

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, wellor 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.

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## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer, April 29.  
*The Maryland Association for the improvement of the breed of Horses.*

At a meeting of the above named association, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 30th ultimo, it was, on motion of J. S. Skinner, resolved to offer the purses of the association exclusively for horses owned *bona fide* within the state of Maryland; and President T. Tenant, the hon. John Barney, and J. S. Skinner, were appointed to publish an exposition of the original views of the association, and of the particular considerations under which the above resolution was adopted—in virtue of which appointment the following views were presented to and approved at a meeting of the association, on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

This society was formed in the year 1823 by many amongst the most public spirited citizens of the state, and the liberality with which it was supported, no less than the zeal with which it was commenced, promised the most valuable results. Though these results have been to a certain extent frustrated, or retarded, by some false steps in the outset, they have not been altogether defeated. A number of very promising colts, as your committee have reason to think, are now coming forward under the influence of this association; nor have they from all they can learn, any reason to fear but that, under its auspices, a general melioration will yet be effected in the stock of that noble animal, with vast profit to the state at large, and to the great comfort and pleasure of all those whose pleasures and comforts are connected with his use.

The clear gain that would accrue to Maryland from such improvement as may easily be made in her stock of horses, would forcibly strike and command the attention of her landholders, if there were any means of computing and showing to them, the vast amount of which the state is now annually drained to pay for horses brought from other states, and which ought, without any additional expense, to go into their own pockets. A serious and perhaps yet greater loss, is that which accrues from breeding and using animals of unsightly figure, of unthrifty constitution—and of action, both for saddle and harness, heavy and graceless in itself, as it is uneasy and mortifying to the rider. A true estimate of the mere aggregate waste of time, in a community whose pursuits and movements are so much associated with, and dependent on the powers of the horse, when the breed in use is cold-blooded and slothful, would excite the surprise and awaken the anxiety of those who forget not the saying of the wise Franklin, that *time is money*. Your committee are of opinion, that whether the horse be destined to meet the shock and mangle in the fray of battle, or whether in the chase, with emulation fir'd, He strains to lead the field, top the bar'd gate,  
O'er the deep ditch exulting bound, and brush

The thorny-twining hedge," for these and all other purposes, his certain improvement and his highest capacities are only to be secured by having recourse to the blood of the thorough bred race horse of Arabian descent. Neither foot nor wind can be relied on but as derivable from that high origin.

The blood horse, says one of the best judges in this country, is originally from a hot climate and arid soil, and where the base-born suffocates with heat, and faints with fatigue, his wind and strength are untouched. His 'long slouching walk,' says the same accomplished writer and experienced sportsman, 'tells on the road and in the plough, especially on a hot sultry summer's day.'

With benefits so obvious and valuable, resulting from adherence to the purest stocks, the only thing wanting by the breeders of Maryland horses, was the unerring and indispensable test of a well managed race course, to put the genuine stamp on those of highest qualities and greatest power. The great object, therefore, in the view of the Maryland Association was, not so much to stimulate by mere force of mercenary impulse, as to open a course for the trial of speed and bottom, under the management of gentlemen whose character would guarantee that these trials should be conducted by the strictest rules of honour and propriety, and that every man of unfair reputation should be excluded, and every thing of demoralizing tendency banished from the scene of competition. In short, the Canton course is intended to afford a standard to measure the powers of the most promising colts which may be reared in this state, and to give to their skillful and enterprising breeders the means of establishing the characters of such as have powers to excel. By this means, and by this only,

can the least worthy of the race be ascertained, and condemned to the odium of celibacy and hard labour; while the more highly gifted are reserved for the conflicts and triumphs of the turf, and as their last and highest reward, ultimately turned loose to enjoy the pleasures of propagating their like, and the honour of transmitting their names and memories to succeeding ages. To use an illustration familiar to farmers, the standard erected on the turf is as necessary to cleanse, and purify, and perpetuate the breed of fine horses, as is the sieve to winnow and separate the chaff and other offal from sound grain.

The *faux pas* committed by this association, as experience has demonstrated, was in offering at the onset their purses to competitors from other states, where the finest horses, the art of training, and the sports of the turf, inseparable from each other, have been sedulously preserved. These horses, preceded by the fame of their wonderful performances, have come from abroad and walked over our course, and borne off rewards which should only be the meed of the highest mettle and greatest achievement. The breeders of horses in Maryland, comparatively unprepared and inexperienced have not ventured to enter the lists where certain discomfiture awaited them; and hence the public disappointment in the beneficial effects anticipated from the measures of this association. Notwithstanding this discouragement, however, your committee are gratified to learn, as before stated, that there are now coming on many thorough bred colts of high promise, which will be ready to take the field and do credit to their owners, under the suitable encouragement and the equal chance of success secured to them by the resolution which restricts the purses to horses *bona fide* owned by citizens of the state of Maryland and the district of Columbia north of the Potomac.

When the sportsmen of Maryland shall have replenished their studs of fine horses, they will be prompt to fling open the gates and challenge competitors from every quarter in the gallant and manly exercises of the course. Finally, your committee solicit with confidence the support of the citizens, and particularly the agriculturists of the state to the further efforts of this association, in the full confidence that it may yet be made to yield all the real profit, and to answer all the valuable purposes for which it was originally designed.

**MAY RACES—Subscription Purses.**—There will be run for, over the Canton Course, on the 25th and 26th days of May next, the following Subscription Purses, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, *bona fide* owned by any person living in the state of Maryland or district of Columbia; to carry weight, &c. agreeably to the rules of the Maryland Association. Any Horse not owned by a subscriber, to pay an entrance of \$20.

