned the names of several that he had
lately sent to her; and they gave me a high op-
inion of her taste. 'From her impatience for
your book,' added he, 'I can answer for it, that
it will be perused with great pleasure; more
than ten messages have been sent; at last I pre-
sented it for to-morrow, and I beg of you to en-
able me to keep my word.' I thrilled with joy
I gave him the volumes, at the idea that Am-
elia would read and approve of my sentiments
and that she would learn to know me.

"To her arrived, and with it my fifty vases
of rose-trees; for which, of course, they made
me pay what they chose; and I was as delig-
tated to count them in my room, as a miser would
his sacks of gold. They all looked rather lan-
guishing; but then it was because they had not
yet received themselves to the new earth. I re-
ad all that was ever written on the culture of
roses, which more attention than I had for-
merly paid my old philosophers, and ended as
wise as I began.

"The death of the great number of my el-
ders, however, soon lightened my labour; more
than half of them were struck root; I flung
them into the fire. At last part of those that
remained, after unfolding some little leaves,
stopped there. This withered my hopes; and
the more I looked at my ivy leaves—the more I
hated them from window to window, the
worse they grew. At last, one of them, and
but one, promised to reward my trouble—thick-
ly covered with leaves, it bore a handsome
blossom, from the middle of which sprang out a
fine, vigorous branch, crowned with six beau-
tiful buds that got no cold—grew, enlarged, and
even descended, through their calices, a slight
rose tint.

"On the twenty-seventh of November, a day
which I can never forget, the sun rose in all its
brilliance; I thanked my stars, and hastened to
place my rose-tree, and each of its companions
as yet survived, on a perisyle in the court.
I then dined, drank to the health of my rose
and returned to take my station in my window
with a quivering trembling of the heart.

"Amelia's mother had been slightly indis-
posed; for eight days she had not left the house,
and consequently I had not seen my fair one. On
the first morning I had observed the physician
going in; uneasy for her, I contrived to cross
his way, questioned him, and was comforted.
Afterwards learned that the old lady had re-
covered, and was to make her appearance to-
morrow on this day, at a grand gala given by a
bravissimo, who lived at the end of the street.
I was then certain to see Amelia pass by, and
eight days of privation had enhanced that
thought; I am sure Madame de Belmont did
not look to this party with as much impatience
as I did. She was always one of the first—it
had scarcely struck five, when I heard the bell
of her gate. I took up a book—there was I
at my post, and presently I saw Amelia appear
dressed with dress and beauty, as she gave her
arm to her mother, never yet had the brillian-
ce of her figure struck me; this time there was
no occasion for her to speak to catch my eyes;
they were fixed on her, but hers were bent
down; however she guessed that I was there.
She passed slowly to prolong my happiness.
I followed her with my gaze, until she entered
the house; then only she turned her head for
a moment, but I saw her and she disap-
peared; but I remained present to my heart—
I could neither close my window nor cease to
look at the bravissimo's hotel as if I could see
Amelia through the walls; I remained there
till all objects were fading into obscurity. The
approach of night, and the closeness of the air
brought to my recollection that the rose-tree
was still on the perisyle; never had it been so
precious to me; I hastened to it; and as I was
in the anti-chamber, when I heard a singu-
lar noise, like that of an animal howling, and
talking its fills. I trembled, I flew, and I had
the grief to find a sheep quietly fix'd beside
my rose-trees of which it was making its even-
ing repeat with no slight avidity.

"I caught up the first thing in my way; it was
a heavy cane. I wished to drive away the
glutinous beast; alas! it was too late; he had
just bitten off the beautiful branch of buds; he
swallowed them one after another; and, in
the gloom, I could see, half out of his
mouth, the finest of them all, which, in a mo-
ment, was clamped like the rest. I was nei-
ther ill tempered nor violent; but at this sight
I was no longer master of myself. Without
well knowing what I did, I discharged a blow
of my cane on the animal, and struck it at my
feet. No sooner did I perceive it motionless,
than I repented of having killed a creature un-
conscious of the mischief it had done; was this
worth the gentle Amelia? But thus to eat up
my rose-tree, my only hope to get admittance
to her! When I thought on its annihilation, I
could not consider myself so culpable. How-
ever, the night darkened, I heard the old servant
crossing the lower passage, and I called her.
'Catherine,' said I, 'bring your light; there is
mischief here. You left the stable door open—
that of the court was also unsecured—one of
your sheep has been browsing on my rose-trees
and I have punished it.'

"She soon came in with the lantern in her hand.
'It is not one of our sheep,' said she; 'I have
just come from them, the stable-gate is shut,
and they are all within. Oh, blessed saints!

blessed saints! what do I see?' exclaimed she
when near; 'it is the pet sheep of our neigh-
bour Mademoiselle Amelia de Belmont. Poor
Robin! what bad luck brought you here? Oh!
how sorry she will be!' I nearly dropped
down beside Robin. 'Oh Mademoiselle Amelia
said I, in trembling voice, 'that she actually
sheep? 'Oh! no she has a great deal to be sorry
about, that which lies there she loved it, but
see the collar that she worked for it with her
own hands.' I bent to look at it. It was of
red leather, ornamented with little bells; and
she had embroidered on it in red thread—'Rob-
in belongs to Amelia de Belmont; she loves
him, and begs that he may be restored to her.'
'What will she think of me?' said she, 'who
killed him in a fit of passion; the vice that she most
detests? She is right it has been a fatal to him.
Yet he should be only stunned, y'know; Catharine!
run, ask for so e a the, y'know, Catharine, run!'

"Catherine set off; I tried to make it open its
mouth; my rose-bud was still in its mouth; me-
chanically-sealed teeth; perhaps the collar pressed
it; in fact the throat was swollen. I got it
off with diffi culty; something fell from it at my
feet, which I mechanically took up and put into
my pocket without looking at, so much was I
absorbed in anxiety for the result of it. I rub-
bed him with all my strength; I grew more and
more impatient for the return of Catherine—
She came with a small phial in her hand, calli-
ng out in the usual manner, 'Here, sir, here's the
medicine. I never opened my mouth a word to
Mademoiselle Amelia; I pity her enough
without that.'

"What is all this, Catherine? where have you
seen Mademoiselle Amelia? a dead what is her af-
fection? if she does not know of her favourite's
death? 'Oh sir, this is a terrible day for the
poor young lady. She was at the end of the
street searching for a ring which she had lost,
and it was no trifle, but the ring that her father
had got as a present from the emperor, and
worth they say, more ducats than I have hairs
on my head. Her mother lent it to her to wear
for the party; she has lost it, she knows neither
how nor where, and never missed it until she
drew off her glove at supper. And, poor soul!
the glove was on again in a minute, for fear it
should be seen that the ring was missing, and
she slipped out to search for it along the street,
but she has found nothing.

"It struck me, that the substance that had
fallen from the sheep's collar had the form of a
ring—could it possibly be! I looked at it; and
judge of my joy, it was Madame de Belmont's
ring & really very beautiful & costly. A secret
presentment whispered to me that this was a
better means of consolation than the rose-tree.
I pressed the precious ring to my heart, and to
my lips; assured myself the sheep was really
dead; and leaving him stretched near the de-
vasted rose-trees, I ran into the street, dis-
missed those who were seeking in vain, and station-
ed myself at my door to await the return of my
neighbours. I saw from a distance the flame
that preceded them, quickly distinguished their
voices, and comprehended, by them, that Am-
elia had confessed her misfortune. The mother
had confessed, she wept, and said
'Perhaps it may be found.' 'You yes, perhaps,'
replied the mother with irritation—it is too
rich a prize for him who finds it; the emperor
gave it to your deceased father on the field when
he saved his life; he set more value on it than
all that he possessed besides and now you have
thus flung it away; but the fault is mine for hav-
ing trusted you with it. For some time back
you have seemed quite bewildered.' I heard
all this as I followed at some paces behind them,
they reached home; and I had the cruelty to
prolong for some moments more, Amelia's mor-
tification. I intended that the treasure should
procure me the entire of their dwelling, and I
waited till they got up stairs. I then had mys-
elf announced as the bearer of good news; I was
introduced, and respectfully presented the ring to
Madame de Belmont, and how delighted
seemed Amelia and how beautifully she bright-
ened in her joy, not alone that the ring was
found, but that I was the finder! she cast herself
on her mother's bosom, and turning on me her
eyes, humid with tears, though blaming with
pleasure, she clasped her hands, exclaiming,
'Oh sir, what obligation, what gratitude do we
not owe to you!'

"Ah, Mademoiselle! returned I 'you know
not to whom you address the term gratitude.'—
'To one who has conferred on me a great pleasure,'
said she. 'To one who has caused you
serious pain—to the killer of Robin.'
'You, sir!—I cannot credit it—why should
you do so? you are not so cruel!'
'No, but I am so unfortunate. It was in
opening his collar, which I have also brought
to you, that your ring fell on the ground. You
promised a great recompense to him who should
find it; I dare to solicit that recompense; grant
me my pardon for Robin's death.'

"And I, sir, I thank you for it," exclaimed
the mother; I never could endure that animal;
it took up Amelia's entire time, and wearied
me out of all patience with its bleating; it had
not killed it, heaven knows where it might
have carried my diamond. But how did it get
entangled in the collar? Amelia, pray explain
all this."

"Amelia's heart was agitated; she was as
much grieved that it was she who had killed Robin
as that he was dead. 'Poor Robin,' said she,
drying a tear, 'he was too fond of running out;
before leaving home I had put on his collar,
that he might not be lost—he had always been
brought back to me. The ring must have slipped
under his collar. I hastily drew on my glove,
and never missed it till I was at supper.'

"What good luck it was that he went straight
to this gentleman! observed the mother
'Yes—for you,' said Amelia; 'he was cruelly
received—was it such a crime, sir, to enter your
door?'

"It was night," I replied; 'I could not dis-
tinguish the collar, and I learned, when too
late, that the animal belonged to you.'

"Thank heaven, then, you did not know it!"
cried the mother, 'or where would have been
my ring!'
'It is necessary at least,' said Amelia with e-
motion, 'that I should learn how my favourite
could have so cruelly chagrined you.'
'Oh, Mademoiselle, he had devoured my
hope, my happiness, a superb rose-tree about
to blow, that I had been long watching, and in-
tended to present to—to a person on a new year's
day.' Amelia smiled, blushed, extended her
lovely hand toward me, and murmured—'All is
pardoned.' 'If it had eaten up a rose tree about
to blow, cried out Madame de Belmont, it de-
served a thousand deaths. I would give twenty
sheep for a rose tree in blow! 'And I am
much mistaken,' said Am. lia, with the sweetest
smile, 'if this very rose-tree was not intended
for you.' 'For me? you have lost your senses
child; I have not the honour of knowing the
gentleman.' 'But he knows your fondness for
roses; I mentioned it one day before him, the
only time I ever met him at Madame de Belmont's—

Is it not true, sir, that my unfortunate favorite had eaten up my mother's rose tree? I acknowledged it and I related the course of education of my fifty rose-trees.

"Madame de Belmont laughed heartily, and said 'she owed me a double obligation.' 'Mademoiselle Amelia has given me my recompense for the diamond,' said I to her, 'I claim yours for also, madam.' 'Ask, sir, permission to pay my respects sometimes to you.' 'Granted,' replied she gayly. I kissed her hand respectfully that of her daughter tenderly, and withdrew. But I returned next day—and every day. I was received with a kindness that each visit increased. I was looked on as one of the family. I went to conduct her to the evening parties; she mounted to her room, and they were no longer parted. I had gone, the evening before, to a sheepfold in the vicinity, to purchase a lamb similar to that that killed. I collected from the different hot-houses all the flowering rose-trees I could find; the finest of them was for Madame de Belmont; and the roses of the others were wreathed in a garland round the neck of the lamb. In the evening I went to my neighbors with my presents. 'Robin and the rose-trees are restored to life,' said I, in offering my homage which was received with sensibility and gratefulness. 'I also should like to give you a new-year's gift, said Madame de Belmont to me, 'if I but knew what you would best like.' 'What I best like—ah, if I only dared to tell you! If it should chance now to be my daughter? I fell at her feet, & so did Amelia. 'Well,' said the kind parent, there then are your new year's gifts ready found; Amelia gives you her heart, & I give you her hand.' She took the rose wreath from off the lamb, and twined it round our united hands. And my Amelia, continued the old professor, as he finished his anecdote, passing an arm round his companion as she sat beside him, 'my Amelia is still to my eyes as beautiful, and to my heart as dear, as on the day when our hands were bound together with a chain of flowers.'

"It's a slavish life that we lead," said the Devil to the foreman, the other night, as both were rubbing their eyes over a dirty proof sheet at twelve o'clock. The Devil looked at him as he believed what he said, when he stuck his grim visage through a wreath of lamp smoke for an answer. 'It's a slavish life that we lead, perched up here amid musty papers and stale ink, small type and low cases, weak eyes and unrelenting copy, night after night, to be smothered like Southern bacon—day after day to be tormented with the errors that we have overlooked—and finally get more kicks than coppers for our trouble.' Thus did the Devil vent his feelings, which a thousand little vexations had rendered peevish, and which had soured his Devilish disposition. And there no moral to be drawn from this feeling and expression of discontent.

Pass from the highest station in life down ward to the dregs of civilized society, & among all, in a greater or less degree, you meet with the same discontent & feelings. The farmer, mechanic, and the professional man, entertain the same opinion on this point, and there is not one in a thousand but will tell you, if he had not commenced his present course of life, he should have been better to live in the world; and were he to begin again, he should do something else. It seems to be a law of human nature, which none can get over, that man should ever be discontented with the situation in which he is placed, and envy one, where he would find no more satisfaction and perhaps less ease.

The plain matter of fact is, that every situation is a slavish one. If any man is poor, and compelled to labor for a livelihood, that man cannot reasonably expect to live as he would live were he not compelled to so labor; if he follows his business as he should follow it, he must labor hard and steadily, early & late, in season and out of season—nothing short will ensure competency. It is not one kind of trade or profession that makes a man a slave, but it is the attention which he bestows upon that business. Some men of the most simple calling in the world, sacrifice themselves upon the altar of application and industry, while others, who follow the most intricate handicraft work, that demands more than all their time, rise in the morning without care, and retire at night without fatigue. It is not the trade, but the man, who wears the system—it is he who does much of a less laborious employment, it is equivalent to a smaller task of harder work.

Man kind do wrong to keep up this constant croaking. The task of all is hard, and every one knows it or ought to know it. Man was made to labor—business of one kind or another is his element, and in the discharge of his duties, he feels better than in a continued state of idleness. By indulgence he unstrings the nerves of his mind, and the organs to perform their proper functions, and the mind, taking its tone from the body, is consequently disabled and unfit for enjoyment. Blue devils and hypochondria follow—the mind becomes tainted with melancholy—and the man who would not become a slave to his business, becomes a double slave to his indolence. Every movement is shackled, and every necessary change of position of posture gives pain; habit has chained him to a mental disease that will attend him to his grave, and he is left in the last struggle of dissolving nature. 'It's a slavish life that we lead,' say all, high & low, rich & poor. None are content to be slaves, or able to be otherwise; so all use the universal privilege of complaining—and like our Devil, vent their spleen in words, which neither do nor can make one hair black or white. [Literary Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

Ten Days Later From Europe.

The Ship United States, Capt. Wilson, arrived at this port last evening. She sailed from Liverpool on the 3d of March and brings London papers of the 2d ultimo.

The Times, in a leading article headed "Scandalous corruption of the Anti-Catholic press," asserts that letters have been forwarded from the Brunswick Club of Dublin, to all the provincial clubs in that kingdom, calling, in the most urgent terms for supplies of money "to see the London press;" and that the sum of £2000 was actually remitted to England for that purpose, on Saturday the 7th of February. The statement had been denied by the secretary of the Dublin Brunswick Club but it was reaffirmed by the Times, and the secretary taxed with equivocation.

The Modern Quixote.—It is said that the Duke of Brunswick has ordered a levy of his subjects, from sixteen to fifty with a view of waging war upon Hanover. In relation to this symptom of oppression, the Atlas gives the following "On Dit," which is excellent.

"His Majesty's Dilemma.—The King it is said, occasionally makes severe remarks on the violence of the opponents of the Catholic bill. He is lately reported

to have said to the duke of Wellington—'I suppose Arthur they intend to send you to the D—, and meto Hanover; but what am I to do there, when the Duke of Brunswick is bent upon a war? We are in a dangerous way among them.'

The Bill for the suppression of Dangerous Associations, was read the third time in the House of Lords on the 24th Feb. and passed. It passed the House of Commons on the 17th.

Sir Robert Inglis has been returned to Parliament as a member from Oxford, in opposition to the Right Hon. Robert Peel one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State by a majority of 755 to 609. This is in consequence of the change in Mr. P's views on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. So warm was the election on that ground, that the neighbors of Sir Robert Peel, (the father of the Cabinet Minister) voted against Mr. Secretary Peel, by request of Sir Robert, and the clergy and other strong personal friends of the Secretary voted against him, expressing their confidence in his integrity, but considering him under the irresistible influence of the Duke of Wellington and a majority of the Ministry. The result of this election, it was thought, would have an effect on the provisions of the bill to be introduced for removing the Roman Catholic disabilities. The Morning Herald of March 2, states that Mr. Peel is to be returned from the borough of Westbury, in the place of Sir Manasseh Messeli Lopez, resigned.

It was rumored that Mr. Haskisson was to be placed in the Cabinet. It is also affirmed that Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tyndal is to be Attorney-General. The Marquis of Douro, has been elected for Aldborough. Sir Wm. Clinton has resigned for the Borough of Newark-in-Trent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to a question put to him by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 27th February, stated, that it was the intention of some one member of his Majesty's Government to make an explanation on the fifth of March of the nature of the measure which his Majesty's Government had in contemplation with respect to the removal of the Catholic disabilities.

The Duke of Cumberland and the Earl of Eldon, as we already know, are opposed to the emancipation, as well as, it is said, the body of the people; the vote at the University of Oxford, has shown the feelings of that College on the question. The Duke of Clarence is in favour of the measure, and has declared that he has maintained the same opinion for twenty years, and that it is absolutely necessary to avert confusion and civil war; on his side are arranged the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester; the Duke of Wellington is decided in the cause, and Ministers are said to have an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons.

A great ferment prevailed on the subject. It is said the Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Eldon, and many others were endeavouring to induce the King to withdraw his support from the Ministers.

Up to March 1, more than six hundred petitions had been presented against Popery and the Catholic Claims. That from Dublin is said to have contained 641,000 names (incredible)—that from Kent 81,400—that from Devonshire 25,800—that from Bristol and vicinity 38,000, &c. &c.

The Clare election petition was to have come on before a committee of the House of Commons on 5th March. Counsel for the petitioners Messrs. Doherty, Harrison and Adams, for Mr. O'Connell, Messrs. Lynch, Alderson and Law.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, will go to Calais to avoid a call of the House. A reconciliation has taken place between him and the English Catholics. (This is a queer way for the Counsellor to redeem his pledge that he would go boldly into the house, and sit and vote in the very teeth of the government.)

Death of Pope Leo. XII.—A Vienna date of Feb. 15, says, "The melancholy news of the death of his Holiness, Pope Leo, the 12th, was received here to day. As the papal dignity is only elective there will not be any court mourning. It is supposed that either Cardinal Justiani, who is supported by Austria or Cardinal Machi, who is supported by France, will be the new Pope. The election was expected to take place on the 23d Feb.

The John Bull of March 1st says, "The present state of the Spitalfield weavers by far exceeds any former extremity of a similar nature, in depth and extent of distress."

FROM FRANCE.—The Moniteur of Feb. 25, says: "Capt. Dillon, commander of an English ship, has proven, to the satisfaction of this government, that he is entitled to the reward for the discovery of the shipwreck of La Perouse. The King, by an ordinance of the 22d instant, conferred on this foreigner the dignity of knight of the royal order of the Legion of Honour; and his Majesty, by a decision of the same day, conformable to a decree of 28th February, 1791, has besides, granted to Capt. Dillon and indemnity of 10,000 francs for personal expenses during the voyage, and an annual pension of 4,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 2. Corn Exchange.—The depression in prices of Wheat and Oats for the previous week, was on Tuesday, in some degree recovered, the former being noted 3 to 4d dearer. Beans and Peas were 2 to 3s per qr. cheaper. There has been a good steady trade, to our own and the interior millers, who have purchased freely of the

finer qualities of Wheat at the prices then quoted—but any further symptoms of improvement continue to be checked by the heavy importations of foreign Grain at London.

There was a much better sale in the adjacent country markets at the close of the week, than for some time past—and flour and oatmeal were each in better demand, and rather dearer. Aggregate average of wheat Feb. 20, 74s 3d—rye, 41s 1d; barley, 33s 4d. We quote Am. sweet flour at 35 to 36s; Indian corn, per 480lbs. 33 to 36.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The recent intelligence from England has caused a further decline in prices. We learn from the Prices Current of this day, that common brand, Virginia are offered at \$6.75, and Baltimore, Howard-street, and Alexandria sold at \$7.12, which is a reduction of about 37 1/2 cents per barrel. The intelligence by the United States, which arrived late last night, tends to a further reduction. About 1500 bushels of Northern Rye were sold at 75 cents; Northern Yellow Corn, 58 cents Oats, 36 cts; and Barley, 58 cts.

[N. Y. Com. Adv. April 8.

From the Baltimore American, April 13.

CORN TRADE OF ENGLAND.

At the present moment, when the subject of bread stuffs occupies so largely the attention of the mercantile community of the United States, the following statement in relation to the Corn Trade of Great Britain cannot be uninteresting. It is taken from the official documents laid before Parliament by Mr. Jacob, the government agent, and exhibits in a succinct manner the stock of grain on hand at the commencement of harvest, the foreign imports of grain, the product of the harvest, and the amount annually consumed by the people of England, in a series of years from 1816 to 1828 inclusive. Our readers are well aware that we are not in the habit of speculating on matters of this kind; but if we might be permitted to venture an opinion upon the facts here before us, we should say that if in the year 1827, when the stock on hand was 1,768,245 quarters of grain, and the harvest a good one, it was necessary to import 511,344 quarters of foreign grain, it appears to us that in 1828, when the stock on hand was only 755,274 quarters, and the harvest of that year deficient at least one fourth, the imports of foreign grain and bread stuffs must be extraordinarily large to meet the consumption, and keep down the prices until next harvest.

Mr. Jacob's estimate of Corn on hand in England.

1816 Stock on hand at the commencement of harvest	qrs. 6,150,000
Importation	772,330
Product of harvest	9,000,000
	15,922,330

Consumption, 13,200,000 persons	11,180,000
Seed	1,300,000
	12,480,000

1817 Stock on hand	3,412,330
Importation—Ireland	103,507
Do. Foreign	1,635,593
Product of harvest	11,700,000
	16,881,030
Consumption and seed	12,670,000

1818 Stock on hand	4,217,030
Importation Ireland	151,854
Do. Foreign	580,948
Product of harvest	12,000,000
	16,949,832
Consumption and seed	12,850,000

1819 Stock on hand	4,093,832
Importation—Ireland	403,050
Product of harvest	12,500,000
	16,996,882
Consumption and seed	13,030,000

1820 Stock on hand	3,966,882
Importation Ireland	567,495
Product of harvest	16,000,000
	20,534,377
Consumption and seed	13,210,000

1821 Stock on hand	7,324,377
Importation Ireland	462,963
Product of harvest	12,600,000
	20,387,340
Consumption and seed	13,390,000

1822 Stock on hand	6,997,340
Importation Ireland	400,068
Product of harvest	13,500,000
	20,897,408
Consumption and seed	13,570,000

1823 Stock on hand	7,327,408
Importation Ireland	367,060
Product of harvest	11,000,000
	18,694,468
Consumption and seed	13,760,000

1824 Stock on hand	4,944,468
Importation Ireland	411,238
Product of harvest	11,500,000
	16,855,706
Consumption and seed	13,900,000

1825 Stock on hand	2,955,706
Importation—Ireland	438,278
Do. Foreign	372,116
Product of harvest	12,770,000
	16,466,900
Consumption and seed	14,110,000

1826 Stock on hand	2,356,900
Importation—Ireland	433,111
Do. Foreign	268,234
Product of harvest	13,000,000
	16,058,245
Consumption and seed	14,290,000

1827 Stock on hand	1,768,245
Importation—Ireland	445,686
Do. Foreign	511,344
Product of harvest	12,500,000
	13,225,274

Consumption and seed, *15,400,000 persons	14,470,000
1828 Stock on hand at the commencement of harvest	755,274

*Mr Jacob reckons an increase of population at the rate of 1 1/8 per cent per annum, shown in the population returns.

Since the foregoing article was prepared, we have received the Richmond Whig containing the following letter, the writer of which seems to have arrived at the same conclusions that we have done:

From the Richmond Whig.

The following is from the best possible American source in England. We imagine that it may be depended upon. The prospects for our bread growers is better than the present prices indicate.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1829.

It would give me sincere pleasure to be serviceable to you. It has struck me that by communicating to you from time to time, authentic and early information of the most interesting events to us, I might effect the object which would be so agreeable to me, and through your valuable paper, render an essential service to my country—and particularly to Virginia. For example, in the fluctuations of the value of our staples, were you regularly advised of existing prices and of future prospects—it might prevent injudicious speculations on the one hand, or injurious sacrifices on the other—and the present time furnishes, as I think, a fit occasion for the commencement—its continuance will depend on circumstances to which it is unnecessary now to refer. I proceed to give an earnest of the kind of information, I propose to communicate.

Firstly, the present and future price (probably) of wheat. The price of good wheat at this time, is \$2 25 the Winchester bushel. Much speculation prevails here on the probable rise or fall of the article—and some difference of opinion exists—the result is of great interest to our farmers—my own opinion is that no material change will take place—my reasons I will state: I beg to premise when speaking of quantities, it is an approximation (instead of arithmetical precision, which is impossible) to products and supplies on hand which is relied upon. Still with the admitted source of uncertainty, much light is elicited by estimates drawn from high and respectable authorities.—The population in Great Britain, alone, is estimated at sixteen millions. The quantity of wheat necessary for the support of this number, were nothing to be substituted in lieu of wheat as bread, could not be less than a quarter or eight bushels to each person—and hence 16,000,000 of quarters for the whole—to this add 1,300,000 quarters for seed, making in the aggregate 17,300,000. But Mr. Jacob reduces the quantity consumed in ordinary years of productiveness to 12,000,000; and the seed being 1,300,000—the quantity required is 13,300,000. The quantity produced this year, is estimated, at about 9,000,000—making a deficiency of 4,300,000 quarters. Now in the year 16 they made about the same quantity—the price then rose in America to from \$2.77 to \$3.00. Yet in 16 the stock on hand of preceding crops was the large amount of 6,000,000 quarters, while in 28 the stock on hand was reduced to about 750,000 quarters.

In the whole of Europe they cannot supply 1,000,000 quarters for exportation beyond their own consumption; indeed France is said to be short in her crop, so as to require foreign aid. The whole surplus from America I apprehend could not reach in round numbers, half a million of quarters. The wheat in bond did not exceed the same quantity—hence it is impossible that the usual quantity consumed by Great Britain can be brought into the kingdom. But as the poor have not the means of purchasing, at the present high price, potatoes and oats must be substituted to some extent—and to what extent is the principal question? In answering which I would say, that as necessity can alone reconcile the use of these inferior articles, wheat will be used wherever there is the ability to purchase it, and hence as the supply is unquestionably short of the demand, there is good ground to believe that the present price will be maintained, and I apprehend also that the existing scarcity will be very sensibly felt on our growing harvest.

Secondly.—The price of Tobacco.—That has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent within the last five months. The reputed short crop in America has contributed in part to this advance. And the prospect is from the diversion of labor, from the culture of tobacco to wheat—tobacco will continue to advance. It is believed that tobacco suited to the French market will bring 200 francs to the kilogram or 228lbs. in the sales to be made this month to the French Government.

THE NATIONAL CALENDAR, just published at Washington, by P. Force, contains a large store of valuable and useful information than any work of the size and kind within our knowledge. Every citizen desirous of being informed of the nature and extent of the national institutions and government of this Union, ought to have the book by him; and foreigners will find it the very best source to which they can have recourse for the intelligence alluded to. It gives a complete view of the machinery of the government of the United States, its three co-ordinate branches, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, with the manner in which each is formed and administered. The duties are the mode in which the President and Vice-President, who stand at the head of the executive branch, are elected; and the component parts of the departments into which this branch is divided, are fully detailed. The Executive Departments are known to be the Department of State; the Treasury Department; the War Department; the Navy Department; and the Post Office Department.

The Department of State consists of the Secretary of State; a chief clerk; twelve clerks; and two messengers, and a superintendent of patents, who has also two clerks and a messenger.

The Treasury Department is composed of a number of separate and distinct offices. First, the office of the secretary of the treasury, who has a chief and eight other clerks and two messengers. The other officers are those of the first and second comptrollers—the first, second, third, fourth and fifth auditors; the register, treasurer, and commissioner of the land office. Each of these officers are appointed by the President and Senate, and have their respective clerks and messengers.

The War Department is composed of the office of the secretary, in which there are seven clerks; the engineer, adjutant general, paymaster general, quartermaster general, subsistence, surgeon, ordnance, storekeeper and purchasing department, have each their several offices, clerks, &c.

The Navy Department consists of the secretary of the navy, his clerks and messengers, and the board of commissioners.

The Post Office Department is also an important and extensive one—the Postmaster General has two assistant Postmaster Generals, a chief clerk, and forty other clerks, and three messengers.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of power and responsibility attached to the office of Postmaster General, when it is known that the persons employed by the department, including Postmasters' assistants, clerks, contractors, &c. &c. are estimated at about twenty-seven thousand.

On the 1st January 1826, the United States had purchased at various periods, within its boundaries 158,377,667 acres of land. Of these, 19,239,412 have been sold, 7,703,066 appropriated for the support of school and colleges, and 21,156,889 for military bounties and special donations, leaving 210,273,500 acres yet undisposed of.—There are in addition 53,947,453 not yet ceded by the Indians. We cannot however continue our examination. The foregoing is sufficient to show the nature of the intelligence furnished by the book under consideration.

Members and Officers of Congress, the Judiciary, Ministers and Consuls, Public Lands, Penitentiaries, the Mint, Customs, Light Houses, Post Offices, Army Register, Navy Register, Revenue and Expenditures, and many other matters make up the contents of the present volume of the National Calendar. We repeat, the work is a highly interesting one to Americans, and will be of great value to Foreigners having intercourse with this country.

EDGE HILL.—A Novel by a Virginian.

We have read, with much pleasure this production of a native of our own soil. It possesses excellencies which will give it extensive circulation and obtain for its Author an enviable reputation, as the Southern Pioneer, in the attempt to adorn the eventful occurrences which have taken place at different periods of the history of our country, with the creations of fancy and imagination. Whoever has read the life of Gen. Marion, and is content to yield to the life of one third are there recounted, cannot but be convinced that the history of our Revolution, and more particularly that part of it which is the most glorious, as it was conducted to the South of the Potomac, furnishes ample materials for the development of the talents of the Novelist.

The author of Edge Hill has interwoven with the details of private occurrences which it is the object of his work to present, several events of the Revolution which actually took place in the vicinity of the scenes in which his story is laid. His production cannot be compared with those of Scott—for they are as different in character as in execution. Neither would it be easy to institute a comparison between Edge Hill & the Novels of Cooper. The former is deficient in the strong and stirring interest which the latter possess, but it is more systematic in its plot and more natural and agreeable in its development of events. The Author has caught some of the beauties and avoided many of the defects of his rival. He has afforded a novel whose occurrences are confined to one State of the Union, but which will be read with interest every where—and has given evidence of ability which the nation will be proud to encourage and reward. [Balt. Gaz.

BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

BALTIMORE, Md.

Saturday Evening, April 18.

A LITTLE EXTRAORDINARY.

All the intelligence from Great Britain received from December to March last past, quotes Indian Corn in the British Markets at from about \$1 00 to \$1 05 cents a bushel, yet in our country Indian corn is dull at 40 cents.—What is the cause of this? Are our purchasers run low? Or can they raise the wind? Or are they all timid? Or is all enterprise dead? Or, the purchasers being yet comparatively few, are they acting upon a plan to make cent per cent out of the Farmers? We cannot understand it.

Appointments by the President.

Henry Lee, of Virginia, Consul General of the United States at Algiers.

Dabney S. Carr, to be the Naval Officer for the port of Baltimore, in the place of William B. Barney removed.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

By the Executive of Maryland, March 14, 1829.

FOR THE SECOND DIVISION.

Thomas M. Forman, Major-General, vice Benson, deceased.

James Sewall, Brigadier General, vice Forman promoted.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!

Yesterday our city, says the Baltimore Patriot of the 14th inst. was thrown into commotion in consequence of orders having been received from Mr. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, for the removal of ELEVEN Inspectors and other Officers attached to the Baltimore Custom House. The whole were accordingly struck off "at one fell swoop." This is called "Jackson and reform."

We have received the Boston Commercial Gazette and Patriot, from which we make the following extracts:

The election Governor and Massachusetts the votes for Levi Lincoln.

Marcus M. Lieutenant Governor. Thomas L. Nathan W. Messrs. J. Jacob Hall and Senators. ticket dropped.

GEN. W.

It is said, has returned him, with the months. The to his friends not informed means to take offer from the received in the as it will enable decision which make, as to Major General of the army.

DESTRUCTION.

From the N. Y.

The Lafayette buildings, was commenced the rear of the Laurens street, on the north by Canal street, completely ruined. have been reached. This building was reduced to spread with ash around it. We have obtained On Canal street elegant brick fire. No. 114, supplied, considered by Henry considerably injured by removed, occupied by C. Thorne. No. merchant, near by Messrs. J. B. destroyed. No. merchant, near by Burr, nearly all her valuable by Mr. John 123, considerably injured. No. 1, by Messrs. H. Jared. Several by Messrs. V. for \$40,000, damage, on as a half the amount No. 17, the Post No. 19, 19, a house, destroyed. Green, destroyed much value, & gretted.

On Thompson and No. 12, of destroyed. No. Mr. Wilmart families, near by Thomas K. Thompson st. building, considerably injured, occupied by Mr. Carroll. The Theatrical, \$100,000, what it will be estimated to Henry Y. effected on atre at \$50, be set down.

The Aug.

contains the conflagration visited—

Terrible an evening between 9 o'clock, and 10, alarming cry have origin, followed by its intersection simultaneous Green stretched to proof store (destroying far as Mr. of Huston above Mr. as far as D. rection of our beauties as both sides the Bridge Bay-street were formed broad street brick built below low with every building the first, below Mr. of Mr. Co. When man exerted, and rushed a sphere like vision and scene we sternation occasion which w panies, v ing element Never dreadful destroyed three him cannot find one third The first ports are—and con the hu must be no live heard a nature.

The election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Senators took place in Massachusetts on Monday. In Boston the votes for Governor were as follows:

Levi Lincoln,	2290
Marcus Morton,	400

Lieutenant Governor:
Thomas L. Winthrop, 2339
Nathan Willis, 389
Messrs. John Pickering, Chas. Wells, Jacob Hall and Nathan Hale were elected Senators. The Jackson Senatorial ticket dropped down to a little over 200.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

It is said, that the Secretary of War has returned Gen. Scott's propositions to him, with the offer of a furlough for 12 months. The General is now on a visit to his friends in Dinwiddie; and we are not informed what is the course which he means to take. But, it is obvious that the offer from the War Department is conceived in the most accommodating spirit; as it will enable Gen. Scott to abide any decision which the next Congress may make, as to the abolition of the office of Major General, or any other organization of the army.

Richmond Eng.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Commercial of Friday 10th inst.

The Lafayette Theatre, with many other buildings, was this morning destroyed by fire. It commenced about 3 o'clock, in a bakery in the rear of the block, bounded on the east by Laurens street, on the west by Thompson street, on the north by Grand street, and on the south by Canal street. In a short period, the flames reached the Theatre, and the whole city was so completely illuminated, that a newspaper could have been read in the lower part of Broadway. This building extended from Laurens to Thompson street, and in less than two hours was reduced to a heap of ruins. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity to the buildings around it. We give the particulars as far as we have obtained them.

On Canal street, was a uniform row of nine elegant brick buildings, all of which were on fire. No. 114, corner of Laurens street, unoccupied, considerably injured. No. 116, occupied by Henry W. Thorne, boarding house, considerably injured, and furniture much damaged by removal. No. 118, dry goods store, occupied by G. Reynolds, and the upper part, connected with 116, occupied by Henry W. Thorne. No. 120, occupied by John Strang, merchant, nearly destroyed. No. 122, occupied by Messrs. J. & R. F. Steele, merchants, nearly destroyed. No. 124, occupied by J. W. Field, merchant, and the upper part by M. S. Elizabeth Burr, nearly destroyed. Mrs. Burr lost nearly all her valuable furniture. No. 126, occupied by Mr. John Bennett, nearly destroyed. No. 128, occupied by Wm. Westfield, much injured. No. 130, corner of Thompson, occupied by Messrs. Holland & Co. shoe store, much injured. Seven of those buildings were owned by Messrs. Yates and McIntyre, and were insured for \$4,000 each. It is believed, that the damage, on an average, will not exceed one half the amount insured. On Laurens street, No. 17, the Porter House of C. Allison, destroyed. No. 19, occupied by Mrs. Dexter, porter house, destroyed. No. 21, occupied by Mrs. Green, destroyed. The above were not of much value, and their removal will not be regretted.

On Thompson street east side. The Theatre and No. 12, occupied by Mr. Nelson, baker, destroyed. No. 14, occupied by Mrs. McGowan, Mr. Wilmarth, Mr. Gilburn, and several other families, nearly destroyed. No. 16, occupied by Thomas King, injured. On the west side of Thompson street, the row of three story brick buildings, called "Sunset Row," was considerably injured. No. 3 was unoccupied. No. 5, occupied by Mr. C. W. Sandford, and No. 7, by Mr. Carroll.