1st day, 4 mile heats, for a purse of \$300  
2d day, 3 mile heats, for a purse of 200  
And on the 3d day, the Proprietor's Silver Cup, free for Saddle Horses only—1 mile heats.

The Horses must be entered with the subscriber on or before 3 o'clock, P. M. of the day preceding the race.

The Horses to start at 12 o'clock each day, precisely. Gambling on the ground is prohibited.

E. L. FINLEY.

[From the Boston Spectator.]  
**THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.**

The following description will probably be new to most of our readers. Its vivid details, although extracted from a work of fiction, are, we believe, agreeable to the truth of history, and relate to one of the most momentous events in our country's history: An event that raised the drooping confidence and courage of those who fought and prayed for our cause, which had before assumed an appearance almost desperate:

"The night was intensely cold, and we were delayed many hours longer than had been anticipated, by an accumulation of ice in the river. And here, if you would get a good notion of the countenance of Washington at this time—the most eventful and trying moment of his life—I would recommend that you study a picture just painted by Mr. Sully, of Philadelphia, upon this subject. He has been singularly happy—and when I recollect the face of Washington, as he reined up for half an hour, within pistol shot of me, it appears to me that some man must have painted it, who was with us at that time. Before we came down to the ferry—there was an awful solemnity, darkness and repose on it. But there, when in sight of the troops, as they were severally embarking, every man of whom, so long as the face of their commander could be seen, even after the boats had put off, kept his eyes upon it; it was full of a loftier, more animated, youthful and heroic expression, of encouragement and confidence.

"You have heard of General Knox, then Colonel—and of his stentorian voice. I assure you that no justice can be done to him or it; my ears rung for a fortnight after, at the same hour of the night—and do yet, when I remember how he galloped about, cursing and swearing, dismounting every five minutes, and lifting at his own artillery like a giant.—He was a gallant fellow—full of

blood—with all the blunt, strong New-England hardihood. And Greene, too—he was there—the only man of all our armies capable, I believe, in case of any disaster, to take the place of Washington—there he sat, full of deep, religious composure,—his broad forehead fronting the fires that were kindled near the place of debarkation.

"At last, though not until three o'clock in the morning, we were fairly landed upon the Jersey shore, and, by 5, had taken up our line of march.

"Our whole army passed softly, and silently, by two or three officers, posted upon the road side, continually waving their swords, with a motion as if to enjoin the most deathlike stillness; and deathlike it was, for nothing could be heard, but the blowing of horses, a jolting sound now and then in the wet snow where the artillery wagons and carriages cut through into the ground—and a general rush, as deep, heavy water.

"A few moments after, a troop of Virginians, under Captain Washington, (afterwards so distinguished at the south,) paraded in beautiful style, through the heavy snow, and brought us intelligence which tended to accelerate our march. Before his arrival, we had hoped (as I afterwards found) to surprise the enemy at Trenton, while yet overpowered by the festivities of the preceding night—and make his morning sleep, the sleep of death—but now that hope was abandoned, for Captain Washington had encountered his picket, exchanged a few shot, and left him prepared for—what is remarkable that he had heard a vague rumor of—our intended attack. Yet this very affair, which, at first, threatened to be so disastrous, the frolic of Captain Washington, was probably the chief reason why we succeeded in surprising the enemy at last; for, as that was not followed up, he retired to quarters, after waiting a reasonable time, as we afterwards found, thinking the whole a Virginia row.

"Our troops were now thrown into two divisions. We were separated from our father—who was detached under Sullivan and St. Clair to take the river road—while we, under Washington himself, Greene, Morris, and Stevens, pushed onward through what is called the Pennington road.

"A few moments afterwards—just while I thought my heart had lost its motion entirely—for I felt, in looking about me, and seeing the dark array of substantial, but noiseless creatures, horses and wagons—as if the whole army were an apparition—a cavalcade of dead men—marching from one place of burial to another—I heard a shot, so near me that my horse leaped out of the rank. This was followed by a loud cry—two or three words—a volley—and then, shot after shot, as if a line of sentinels, sleeping upon their post, had suddenly started up, one after the other, fired off their pieces, and run in.

"Our advance were well furnished with bayonets—and they immediately charged upon the picket, and we dashed after them, trampling them to death, with our horses, riding over them like a whirlwind, without speaking a word or firing a shot. This was scarcely done, when we heard the firing of the other division, at the opposite quarter—so admirably timed had been the arrangement—and we immediately galloped into the centre of the town, foot and foot, determined to ride the enemy down, or bayonet them, before they had time to form. Washington was dreadfully exposed. The first picket, thinking this a second attack of the same little skirmishing party, that had fired into them before, neglected to give the alarm:—and the outposts, though they fought most gallantly, retreating step by step, behind the houses, disputing every inch, and presenting their bright bayonets, without a flash of powder, wherever we rode in upon them—so that we could not, with all our cutting and spurring, force our horses upon them—and then the moment that we had faced about, blazing away upon us, and running to the next house—were driven in.

At last we had an opportunity for fair play; the Hessians were formed, and forming, with the whole glittering with bayonets. A tremendous struggle was going on at our right, under the very eye of Washington, with the enemy's artillery, which was taken; when, with a troop of horse, Archibald rode down, his cap off, his sword flashing, like a firebrand, in the light and smoke of the musketry—"charge! charge! he cried—charge! my brave fellows! and provoke them to fire." Another troop! another! and another! thundered down from the right and left, but with no effect at all upon the invincible Germans; the front rank kneeled all round—while the rest were forming, and presented their bayonets, without firing a shot.