The Theatre is said to have cost Mr. Sandford \$100,000, but as the value of a thing is what it will bring in the market, it ought not to be estimated over \$50,000. It was mortgaged to Henry Yates, Esq., and no insurance could be effected on it. Estimating the loss of the Theatre at \$50,000, the entire loss of property may be set down at \$75,000.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 4th instant, contains the following particulars of the awful conflagration with which that city has been visited—

Terrible and Awful Conflagration.—Yesterday evening between the hours of two and three o'clock, our citizens were roused by the alarming cry of fire. It was soon discovered to have originated in a house occupied by a Mr. Kalloway, on Ellis street, about midway below its intersection by Washington street. It almost simultaneously communicated to Broad and Green streets, on the North and South, and extended to Broad street, as high up as the fire proof store of Mr. Bignon, and down Ellis street (destroying in its course the new Theatre) as far as Mr. Hollinshead's situated on the corner of Huston street. It extended up Green street above Mr. Warren's dwelling house, and below as far as Dr. Anthony's—thence, taking the direction of Centre street, it communicated to our beautiful market, which it destroyed, as well as both sides of Centre street, until it reached the Bridge, and also all those buildings down Bay street, to the corner where the old Theatre formerly stood. On the North side of Broad street, it extended as high up as the brick building occupied by Mr. Ganniss, a little below the Bridge Bank—it then rushed below with appalling fury, destroying in its course every building, with the exception of those on the first, and a part of those on the second square below Market square, until it reached the suburbs of the city, in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Course's plantation.

When the fire reached the market, no human exertions could arrest it—the wind was S. E. and, lashed into fury by it, the flames rushed and roared through the ignited atmosphere like the troubled ocean—all was confusion and dismay. The spectators of the awful scene were only aroused from the apathetic consternation into which they were thrown by the occasional and startling explosions of buildings which were blown up by some of the fire companies, with the hope of arresting the devouring element.

Never has Augusta been visited with so dreadful a calamity. The number of houses destroyed are estimated at from three hundred to three hundred and fifty—and the loss of property cannot fall short of half a million of dollars; not one third of which, it is supposed, was insured. The fire raged about five hours. Various reports are in circulation in relation to its origin—but as every thing, at present, is confusion and conjecture, we refrain from noticing them. The hurried details too, which we have made must necessarily be imperfect. Providentially, no lives have been lost—indeed, we have not heard of a single personal accident of a serious nature.

From the Alexandria Gazette of Tuesday.

FLOUR.—Yesterday the current price from wagons was \$6. A few loads were taken at a fraction above that price. No sales were effected from stores that came to our knowledge.

We understand that a contract has been made by a house in Canada for 11,000 barrels Flour deliverable at Rochester at \$7½ per bbl.

The Fredericksburg Arena of Tuesday says:—"Flour is now selling in Fredericksburg at \$5—wheat \$1 per bushel."

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, April 16th.

Wheat, best white,	\$1 30 a 1 60.
Corn,	40 a 42.
Rye,	48 a 50.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Richard Hatfield, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, all of this county.

DIED.

In this town on Thursday last, Mrs. Crowder. In this county yesterday, John Chambers.

New Fancy and Millinery Store.

MISS BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that she has taken the Store-Room recently occupied by Mr. Joseph Edmondson, dec'd, next door to Messrs. Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, and adjoining the Post-Office; and has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Leghorn Bonnet, &c. Hats, Straw, Cottage, &c. Bonnets, Plain and figured attans, White watered Gros de Naples, Colored do. do. do. White and black Italian Crape, Crape Laine and Pattenet, La Reine Gloves and Mitts, Fancy Gowns and all Handkerchiefs, Artificial Flowers, Braids, Gimps, Footing, &c. Tapes, Bobins, Pins, Hooks & Eyes, &c. Hair, side and neck, hell Combs, Silver Thimbles and Cissors, Beads, Buckles and Necklaces, Cologne, Anique Oil and Fancy Soap, Spool and Cotton Balls, A handsome assortment of plain and fancy Ribbons, Fancy Belts, Corsets and steel Busks, &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

The public are requested to give her an early call and examine for themselves.

Easton, April 18

MISS BROWN intends carrying on at her stand all kinds of Mantua-making and Millinery Work. She expects a young Lady from Baltimore in a few days well acquainted with Mantua-making to assist her.

Leghorns bleached and repaired at the shortest notice.

ATTEND TO THIS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he continues to carry on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

In all its various branches,

AT THE OLD STAND, where he will attend punctually to those Cash Customers who may favor him with their custom.

He stated to the Public generally in a former advertisement (last spring,) that from the difficulty he had experienced in collecting money to pay his Journeymen, he was under the necessity of saying that Cash or country Produce would be required on the delivery of the Work made by him; but as little attention has been paid to that advertisement, he now states explicitly that no work will be delivered out of his shop until the Cash is paid for the same. He therefore requests no gentlemen to hand him work who is not prepared to pay for it when completed—Then he will not be involved in difficulties with his Journeymen, as he now is. As it is well known to his customers that the men he employs need their money for the support of their families as well as himself, he would advise all those who are not prepared to pay the Tailor to wear their old, until they are able to pay for new clothes.

The Public's Obedt. Serv't.

DAVID M. SMITH.

Easton, April 18 3w

N. B.—All those who are indebted to the subscriber will oblige him by calling on Mr. Wm. Barnett, who has his accounts for collection, and who is authorized also to settle with those who may have accounts against him. D. M. S.

In Caroline County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

March Term, 1829.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands made to William Thawley by George Reed, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Malachi Meeds, mortgaged to Wm. Hughtlett, in the case of William Hughtlett complainant, against Mary Meeds, Edwin Meeds and John Davis Meeds, heirs of Malachi Meeds. Defendants and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second day of October Court next, for the said county; 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 sixth day of June in the year Eighteen hundred and twenty nine. The report of the Trustee states the amount of Sales to be \$950.

WM. B. MARTIN.

ARA SPENCE.

True copy, Test Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.

April 18. 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having left Easton, and settled in Baltimore, gives NOTICE that he has appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his Agent, for the transaction of his own business as well as that of his Father's and John W. Sherwood's, or any other connected with it,—and requests those indebted to him in any manner, to pay the same to his said Agent.

WM. W. MOORE.

N. B. W. W. M. has several valuable GRASS LOTS in the neighbourhood of the town, for sale, also a good second-hand COACHEE, and a substantially built plain NEW GIG & harness. Fourth mo. 18th, 1829. W

TAN-BARK WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase 150 CORDS TAN BARK, for which a liberal price will be given.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, April 11, 1829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of venditioni exposita, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against John Dawson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit:—one at the suit of David Fairbank, use Samuel Groome, use Wm. Hughtlett; one at the suit of Joseph Scull, use Conrad Kelly & Co. use Wm. Hughtlett; one at the suit of Jacob Crommiller; one at the suit of Margaret Kirby; one at the suit of Jos. Robinson; one at the suit of Richard Spencer, use of Isaac Atkinson; administrator of Robert Kemp, use Wm. Hughtlett, and one at the suit of John Porter: Also by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, against the said Dawson, at the suit of Henry M. Bowdle and Ann his wife, surviving Admrs. of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public sale for cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz:—All that farm or plantation of him the said John Dawson, on which he at present resides, said to contain the quantity of 391 acres of land more or less. Also all that farm or plantation called Peck's Point, be the quantity what it may; also a tract or parcel of land near the Royal Oak, commonly called the Oak Field, which said Dawson purchased of the heirs of Owen Kennard, said to contain the quantity of 38 acres of land more or less. Also will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of May next, on the premises of said Dawson, between the aforesaid hours of 10 and 4 o'clock the following property, viz: 30 head of sheep, 20 head of cattle, 6 head of horses and 4 oxen. Seized and taken as the goods & chattels, lands and tenements of the said Dawson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid executions, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

April 18 ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of venditioni exposita issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, to wit:—One at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of Jabez Jenkins, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of Clement Rust and Sarah his wife, against Levin Mills, Sen. Wm. Ferguson, and Eusebius Leonard, Survivors of Levi Lee; will be sold at public sale for cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz:—all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Eusebius Leonard, of, in and to that Farm or dwelling plantation on which he at present resides, in the Chapel District, with all the improvements thereon, be the quantity what it may, and on-horse. Taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Eusebius Leonard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exposita, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

April 18—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed, against Jabez Caldwell, at the suit of Anna Maria Thompson, surviving administrator of Richard W. Thompson, dec'd; will be sold at Public Sale for Cash on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—all and singular that lot or parcel of ground, situated lying and being in the town of Easton, and all the buildings thereon, and all the estate, right, title or term of years of Jabez Caldwell, of, in, and to the same, which James Neal sold and conveyed, by his Deed bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1813, as by reference being thereto had will fully appear on the Land Record of Talbot County; also all and singular that lot or parcel of land and ground situated in the town of Easton, adjoining to lot Number 116 at the west end thereof, and on West street which was sold and conveyed by James Neal to said Jabez Caldwell by his deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 8th day of April 1818 in fee simple, as by reference to said deed will appear; taken as the lands and tenements of the said Jabez Caldwell, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon—subject to prior Executions. Attendance given by

April 18—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a venditioni exposita, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Robert Delahay, Henry Delahay and Edward B. Stevens, against Enoch Morgan and Henry Morgan, will be sold at public sale for cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, 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 them the said Henry and Enoch Morgan, of, in and to the farm or plantation situated in Bamberg, called part of Little Bristol, containing the quantity of 357 acres of land more or less; taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Henry and Enoch Morgan, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exposita, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exposita, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed at the suit of Wm. Doxson, use of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, and also by virtue of a fieri facias, at the suit of E. N. Hambleton use of Wm. Con, use of Wm. Benny and James Benny, admrs of Jonathan N. Benny against Fayette Gibson, will be sold at public sale for Cash on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that tract or parcel of land called "Maringo" containing the quantity of 550 acres of land, more or less, situated in Miles River Neck, and also will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of May,—on the premises between the aforesaid hours of 10 and 4 o'clock the following property, viz: 13 head of horses 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep taken as the goods & chattels, lands and tenements of said Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid Executions, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

April 18—ts

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. JOHN M. BLONDEL, of Baltimore, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Talbot county, that he intends opening a Dancing School at Mr. Peacock's Assembly Room in Easton, on the 10th of April next. Those who are disposed to subscribe, will please call at the store of Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, where they will find the Subscription List. march 28.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exposita, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of Wm. Dickinson, against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts, and Wm. A. Leonard, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: The dwelling arm or plantation of him the said Samuel Roberts, situate on the river and being composed of the several tracts or parts of tracts of land called part of Daniel's Rest, Daniel's addition, and Walker's oath, containing the quantity of 223½ acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called pringfield, containing 281½ acres of land more or less taken as the lands and tenements of said Samuel Roberts, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exposita, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exposita issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Jabez Caldwell, one at the suit of Trustee in Needles, use of David and J. Ruddock, use of the President, Directors and Company of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore use of Richard W. Thompson, one at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, for the use of Lott Warfield, and one at the suit of Just. Willson, Jr. use of Hugh W. Evans; will be sold at public sale for cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—all and singular that lot or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Easton, and all the buildings thereon, and all the estate, right, title, or term of years of Jabez Caldwell, of, in and to the same which James Neal sold, and conveyed, and assigned to said Jabez Caldwell, by his deed, bearing date the eighteenth day of April eighteen hundred and eighteen, as by reference being thereto had, will fully appear on the Land Record of Talbot county; also all and singular, that Lot or parcel of land and ground, situate in the town of Easton, adjoining to Lot number one hundred and sixteen, at the West end thereof, and on West Street, which was sold and conveyed by James Neal to said Jabez Caldwell, by his deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 8th day of April 1818, in fee simple, as by reference to said Deed will appear; taken as the lands and tenements of the said Jabez Caldwell, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exposita, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni exposita issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, to wit:—one at the suit of Isaac Atkinson Adm'r. of Joseph Edmondson, one other at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, one other at the suit of Wm. Clark, use of Wm. Hughtlett, against John Dawson, and one other at the suit of Robert H. Goldsborough, as Just. Jas. Denny and John Dawson, will be sold at Public Sale for Cash on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz: the farm or plantation of said Dawson, where he at present resides, containing 391 acres of land more or less and known by the name of "Shirley's Fortune," "Rocky Neck," "Part of Hall's Neck," and "Hoppers' Point" or Oak Field, also the farm or plantation known by the name of "Peck's Point," be the quantity what it may; Also on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of May, at the residence of said Dawson, the following property to wit:—10 head of horses, 38 head of cattle, 4 yoke of oxen, 50 head of sheep and 1 pig and harness, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Dawson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exposita, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exposita, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Harriott Sherwood at the suit of Wm. Collins and Ann Leonard, Administrators of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, 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, the said Harriott Sherwood, of, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Allaby's Fields, Addition, part of Exchange," containing the quantity of 104 acres of land more or less, taken as the lands and tenements of the said Harriott Sherwood and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exposita and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of five writs of venditioni exposita, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Fayette Gibson, one at the suit of Edw. Lloyd, one other at the suit of Philemon Thomas & William H. Groome, use of Philemon Thomas, one other at the suit of John Welsh alias John J. Welch, one other at the suit of Francis D. McHenry and one other at the suit of James Tilton, executor of James Tilton, will be sold at public sale for cash on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. all the estate, right, title, interest & claim of him the said Gibson, of, in & to a tract or part of a tract of land called Maringo, situate, lying and being in Miles River Neck, containing the quantity of 550 acres of land, more or less. Also on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of May next, will be sold on the premises of said Gibson, 40 head of cattle and 52 head of sheep; taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Fayette Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exposita, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exposita, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Philemon Skinner, will be sold at public sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. all the estate right, title, interest and claim of him the said Rolle, of, in and to the Farm on which he resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may; also 2 head of horses; taken as the goods & chattels, lands and tenements of the said Rolle & will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exposita, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

April 18 ts

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio;

Or Friendships Offering for every week in the year. PHILADELPHIA.

A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Fugitive, Keatsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.

The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLAKE, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class.—The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess," &c.—[The N. Y. (Daily) Gazette.]

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country"—[Rockingham (Va.) Register.]

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—[Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.]

"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c.—[The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.]

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c.—[Waterbury (N. Y.) Herier.]

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—[New York Mirror and Advertiser's Literary Gaz.]

"Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.

"New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.

Apr 18.

NOTICE.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,—and are opening at their Store-House, opposite the Easton Hotel,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,

Adapted to the Spring & Summer Sales.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,

China, Glass & Queens'-Ware.

They think their late Receipt of GOODS are cheaper bought than heretofore, and would invite the immediate attention of their Customers and Dealers at large.

Easton, April 11—1829—If

[S.] [W]

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber, having engaged the Rev. Dr. Barry's Academy, on St. Paul's & Courtland streets, in the city of Baltimore, well known as one of the most eligible situations for a Literary Institution, intends to open a Classical Seminary on the first Monday of May next. His plan will be to conduct his pupils through a complete course of Classical and Scientific instruction, with a proportionate amount of Belles Lettres and Moral Literature, to fit them immediately, on leaving his seminary, for business or a profession, or for admission into any of our most respectable Colleges.

TERMS.

For the more elementary branches—\$10 00
of education, per quarter, 12 50
Higher branches, 12 50
Stationary, &c. will be charged at bookstore prices.

The most competent assistance will be supplied, as circumstances shall require; but the studies and discipline of the students will be always under the immediate direction of the Principal.

Appropriate religious exercises will be observed punctually every day, and the strictest attention at all times paid to the morals and manners of the students.

As the subscriber's profession I character & habits are somewhat extensively known, he thinks it unnecessary at this time to offer many references which may be addressed to him by those parents and guardians to whom he is not personally known. It will afford him much pleasure to submit to any gentleman who may desire it, additional and more detailed information in regard to his contemplated plans.

With his sincere thanks to those gentlemen whose kind and polite assurances have prompted him to the undertaking, and with a tender to the public generally of his active and constant endeavours to promote the Literary and Moral culture of his pupils, he respectfully refers those parents and guardians in the city of Baltimore who may be disposed to patronize his institution, to the following gentlemen, viz:

Philip E. Thomas, Esq.

David Keener, M. D.

Richard B. Magruder, Esq.

William H. Collins, Esq.

William R. Stewart, Esq. and

Mr John J. Harrod.

With either of whom they will please leave their names.

FRANCIS WATERS, D. D.

Princess Anne, Md. April 11 March 15 3w.

POETRY.

THE TRUMPET.

[BY MRS. HEMANS.]

The trumpet's voice hath roused the land,
Light up the beacon-pyre!
An hundred hills have seen the brand,
And waved the sign of fire!
An hundred banners to the breeze
Their gorgeous folds have cast:
And hark! was that the sound of seas?
A king of war went past!

The chief is arming in his hall,
The peasant by his hearth;
The mourner hears the thrilling call,
And rises from the earth!
The mother on her first-born son
Looks with a boding eye:
They come not back, though all be won,
Whose young hearts leap so high.

The bard hath ceased his song, and bound
The falchion to his side;
Even for the marriage altar crown'd,
The lover quits his bride!
And all is haste, and change and fear,
By earthly elation spread!
How will it be when kingdoms hear
The blast that wakes the dead!

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Groceries, Liquors, Ironmongery,
Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

William H. and P. Groome

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Customers and the Public that they have just returned from BALTIMORE with an extensive supply of articles in their line, which they offer on the most moderate terms for Cash.

March 21.—4w

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at this Office,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
English, Latin and Greek
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Blank Books, &c. &c.

March 28.

Caroline County Court:

ON THE EQUITY SIDE T. EREOF

MARCH TERM, 1829.
Philip S. Derocbrame, Petitioner against William B. Tillotson surviving Administrator of Jacob Dyett deceased, & Alexander Dyett, the son and surviving heir & devisee of the said Jacob Dyett, defendants.
The petitioner in this case states that the said Jacob Dyett late of Caroline County, deceased, was in his life time, possessed of some personal estate, and seized and possessed of some lands and real estate, lying in the Co. aforesaid, and died so seized and possessed that he left a will directing his property to be sold for the payment of his debts, and the benefit of his widow and three children, that his widow & two of his children, are dead, that the said Alexander Dyett is his only surviving child, an infant in foreign parts, out of the State of Maryland, and the jurisdiction of Caroline County Court, that the said Wm. B. Tillotson is the surviving administrator of the said Jacob Dyett, that the personal estate of the said Jacob Dyett is insufficient for the payments of his Debts, that his lands and real estate have not been sold as directed by his will, that he was considerably indebted at the time of his death, and that his estate is now indebted to the petitioner in the sum of one hundred dollars, and more, and to others in sundry sums of money.—The object of this petition therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the said debts.
It is thereupon, this 11th day of March in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, ordered and adjudged, by Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the said petitioner, by a public notice of this order in one of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, three successive weeks, before the first day of June, in the year aforesaid, give notice of the said petition and of the object thereof warning the said Alexander Dyett, the absent defendant, to appear in Caroline County Court, in person or by guardian, on or before the thirtieth day of October next to show cause, if any he has, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Atty. for Petitioner.
True Copy, Jo. Richardson, Clk.
Test March 28. 3w

LADIES' ALBUM,

AND
Literary & Miscellaneous Gazette.

WILL be Published in Centreville, (Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland,) on the 13th of May next, or as soon thereafter as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained. The paper will be devoted to "Literary subjects, interesting Tales, Poetry, the Fine Arts, and News." And its Original Department will be supported by individuals of acknowledged literary taste and talents.
It will be forwarded to distant subscribers by the first mail after publication, which will be every Wednesday, at only \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. A small portion of the Album will be devoted to Advertisements of a general nature.
Centreville, April 4. 1f

Subscribers received at the post office in Town, and also at the different post offices in the County. EDITORS.

EDUCATION.

Nicholas Donnelly,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that his Classical, Mathematical and English Academy, No. 3, South Fourth St. Philadelphia, was opened for the reception of young gentlemen on Monday, Jan. 5th, 1829, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
He can accommodate with board, washing, &c. a few young gentlemen, together with those whom he has engaged. The strictest attention will be paid to the moral department of those entrusted to his care.
Mr. D. has employed Mr. MADISON BROWN, a native of the English department. Mr. Brown's abilities are of the first order, he finished his academic course under the care of Mr. D. and afterwards graduated in Carlisle College, with honour to himself and his teachers.
THE TERMS can be known by applying to Thomas B. Cook, Esq. near Centreville, Queen Anne's County, or to Col. Potter, of Caroline county.
Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—9t

Tuckahoe.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium at the Eastern Cattle Show in 1827, will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.