"By heaven!" said Archibald, shouting, as if his heart would break, to Captain Washington, I will try them again! and, as he said so, he rode, at full speed, so near, that it appeared to me that he could have struck the enemy with his sword—and fired his pistol into their faces. Our front rank followed the example—and the next moment, all the Hessians brought their pieces up to their cheeks, and poured a tremendous volley in upon us—I saw my father fall—Arthur reel in his stirrups—but Archibald, as if prepared for this very thing, shouted, 'wheel and charge!' repeated a hundred

voices in our rear—"wheel and charge!"

We obeyed—and the snow flew—and the swords flashed—and the next moment, a hundred of the enemy—the whole of his front rank, were trampled to death before us, and twenty human heads rolled upon the ground, among the feet of our horses.

The infantry, under Greene, poured in volley after volley, at the same time; and Knox, having brought round his light field pieces to bear, as if they had been blunderbusses, played in upon them an uninterrupted roll of thunder and smoke.

It was impossible to stand it—no human being could have endured the hurricane of fire bullets longer. They threw down their arms—about one thousand men in all—and then it was—then—when it was necessary to move about the quieter operations of strife, that we began to feel the intense coldness of the night—the keen air cutting into our new wounds, like rough broken glass."

## ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

From the National Journal.

Many years ago, and some time before the revolution, Colonel Washington and his lady was in the habit of visiting a watering place in Virginia, and at which place there was a great resort of company, among whom there always were poor, sick, and lame people, who came to seek the benefit of the waters, with very slender means. An acquaintance with the situation of these people, was the constant but secret care of Colonel Washington. It was observed by the relater of this anecdote, that they drew fresh bread every day, without money. Curiosity led him to inquire of the baker how he expected to get paid; he hesitated, and said he was enjoined not to tell; that the very people that eat the bread did not know who paid for it. This but increased his curiosity; when, with strong injunctions of secrecy, he whispered in his ear, he received his pay from Colonel Washington; that it had always been his practice when at Bath, and that the bill was a pretty considerable one!

This is that same Washington that, under God, achieved our independence; and, consequently, our present national happiness and glory; but is himself denied a monument, which, I suppose, would not cost above two hundred thousand dollars. But the faithful historian will raise a monument to his name, and amongst the ample materials perhaps this fragment may find a place.

A VIRGINIAN.

## Gallipolis, (Ohio), Jan. 25.

### HIGH WORK INDEED.

A few days since a man by the name of Sans having made some advances to a young lady in the county of Meigs, which did not meet with the approbation of her father, the old gentleman forbid him the house. But my gentleman, intent upon his game, was not to be defeated in this way. He with a few of his associates, went to the magistrate, procured a state's warrant for the old gentleman, had him arrested in the dead of the night, and put under keepers; then by virtue of a summons, took the daughter pretendingly as a witness against her father; instead of taking her to the magistrate's where her father was confined, they took her to a neighbouring house where the same magistrate who had issued the warrant for the father and summons for the daughter, soon made his appearance, and where through much persuasion, the girl was joined in wedlock, after which the father was suffered to depart in peace to his own house.

[This may pass for a joke at Gallipolis but it would be a very dry joke if justice was done to the parties.]

[From the Journal Inuite.]

**LONDON.**—The manner of knocking at the doors in this city designates the quality of the persons who present themselves: one stroke too little would be to degrade one's self, and one too many an usurpation, or ignorance.

One stroke only announces the milk man, the coal man, a house servant, or a mendicant; it signifies *I should like to enter*.—Two strokes indicate the post boy, the bearer of visiting cards, or any other messenger; it denotes that he is in haste, and it is necessary that *I enter*.—Three strokes denote the master or mistress of the house, or those who ordinarily frequent it, and says in an imperative tone, *Open*. Four strokes rapidly repeated, announce a person of fashion, one degree below nobility, who has arrived in a carriage, it signifies *I wish to enter*.—Four strokes, twice repeated loudly, announce My Lord, My Lady, a Nabob, a Russian Prince, a German Baron, or some other extraordinary personage, it signifies *I do you much honor by calling upon you*. This manner of knocking is an universal practice. A servant who should strike one stroke less than belongs to the rank or pretensions of his master, would be at once dismissed from his service. Truly, of all the ways of making a noise in the world, this is not the least absurd.

It is the custom among persons of the first rank in London, to add at the bottom of their invitation cards, the four initials, R. S. V. P. Many to whom these cards are addressed, are profoundly ignorant of the meaning of these letters. The lady of a baronet, who was in the habit of receiving

such cards, was much puzzled to understand the meaning of these perplexing capitals. She resorted to her husband for an explanation, who had the mortification of not being able to give it her. She called on her son, who, as he was considered a prodigy in College, was much dejected at not being able to solve the meaning of these mysterious letters. Recalling to his memory all that he had seen of the like in his books, he concluded that the meaning of R. S. was *Romanus Senatus*, and V. P. *Vox Populi*, but he was altogether unable to comprehend what the *Senate of Rome* and the *Voice of the People*, had, in common, with an invitation to a card party, or to take tea. They found at length, a person competent to relieve my lady from her embarrassment, by informing her, that these four letters were the initials of four French words, *Reponse s'il vous plat*, (An answer if you please.)

## AN ALMANACK.

A certain nobleman, being at London, and having a considerable number of servants, among them was one in whom he reposed a great deal of confidence, one of his fellow servants being jealous of him, went to make a complaint to his master, in order to get him turned out of service, and all he could impeach him for was, that he was a great gamester at cards—at which the nobleman being highly displeased (for gamesters were a set of people he mortally hated) took the opportunity to call him to an account, in order to chastise him for the same—Jack, says the Nobleman, what's this I hear of you?

J.—I cant tell, please your Lordship, what is it?

N.—Why I am informed you are a great gamester at cards.

J.—My Lord who was it informed you so, its a false report, I wish I could know who told you.

N.—'Tis no matter for that, are you really a gamester or not?

J.—My Lord, I am so far from a gamester, I never play'd a card in my life, nor do I know even what a card means.

N.—Well I am glad of that on your account; however we shall call in the informer to your face, and know if these reports be true.

J.—With all my heart my Lord I am very well satisfied.

The Informer being call'd in, did not you tell me says the Nobleman, that Jack was a great gamester at cards?

Inform.—I did my Lord.

N.—Why then you villain you, how dare you belie any one to my face, why Jack utterly denies it.

Inform.—I dont care my Lord, I will prove it to his face, that he is now one of the greatest gamesters in London, and to convince your Lordship of the truth, search him, and you will find a pack of cards in his pocket—Jack being searched they were haul'd out—the nobleman being in a fury, began to rave and stamp in a passion, saying you are an impudent rogue, how dare you be guilty of such a falsehood before my face, did not you tell me that you never play'd a card in your life, nor could tell what a card meant, and now I find them in your pocket you villain, seeing you are guilty, what reason had you to deny it; had you confess'd your fault I would be apt to forgive you, but now I will punish you with the utmost severity not only because you are a gamester, but because you are also a liar.

J.—My Lord your lordship may use your pleasure, but I hope you will not condemn me for a fault I am not guilty of.

N.—You villain, what stronger proof need there be, than the cards being found in your pocket.

J.—My Lord if you call these cards, I do not, neither do I use them as such.

N.—Why what do you call them?

J.—Why my lord this is my Almanack.

N.—Your Almanack, you dog did any one make an Almanack of a pack of cards you villain, what sense could any body make of them.

J.—My Lord I am no scholar and for that reason I use them as an Almanack to rule and govern the year by.

N.—Well Jack, if so let me hear how you manage your cards and if I find you convert them to a proper use, I will not in the least be angry with you but will freely forgive you.

J.—Why then my lord, I consider in the first place there are four suits in the cards that intimates the four quarters of the year, then as there are thirteen cards in every suit that's just as many as there are weeks in a quarter, there are also as many moons in a year as there are cards in a suit, there are twelve court cards which intimates the twelve months of the year, there are fifty two cards in the pack and that directly answers the exact number of weeks in a year; examine the cards a little further and you will find as many spots in them as there are days in a year, there being three hundred and sixty five spots in a pack of cards, which are exactly the number of days in a year, then I multiply by and divide by which brings me out the exact number of hours and minutes in a year.

N.—Very well Jack, I cant say but you apply your Almanack exceedingly well, but pray do you make no further use of your cards?



J.—Yes, my Lord I do a great deal.  
N.—Why prithee Jack what further use do you make of them?  
J.—Why my lord sometimes I convert my cards into a Prayer Book.  
N.—A Prayer Book, you villain, I am sure if you make an Almanack of your pack of cards you can never make a Prayer Book of them.  
J.—My lord I'll make it appear, you know I told you I could neither write nor read, and for that reason these cards answers my purpose as well as the best prayer book in England.  
N.—Prithce Jack let me hear it out, I like the beginning very well.  
J.—Why my lord, when I look upon the four suits of cards they present to me the four principal Religions, that are predominant in the world, Christianity, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Paganism; when I look over the twelve court cards, they remind me of the twelve patriarchs, from whom proceeds the twelve tribes of Israel, the twelve Apostles, also the twelve articles of the Christian faith, in which I am bound to believe; when I look upon the king, it reminds me of my allegiance due to his majesty; when I look upon the queen, the same; when I look upon the ten, it puts me in mind of the ten cities in the plains of Sodom and Gomorrah, that were destroyed with fire and brimstone from Heaven, the ten plagues of Egypt, wherewith God afflicted the Egyptians, when he brought the children of Israel out of their land, also the ten commandments, the ten tribes of Israel, which were cut off for their wickedness; the nine puts me in mind of the Hierarches, the nine Muses of the noble orders amongst men; the eight reminds me of the eight Beatitudes, the eight altitudes, the eight persons saved in Noah's Ark, the eight persons mentioned in scripture to be released from death to life; the seven puts me in mind of the seven administering spirits that stand before the throne of God, the seven seals wherewith the book of life is sealed, the seven angels with the seven phials filled with the indignation of the Lord, wherewith they were to plague the earth by God for the instruction of man, the seven wonders of the world, the seven planets that rule the seven days of the week; the six puts me in mind of the petitions contained in the Lord's Prayer, the six days of the week that I have to work for my bread, and that I am appointed to keep the seventh holy; the five reminds me of the five senses given by God to man, Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Tasting, Smelling; the four puts me in mind of the four Theological virtues, the four Evangelists, the four last things, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell; the three puts me in mind of the Trinity, in which are three distinct persons, co-equal and co-eternal, it also puts me in mind of the three days Jonah was in the Whale's belly, and the three days our Saviour hung upon the cross, and the three days he lay interred in the bowels of the earth; the two puts me in mind of the two Testaments, the old and the new, containing the law and the gospel, the two contrary principles struggling in man, virtue and vice; then my Lord when I look upon the ace it puts me in mind I have but one only God to adore and serve, one faith to believe, one truth to practice, one baptism to cleanse me from original sin, and one only master to serve and obey.  
N.—Very well Jack, I cant say but you convert your cards to a good use, but now I perceive there is one particular in the pack you have not yet explained to me.  
J.—What's that my Lord?  
N.—The Jack.  
J.—That's right my Lord, I had like to have forgot that, when I look upon the knave it puts me in mind of your lordship.  
N.—What, villain, do you account me a knave to my face?  
J.—No, my Lord, you misapprehend me, I mean your Lordship's informer.  
N.—If so Jack, I freely forgive you, its pretty well turn'd.