TUCKAHOE will stand in Easton, Trappe, Subscriber's Stable "FARMERS DELIGHT" Head of W. & P., and pass through Hillsborough to Greensborough, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the Season—Season to commence the 24th inst. and end 25th June next. E. ROBERTS.
Talbot county, March 1.—1f

The Splendid thorough-bred Horse,

YOUNG CHANCE,

A dark grey approximating to dapple, 6 years old in April next, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season at EASTON on TUESDAY the 31st of March and at St. Michaels on SATURDAY the 4th of April, and will attend the above stands regularly once a fortnight throughout the season. The residue of his time at the stable of the Groom, Pompey at the former residence of David Nee, near Easton.

TERMS.—Six Dollars the spring's chance, Ten Dollars to insure a mare in foal, three Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.

PEDIGREE.—His sire Chance Medley, dam Lavenia, by Id Canton, celebrated for her superior performance on the turf; she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the city of Baltimore as the best brood mare, although she had 15 competitors—grand dam by Vingun—great grand dam by Black and all Black.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
March 28.

YOUNG DIOMEDE,

WILL stand to mares the ensuing season, (which commenced the 25th inst. and will end the 20th June) at Easton every Tuesday, at the Trappe every Saturday, at St. Michaels, and in the neighbourhood of Boonsborough (Caroline county) every other Wednesday and Thursday, alternately throughout the season. Terms, five dollars the spring's chance, 2 1/2 dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to insure a foal. No insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case 25 cents to the Groom. For his Pedigree see "Hambilton."
WM. BENNY, Jr.
March 28.

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE

SHANNONDALE,

A beautiful dark Sorrel near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength, and action; his sire the Imported Horse Eagle; his dam a full-blooded mare raised by S. G. Faulstich of King and Queen County, Va. A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that SHANNONDALE is a sure foal getter, and has produced as likely Colts as any Horse that ever stood in that County for 12 or 15 years which Certificates are in the possession of the Subscriber.

TERMS.—\$4 the single leap; \$6 the spring's chance; \$12 to insure a Mare in foal; twenty five cents to the Groom in each case. No Mare will be insured without an agreement with the subscriber himself.

SHANNONDALE will be at EASTON on Tuesday 17th inst.—In the BAY-SIDE on Thursday 19th inst.—At the TRAPPE on Saturday the 21st inst.—And at DENTON on Tuesday the 24th inst.—And will attend the above stands during the Season, once a fortnight—Season to commence the 17th of March, and end at Wheat Harvest.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.
March 14

CHESTER

Bred by the subscriber, is a black, five years old this Spring—His sire the noted Horse Young T. M. raised by Mr. Wm. Hambleton. CHESTER'S dam was a full bred mare, sired by Vingun, out of a Medley mare. He is full fourteenth and a half hands high, finely formed, muscular and strong, his action and paces entitle him to rank among first rate saddle horses—he is docile in all kinds of harness, and carries a Gig smooth and rapid.

CHESTER will be at Easton on Tuesday 31st inst. (at which place he will attend every Tuesday throughout the season) at St. Michaels on Saturday the 4th of April, and at the Trappe on Saturday the 11th of April, and will attend the last stands every other Saturday throughout the season.

TERMS.—Four Dollars the spring's chance, seven Dollars to ensure a mare in foal, Two Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case. HUGH SHERWOOD.
Talbot county, April 4.—1829—1f

THE CELEBRATED STALLION

TOM JEFFERSON,

WILL stand at Easton and the Trappe the ensuing Season, commencing on the 18th of April—Terms as heretofore. PHILIP WALLIS

THE IMPORTED JACK

KNIGHT OF MALTA.

This celebrated JACK will stand for the purpose of covering Mares, the present Season, at Easton, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of April, inst.—at Centreville on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th of April at the Farm called Plains, in Caroline county, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Joseph Booth, on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th inst.—and will attend the above stands once in two weeks regularly throughout the season, at 8 dollars the Springs Chance—4 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the groom in each case.

KNIGHT OF MALTA was Imported into Boston, Massachusetts, direct from Malta—he stands over fourteen hands high, is four years old this Spring and has been pronounced by good Judges to be the largest, handsomest and best Jack ever Imported into the U. States.
THOS. BURCHENAL.
Greensborough, Caroline co. }
April 4th 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinance entitled An Ordinance to prevent the parading ungodly horses on the public square or along the streets, lanes & alleys of the Town of Easton, will be rigorously enforced, hereafter against all persons violating the same.

By order of the Board of Commissioners this 3d day of April, 1829, T. NEEDLES, Clk.

Easton, April 4.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Steam-boat Maryland



WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
* * * All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
* * * The papers at Cambridge, Centreville, and Chester Town, will copy the above.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.

WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIK,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.
Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle-town—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam Boat Baltimore, Captain W. WHILLDIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON; for St. George's, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville, arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's - 1 50
Do. Middletown - 2 00
Do. Warwick - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras - 2 50
Do. Head of Chester - 3 00
And Do. Centreville - 4 25.
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 13.—w PROPRIETORS.

TO RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent to a good Tenant, the FARM on which he at present resides, with a sufficiency of lands and Stock to carry it on.—The terms will be liberal.

THOMAS DEWLIN.
March 7.—1829—1f

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber no or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself

MARGARET.

She is about 23 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hid herself as a free woman.

Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS D. MONNELLY.
Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere.

The Public's Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE, at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Liquors, Queen's
Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,
Together with a general Assortment of
SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for CASH, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills

The public are respectfully invited to call & examine his assortment.

SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Easton, Dec. 27.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three several Writs of Venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Reuben P. Emmons; to wit: One at the suit of Loftus Howdie, one at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, use William H. Downing, and the other at the suit of said State, for the use aforesaid, against the said Reuben P. Emmons, administrator of Elizabeth Martin, dec'd. will be offered at Public Vendue, and sold to the highest bidder or bidders, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 28th day of the present Month (April) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following NEGROES; to wit, one Boy called George, one Boy called Alexander, one Woman called Ann, one do. called Kitty, one Girl called Sophia, one do. called Kitty; seized and taken as the Goods and Chattels of the said Reuben P. Emmons and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs, of Venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shif.

April 4th—1829. 1s
N. B.—The above sale is to be made on a credit of six months (the purchasers giving bonds or notes with approved security,) by the written consent of the principal Plaintiff and the Defendant's adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court & to me directed against William P. Kerr; to wit: one Venditioni exponas at the suit of Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groome, the other at the suit of Lambert Reardon and the fieri facias at the suit of William Jenkins survivor of Peter Stevens, will be offered at PUBLIC VENDUE and sold to the highest bidder for Cash at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 28th day of the present Month (April) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, all the reversionary right of the said William P. Kerr, of and to a tract of Land called "Neglect" & "Studham's Chance" containing 37 acres of Land more or less, "Boons Hope" containing 95 1/2 acres of Land more or less, part of "Boons Addition" part "Yorkshire" containing 17 1/2 acres of Land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said William P. Kerr, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of Venditioni exponas and aforesaid writ of fieri facias.—Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shif.
April 4th—1829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against James Chambers, at the suit of George W. Nabb, also by virtue of one other writ of venditioni exponas issued and directed, as aforesaid, against James Chambers and Alice Gregory and William Pierson, Securities for the said James Chambers, at the suit of the State of Maryland, for the use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory; also by virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, against the said James Chambers, to wit: one at the suit of Wm. Jenkins, one at the suit of Wm. Jenkins survivor of Peter Stevens, Jr. and the other at the suit of John W. Gallahon use of James Mc Donough use of Crawford and Mackey use of Samuel Crawford; also by virtue of two other writs of fieri facias issued and directed as aforesaid against the said James Chambers administrator of Arthur Holt, to wit: one at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of John Edward Scott by Jesse Scott, his guardian, the other at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of George W. Scott by Jesse Scott, his guardian, will be offered at Public Vendue, and sold to the highest bidder for CASH, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 28th day of the present month (April) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, all the right, title, interest and claim, (being the life estate of the said Jas. Chambers) &c. &c. to a tract or parts of tracts of land called "Orems Delight" & "Turners R-survey" containing the quantity of 102 acres of land more or less; also part of a tract of land called "Locust Grove" containing 36 acres of land more or less; also part of a tract of land called "Denmore Heath," situate in Kings Creek Hundred, containing 27 1/2 acres of land more or less; also a tract or part of a tract of land called "Banning & Harwood & Austins Trial," said to contain 75 acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said James Chambers, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest, and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shif.
April 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, one issued out of Talbot county Court, the other from the Court of Appeals to me directed against Joseph Haskins. The former at the suit of Gov't Haskins use of John Heiler Trustee for the Creditors of Gov't Haskins.—The latter at the suit of G. vert Haskins use of Leonard Kemball use of Hall Harrison use of Robert Gilmore—will be offered at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 5th day of May next at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock of said day, a tract or part of a tract of Land called "Kingston" containing 104 1/2 acres, one other Tract or parcel of Land called "Haskins' Discovery" adjoining or near the Lands of William Mackey, containing 94 acres more or less, one Lot on Washington st. 37 feet front and running back 16 1/2 feet; one Lot on South street 40 feet front running back 100 feet, adjoining the Lot of Mr. Hammond, 1 other Lot on Goldsborough and Harrison streets containing about one acre adjoining Bartons lot, one other Lot containing 6 and one third acres near Easton, it being part of a tract of Land called "Londonderry," will be sold to pay the above writs of venditioni Exponas and the interest and costs due & to become due thereon attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
April 11—1829—1s former Shif.

Seed Peas.

VERY EARLY, and heavy bearing second Crop, PEAS, on cheap Terms for Sale, at the Store of JOHN CAMPER.
March 21.

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with compliant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-boat with the greatest punctuality.

Easton, Dec. 29.—1f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them

The public's obedient servant
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1f

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Beltschoover, Indian Queen's avenue, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day week month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.

Notice

I 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 24th, and FRIDAY the 27th days of the present month (February), at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary & proper according to law.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Feb. 7 10w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, April 1, 1829.

Flora Adams	Thomas Kerby
Richard Austin (2)	Michael Lodrick
Catherine Aringdale	Ann Loveday
Ann R. Abbott	Arthur J. A. Loveday
Elizabeth Askins	T. Lookerman
Adam Adams	Mr. Lookerman
Edward Alford	Nathaniel Luff
William Aringdale	Daniel Leonard
	Rev. Lawrence Law-
	renson
James Boussor	Mary D. Lookerman
Aaron Bryan	Mary McMaham
William Brownell	John Martin
Harriet Bennett	Solomon Mullikin
Bennett Pracco	Philip E. Mackey
Wm. Harrison Brown	Thomas McCoukeng
Martha Beckwith	
Charlotte E. Bowie	Rev. H. U. Underdonk
John Bennett	Jonathan Ozment
Rebecca Berry	Thomas Oldson
Mingo Benet	
John Bell	James C. Parrott
Rachel Hull	Julian Patrick
Richard Cray	Michel Pinkine
Coats Lodge	John P. Poca

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. XII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1829.

NO. 17.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT 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.

New Fancy and Millinery Store.

MISS BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Tal-
bot and the adjacent counties, that she has
taken the Store-Room recently occupied by Mr.
Joseph Edmondson, dec'd. next door to Messrs.
Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, and adjoining the
Post-Office; and has just returned from Balti-
more and is now opening,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
**FANCY AND MILLINERY
GOODS.**

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Leghorn Bolivar, &c. Hats,
straw, Cottage, &c. Bonnets,
Plain and figured attires,
White watered Gros de Naples,
Colored do. do.
White and black Italian Crape,
Crape Lisse and Pattinet,
Lace, Gloves and Mitts,
Fancy Guaze and ilk Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers,
Braids, Gimps, Footing, &c.
Tapes, Bobbins, Pins, Hooks & Eyes, &c.
Hair, side and neck hell Combs,
Silver Thimbles and scissors,
Beads, Buckles and Necklaces,
Cologne, An lique Oil and Fancy Soap,
Spool and Cotton Balls,
A handsome assortment of plain and fancy
Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Corsets and steel Busks, &c.
All of which will be sold at the most reduced
prices for Cash.
The public are requested to give her an ear-
ly call and examine for themselves.
Easton, April 18

MISS BROWN intends carrying on at
her stand all kinds of Mantua-making and Mil-
linery Work—she expects a young Lady from
Baltimore in a few days well acquainted with
Mantua-making to assist her
Leghorns bleached and repaired at the
shortest notice.

ATTEND TO THIS.
THE subscriber takes this method of infor-
ming the Public, that he continues to carry on the
TAYLORING BUSINESS
In all its various branches,

AT THE OLD STAND, where he will attend
punctually to those Cash Customers who may
favor him with their custom.
He stated to the Public generally in a former
advertisement (last price), that from the diffi-
culty he had experienced in collecting money
to pay his Journeymen, he was under the ne-
cessity of saying that Cash or country Produce
would be required on the delivery of the Work
made by him; but as little attention has been
paid to that advertisement, he now states ex-
plicitly that no work will be delivered out of
his shop until the Cash is paid for the same—
He therefore requests no gentlemen to hand
him work who is not prepared to pay for it
when completed—Then he will not be involved
in difficulties with his Journeymen, as he now
is. As it is well known to his customers that the
men he employs need their money for the sup-
port of their families as well as himself, he
would advise all those who are not prepared to
pay the Tailor to wear their old, until they are
able to pay for new clothes.

The Public's o. t. c. v. r. t.
DAVID M. SMITH.
Easton, April 18 3w
N. B.—All those who are indebted to the sub-
scriber will oblige him by calling on Mr. Wm.
Barnett, who has his accounts for collection, &
who is authorized also to settle with those who
may have accounts against him. D. M. S.

In Caroline County Court,
SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.
March Term, 1829.
ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of
the lands made to William Thawley by
George Reed, Trustee for the sale of the lands
of Malachi Meeds, mortgaged to Wm. Hughes,
in the case of William Hughes, plaintiff,
against Mary Meeds, Edwin Meeds and John
Davis Meeds, heirs of Malachi Meeds, Defen-
dants and reported by the said Trustee, be rat-
ified and confirmed, unless cause to the con-
trary be shown, on or before the second day
of October Court next, for the said county; pro-
vided a copy of this order be inserted once in
each of three successive weeks in one of the
newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county,
before the sixth day of June in the year
Eighteen hundred and twenty nine. The re-
port of the Trustee states the amount of Sales
to be \$950.

WM B MARTIN.
ARA SPENCE.
JO: RICHARDSON, CLK.
True copy, Test
April 18. 3w

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having left Easton, and set-
tled in Baltimore, gives NOTICE that he
has appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his Agent,
for the transaction of his own business as well
as that of his Father's and John W. Sherwood's
or any other connected with it,—and requests
those indebted to him in any manner, to pay
the same to his said Agent.
WM. W. MOORE.

N. B. W. W. M. has several valuable GRASS
LOTS in the neighbourhood of the town, for
sale, also a good second-hand COACHEE, and
a substantially built plain NEW GIG & HARNESS.
Fourth mo. 18th, 1829. 4f

DANCING SCHOOL.
MR. JOHN M. BLONDEL, of Baltimore re-
spectfully informs the inhabitants of Tal-
bot county, that he intends opening a Dancing
School at Mr. Peacock's Assembly Room in
Easton, on the 10th of April next. Those who
are disposed to subscribe, will please call at
the store of Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday,
where they will find the Subscription List.
march 28.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable
the High Court of Chancery of Maryland,
passed at September term 1828, in a cause
wherein Samuel Harrison is Complainant, and
Alexander B. Harrison and others Defendants.
The Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at
the Tavern of Joseph Allen, on SATURDAY
the 2nd day of May next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the
Real Estate of which John Merchant late of
Talbot county died seized, being a tract or part
of a tract of LAND lying on St. Michaels river,
called "Fair Play," containing fifteen acres and
three fourths of an acre, together with two Lots
on the main street in the town of St. Michaels,
with Framed Dwellings thereon, and
one unimproved Lot in said town, lying
near the Market House. The
terms of sale will be as follows:
The purchaser or purchasers will be required
to give his or their bond or bonds with ap-
proved security for the amount of the purchase
money, bearing interest from the day of sale—one
third of the purchase money with the inter-
est thereon, payable in six months, one other third
with the interest thereon in nine months, and the
residue with interest thereon in 12 months
from the day of sale. And on the ratification
of the sale by the Chancellor and the payment of
the whole purchase money, the Trustee will
execute to the purchaser or purchasers a good
and sufficient deed or deeds for the property to
him or them sold free, clear and discharged
from all claim of the complainant or of the de-
fendants, and those claiming by, from, or under
them or either of them.
The creditors of said John Merchant, are
hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the
Chancery Office within four months from the
day of sale.
ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Trustee.
March 28 5w

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to
his Friends and the Public generally for
the liberal encouragement he has met with in
his line of business, and he now informs them
that he still carries on the above business in all
its various branches, and has on hand a Stock
of the best seasoned Timber, and intends keep-
ing a Good Stock of Materials of all kinds, and
the best workmen; which will enable him to
build GIGS in the BEST MANNER, a done as reas-
onable terms, as they can be purchased any
where, for Cash, and is prepared to do all kinds
of repairs at prices to suit the times. Those
gentlemen wishing to deal in his will do well to
give him a call and learn his prices. All new
work will be warranted for twelve months.
He will take in payment if required, Brandy,
Lard, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Meal, Oats, Bran, or
good Judgments.
JOHN CAMPER.
Easton, March 28—

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally that he
has commenced the above business in the town
of Easton, nearly opposite the Market House
and directly fronting the South side of the
Court House, where he is prepared with the
best Workmen, and a good stock of materials
to meet all orders in his line. All new work
will be warranted, and repairs done at low
rates, and as good as they can be here or else-
where. He respectfully solicits the patronage
of a generous public.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

N. B. The Subscriber has two excellent
hands at the House Painting business, that
will enable him to execute all orders in that
line.
E. S. H.
March 21.

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON.
Next door to the Drug & Medicinal Store
of Thomas H. Dawson.



NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the cit-
izens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has
just returned from Baltimore with a general as-
sortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's
Boots and Shoes.
He has also an assortment of first rate Mate-
rials, and having engaged the best hands, and
from his own experience in the business he is
enabled to promise those who may favor him
with their custom, that his work shall not be
surpassed as to strength, and beauty by any
done on the Eastern Shore or Baltimore.
He invites the public to give him a call and
examine his style of workmanship.
He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please,
and by punctuality to receive a share of public
patronage.
THOMAS S. COOK.
march 23.
N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and in-
tends keeping a general assortment of SOLE
and UPP. R. LEATHER, all of which will be
offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms
—He will take in exchange for Boots Shoes, of
Leather—wheat, corn, bacon, lard, &c. &c. and
will give the highest prices for hides in cash or
trade.
T. S. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of three several Writs of Vendi-
tioni exponas issued out of Talbot county
Court and to me directed, against Reuben P.
Emmons; to wit: One at the suit of Loftus How-
dle, one at the suit of the State of Maryland for
the use of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens,
use William H. Downing, and the other at the
suit of said State, for the use aforesaid, against
said Reuben P. Emmons, administrator of
Elizabeth Martin, dec'd. will be offered at Public
Vendue, and sold to the highest bidder or
bidders, at the front door of the Court
House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the
28th day of the present Month (April) between
the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
the following NEGROES; to wit, one Boy called
George, one Boy called Alexander, one Woman
called Ann, one do. called Kitty, one Girl
called Sophia, one do. called Kitty; seized and
taken as the Goods and Chattels of the said Reu-
ben P. Emmons and will be sold to pay and satisfy
the above mentioned writs, of Venditioni
exponas and the interest and costs due and to
become due thereon.—Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 4th—1829. ts

N. B.—The above sale is to be made on a credit
of six months (the purchasers giving bond or
notes with approved security,) by the written
consent of the principal Plaintiff and the Defen-
dant's adm'r.
W. T. Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court, to me di-
rected, to wit:—One at the suit of the State of
Maryland for the use of Jabez Jenkins,
and one at the suit of the State of Maryland
for the use of Clement Rust and Sarah his
wife, against Levin Mills, Sen. Wm. Ferguson,
and Eusebius Leonard, Survivors of Levi Lee,
will be sold at public Sale, for Cash, on TUES-
DAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court
House door, in the Town of Easton, between
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P.
M. the following property, viz:—all the right, title,
interest and claim of the said Eusebius Leonard,
of, in and to that Farm or dwelling planta-
tion on which he at present resides, in the
Chapel District, with all the improvements
thereon, be the quantity what it may, and one
horse:—Taken as the goods and Chattels, lands
and Tenements of the said Eusebius Leonard,
and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
venditioni and the interest and costs due and to
become due thereon. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND Shff.
April 18—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot County Court to me di-
rected against James Chambers, at the suit of
George W. Nabb, also by virtue of one other
writ of venditioni exponas issued and directed,
as aforesaid, against James Chambers and Alice
Gregory and William Pierson, Securities for
the said James Chambers, at the suit of the State
of Maryland, for the use of Joshua Dixon and
Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory,
also by virtue of three writs of fieri facias,
issued and directed as aforesaid, against the
said James Chambers, to wit: one at the suit of
Wm. Jenkins, one at the suit of Wm. Jenkins
survivor of Peter Stevens, Jr. and the other at
the suit of John W. Gallopin use of J. mes De-
launough use of Crawford and Mackey use of
Samuel Crawford; also by virtue of two other
writs of fieri facias issued and directed as aforesaid
against the said James Chambers administrator
of Arthur Holt, to wit: one at the suit of the
State of Maryland for the use of John Ed-
ward Scott by Jesse Scott, his guardian, the
other at the suit of the State of Maryland for the
use of George W. Scott by Jesse Scott, his guar-
dian, will be offered at Public Vendue, and sold
to the highest bidder for CASH, at the front
door of the Court House in the town of Easton
on TUESDAY the 28th day of the present
month (April) between the hours of 11 o'clock
A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, all
the right, title, interest and claim, (being the
life estate of the said J. Chambers) of, & to a
tract or parts of tracts of land called "Orems De-
light" & "Turners R. survey" containing the quan-
tity of 102 acres of land more or less; also part
of a tract of land called "Locust Grove" contain-
ing 36 acres of land more or less; also part of
a tract of land called "Denmore Heath," situate
in Kings Creek Hundred, containing 27 1/2 acres
of land more or less; also a tract or part of a tract
of land called "Banning & Harwood & Austins
Tract," said to contain 75 acres of land more or
less, seized and taken as the lands and tene-
ments of the said James Chambers, and will be
sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned
writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and
the interest and costs due and to become due
thereon. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of venditioni
exponas, issued out of Talbot county
Court, to me directed, against John Dawson,
at the suit of the following persons, to wit:—
one at the suit of David Fairbank, use Samuel
Groom, use Wm. Hughes; one at the suit of
Joseph Scull, use Conrad Kelly & Co, use Wm.
Hughes; one at the suit of Jacob Crommiller;
one at the suit of Margaret Kirby; one at the
suit of Jos. Robinson; one at the suit of F. Richard
Spencer, use of Isaac Atkinson, administrator
of Robert Kemp, use Wm. Hughes; and one
at the suit of John Porter: Also by virtue of
a writ of fieri facias, issued and directed as a-
foresaid, against the said Dawson, at the suit of
Henry M. Howdle and Ann his wife, surviving
Adm'r. of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public
sale for cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day
of May next, at the Court House door, in the
town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following
property, viz:—All that farm or plantation of
him the said John Dawson, on which he at pre-
sent resides, said to contain the quantity of 501
acres of land more or less. Also all that farm
or plantation called Peck's Point, be the quan-
tity what it may; also a tract or parcel of land
near the Royal Oak, commonly called the Oak
Field, which said Dawson purchased of the
heirs of Owen Kennard, said to contain the
quantity of 38 acres of land more or less. Also
will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 13th day
of May next, on the premises of said Dawson,
between the aforesaid hours of 10 and 4 o'clock
the following property, viz: 30 head of sheep,
20 head of cattle, 6 head of horses, and 4 ox
cars. Seized and taken as the goods & chat-
tels, lands and tenements of the said Dawson,
and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
executions, and the interest and costs due
and to become due thereon. Attendance given
by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 18 ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot County Court, to me di-
rected against Harriott Sherwood, to me di-
rected against Harriott Sherwood, Administrators
of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public sale
for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May
next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton,
between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4
o'clock P. M. all the estate, right, title, interest
and claim of him the said Rolle, of, in
and to the Farm on which he resides, situate
near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may;
also 2 head of horses; taken as the goods and
chattels, lands and tenements of the said Rolle,
& will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
venditioni, and the interest and costs due and
to become due thereon. Attendance given by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot county Court, to me di-
rected against Harriott Sherwood, to me di-
rected against Harriott Sherwood, Administrators
of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public sale
for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May
next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton,
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, the said Harriott Sherwood, of, in and to a
tract or part of a tract of land, called "Allaby's
Fields, Addition, part of Exchange, containing
the quantity of 104 acres of land more or less,
taken as the lands and tenements of the said
Harriott Sherwood 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
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Venditioni exponas,
and one writ of fieri facias issued out
of Talbot county Court, to me directed against
William P. Kerr; to wit: one Venditioni exponas
at the suit of Solomon Lowe, use Samuel
Groom, the other at the suit of Lambert Reardon
and the fieri facias at the suit of William
Jenkins survivor of Peter Stevens, will be offered
at PUBLIC VENDUE and sold to the highest
bidder for Cash at the front door of the Court
House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the
28th day of the present Month (April) between
the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
of the same day, all the reversionary right of the
said William P. Kerr, of and to a tract of Land
called "Neglect" & "Stidham's Chance" contain-
ing 37 acres of Land more or less, part of
Boz mans Addition" part "Yorkshire, containing
17 1/2 acres of Land more or less, seized and taken
as the lands and tenements of the said Wil-
liam P. Kerr, and will be sold to pay and satisfy
the aforesaid writs of Venditioni exponas and
aforesaid writ of fieri facias—Attendance given
by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 4th—1829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a fieri facias, issued out of
Talbot County Court, to me directed, a-
gainst Jabez Caldwell, at the suit of Anna Ma-
ria Thompson, surviving administrator of Rich-
ard W. Thompson, dec'd; will be sold at Pub-
lic Sale for Cash on TUESDAY the 12th day
of May next, at the Court House Door in the
Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following
property, to wit:—all and singular that lot or
parcel of ground, situated lying and being in
the Town of Easton, and all the buildings thereon,
and all the estate, right, title or claim of
years of Jabez Caldwell, of, in and to the same,
which James Neal sold and conveyed and as-
signed to said Jabez Caldwell, by his Deed
bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1818,
as by reference being thereto had will fully
appear on the Land Record of Talbot County;
also all and singular that lot or parcel of land
and ground situate in the Town of Easton, ad-
joining to lot number 116 at the west end
thereof, and on West street which was sold and
conveyed by James Neal to said Jabez Caldwell
by his deed of bargain and sale bearing date
the 8th day of April 1818 in fee simple, as by
reference to said deed will appear: taken as
the lands and tenements of the said Jabez Cal-
dwell and will be sold to pay and satisfy the a-
foresaid fieri facias and the interest and costs due,
and to become due thereon—subject to prior Ex-
ecutions. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND Shff.
April 18—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a venditioni exponas, issued
out of Talbot County Court, to me di-
rected, at the suit of Robert Delahay, Henry De-
laway and Edward B. Stevens against Enoch
Morgan and Henry Morgan, will be sold at pub-
lic sale for cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day
of May next, at the Court House door in the
town of Easton, 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, in-
terest and claim of them the said Henry and
Enoch Morgan, of, in and to the farm or planta-
tion situate in Hambury, called part of Little
Bristol, containing the quantity of 357 acres
of land more or less; taken as the goods and
chattels, lands and tenements of the said Henry
and Enoch Morgan, 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, Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of vendi. exponas, is-
sued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern
Shore of Maryland and to me directed, at
the suit of Wm. Dickinson against Samuel Co-
berts, Edward Roberts, and Wm. A. Leard,
will be sold at the Court House door in the
town of Easton, on TUE DAY the 12th day
of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M.
and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to
wit:—The dwelling farm or plantation of him
the said Samuel Roberts, situate on Miles River
and being composed of the several tracts or
parts of tracts of land called part of Daniels
Rest, Daniels addition, and Walkers foot,
containing the quantity of 223 1/2 acres of land
more or less—also an adjoining tract of land
called "pringfield," containing 28 1/2 acres of
land more or less taken as the lands and tene-
ments of said Samuel Roberts, and will be sold
to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi-
tioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and
to become due thereon. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot County Court to me di-
rected, against Fiddleman Rolle, at the suit
Philemon Skinner, will be sold at public sale
for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May
next, at the Court House Door in the Town of
Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M.
and 4 o'clock P. M. all the estate, right, title,
interest and claim of him the said Rolle, of, in
and to the Farm on which he resides, situate
near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may;
also 2 head of horses; taken as the goods and
chattels, lands and tenements of the said Rolle,
& will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
venditioni, and the interest and costs due and
to become due thereon. Attendance given by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot county Court, to me di-
rected against Harriott Sherwood, to me di-
rected against Harriott Sherwood, Administrators
of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public sale
for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May
next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton,
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, the said Harriott Sherwood, of, in and to a
tract or part of a tract of land, called "Allaby's
Fields, Addition, part of Exchange, containing
the quantity of 104 acres of land more or less,
taken as the lands and tenements of the said
Harriott Sherwood 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
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, to me di-
rected at the suit of Wm. Dodson, use of Sam-
uel and Alexander B. Harrison, and also by
virtue of a fieri facias, at the suit of E. N. Hamblton
use of Wm. Con, use of Wm. Benny and James
Benny, admrs of Jonathan N. Benny against
Fayette Gibson, will be sold at public sale for
Cash on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next
at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and
4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to
wit:—all that tract or parcel of land called
"Maringo" containing the quantity of 550 acres
of land, more or less, situate in Miles River
Neck, and also will be sold on WEDNESDAY
the 13th day of May,—on the premises betw-
the aforesaid hours of 10 and 4 o'clock the fol-
lowing property, viz: 13 head of horses 4 1/2 head
of cattle, 52 head of sheep taken as the goods &
chattels, lands and tenements of said Gibson,
and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
Executions, and the interest and costs due and
to become due thereon. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND Shff.
April 18—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot county Court to me di-
rected against Jabez Caldwell, one at the suit
of Tristram Needles, use of David and J. Rud-
dock, use of the President, Directors and Com-
pany of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of
Baltimore use of Richard W. Thompson, one at
the suit of the President, Directors and Com-
pany of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, for the
use of Lott Warfield, and one at the suit of Jas:
Willson, Jr. use of Hugh W. Evans; will be
sold at public Sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the
12th day of May next, at the Court-house door,
in the Town of Easton, between the hours of
10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the fol-
lowing property, to wit:—all and singular that
lot or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being
in the Town of Easton, and all the buildings
thereon, and all the estate, right, title, or term
of years of Jabez Caldwell, of, in and to the same,
which James Neal sold, and conveyed, and as-
signed to said Jabez Caldwell by his deed,
bearing date the eighteenth day of April eigh-
teen hundred and eighteen, as by reference
being thereto had, will fully appear on the Land
Record of Talbot county; also all and singular,
that Lot or parcel of land and ground, situate
in the Town of Easton, adjoining to Lot number
one hundred and sixteen, at the West end there-
of, and on West Street, which was sold and con-
veyed by James Neale to said Jabez Caldwell,
by his deed of bargain and sale bearing date the
8th day of April 1818, in fee simple, as by
reference to said Deed will appear: taken as
the lands and tenements of the said Jabez Cal-
dwell, 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
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18. ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni ex-
ponas issued out of Talbot county Court
to me, directed to wit:—one at the suit of Isaac
Atkinson Adm'r. of Joseph Edmondson, one
at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, one other
at the suit of Wm. Clark, use of Wm. Hughes,
against John Dawson, and one other at the
suit of Robert H. Goldsborough, against Jas. Denny
and John Dawson, will be sold at Public Sale
for Cash on TUESDAY the 12th day of May
next, at the Court House door, in the Town of
Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M.
and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz:
the farm or plantan on said Dawson, where
he at present resides, containing 391 acres of
land more or less and known by the name of
"Shirleys Fortune," "Rocky Neck," "Part of
Hall's Neck," and "Hoppers Point" or "Oak
Field," also the farm or plantation known by the
name of "Peck's Point," be the quantity what it
may: Also on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of
May, at the residence of said Dawson, the fol-
lowing property to wit:—10 head of horses, 28
head of cattle, 4 yoke of oxen, 50 head of sheep
and 1 pig and harness, seized and taken as the
goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said
Dawson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the
aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest
and costs due and to become due thereon. At-
tendance given by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of five writs of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court,
to me directed against Fayette Gibson, one at
the suit of Edw. Lloyd, one other at the suit of
Philemon Thomas & William H. Grooms, use
of Philemon Thomas, one other at the suit of
John Welsh alias John J. Welsh; one other at
the suit of Francis D. McHenry and one other
at the suit of James Tilton, executor of James
Tilton, will be sold at public sale for cash on
TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the
Court House door in the town of Easton, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o-
clock, P. M. all the estate, right, title, interest
& claim of him the said Gibson, of, in & to a tract
or part of a tract of land called Maringo, situate,
lying and being in Miles River Neck, contain-
ing the quantity of 550 acres of land, more or
less. Also on WEDNESDAY the 13 h of May
next, will be sold on the premises of said Gibson,
40 head of cattle and 52 head of sheep;
taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tene-
ments of the said Fayette Gibson, and will be
sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni
exponas, and the interest and costs due and to be-
come due thereon. Attendance given by
THOS. HENRIX, late shff.
April 18 ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphan's
Court of Talbot county, I will expose to
Public Sale to the highest bidder or bidders at
the Court House door in the Town of Easton,
on TUESDAY the 28th of the present month,
(April) between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M.
and 4 o'clock P. M. the following NEGROES,
the property of the late Reuben P. Emmons,
Esquire, of the aforesaid County, Deceased,
viz: 1 Negro girl Charlotte about 4 years old, 1
Negro girl Jane or Jenny about 4 years old and
one Negro child Simon about 6 months old.
A credit of six months will be given to the pur-
chaser or purchasers of said Negroes and each
purchaser will be required to give bond or
note with good security to the Subscriber for
the payment of the same, with legal interest
thereon from the day of sale, till paid.
THOMAS MARTIN, Adm'r.
of Reuben P. Emmons dec'd.
April 4.

[From the American.]
DEATH OF THE POPE, LEO XII.

The Catholic Church is in mourning. Its head, the worthy Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth has departed for a better life. He has gone to the bosom of God, to join the Holy Pontiffs who have been seated before him in the chair of St. Peter. The whole Catholic world will long regret him. His Pontificate has been short, but marked by acts which will make him celebrated in the annals of the Church.

Leo XII was born in 1760, near Spoleto, and belonged to the ancient and illustrious family *Della Genga*. Before his elevation to the pontifical throne he had been successively Archbishop of Tyre in *partibus*, Bishop of Senigaglia, Cardinal-Priest by the title of St. Mary Frastevere, and at last Vicar-General of His Holiness Pope Pius VII. The purple was conferred on him in 1816 by that sovereign Pontiff, after his return from France, where he had been charged with a mission at the court of His Most Christian Majesty. His elevation to the Papacy exhibits this peculiarity, that he was perhaps the Cardinal least thought of. This is so true that in the first fortnight of the Conclave of 1823, he obtained but very few suffrages. The greatest number of votes was given to Cardinal Severoni, who was on the point of being elected, when it was declared in Conclave that Austria was opposed to that nomination. Cardinal Severoni then declared himself for the Cardinal *Della Genga*, who was elected a few days after. I am able to speak with certainty of this, for the account of the election was shown me at Rome, and left in my hands for several days.

Leo XII. had scarcely been elevated to the Pontifical Throne when he undertook the reform of the Clergy in the Roman States, and in so efficient a manner that an important change was remarked in the habits and manners of the priests of that country. He declared in a Consistory, that in future the purple should be conferred on real merit only, without respect to birth and offices, which before gave a title to it; and in various selections which he made, he was faithful to his word. Notwithstanding the representations of the King of Spain, he gave bulls to the bishops nominated by the governments of the new republics of America, because he considered himself the father of the Faithful, and thought that under this title he ought rather to watch for the good of the churches of those people, than to agree to the senseless policy of Ferdinand VII.—These, among a thousand others, are acts which will immortalize the pontificate of Leo XII. and transmit his name to posterity together with those of Leo X. Innocent XI. and Benedict XIV.

The private character of this Sovereign Pontiff was not less admirable than his public. He divided his time equally between his devotions and the cares of business. He reduced the expenses of his household in order to be the better enabled to give succour to the unfortunate, and rewards to those who seemed to him worthy of them. His erudition was profound. The literature of no country was unknown to him, and he was acquainted in an eminent degree with that of France and Italy. Thus he encouraged letters, the sciences and the arts, by all the means in his power. He often went from the Vatican without retinue, to the work shop of a sculptor or a painter, and never departed without having given proofs of his good taste, or left marks of his munificence. He conversed familiarly with every body, and his conversation had an indescribable charm. Those who had the happiness of being in his company, experienced mingled sentiments of respect, admiration and delight. I shall never forget his words to me the last time I had the honor of being admitted to his presence, in the September of 1827.—After some observations equally just and spirited, and counsels full of tenderness and paternal affection, he finished with these words: "My child it is not necessary that a young man should be a monk; it is sufficient that he be a good Christian."

Leo XII. laboured under a severe infirmity. He experienced at times violent pain, which reduced him to the point of death. The physicians even declared at the time of his election, that he would not long fill the pontifical chair. Their prediction happily was not accomplished till recently, and this Holy Father has had time to distinguish his pontificate by great actions, and to edify the Church by every species of virtue. My voice is too feeble to speak worthily of him; but I consider myself as fulfilling a duty of conscience in thus testifying the regret that his death has caused me.

L. L. P.

*The King of France the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Spain have each the right to oppose the elevation of a cardinal to the pontifical chair; and when they have declared their intentions to the Conclave, the cardinals cannot elect him to whom these sovereigns are opposed.