[From the N. Y. Statesman.]  
**The Mysterious Bell—A fragment.**  
It was a dead calm: the sun beamed bright and beautiful upon the ocean, in sitting glory, and all life and animation had given place to that overpowering listlessness, which none can form any conception of, but they who have experienced a long continued calm at sea.  
I was leaning against the taffrail, gazing upon the dark waters below in that state of apathy, in which thought itself becomes almost too great an exertion, when suddenly a gentle breath of wind that swept along so lightly as to cause no ripple upon the glassy surface of the waveless deep, wafted to my awakened sense, a tinkling sound, like the ringing of a small bell at an immense distance. The unusual circumstance aroused my dormant faculties, and I listened with breathless attention; but the flaw had passed, and all was again silent and death like.  
I remained upon the same spot nearly an hour, but it came not again; and at length overcome with drowsiness, I retired to my berth. The next morning when I came upon deck, I found that the calm still continued, and the Captain was of opinion that it would last some days. I mentioned to him the incident that had attracted my attention; but he laughed, and said I had been dreaming. He knew we were too far from land for any sound to reach us, and no vessel he said could have been near enough for me to hear the ringing of the bell, without also being in sight. The mate agreed with him, but I observed one weather-beaten tar, who was standing near, to shake his head doubtfully, and his rugged countenance betrayed great anxiety; but he said nothing. The morning passed away, and still the sea was unruffled by any breeze. After dinner to while away the tedious hours, the Captain and I sat down

upon the quarter deck to cards. We had scarcely commenced playing, when I was startled by hearing the same bell-like tones so faint & far, that nothing lived 'twixt them and silence. I called to the Captain to listen; he sat a moment without speaking, and then started up, exclaiming, 'I hear it too.' The sailors seemed to have noticed it also, for they were hushed and listening. The Captain went aloft with his glass, and looked in every direction. 'I hear it,' said he, 'distinctly, but I can see nothing; it cannot be from shore, for we are more than fifty leagues from any land.' The attention of all on board was now fully awake. The sailors stood upon the fore-castle in anxious groups, all but the old man, the singular expression of whose features I had remarked in the morning. He sat alone upon the windlass, with his hands folded, and his eyes intently fixed upon the deck—but still he spoke not. Various conjectures were hazarded among us, but none that satisfactorily accounted for the noise. The afternoon passed, and the sun again set, while the twinkling sound still came floating over the waters. It was late before sleep closed my eyes that night. When the morning of the next day dawned, the Captain went again to the mast head with his glass, but no sail appeared upon the horizon—yet still the ceaseless bell was plainly to be heard, while not a breath of wind was to be felt. Noon came, and still the calm continued, and the sound approached nearer and nearer, when on a sudden the Captain from the top cried out 'I see it now, but what it is, God only knows: it does not look like any craft that ever the hand of man fashioned.' We all rushed to the fore-castle, and in silence awaited the approach of this strange navigator. It came careering over the waters with a rapid motion, and as it drew near, exhibited to our wondering gaze a single black mast, rising from the centre of what seemed a square and solid block of wood, but without yard or sail, nor did any living creature appear upon it. I proposed to take the boat and board it; but the sailors shook their heads, and the Captain was silent. Determined to discover the meaning of this phenomenon, I jumped into the boat, intending to scull towards it, when the old sailor, seeing my resolution, declared that he would go with me; and the Captain, after a moment's hesitation, also joined us. We rowed swiftly onwards to meet the object of our curiosity, which was now within half a mile of the ship, and in a few minutes, were sufficiently near to perceive the bell, the ringing of which had announced its coming, at the top of the mast. It was green and rusty as if with age, and the sides of the nondescript barque were covered with barnacles, and tangled masses of seaweed. Immediately beneath the bell, which still swung from side to side with deafening din, was attached a deep sea-line, passing over the side and descending into the water. The moment our boat touched this strange vessel, the bell ceased to toll, and the floating mass became immovable. We gazed upon it, and upon each other in amazement; and at length, the Captain in a low and tremulous voice, proposed to return; but the sailor said 'no! It was an evil hour when we met this accursed'—(his voice sunk, and I could not distinguish what he uttered) 'but we have met it, and we must not leave it thus. Let us haul upon this line.' We did so for nearly 20 minutes, but with great difficulty, for it seemed as if some ponderous body at the extremity, resisted our efforts.  
At length the profound stillness that had hitherto prevailed amongst us, was broken by the Captain, who looked down into the water, and exclaimed, 'great God! what have we here?' We followed with our eyes the motion of his hand, and saw a large object glistening white beneath the waves, and appearing like a gigantic corpse, wrapped in a white cloth and bound with cords. 'Now may Heaven shield us,' said the seaman, in a husky voice, 'it is the shrouded Demon of the Sea.' As he spoke, he drew his knife from his belt, and in an instant severed the line. The body turned, its white sides flashing through the dark waters, and with the rapidity of lightning, disappeared from our view.  
[From the Boston Palladium.]  
**UNCOMMON FISH.**  
Being on board the brig Mary & Eliza, of Boston, from Baltimore, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1825, at 6 A. M. Race Point, Cape Cod, bearing S E distant 4 leagues, discovered something a little on our larboard bow, hauled up for it. When at a small distance, found it to be a living animal—took it to be what has been called a Sea Serpent. We passed it a small distance, tacked ship and stood for it again. Found that there were two of them—they made from us—however, we soon overtook them. Being some time in company with them, we had a fair view. They appeared when head to us, more like horses swimming than any thing we could compare them to. Their length appeared to be about 40 feet, their head and neck about 6 or 8 feet which they kept out of the water about 4 feet. From the top of their heads to the water, the head part appeared to be full of bunches like barnacles, or knots of divers colours, being about 100 feet from them we could view them well. Their bodies appeared to be of the colour of a whale, their tails lay flat ways in the water, and spread about 8 feet like a whale's tail. After viewing them about 15 minutes, we tacked ship, and stood on our course. They likewise tacked and swam after us, when they appeared more like horses than ever, and their way through the water was nearly as fast as ours. There was a white streak running about two thirds round their heads at the water's edge, which we took to be where the mouth was. They sometimes blew like whales. The spout holes were 4 feet from their nose, on their backs. They had a very blunt nose. They must either be Sea Horses or Sea Serpents, for such fish none on board ever saw before.  
ABNER H. LOVELL, Master,  
BENJ. SMALL, Mate.  
**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**FOREIGN.**  
**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**  
From the New York Gazette, April 28.  
The ships Balena and Sabina, from Liverpool, arrived below yesterday. They sailed on the 30th ult.—We are indebted for London Journals to the 28th, from which we make a few extracts.  
The most important article in the papers is the series of resolutions introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Huskisson, on the 25th of March the object of which is to remove the existing prohibitory duties.  
The first reduction is to be made in cotton goods, from fifty guineas per cent to ten pounds per cent. The effect of this will be to remove all difference of price between India and Scottish muslins.  
The next reduction is in woollens, which will be in future fifteen pounds per hundred, instead of fifty.  
The next article is linen, the duties on which are proposed to be reduced to 25 pounds.  
Foreign books and foreign papers are to be reduced to six pence on the former and 3 pence on the latter.  
Reductions are proposed on various other articles, none of which are of any consequence to our readers.  
Mr. Stratford Canning was about to return home, having wholly succeeded in his mission, which was a special one relating solely to the adjustment of the differences between Russia and the United States, on the subject of the navigation of the Pacific ocean. It is said that Mr. Canning, after the arrangement of the specific object of his mission, introduced the question of Greek politics; but the Russian minister not finding the discussion of this subject included in the bond, declined entering upon any topic not expressly committed to him to negotiate with the English envoy.—Lord Strangford will become the resident ambassador at that court.  
It is asserted in the London papers that the recognition of the independence of Brazil by the mother country is settled. The price for which the Brazilian state is said to have consented to pay for the diplomatic recognition of that of which it already had the actual possession, is a million and a half, now in the hands of the contractors for the loan originally intended for Brazil.  
At the privy council held on the 23d March. Mr. Vaughan (late appointed Minister to the United States) was sworn a member, and took his seat at the Board.  
General Mina had, on account of his health, left London for the sea coast.  
The cotton market had again been lively at Liverpool, and the article is quoted higher than before.—Uplands 13 to 16d; New Orleans, 13 to 18d; Alabama 13 1-8 to 16d. The sales for the last 3 or 4 days had been extensive. Coffee had been sold at 75 to 77s.  
With respect to the corn laws, the ministry yet preserve silence.  
The Emperor of Russia has issued a proclamation conveying the general diet of Poland.  
From the N. Y. American, April 29.  
Owing to the late hour at which the letters from Liverpool yesterday reached the post office, we were not able to give any private information as to markets. Since then it has been ascertained that cottons were in active demand at increased prices, and that grain was dull, from the report that the corn laws were to be repealed, or essentially modified. If, as our correspondent communicates the report, Mr. Curwen, the great champion of the country gentlemen and agricultural monopoly, is to introduce any motion for such a purpose, it will certainly prevail; for it is not to be doubted a moment, that a ministry entertaining such sound and rational views on all questions of political economy as the present one in Great Britain, has only been deterred from moving itself in this business, by apprehension of being deserted by the country gentlemen. The repeal of these unreasonable and oppressive laws, is indeed alone wanting to give security and effect to the vast steps already made in that country towards shaking off the shackles of old and rivetted systems of restriction. Nor are the friends of free trade idle; petitions have been sent in from various commercial and manufacturing districts, soliciting a repeal of the corn laws. And if Mr. Curwen and other agriculturalists have been satisfied of the expediency of such a measure, it can hardly fail.  
We are not aware, however, of any immediate pecuniary benefit to be derived to this country from a repeal of the corn laws—seeing that agricultural produce is about as low in Europe as here. Poland, France, the Netherlands, not to advert to the granaries of Egypt, can all furnish the British market as cheaply as we could, and their greater proximity will give them the advantage of early information and prompt supply.  
Extract of a letter from Liverpool, March 29.  
The demand for cotton to day has continued, unabated, at full prices. The grain market is extremely dull. However, the reduction is attributed to a rumour that is very prevalent, of an immediate alteration in the corn laws and it is said that Mr. Curwen, the member for Cumberland, is to bring forward a motion respecting them. It is a strange quarter to come from, one of the landed gentry. It is said that wheat from Canada is to be admitted, but not flour—that the millers here may have the benefit of grinding it. I give you the report without being able to say whether it be well founded.  
**FROM FRANCE.**—The packet ship Edward Quessel, arrived at New York from Havre, has brought letters from that place of the 1st ult. and Paris papers to the 31st March. Their contents are unimportant.