LIBERIA.—The March number of the African Repository contains a letter from the Colonial Agent, Dr. Randall, giving very satisfactory accounts of the condition and prospects of the colony. At the stores in Monrovia there are goods and African produce to the amount of not less than seventy thousand dollars, and there is twice that value in the settlement if we include all the convertible property. Of the climate, situation, fertility and population of Liberia, Dr. Randall speaks in high terms. At the date of his letter, (28th Dec.) the climate was delightful, not

being very warm during the day, and requiring a blanket at night; and though this was the sickly season, there was little disease, and that not of an alarming character. He considers Monrovia quite as healthy as any of our southern cities, and the settlements on the Stockton and the St. Paul's have even a better reputation for health. With proper precautions, and even moderate prudence, emigrants, he thinks, may come from any of the northern states with little risk from the climate. The situation of Monrovia is the most delightful that can be imagined, and nothing but some unfortunate disaster can prevent its becoming one of the most important commercial cities on the African coast. Even the most barren parts of the Cape lands are suitable for gardening, and the very worst part will produce coffee and the several varieties of fruits.—Most of the settlers also at Caldwell and the "half-way farms," have good houses, and all of them have flourishing plantations of rice, cassada, plantains and potatoes, with many other fruits and vegetables. These lands are admirably adapted to sugar and cotton. Those on both sides of Stockton creek, are equal in every respect to the best lands on the southern rivers of the United States. It is pleasing to hear that the recaptured Africans, whose terms of service to the colonists had expired, and who had been placed immediately in the rear of the half-way farms, have built themselves comfortable houses and enclosed lots in which cassada, plantains and potatoes are growing luxuriantly. Their position is particularly salubrious, and their situation, contrasted with that they were destined to by infamous slave traders, is grateful to the contemplation of humanity. Dr. Randall says that if he had under his direction an armed vessel, with forty men, principally black sailors from the United States, he would pledge himself that the slave-trade should not be carried on in the neighborhood of this colony, though it is now carried on to a greater extent, to the southward of it, at the Gallinas, than for many years. The slave trade is generally fitted out at Cuba or Brazil. He wishes the Board of Managers to urge on Government the necessity of keeping a vessel on this coast, which he is certain can be done with little risk from disease.

The St. Paul's is a deep navigable river extending several hundred miles northwards, and free, after passing the falls at Millsburgh, from all obstructions. By means of it a trade will, in time, be opened far into the interior, and much of the gold and ivory now carried to Sierra Leone and Cape Coast, be diverted to Monrovia.

There is a mistake in announcing as a subscriber on Mr. Smith's plan, Robert Gibson of Baltimore. It should be Robert Gilmore, Esq.—(Balt. Amer.)

Mr. CLAY having exchanged a seat in his private carriage at Smithfield, for one in the public stage, to accelerate his arrival at Uniontown, Pa. and finding himself inconveniently crowded in the stage, took a seat with the driver. As he came within a few miles of Union, he met an escort intended for him, which having manifested some surprise at his situation, he observed, "Gentlemen, you find me here an Out, but I assure you, that the Ins, behind me, are not more comfortably situated."—Reporter.

CONVENT OF THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.

I had not been two hours under its roof, before a burst of wind, that reminded me of nothing but the roar of Niagara, shot down the side of Mont Velan, stripped away the gathered snow of half a century in an immense sheet, and hurled it full upon the convent. All was in an instant commotion. The table deserted by the chief part of the brotherhood, who hurried to see that the casements and doors were made secure. The ground floor of the building, which is occupied with stables, and storehouses for wood and other supplies of the convent, was a scene of immediate confusion, from the crowding in of the menials and peasantry. I ventured one glance from my window. Summer was gone at once; and the winter wild, "as come in its stead. The sun was blotted out of the heavens; snow in every shape that it could be hung into by the most furious wind, whirlpool drift, and hill, flashed and swept along. Before evening it was fourteen feet high in front of the Hospice. We could keep our fingers from being icicles only by thrusting them almost into the blazing wood fires; the bursts of wind shook the walls like cannon-shot, and I made a solemn recantation of all my raptures on the life of an Augustin of St. Bernard. As the night fell, the storm lulled at intervals, and I listened with anxiety to the cries and noises that announced the dangers of travellers, surprised in the storm.—The fineness of the season had tempted many to cross the mountain without much precaution against the change, and the sound of horns, bells and the barking of dogs as the strangers arrived, kept me long awake. By morning the convent was full, the world was turned to universal snow; the monks came down girded for their winter excursions; the domestics were busy equipping the dogs, fires blazed, cauldrons smoked, every stranger was pelised and furred up to the chin, and the whole scene might have passed for a Lapland carnival. But the Hospice is provided for such casualties; and after a little unavoidable tumult, all its new inhabitants were attended to with much more than the civility of a continental inn, and with infinitely less than its discomfort. The gentlemen adjourned to the reading room, where they found papers and books which seldom passed the Italian frontier. The ladies turned over the portfolios of prints, many of which are the donations of strangers who had been indebted to the hospitality of the place, or amused themselves at the piano in the drawing room (for music is there above the flight of the lark) or poured over the shelves to plunge their souls in some "flattering tale" of love and love, orange groves, and chivalry plumed, capped and gartered into irresistible captivation. The scientific manipulated the ingenious collection of the mountain minerals made by the brotherhood. Half a dozen herbals from the adjoining regions lay open for the botanist; a finely bound and decorated album, that owed obligation to every art of poetry, lay open for the pleasantries, the memorials, and the wonderings of every body; and for those who loved sleep best, there were eighty beds.

[Tales of the Great St. Bernard.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.—At a time when the whole population of Great Britain and America—may of every Catholic and every Protestant country—are more or less excited on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, it may be interesting to inquire what are the disabilities under which so large a portion of His Majesty's subjects are labouring, and from which they have been praying almost for centuries, to be released? We shall state them as they stood in 1812, since which time, we believe, few or no changes have been made.

A Catholic Peer cannot sit and vote in the House of Peers.

Nor a Catholic Commoner in the House of Commons.

A Catholic Priest cannot celebrate marriage between two Protestants, or between a Protestant and Catholic unless already married by a Protestant, under penalty of 150*l*.

A Catholic cannot be Lord High Chancellor, or Keeper or Commissioner of the Great Seal.

Nor Master or Keeper of the Rolls.

Nor Justice of the King's Bench, or of the Common Pleas.

Nor a Baron of the Exchequer.

Nor Attorney or Solicitor General.

Nor King's Sergeant at Law.

Nor a Member of the King's Council.

Nor a Master in Chancery.

Nor Chairman of Sessions for the county of Dublin.

Nor Council to the Commissioners of Revenue.

Nor the Recorder of a City or Town.

Nor an Advocate in Spiritual Courts.

Nor a Sheriff of a County, City or Town.

Nor Sub-Sheriff.

He cannot be Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or other Governor of Ireland.

Nor Lord High Treasurer, or Lord of Treasury.

Governor of a County, or Privy Counsellor.

Post Master General, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Secretary of State.

Vice Treasurer, Teller or Cashier of the Exchequer.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, or Auditor General.

Provost or Fellow of Dublin University.

Lord Mayor or Alderman of a corporate city or town.

He cannot be a member of a Parish Vestry.

Nor bequeath any sum of money, or any lands for the maintenance of a clergyman, the support of a Chapel or School.

In corporate towns, Catholics are uniformly excluded from Grand Juries.

It would perhaps be tedious to recite the whole list of offices of trust, emolument, or dignity, from which the Catholics are excluded either by the express letter of the law, or by the application of oaths and tests.—Suffice it to say that the learned author of *Vivian's* *Hibernica* computes the number of stations in Ireland alone, which these offices embrace; at three thousand, seven hundred and forty eight!!

It is not strange that a people groaning under such oppression should be importunate; that they should have followed up their petitions year after year and generation after generation; and that, between hope and fear, they should sometimes have overstepped the bounds of order and law. If England would heal the wound which weakens the body politic; if she should engage the real sympathies of Ireland in her behalf, and make one nation of lands which "abhor each other," the course is a plain one. Ireland must be admitted to the privileges of Englishmen. We know they are some chiefly connected with the Established Church who forbode the most disastrous consequences should Catholic Emancipation be granted. But why should they fear? In the United States the experiment has been fairly tried, of granting a free and full toleration to all religion and sect; and it is such as to convince every American of the safety and wisdom of the principle.—Make men happy, and they will be loyal; oppress them, and their loyalty will be only a cloak to conceal the hand of an assassin.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

TROTTING MATCH.—We publish below an account of the performances of the celebrated American Horse Tom Thumb, at the late trotting match in England. An account from *Bell's Life* in London says that notice has been served upon the gentleman with whom the owner of the American horse some time ago, made a match of three parts, of his intention to attempt performing those matches on the 23d of March, within a hundred miles of London. The following were the bets made:—First, (750 to 1250) that a horse could not be found to trot four miles in 12 minutes; second, (1500 to 1250) that the same horse did not trot four miles in twelve minutes and a half; and lastly, (1250 even, that the same horse could not trot four miles in 13 minutes—all in harness, and all to be done on the same day. There is no stipulation as to the particular animal to be engaged. To win all his bets the horse must do at the rate of a mile in three minutes for four miles in succession, and this in a harness. The same work, *Bell's Life*, states that the conductors are authorized to back the American horse to trot 100 miles, in the same machine, in 10 hours, and the owner will take 11,000 to 1500 on the performance of the distance within the time stipulated. They also offer to back him to trot with any horse in England in or out of harness, from one mile to five, for 11,000 to 1500.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING MATCH.

The London Sun, of the 5th of February, gives the following account of a trotting match on Sunbury Common, which we believe, exceeds any thing of the kind on record. The horse which performed this wonderful feat is well known among sporting Characters; in this city as the celebrated TOM THUMB, which was sent out to England some time since. We have seen a more detailed account of this performance in *Bell's Life* in London of the 8th of February. That account, say among other particulars, that the owner of the horse, Mr. Jackson of this city, observed, after the match was concluded that, if it were not for the apparent inhumanity of the act, he would bet that the horse would then perform thirteen miles within the hour! It will be observed, in reference to the table below, that the distance was actually done in nine hours and a half which is at the rate of 10 10-19ths m. per hour!

This match, on which 200*l*. to 100*l*. were bet that a gentleman named Meloy did not find a horse or a mare to trot one hundred miles in ten successive hours and a half in harness—a feat which had never been done in this country, was performed on a five mile piece of ground on Sunbury Common, on Monday last. The horse chosen on this occasion was an American by birth, about fourteen hands high, and twelve years old.

The distance was performed thus:

	H. M.
First twenty miles	1 59
Taken out and in the stable	0 8
Second twenty miles	1 59
Taken out and in the stable	0 8
Third twenty miles	1 58
Taken out and in the stable	0 11
Fourth twenty miles	1 42
Taken out and in the stable	0 8
Last ten miles but one	0 52
Stopped to wash mouth with gruel, which he took with good appetite	0 2
Last ten miles	1 0
	10 7

Thus performing the task in twenty-eight minutes within the time allotted. On being groomed and furnished with a fresh supply of gruel, the extraordinary animal was as playful and seemed to go to work on the hay with as

good an appetite as if he had been merely performing an ordinary task.

From the Delaware Gazette of April 17.

THE MURDERS IN SUSSEX.

We stated briefly in our paper of Friday last, some circumstances respecting a most diabolical course of conduct which, for some years past, has been carried on in Sussex County, in this state, the evidences of which have just been brought to light; and promised, in our next number, to give further particulars. This promise we failed to perform; one reason for which was, that a family affliction called our attention to the consideration of other things, and another was, that as the Court was then about commencing its session, at which the examination into the circumstances was to be made, it would be better to omit saying any thing further upon the subject until after the trial would be likely to be ended. This we presume is now the case; and although we are ignorant of the result of the trial, we proceed to redeem our promise so far as we have it in our power.

From our correspondent's account we gather the following particulars: About ten days previous to his writing, a tenant, who lives on the farm where Patty Cannon and her son-in-law, the celebrated Joseph Johnson, negro trader, lived for many years in North West Fork Hundred, near the Maryland line, was ploughing in the field, in a place generally covered with water, and where a heap of brush has been lying for years, when his horse sunk in a grave, and on digging, he found a blue painted chest, about three feet long, and in it the bones of a man.

The news flew like wild fire, and people from many miles around, visited the place; among whom it was universally agreed that a negro trader from Georgia, named Bell or Miller, or perhaps both, had been murdered, by Johnson and his gang, about 10 or 12 years ago, and that the bones now discovered were those of one of them; as the man or men had been missed about that time, and the horse on which one of them rode was found at Patty Cannon's, who laid claim to the animal, until a person from Maryland, who had lent the horse, came forward and claimed his property; and she alleged, at the time, that Bell or Miller had sailed a short time previous, with a cargo of negroes for the South.

Since that time he has not been heard of, and it is said that a few days before he was missed, he was heard to say that he had with him fifteen thousand dollars with which he purposed to purchase negroes. The supposition now is that the knowledge of his having this money in his possession formed the inducement to take his life, and that to conceal the body it had been deposited in the place where the bones have been found.

The excitement produced by this discovery, as may naturally be supposed, was very great in the neighbourhood, and on the 2d instant, one of Johnson's gang, named Cyrus James, who has resided in Maryland, was caught in this state and brought before a justice of the Peace at Seaford, and on examination stated, that Joseph Johnson, Ebenezer F. Johnson and old Patty Cannon had shot the man while at supper in her house, and that he saw them all engaged in carrying him in the chest and burying him; and stated, moreover, that many others also had been killed, and that he could show where they had been buried. The officers and citizens accordingly accompanied him to the places which he pointed out, and made the necessary search.—In one place in a garden they dug and found the bones of a young child, the mother of which he stated, was a negro woman belonging to Patty Cannon, which, being a mulatto, she had killed for the reason that she supposed its father to be one of her own family. Another place, a few feet distant, was then pointed out, when upon digging a few feet, two oak boxes were found, each of which contained human bones. Those in one of them had been those of a person about 7 years of age, which James said he saw Patty Cannon knock in the head with a billet of wood, and the other contained those of one whom he said they considered bad property; by which, it is supposed was meant, that he was free. As there was at the time much stir about the children, and there was no convenient opportunity to send them away, they were murdered to prevent discovery.—On examining the skull bone of the largest child, it was discovered to have been broken as described by James.

This fellow, James, was raised by Patty Cannon, having been bound to her at the age of seven years, and is said to have done much mischief in his time for her and Johnson.

Another witness by the name of Butler has already been secured; and it is thought that some others will be brought forward who are acquainted with the bloody deeds of Patty and Joe. This woman is now between 60 and 70 years of age, and looks more like a man than a woman; but old as she is, she is believed to be as headless and heartless as the most abandoned wretch that breathes.

As stated by us on Friday last, Patty Cannon had been lodged in the Jail at Georgetown.—James and Butler were also placed there at the same time; and it is highly probable that ere this the trial has taken place, and the result of it will soon be known.

James stated that he had not shown all the places where murdered bodies had been buried, and at the time of writing, our correspondent informs us the people were still digging. Joe Johnson, who is said to be residing, at this time, in Alabama, is stated to have been seen in this state in December or January last; and the probability is that his business here was to do something at his old business of kidnapping. He was convicted of this crime some years since at Georgetown and suffered the punishment of the lash and the pillory on account of it. He is a man of some celebrity, having, for many years, carried on the traffic of stealing and selling negroes, in which he was aided and instructed by the old hag, Patty Cannon, whose daughter he married, after she had lost a former husband on the gallows. He continued to reside near his tutress until within a few years when a reward of \$500 was offered by Mr. Watson, Mayor of Philadelphia, when having obtained information of the fact before any others in his neighbourhood, he suddenly decamped, and has since been very cautious in suffering himself to be seen in that part of the country.

The former husband of Joe's wife was hung for the murder of a negro trader, the plan for which is said to have been arranged at her mother's house.

From the circumstances which have already taken place, it would appear probable that such developments may be expected to take place as will present the wretched actors in the scenes of blood which have taken place on the border of our State in Sussex county, as successful rivals in depravity of the infamous Burke, whose bloody deeds and recent execution in Scotland, have occupied so large a portion of the public prints.

WORTH TRYING.—In an English miscellany we find the following fact stated, which is worth testing certainly:—

The danger of being suffocated by smoke to which persons are exposed who enter premises on fire, may be effectually obviated by a wet silk handkerchief single over the face.—A gentleman who lately tried the experiment was enabled to remain in a room which was on fire, in the most dense smoke, and work a small engine until he succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham.

The proceedings of the late anniversary of the "Female Bible Society of Talbot county," has excited an interest, and awakened thoughts & feelings in the breast of at least one spectator, which might probably but for this occasion, have slumbered for ever. It arises, sir, from the absence of sufficient reflection on this subject—from the want of a due understanding of the motives that animate, and the sphere of action that engages the managers and members of all such associations, that they do not receive, as they deserve, the highest meed of human applause.—The eloquent and beautiful Address delivered on that day before the Society, could not have failed to force conviction upon every mind, of the utility, and even absolute necessity of exertions of this nature. Though all admire the ransom, yet few the price will pay. With what an overflowing of love & good will to their neighbours, therefore, must those abound, who encounter every difficulty, and persevere in a work so glorious—so benevolent—so sublime. Most, if not all such are in the enjoyment of the "good things" and luxuries of this life, and many have without doubt felt upon their hearts the breathings of that spirit that moved, of old, upon the waters, and consequently can derive no accession of interest or happiness in this world, by distributing Bibles amongst the Poor. The Great Creator of the Universe enjoyed within himself, long before Man or Angel was created, perfect beatitude, and needed not their praises or offerings to add thereto; but he has proved his beneficence by communicating a capacity for bliss to those whom his omniscient word called from non-existence. Thus this active principle of charity—this breath of Divinity that was breathed into man by his Maker, and proves his lofty lineage—this spark of heavenly fire which the original fall, and consequent depravity of our first Parents could not totally extinguish, burns still brightly in the breasts of our Talbot Fair Ones, and prompts them to imitate the Deity, (as far as human nature can Divine,) and dispense to those who are destitute, the bread of eternal life. For when we see Females dedicating their time—their talents and their money to such purposes, and what is more than all, sacrificing their invaluable health in the service of their poor perishing fellow-mortals, without the remotest prospect of self interest, we must conclude, that their motives are divine.

And I must here congratulate the members of this Society upon the powerful aid they have derived from the eloquence of the youthful Orator, who "has chosen the good part which cannot be taken from him," and is engaged in directing all the energies of his mind to the aim of "turning many unto righteousness." What a worthy example—what an affecting appeal is here offered to the young, and even the aged of this his native county! All the golden dreams—all the glittering and alluring prospects of worldly ambition sacrificed on the altar of his God! How grateful to Heaven must be the incense of that piety, which has thus devoted the morn of manhood, and the prime of life, to the propagation of truths of such weighty import, that to those who disregard or doubt them, "the throne of mercy is inaccessible, and the Saviour of the world has been born in vain." AMICUS.

Talbot co. April 21, 1829.

[For the Easton Gazette.]
SABBATH & SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Mr. Graham,
The injunction, to keep the Sabbath holy, is one of the Ten Commandments; and in addition to this, was a covenant article between God and the Jews—so that it is partly moral and partly ceremonial. As all the decalogue except this one article is strictly and essentially moral there might be strong doubts excited in the minds of those who live in the bounds and days of Christianity, how far they are obligated by the above commandment.

Our Saviour has solved all this difficulty by his short but full & satisfactory comment on the text.