The accounts from Constantinople says the Evening Post, are contradictory. In one it is said that tranquillity had been restored; in another that the alarm & disquietude was so general as to induce the Grand Seigneur to remove his treasures from the capital. Intelligence had reached the Turkish government that the Greeks had got possession of the outworks of Patras. There can be no doubt that the garrison capitulated on the 6th February. The emperor Alexander, was expected in Bessarabia in the month of April, to review his troops on the frontiers of Turkey.  
It was again reported that Russia continued opposed to allowing the Greeks to form a constitution for themselves, and, contrary to the wishes of Great Britain, had renewed the proposal to choose a sovereign for this gallant people among the princes of Europe.  
A number of families in Spain were about to embark for England and France, to avoid the oppressive measures of the government. According to report, 6 regiments of infantry, 2 of cavalry, and 2 battalions of artillery were to leave Corunna, Saragossa, and Vittoria, on the 1st of April, on their return to France. It is also said that two Swiss regiments at Madrid were to return. An account was published in the Madrid Gazette, said to have been derived from Capt. Smith, of the schr. Gen. Jackson, at St. Sebastians, from Baltimore, that Bolivar was surrounded in Peru by 26,000 Royalist troops—Capt. S. afterwards publicly denied that he ever communicated any such report. Spain was infested in many places by bands of robbers, who committed great excesses.  
The Pope had declined the honor of crowning the king of France, unless Charles agreed to restore the ancient city of Avignon to the Church. The Rothschilds are said to have negotiated for the monopoly of salt in France. The Marquis de Bonnav, Peer of France, and governor of the castle of Fontainebleau, recently died in France. A large Monkey was performing in one of the theatres to crowded houses. Jacko was engaged to support a principal character in Melo-drama. He also performed tragedy, in which 'he saves the lives of the son and wife of his master, besides his footman, and is finally killed amidst the tears and sensibilities of the audience.' The theatre at Weimer was burnt down on the 21st March. The village near Dole had been destroyed by fire; 110 houses were burnt. The Neapolitan government had published a decree of amnesty, with a few political exceptions.  
From the Paris Journal des Debats, March 21.  
The state of Europe is remarkable. A short time ago, a word from England shook it to its centre—now it is alarmed by the silence of Russia. The alliance of the crowned heads, which the revolutions of Spain had cemented, seems to dissolve before those powerful opposing interests which follow subdued revolutions. The independence of Greece, the independence of Brazil, the independence of all the world, is the subject of debate in the Councils of King, and may soon be contested on the field of battle. Different interest and the different Powers seem, after a truce of ten years, preparing for a new contest. The Universe is in labour; what will it bring forth? The future will soon show. We have not hitherto endeavored to pry into its mysteries. It is enough to recollect that Lord Liverpool lately said, peace will not be eternal. One thing is plain, that every state is fortifying its frontiers or strengthening its institutions, to enable it to influence the decisions of fortune.  
HAVRE, April 1.  
Referring to our last of the 25th ult. we now submit to your perusal our monthly statement of the cotton trade in this place, by which you will notice that the stock of all sorts is reduced to 9931 bales. The quantity in the interior must also be trifling, the dealers in consequence of the high prices, having bought sparingly and only for immediate wants. The accounts from England continue favorable, and yesterday, again, about 1200 bales Louisiana were purchased at 37 to 40s, and added by the English speculators to their present stock, so that they now are in possession of full two thirds of the cottons in the market, and remain masters of the field. The easterly winds prevent arrivals. The vessels expected will come in all at once, and may have a momentary effect on the prices, but cannot be of long duration, as the quantities expected are smaller than usual.  
We quote uplands at 35 1/2 a 37; Louisiana, 38 to 42; sea islands, 5f.  
From the Baltimore Patriot, May 3.  
FROM LIMA.—Letters were received this morning to the 25th January by the ship North Point, captain Patten, arrived below from Chorrillos, which place she left 2d February. The political intelligence by this arrival is not so late as that by the Rulla, published by us on the 27th ult. The markets are represented as extremely bad, several vessels which had just arrived having their cargoes of Flour on board, which could not be sold other than at a most ruinous loss. We have a letter before us from Lima, dated 25th January which says, 'this market is surcharged with imports of every description. The supply of Flour is so abundant as to render it entirely unsaleable; and the quotation may be considered nominal at \$6 on board.'  
The frigate United States, captain Hull, had gone to Truxillo, the Peacock sloop of war at Callao; and the Dolphin had gone to Quilca.  
**VERY LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS.**  
The packet ship William, Capt. Cook, arrived at New York on Saturday evening from New Orleans, having left that city on the evening of the 19th, and the Balize on the 20th ult. Our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser and Gazette have received papers to the date of her sailing.  
**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**  
Steamboat Teche destroyed.—About two o'clock on the morning of the 14th, about 10 miles below Natchez, the boiler of the Teche burst, by which three men were killed and several others scalded more or less severely, and the boat set on fire, and, with her cargo of cotton, entirely consumed.  
Mr. Miles of Kentucky, who had his foot scalded, had reached New Orleans, and given the following particulars: The Teche left Natchez landing after dark on Wednesday evening, with 65 or 70 passengers, many of whom came on board at the moment of her departure, and were unknown to each other. Having proceeded about ten miles, the night proved so dark and hazy that captain Campbell concluded to lay by. About two o'clock, the steam having been raised, and at the instant of getting under weigh, the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion; every light on board was extinguished, and all the hatches thrown off. In the scene of confusion that ensued, a cry was made that the vessel was on fire in her bow. Mr. Miles informs, that anxious to ascertain the truth of this, he pressed forward and fell eleven feet through one of the hatch-ways, where his foot was scalded in the hot water, and where he should have perished from excessive heat, but for the immediate exertions of the crew who drew him out with ropes. By this time the flames began to ascend, and each one made exertions to save himself.—Those who could not get on board the yawl (which made 3 trips to the shore) threw over cotton bales, upon which they floated until her return—and in a short time all the survivors were conveyed to the shore.  
But the extent of the calamity had not yet arrived. The steamboat Washington soon after passing up and being hailed, hove too, and a boat load of survivors, supposed to be 12 to 18 in number, their names unknown to our informant, who attempted to get on board her, were accidentally upset and drowned.  
There were from 450 to 500 bales of cotton on board the Teche, when she left Natchez. We cannot but feel, says the Louisiana Advertiser, a deep sympathy for this last of the misfortunes of Capt. Campbell, the worthy commander and part owner of the Teche.  
By the schr. Ohio at New York, the Mercantile Advertiser received the Charleston Courier of the 25th ult. from which the following is extracted:  
**Destruction of the Steam Boat Henry Shultz.**  
It is our painful duty to announce the loss, by fire, of another of the valuable steam boats plying between this city and Augusta. By passengers, arrived yesterday in the Augusta stage, we learn that the elegant new steam boat Henry Shultz, Captain Lubbock, about two hours after her arrival, on Friday afternoon last, at the wharf in Augusta, was discovered, on opening the hatches, to be on fire; which spread with such rapidity as to baffie all the efforts made to arrest its progress. She had on board a very valuable cargo of merchandise, estimated at about 70 or \$80,000, which, with the exception of some articles on deck was entirely destroyed. After burning to the water's edge she sunk. It had not been ascertained how the fire originated. Captain Lubbock, and one other person were injured but not seriously.

**COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**  
To the Editor of the National Journal—  
SIR: I have been gratified to observe the favorable notice which you have occasionally been pleased to take of the proceedings and purposes of the American Colonization Society. This institution is, evidently, acquiring extensive popularity, and the success of its efforts, considering its means, has been great. A colony has been planted on an eligible part of the African Coast, secured from the power of the natives, happy and well-ordered in its government, and making rapid advances in improvement.  
I enclose the following extracts from letters recently received in this city, to show the interest which is felt on this subject in Maryland and Virginia. A gentleman of high character, in Virginia, writes—'I have the pleasure to inform you, that we have this day organized an Auxiliary Colonization Society, at our Court House. It is supported by numbers, and a liberality far beyond what I had hoped for; and, I do not doubt, we shall obtain, as members, a majority of the respectable and independent citizens of our county. Preparatory measures have already been taken towards the establishment of Auxiliary Societies, in the adjoining counties of Albemarle and Louisa, and I have good reason to believe that these examples will be followed by many of the counties in this quarter of the State.'  
From the northern part of Maryland, a gentleman writes—'The public sentiment, in respect to your institution, has greatly changed of late between this and Washington. A few years since, and it was very unpopular; now it has many warm and influential friends. Societies, heretofore, could not be formed; now the public mind is ripe for an effort. Your late intelligence from Africa is copied into every village paper.'  
The Colonization Society has good reason to thank God, and take courage.  
**LA FAYETTE.**  
NEW ORLEANS, April 19.  
On Tuesday evening a splendid ball was given in honour of General Lafayette. We never saw, in this city, a more numerous and brilliant assembly. More than one thousand persons were present. The General seemed, by his attentive politeness, to express how much he was flattered with the reception he met with. On Wednesday evening the public square was illuminated. The triumphal arch and the rows of trees, were all lit up with thousands of lamps, and a view of them from the levee, terminated by the dazzling appearance of the Cathedral and City Hall, gave to the whole scene an appearance of enchantment.  
On the 15th, General Lafayette departed from our city. He proceeds to St. Louis in the Steam Boat Natchez, and thence perhaps to Nashville. On leaving the city, he was accompanied by a vast concourse of citizens, who greeted in sighs a last farewell to the Friend of their Fathers, and the early defender of their country.

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# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

## MR. WEBSTER

has not escaped the irritated animadversions of the Delaware Gazette, and we find his want of adherence to radicalism and caucus projects has called down upon him a strain of unkind stricture.

Mr. Webster has committed a great sin, it seems, in having declared in his late eloquent speech in Boston, that Mr. Clay was indebted for his appointment as Secretary of State to his high standing in the country, and not to a corrupt bargain. This frustrates the hopes and the plans of the Caucasists, and this shews too that Mr. Webster is in no wise allied to that monstrous conspiracy. Could he expect any thing less than denunciation after this, from the forced growth of politicians who have sprung up in the caucus hot-bed? Mr. Webster's federalism is called in question too, because he did not defend the old cause the other day when it was rudely assailed by a knight errant—To this we would courteously reply, that after the defence made, little was left to be said—that Mr. W. did not move in the matter with the adroit celerity that gave him the foremost stand might be owing to several causes, and among others, perhaps, that he had never advocated any measures or projects that could have in the slightest degree rendered his disposition or his promptness for such defence questionable—He was at ease as to his thoughts of things at home, he had never committed himself to those who had conspired to reduce him and all his friends to a hopeless abjection to an irrecoverable depression; he therefore needed no hurry. Mr. Webster with his universally conceded superiority of talent could have scarcely strengthened the argument that was made in defence—more fire might have been visible in his course and would have become it—his path might have been more visible and longer remembered, for it was an occasion, under all circumstances, that allowed and called for both argument and feeling—but he has too often signalled himself in the defence of the good old cause to be doubted by any man, nor is it quite honest for those who have been guilty of devious windings to endeavour to palliate their errors by imputing to others similar aberrations.

A