The 'Sabbath (says he) was made for man.' Unfortunately too loose a construction has been given to this comment. The ceremonial part or the adoption of the 7th day has been very generally established whilst the moral part of doing good has been neglected to a great extent and in its place the doing of evil substituted. The minds and hands of most people being released on that day from their usual occupations, have been badly employed in sports, pleasures, pastimes and wretched amusements, or given up to total apathy & idleness—so that in such cases both the Law & Gospel construction has been disregarded, for the Sabbath was never made for man to do evil, nor to become a sort of blank in human agency. Among the means to embrace the principle alluded to by our Saviour, the most prominent adopted by Christians was that of collecting the people together in Churches on the Sabbath to hear the word of God expounded and offer up prayer and thanksgiving to the giver of all good. But as this alone was found inadequate to restrain evil and insufficient alone to inculcate good, the Christians of these enlightened days have added Sunday Schools so that the most illiterate and destitute may hear, learn, and obey the heavenly precepts of the Gospel. By means of these schools the mind is occupied and thus stayed from evil thoughts and intentions—Wicked amusements and idleness are prevented, and what is of the greatest importance, the youthful scholar is initiated into the way for all necessary instruction to guide him through life—to which we may add as most important of all he is prepared for the reception of the Gospel, the way of salvation. He is thus (as it were) taken by the hand and presented to Jesus for his blessing. 'Suffer (said he) little children to come unto me.' It is worthy of remark that even the Gospel requires a means for its communication of benefits and as it is said in scripture 'how shall they hear without a preacher,' so we may add how shall they understand unless they have access to the word of God? It is true that the word is expounded from the pulpit, but this is occasional and is received by the ear, whereas by reading we have an almost constant access to the word itself in all its purity, and that by the more impressive and lasting way of ocular inspection. It is needless for those acquainted with the human constitution—with the nature of morals, and with the

experience of his own heart and that of the world, to say that there is no advantage in the incessant application of moral and religious instruction—and no man pretends to justify himself in a single exhibition of the great truths of Christianity, and if to impress those truths twice is better than once so of a greater number of times. Self-information (as by reading) has its peculiar advantages—We go to church on stated days, let our frame of mind be what it may, merry or sad, attentive or inattentive. But when we can read and have the word of God in our Houses and in our hands we have the inestimable advantage of resorting to it when our hearts are like softened wax ready to receive the lasting impressions of the seal.

The Sabbath School being moral in its primary construction has a decided advantage over common schools; in these latter morality is but a secondary consideration and too often is left out of the plan. The scholars of a Sunday school will always be honored in Society seeing they have filled up their vacant time well; and have secured themselves from wicked temptations by resorting to places of instruction where vice dare not intrude. The time will soon come when it will be the most important enquiry in searching for the character of a young man or woman, were you a Sunday scholar? for a Sunday scholar is a living comment on the spiritual construction of the 4th commandment as given by our Saviour.

Nor must we neglect to do justice to those pious Sunday School Teachers and Patrons who have left their usual Sabbath occupations and retirements to advance the temporal and spiritual interest of the rising generation without further reward than that which awaits them at the final settlement of all our earthly transactions. If there should be in Heaven any recognition of things done on earth, these establishments must recur to the memory with everlasting sources of pleasure.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, April 25.

STATE OF BRITISH BREAD STUFFS.

Pursuing Mr. Jacobs' statement, given in our last, in relation to the statistics of Bread in England, and beginning with the year 1827, we find

Stock on hand at harvest of 1827	1,768,245 qrs. of corn
Imported that year from Ireland	445,685 do
Foreign grain imported	511,344 do
Prod't of harvest 1827	12,500,000 do

	15,223,274 quarters.
Deduct corn for consumption and seed for 1827	14,470,000

Stock on hand at commencement of harvest 1828	755,274 quarters.
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This constitutes a smaller stock on hand at harvest (in 1828) by rather more than a million of quarters, or eight millions of bushels of grain, than they have been reduced to for the last twelve years—and it is less by six millions and a half of quarters of grain, or fifty-two millions of bushels, than they had in the most abundant year for twelve years past. Going on with the data of Mr. Jacobs, we will take the import from Ireland at the highest rate heretofore taken—we will estimate the foreign import as equal to that of the year of greatest scarcity & highest prices (1817,) it being the greatest import for twelve years—and we will count the harvest as the people of England count it themselves, at three-fourths of an average full crop—from this we will deduct for seed and consumption four hundred and seventy thousand quarters, or three millions seven hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn less than was seeded and consumed the year preceding, and then see the result.

Stock on hand at harvest of 1828	755,274 qrs. of corn
State import from Ireland at highest import	567,495 do
Foreign import at highest known rate, in greatest scarcity	1,635,593 do
Prod't of harvest 1828, three-fourths of full average crop	9,000,000 do
	11,958,362

Deduct for seed and consumption less by nearly half a million than estimated for 1827, viz:	14,000,000 do
Leaves a deficiency at harvest of 1829, of	2,041,638 qrs. of corn

Or sixteen millions three hundred and thirty three thousand one hundred and four bushels of grain—which is equal to three millions two hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and twenty barrels of flour, and that deficiency is just double as much bread stuffs, grain & flour united, as these U. States ever exported to all the world in their best year of exports since the beginning of time.

But notwithstanding all this, grain is said to be falling in price in England, and it certainly is falling here.—Can there be any inaccuracy in the statistics of Mr. Jacobs? One would suppose not—they are and have been received for several years back as the true British estimates. It is a singular occurrence—Just upon the eve of a harvest, when from the most satisfactory sources we learn that there will be a deficiency of bread stuffs of more than three millions of barrels of flour, varying from the usual stock on hand from a million and a half to six millions of quarters of corn, we are informed that grain and flour are falling. Can we look for this extraordinary circumstance in any new condition of things and account for it then? Some of the friends of the tariff say, that our Tariff will ruin England and starve a great proportion of her inhabitants—and they will probably account for the decreased consumption of bread this year in England from the total inability of the people to buy it, who are therefore, obliged to exist without it—wherefore, we presume, that if it was not for the supplies from our own manufactories, our orders to Great Britain for the past year would have been much more extensive, and she would consequently have kept many more of her manufacturers and labourers busy who would have been able to have bought and consumed our Grain.

The scarcity in England in 1817 was nothing like what it is at this time, and the wheat commanded three dollars a bushel and our flour fifteen dollars a barrel. Then, it is true, we

had not begun to feel the effects of the Tariff, nor had we then ceased to exchange with Great Britain the products of our industry for the products of her own, as we have of late years been progressively ceasing to do. Nothing appears to us so strange as that the farmers of this country should ever have permitted our Government to pursue plans to break up our trade & exchanges of our products with Great Britain, whose trade to us is more important than all the world beside, and from whom alone we could only get steady and valuable prices for our produce when our trade with her was unrestrained. Nothing is more true than the fact, that times are better with us when Great Britain is most prosperous, and in her prosperity lies much of our own. Absurd prejudices and contemptible pretences have been sent abroad against all opinions that regard an improvement of intercourse between our country and Great Britain, & those who have advocated those opinions have been well nigh run down—but that folly ran out and another has supplied its place which is equally destructive to this nation—viz: that it is essential to our country's independence that we should make every thing within ourselves, and import nothing from abroad—a sentiment which destroys all commerce and renders our surplus products valueless on our hands, or what is the same thing, confines them to a home market; for once deprive us of sending abroad our exports, and when you prevent us from importing, you completely deprive us of exporting, and the proceeds of our labour will rot upon our hands just as certainly as in times of the old Embargo—for a more efficient embargo upon exports cannot be laid than a high prohibitory duty upon imports.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

We have received one half of Mr. Peel's celebrated speech (which we are told consisted of thirteen columns in the Courier,) on the introduction into the House of Commons, of the plan of Catholic relief according to the intimations given in the King's opening Speech to Parliament. We are unable to find room for this voluminous production, as it would fill our whole paper—but we have inserted the outline received by the last British arrival of the plan for Catholic Emancipation.

Of Mr. Peel's Speech, as far as received, we can but say, that it is able. The position he lays down and steadily maintains is, that the time has arrived when Parliament must do something definitive upon the question long agitated in relation to the existing disabilities of the Catholics, subjects of Great Britain. A formidable portion of British subjects—formidable in numbers, wealth, talent, fame and influence—is alarmingly excited in behalf of this question—their patience appears to be exhausted—the growing importance of the rights claimed are gaining daily advocates in England & throughout the World.—Denial of the claim cannot be sustained by the nation but at an hazard and the introduction of a certain ill that would be comparatively much worse than Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Peel takes a most critical view of the state of the British Empire, and seems to be as much or more guided by deference to what he ascertains to be public opinion than any other Minister that has been in his Majesty's Service. Such accurate attention to the real, settled state of popular opinion bespeaks a man of sense—he is a wrong-head or an enthusiast who pretends to defy settled popular opinions by openly running against them—he alone is fit to be a Minister who consults, not the passing passion of the day, but the grave and established sentiment of those he governs.

It is very evident that Mr. Peel thinks, that the Catholic claim can no longer be resisted—that concession is a matter of necessity—that it is the choice between evils, viz:—Civil war, or the risks to be encountered by concession. Reduced to this dilemma, the Ministry appear to have made themselves as well acquainted as possible with the probable results of concession, and in the plan submitted, to have attempted to guard against all attendant evils as far as it was given them to anticipate them. All will unquestionably admit the great and trying difficulties with which this state of things is environed, and most men will admit the doubt that overshadows all.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Peel was carried by an overwhelming Ministerial majority. We have had no receipts of speeches in opposition. In the House of Commons we are hardly to expect any thing of great interest in opposition, but when the matter gets into the House of Peers, we may expect, at a crisis like the present, that some of the mired heads will be lifted up against the measure in a strain of argumentative historical research and constitutional view, sustained by appeals to established policy, that may shake the faith of some and startle the determination of others—but it will be unavailing—Catholic Emancipation is at last resolved on and must be conceded.

The plan of Catholic Emancipation will not long be satisfactory to the Irish Catholics, if it is accepted at first—the present plan does away much of the disability under which they labour, but not all—it leaves still a stigma behind it, that in time will fester, and be as deeply and bitterly complained of as the present extended disability has been.

The Duke of Wellington is persuaded that the concession will strengthen Protestantism and diminish the growth of Popery.—The noble Duke is an Irishman we believe—However it is certain that the fears which were entertained from his supposed incompetency as a Minister have much subsided.

The plan for Catholic Emancipation

Was introduced in the House of Commons on the 5th, by the Right Hon. Secretary Peel, one of His Majesty's Ministers, who accompanied it with a brilliant speech, which occupies more than thirteen columns in the London Courier. The following are the outlines of the plan:

1. Its basis is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities; and the equalization of political rights.

2. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into both Houses of Parliament.

There are to be no restrictions as to numbers.

Catholics becoming members of either

House are to take an oath, to support and defend the succession of the Crown;—abjuring the sentiment that Princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subject.—denying the right of the Pope to any civil jurisdiction in the British Kingdom—disclaiming, disavowing, solemnly abjuring any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment as settled by law &c. &c.

3. Roman Catholics are to be incapable of holding the office of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

4. They may hold all Corporate Offices—be Sheriffs and Judges.

5. But they are not to hold places belonging to the Established Church; the Ecclesiastical Courts or Ecclesiastical foundation; nor any office in the Universities.

6. The existing Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics are to be repealed.

7. Roman Catholics are to be put with respect to property on a footing with Dissenters.

9. No Declaration required against Transubstantiation.

10. Upon the subject of Ecclesiastical Securities, the Roman Catholics are to be placed on the footing of all other Dissenters.

11. There is not to be any Veto: nor is there to be any interference with the intercourse in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic Church, and the See of Rome.

12. The Jesuits and Monastic communities. The names and numbers of the individuals belonging to the existing Communities are to be registered—Communities bound by religious or monastic vows are not to be extended, and provision is to be made against the future entrance into this country of the order of Jesuits.—The Jesuits now are to be registered.

13. Elective franchise.—Forty shilling Freeholders.—The Elective franchise is proposed to be raised from Forty shillings to Ten pounds.

The House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock on Friday morning, and yet so intense was the interest excited, that mingled with the calls for adjournment, was heard "Go on, go on." At 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon the House again met, and after a great number of petitions had been presented for and against the emancipation of the Catholics, Mr. Agar Ellis moved "the Orders of the Day for the resumption of the adjourned debate of last night" which was carried—Ayes 205, Nays 75: majority 130. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel and others took part. Mr. Grant said, it was a great day for England, a great day for Ireland—a great day for his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Peel)—a great day for freedom and common sense throughout the world—when a British Minister proposed to a British House of Commons concession to the Catholics of Ireland.

THE DECISION.—At a very late hour, the Gallery was cleared for a division. The Ayes went into the lobby.

Mr. Peel then addressed them, briefly observing, that it was his intention to move the Resolutions in Committee, and requesting therefore, they would not separate. The intimation was received with loud cheers. The numbers were as follows:

For Mr. Peel's Resolution	348
Against them	160

Majority in favour of Ministers, 188

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Wm. Thompson packet ship of the 16th ult. has arrived, bringing us London papers to that date—which however furnish little additional news. The Catholic relief bills were to be read a second time in the House of Commons on the 17th, when their details would be fully discussed.

The Grand Vizier had been deposed by the Sultan, and that occurrence, according to the Courier of the 14th, had caused a rise in the Austrian funds on the ground that the disgraced chief was in favour of continued war, and his successor in favour of negotiation. The Courier adds, "the intelligence from Constantinople seems to be more pacific."

The grain market had failed considerably, and the duty has in consequence risen from 1s to 6s per quarter, and at the next average was expected to go 4s higher. Last average of six weeks—for wheat, 70/00: prices for the week ending 6th March, 66/6.—N. Y. Amer.

We are sorry to learn, that during the Gust on Monday night last, the Barn of Mr. Thomas Dewling, in this county, was blown down—one of his horses killed and several badly injured.

Appointment by the Executive of Md.

WILLIAM GIST, Esq. to be Register of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore, vice Thomas W. Lookerman, deceased.

Appointment by the President.

Louis McLane of Delaware, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, in place of James Barbour, of Virginia, removed.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer of the 10th inst. says:—"The Susquehanna is now eight feet above low water mark and is still rising. Great numbers of arks, loaded with stone coal, whiskey, flour, wheat, &c. are daily passing. Lumber of every kind is plenty and the prices reasonably low."

Havana, the editors of the New York journals have received the following information:—The Spanish government schooner Habanera arrived at Havana on the 3d instant, with her prize a piratical schooner, which she captured off the Colorado. The pirates about fifty in number escaped to the land, leaving four dead on board. They were pursued on shore and five captured, one of whom, it is said belonged to the French brig AMELEE, whose crew were murdered. This man being saved on condition of joining them he stated to the Spanish authorities on examination, that during the cruise the pirates had murdered 115 souls. The captain of the Habanera stated, that he had seen the wrecks of two vessels within the Colorado Reef, which he supposed had been destroyed by the Pirates.—They appeared to him to be vessels in the molasses trade. The following lines written in Spanish, were found on the table of the pirate schooner. "This is a brave corsair, which cruises hereabouts, the eternal persecutor of the infamous English.—They are thwarted in every thing, although very vigilant—they pursue every trade—the slave with diligence, and with still greater interest the poor pirate."

The following flags of captured and destroyed vessels were found on board the Pirate, and a description of them subsequently taken by Captain W. A. Weaver at the office of the Consulado, Havana.—One American ensign and two pennants; one large flag with English Union, and the word LICOVIA in large letters, white field and red border; one English red ensign; one English merchant jack; one large Genoese ensign, white field, with red cross; one large blue flag, with No. 9 in white figure, one blue and white flag, checkered; one white and blue flag, half of each color; six small flags, made of cotton, blue and white.

Tributes to merit.—Mr. Fletcher of Philadelphia has just finished three elegant swords, which, by resolutions of the general Assembly of Maryland, are to be presented to Captain Ballard, and Lieuts. Cross and Mayo, as tokens of approval of the gallant bearing of those gentlemen in the several engagements in which they took an active part during the last war. The U. S. Gazette says that the swords are something smaller than those formerly worn, but are conformable to the mode. The blades are of the finest steel, etched with views of the engagements in which the respective officers to receive them were prominent, containing the names of the donors and receivers. The handles and guards are of solid gold, elegantly and appropriately chased—and the whole reflect the highest credit upon the manufacturer.—The cost of these swords is twelve hundred dollars.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, April 23.
Wheat, best white, \$1 15 a 1 35.
Corn, 41 a 42
Rye, 50 a 51

On Tuesday last, Mr. ABEDNEGO BODFIELD, an old and respectable inhabitant of this county.

In his town suddenly, on Tuesday night last, Mr. WILLIAM CROWDER.

Died in Baltimore, on the 18th instant, after a long and severe illness, EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq. in the 63d year of his age.

DRY GOODS, HATS AND COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, and superior Cotton Yarn in all its numbers—to be had Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices. Call on

B. H. & J. W. RICHARDSON.
No. 8 Centre Market Space, Baltimore.
April 25 7w

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Joseph Denny, late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of November next.

STEPHEN DENNY, Adm'r.
of Joseph Denny, deceased.
April 25 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

22d day of April, A. D. 1829.

ON Application of John Arringdale, Administrator of Martha Wilson, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and

twenty-nine.

Test,

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot co. in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Martha Wilson, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

JOHN ARRINGDALE, Adm'r.

of Martha Wilson, dec'd.
April 25 3w

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who had Watches in the repair, at the time of his decease, and have not taken them away, are now notified, that, unless they are called for, in the course of ten days, and the bills for repairing paid, they will immediately after, by order of the Orphan's Court, be sold on TUESDAY the 12th of May at public Sale to pay the amount of repairs due thereon.

SOLOMON LOWE, Adm'r.
of B. Wilmott, deceased.
April 25.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and George W. Nabli, against Elizabeth Allen, will be sold at Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 16th day of May next; between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of her the said Elizabeth Allen, being the 1-7 part of the Farm or Plantation on which one Willson Palmer, now resides situate in the Chappel District, be the quantity what it may—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 25. ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, against the Vestry of St. Michael's Parish, at the suit of Reuben Hubbard, will be sold at public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House Door, in the Town of Easton, on Saturday the 16th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all and singular, that farm, plantation, or parcel of land, situated and lying in Talbot County, and on the waters of Broad Creek, which was sold and conveyed by Richard Spencer, Esq. to the Vestry of St. Michael's Parish, by a deed of conveyance bearing date the 13th day of October, in the year 1825, and Recorded in Liber, 1. L. No. T. folios 208, 209 and 210, one of the Land Records of Talbot County, containing 155 acres of land more or less, being part of the tracts of land called Benson's Enlargement, Benson's Choice, and Solitude or by whatsoever other name or names the same be called. On the said farm there is a very handsome and commodious Dwelling House with all convenient out houses.—Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WILLIAM TOWNSEND Shff.
April 25—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against, Lucetta Valiant, Wm. H. Tilghman, and Peter Stevens, Jr. surviving obligors of Tenech Tilghman, will be sold at public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 16th 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 Bill, one negro girl called Mary Ann, one Sideboard, one Bureau and 2 Beds and Furniture, the goods and chattels of Lucetta Valiant—also, one half of the dwelling Farm or Plantation on which the aforesaid Wm. H. Tilghman at present resides, be the quantity what it may, one Sorrel Mare, and 18 head of Cattle, the goods and chattels Lands and Tenements of said Wm. H. Tilghman, also, a Tract of land called Nomin, containing 150 acres of Land more or less—also HULL'S Neck, containing 240 acres, and Stud's Point, containing 50 acres of Land, more or less, the goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements of Peter Stevens—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 25. ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against Levin Blades, garnishee of Joseph Kemp, at the suit of Benjamin Kemp, will be sold at Public sale, for Cash, at the Court House Door, in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 16th 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 right, title, interest and claim of him the said Levin Blades, of, in and to the House and Lot, situate in the Town of St. Michaels, on which he at present resides, also one other House and Lot in said Town, where one William Plummer at present resides, and 2 head of cattle seized and taken as the property of said Levin Blades, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fa. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 25—ts

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county, by Samuel Nicols, esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 7th day of April, 1829, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself MARIA STUART, and says she formerly belonged to WILLIAM A. Leonard of this county, and was by him sold to a gentleman in Baltimore, and that she is entitled to her freedom—said negro is about 4 feet 9 inches high, about 16 years old—had on when committed, a dark domestic frock, no shoes nor stockings. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 29

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Commander.

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber, or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton will be punctually attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
April 11. 4w

POETRY.

THE CURSE OF JUDAH.

"Upon us let his blood," they cried,
"And on our children, come!"
In heaven 'twas heard, though nought replied,
And earth and air were dumb.
Time rolled along; reserved on high
Remained that awful curse,
Burden of loftiest prophecy,
Theme of mysterious verse.

Thou who hast ne'er in peace or war
To strangers bowed the knee,
Thy princes like the morning star,
Thy people as the sea!
The blood, the curse, invoked that day,
O'er thee in vengeance came,
Thy brightness in the dust to lay,
Thy princes and their fame.

It came thy lofty heart to bow,
And waste thy pleasant land;
It swept the glory from thy brow,
The sceptre from thy hand:
It met thee on the tented field,
It met in tower and hall;
It weighed to earth the warrior's shield,
And burst thy rampart wall!

It hurled thy temple from its base;
And still that curse denies
On every shore a resting-place
Beneath the eternal skies,
On land, on sea, in storm, in calm,
The avenger shall not sleep;
And still beneath her ruined palm
Must Judah sit and weep.

Weep, Judah! weep—thy lonely shore
Is emblem'd by that tree:
Thy milk and honey flow no more,
Or flow no more for thee.
Yet shalt thou turn thee to that blood,
And, from the curse set free,
Thy might be as the river-flood,
Thy people as the sea! [Epis. Watch.

NOTICE.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and
BALTIMORE, and are opening at their
Store House, opposite the Easton Hotel,
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
GOODS,**

Adapted to the Spring & Summer Sales.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,
China, Glass & Queens'-Ware.

They think their rate Receipt of GOODS are
Cheaper bought than heretofore, and would in
the immediate attention of their Customers
and Dealers at large.
Easton, April 11—1829—tf
(S.) (W.)

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to
inform his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at
the corner of Washington and Dover streets,
where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Liquors, Queen's
Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,
Together with a general Assortment of
SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very
small advance for CASH, or will take in ex-
change, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and
Quills.
The public are respectfully invited to call &
examine his assortment.
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Easton, Dec. 27.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at this Office,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
English, Latin and Greek
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Blank Books, &c. &c.
march 28.

TAN-BARK WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase 150
CORDS TAN BARK, for which a liberal
price will be given.
LAMBER REARDON.
Easton, April 11, 1829.

LADIES' ALBUM,

AND
Literary & Miscellaneous Gazette.

WILL be Published in Centerville, (Queen
Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland,) on
the 13th of May next, or as soon thereafter
as the requisite number of subscribers can be
obtained. The paper will be devoted to Li-
terary subjects, interesting Tales Poetry the
Fine Arts, and News. And its Original De-
partment will be supported by individuals of
acknowledged literary taste and talents.

It will be forwarded to distant subscribers by
the first mail after publication, which will be
every Wednesday, at only \$2 per annum, pay-
able always in advance. A small portion of the
Album will be devoted to Advertisements of a
general nature.
Centerville, April 4. tf.

Subscribers received at the post office in
Town, and also at the different post offices in
the County.

\$30 REWARD.

LOST on Wednesday night last, between
Miles River Ferry and Noah Willis's resi-
dence, in Miles River Neck, in this county, by
Parrott Townsend, a Pocket Book containing a
Letter addressed by the subscriber to William
G. Tilghman, Esq. in which was inclosed 130
dollars in notes of the following description,
viz:—Six \$20 notes and one \$10 note, all of the
United States Bank. The above reward will be
paid to the finder on the delivery of the money
to the Cashier of the Bank at Easton, or to
WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.
N.B. Merchants and others will confer a
favor, by using their exertions for the recovery
of the above described Notes.
April 4.

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded horse
TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st
premium at the Easton Cattle Show
in 1827, will be let to Mares the
ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—
Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the
spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a
mare in foal; Twenty-five cents in each case to
the Groom.

TUCKAHOE will stand in Easton, Trappe,
Subscriber's Stable "FARMERS DELIGHT" Head
of Wye, and pass through Hillsborough to
Greensborough, and will attend each of the
above stands once in two weeks throughout the
Season—Season to commence the 24th inst. and
end 25th June next.
E. ROBERTS.
Talbot county, March 31—tf—

The Splendid thorough-bred Horse,

YOUNG CHANCE,

A dark grey approximating to
dapple, 6 years old in April next,
near 15 hands 3 inches high, of
great bone and muscular powers,
now in fine condition, will com-
mence his season at Easton on TUESDAY the
31st of March and at St. Michaels on SATUR-
DAY the 4th of April, and will attend the above
stands regularly once a fortnight throughout the
season. The residue of his time at the stable
of the Groom, Pompey at the former residence
of David Nice, near Easton.

TERMS.—Six Dollars he spring's chance.
Ten Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three
Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the
Groom in each case.

PEDIGREE.—His sire Chance Medley, dam
Lavenia, by old Canton, celebrated for her su-
perior performance on the turf; she had the first
premium unanimously awarded her at the late
Cattle Show and Fair in the city of Baltimore
as the best brood mare, although she had 15
competitors,—grand dam by Vingun—great
grand dam by Black and all Black.
EDWARD N. HAMILTON.

March 28.

YOUNG DIOMEDE,

WILL stand to mares the ensu-
ing season, (which commenced
the 25th inst. and will end the
29th June) at Easton every Tues-
day, at the Trappe every Satur-
day, at St. Michaels, and in the neighbour-
hood of Boonsborough (Caroline county) every other
Wednesday and Thursday, alternately through-
out the season. Terms, five dollars the spring's
chance. 25 dollars the single leap, and eight
dollars to insure a foal. No insurance will be
made only by a special contract with the sub-
scriber himself; and in each case 25 cents to
the Groom. For his Pedigree see Handbill.
WM. BENNY, Jr.

march 28.

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE SHANNONDALE,

A beautiful dark Sorrel near six-
teen hands high, of fine form,
strength and action; his sire the
Imported Horse Eagle; his dam
the Imported Horse Bedford; his grand dam
a full-blooded mare raised by S. G. Fauntleroy
of King and Queen County, Va. A number of
highly respectable persons of Gloucester Coun-
ty, have certified that SHANNONDALE is a
sure foal getter, and has produced as likely
Colts as any Horse that ever stood in that Coun-
ty for 12 or 15 years which Certificates are in
the possession of the Subscriber

TERMS.—\$4 the single leap; \$6 the spring's
chance; \$12 to insure a Mare in foal; twenty
five cents to the Groom in each case. No Mare
will be insured without an agreement with the
subscriber himself.

SHANNONDALE will be at EASTON on
Tuesday 17th inst.—in the BAY-SIDE on Sat-
urday 19th inst.—At the TRAPPE on Sat-
urday the 21st inst.—And at DENTON on
Tuesday the 24th inst.—And will attend the
above stands during the Season, once a fortnight
—Season to commence the 17th of March, and
end at Wheat Harvest.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

March 14.

CHESTER

Bred by the subscriber—a black,
five years old this Spring—His
sire the noted Horse Young Tom,
raised by Mr. Wm. Hambleton. CHESTER'S dam was a
bred mare, sired by Vingun, out of a Med-
mare. He is full fourteen and a half hands high,
finely formed, Muscular and strong,—his action
and paces entitle him to rank among first rat
saddle horses—he is docile in all kinds of har-
ness, and carries a Gig smooth and rapid.

CHESTER will be at Easton on Tuesday 31st
inst. (at which place he will attend every Tues-
day throughout the season) at St. Michaels on
Saturday the 4th of April, and will attend the
last stands every other Saturday throughout the
season.

TERMS.—Four Dollars the spring's chance,
seven Dollars to ensure a mare in foal. Two Dol-
lars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom
in each case. HUGH SHERWOOD.
Talbot county, April 4—1829—tf

THE CELEBRATED STALLION

TOM JEFFERSON.

WILL stand at Easton and the
Trappe the ensuing Season, com-
mencing on the 18th of April—
and heretofore.
PHILIP WALLIS

March 7.

THE IMPORTED JACK

KNIGHT OF MALTA.

This celebrated JACK will stand for the pur-
pose of covering Mares, the present Season, at
Easton, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and
7th of April, inst.—at Centerville on Tuesday
and Wednesday the 14th and 15th of April, at
the Farm called Plains, in Caroline county, ad-
joining the Farm of Mr. Joseph Boon, on Fri-
day and Saturday the 17th and 18th inst.—and
will attend the above stands once in two weeks
regularly throughout the season, at 8 dollars
the Springs Chance—4 dollars the single leap,
and 25 cents to the groom in each case.

KNIGHT OF MALTA was Imported into
Boston, Massachusetts, direct from Malta—he
stands ver fourteen hands high, is four years
old this Spring and has been pronounced by
good Judges to be the largest, handsomest and
best Jack ever Imported into the U. States.
THOS. BURCHENAL.
Greensborough, Caroline co.
April 4th 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinance entitled An Ordinance to
prevent the parading unbridled horses on
the public square or along the streets, lanes &
alleys of the Town of Easton, will be rigorously
enforced, hereafter against all persons violat-
ing the same.

By order of the Board of Commissioners this
3d day of April, 1829.

T. NEEDLES, Clk.

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Steam-boat Maryland



WILL commence her regular routes for the
Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—
She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and
Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cam-
bridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton
every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7
o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore.
On Monday the 6th of April she will commence
her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore
every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and return-
ing leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same
day.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

*All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
March 21.

The papers at Cambridge, Centerville,
and Chester Town, will copy the above.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,
RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.

WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Balti-
more on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9
o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on
SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will
leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March
at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning
leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the
4th of March at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in
complete condition for the reception of Goods
or Grain.—both Grainaries will be kept in order
for the reception of Grain, and constant atten-
dence given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will
act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and
attend as usual at the Drug Store of Dr. Daw-
son and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and or-
ders will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMILTON,
THOMAS HENRIX,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.



FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland,
Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle-
town—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and
Head of Chester to Centerville.

This line is now running, and will continue
throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia
by the Steam Boat BALTIMORE, Captain W.
WHILLDIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on
Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6
o'clock, for Delaware City—thence to take the
Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St.
Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middle-
town, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of
Chester, and Centerville,—arriving at Centre
ville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centerville on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock,
arriving at Delaware City in time to take the
Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there
at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of
Stages from Centerville to Easton, leaving Cen-
terville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern,
Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1
o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the
morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a
Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore
Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to inter-
sect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads,
and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross
Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle
or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at
St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City	\$1 25
Do. St. George's	1 50
Do. Middletown	2 00
Do. Warwick	2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras	2 50
Do. Head of Chester	3 00
And Do. Centerville	4 25

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sent. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

TO RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent to a good Tenant,
the FARM on which he at present resides,
with a sufficiency of hands and Stock to carry it
on.—The terms will be liberal.
THOMAS DEWLIN.
March 7—1829—tf—

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber
no or about the 15th of April last,
a negro woman who calls herself
MARGARET.

She is about 25 years of age, stout
and well made, rather light complexion for a ne-
gro.—The subscriber understands that above ne-
gro has made her way to Baltimore, where she
has no doubt hired herself as a free woman.

Whoever takes up said negro and secures her
in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall
receive the above reward.

THOMAS D. MONNELLY.

Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned
from Baltimore with a handsome and
good assortment of MATERIALS in his line
most respectfully invites his friends and the
public generally to give him a call and view
his assortment and hopes from his long expe-
rience & a determination to pay the strictest
attention to business he will be able to render
general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots
would do well to call as he will turn his atten-
tion more particularly to that part of the busi-
ness and flatters himself that he can furnish
them with as handsome and as good boots as
can be had here or elsewhere.

The Publics Obvt Servt
Easton, Nov. 17 JOHN WRIGHT.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on the
premises, on MONDAY the 4th day of
May next, at 12 o'clock, under and in virtue of
a Decree of the Talbot county Court, as a Court
of Equity, for the payment of his
debts, all the LANDS and Real Es-
tates of Charles Goldsborough,
of Talbot county deceased, situate in
the county aforesaid, between Ben-
nett's Mill and the farms of Robert H. Goldsbor-
ough, Esq. on Miles River, containing by esti-
mation 877 1/2 acres of Land more or less.

The Lands will be divided into two farms,
with a due proportion of Wood Land to each—
on the one, there will be a large two
story brick Dwelling House, a kitchen,
smoke house, quarters, two barns and
stable—on the other, a small, but comfortable
Dwelling House, a kitchen, smoke house, barn
and stable.

These farms may be made very valuable at a
moderate expense—The arable and woodlands
are of good quality—They are in an agreeable
neighbourhood, about 6 or 7 miles from Easton,
near a good Grist Mill and adjoin the Lands of
Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and are divided
from those of Edward Lloyd, Esq. only by a
small creek. The Family Burying Ground and
a full right of ingress and egress thereto is ex-
pressly reserved. Mr. Howes Goldsborough,
Jr. residing on the premises ill shew the lands
at any time, to any person disposed to buy.

TERMS OF SALE.—\$100 of the purchase
money to be paid on the day of sale, and one
third of the balance thereof, at the ratification
of the sale or sales by the Court aforesaid, and
the residue in one and two years with interest
from the day of sale. These payments to be
secured, by Bonds with such securities as the
Trustee shall approve—On the payment of the
whole of the purchase money and the interest
thereon, the Trustee will convey the Lands to
the purchaser or purchasers thereof, free from
all claim of the heirs of the aforesaid Charles
Goldsborough. The Creditors of the said Charles
Goldsborough are hereby warned to exhibit and
file their claims duly authenticated, with the
vouchers thereof, in the Talbot county Court
within six months from the 4th of May next.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

Easton, April 4. ts.

P. S. A small Farm, on the N. W. side of the
Brick House Farm, situate on the water, with a
dwelling House and good Orchard thereon, will
be laid off and sold separately, if found to be de-
sirable to the bidders on the day of sale.

J. G. Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Venditioni Ex-
pos, one issued out of Talbot county Court,
the other from the Court of Appeals to me di-
rected against Joseph Haskins. The Formar
the suit of Govert Haskins use of John Heiler
Trustee for the Creditors of Govert Haskins.

The latter at the suit of Govert Haskins use of
Leonard Kemball use of Hall Harrison use of
Robert Gilmore—will be offered at Public Sale,
on TUESDAY the 5th day of May next at the
Court House door in Easton, between the hours
of 2 and 6 o'clock of said day, a tract or part of
a tract of Land called "Kingston" containing
104 1/2 acres, one other Tract or parcel of Land
called "Haskins' Discovery" adjoining or near
the Lands of William Mackey, containing 94
acres more or less, one Lot on Washington st.
37 feet front and running back 160 feet; one
Lot on South street 40 feet front running back
100 feet, adjoining the Lot of Mr. Hammond, 1
other Lot on Goldsborough and Harrison streets
containing about one acre adjoining Hartons lot,
one other Lot containing 6 and one third acres
near Easton, it being part of a tract of Land
called Venditioni Expos, will be sold to pay the above
writs of Venditioni Expos and the interest ac-
crued due & to become due thereon attendance
given by EDWARD N. HAMILTON.

April 11—1829—ts former Shil.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber, having engaged the Rev. Dr.
Barry's Academy, on St. Paul & Court-
land streets, in the city of Baltimore, well
known as one of the most eligible situations for
a Literary Institution, intends to open a Classi-
cal Seminary on the first Monday of May next.

His plan will be to conduct his pupils through
a complete course of Classical and Scientific
instruction, with a proportionate amount of
Belles Lettres and Moral Literature, to fit them
immediately, on leaving his seminary, for busi-
ness or a profession, or for admission into any
of our most respectable Colleges.

TERMS.

For the more elementary branch—\$10 00
of education, per quarter, Higher branches,.....12 50
Stationary, &c. will be charged at bookstore
prices.

The most competent assistance will be sup-
plied, as circumstances shall require; but the
studies and discipline of the students will be
always under the immediate direction of the
Principal.

Appropriate religious exercises will be ob-
served punctually every day, and the strictest
attention at all times paid to the morals and
manners of the students.

As the subscriber's profession I character &
habits are somewhat extensively known, he
thinks it unnecessary at this time to offer many
references. He will readily reply to any in-
quiries which may be addressed to him by those
parents and guardians to whom he is not per-
sonally known. It will afford him much plea-
sure to submit to any gentleman who may de-
sire it, additional and more detailed informa-
tion in regard to his contemplated plans.

With his sincere thanks to those gentlemen
whose kind and polite assurances have prompt-
ed him to the undertaking, and with a tender to
the public generally of his active and constant
endeavours to promote the Literary and Moral
culture of his pupils, he respectfully refers
those parents and guardians in the city of Balti-
more who may be disposed to patronize his in-
stitution, to the following gentlemen, viz:

Philip E. Thomas, Esq.
David Keener, M. D.
Richard B. Magruder, Esq.
William H. Collins, Esq.
William R. Stewart, Esq. and
Mr. John J. Harrod.

With either of whom they will please leave
their names.

FRANCIS WATERS, D. D.
Princess Anne, Md. April 11—March 15 3w.

EDUCATION.

Nicholas Donnelly,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that
his Classical, Mathematical and English
Academy, No. 3, South Fourth st. Philadelphia,
was opened for the reception of young gentlemen
on Monday, Jan. 5th, 1829, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

He can accommodate with board, washing,
&c. at his residence, No. 139, South Fourth
street, a few young gentlemen, together with
those whom he has engaged. The strictest at-
tention will be paid to the moral department
of those entrusted to his care.

Mr. D. has employed Mr. MADISON BROWN
to assist in the English department. Mr. Brown's
abilities are of the first order, he finished his
academic course under the care of Mr. D. and
afterwards graduated in Carlisle College, with
honour to himself and his teachers.

THE TERMS can be known by applying to
Thomas B. Cook, Esq. near Centerville, Queen
Ann's County, or to Col. Potter, of Caroline
county.
Philadelphia, Feb. 7—9t

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks
to his old customers and travellers gener-
ally who have been so kind and liberal as to af-
ford him the pleasure of their company. He
begs leave to inform them that he has
about to remove to the STAND at
the corner of Harrison & Washington
streets, in Easton, within a few yards
of the Bank, where he will have great satisfac-
tion in receiving his old customers, and has
provided for their reception and entertain-
ment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private
apartments and the best entertainment with
complaintant servants, and all the luxuries
of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—
Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the cus-
tom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-
boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those
indebted to him on book account, or more
than a year's standing, to call and liquidate
them, or close them in some manner satisfac-
tory, otherwise they will be put into proper of-
ficers hands for collection, which a speedy set-
tlement might prevent—he returns his grate-
ful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes
to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken the well
known Brick House in Denton.
occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel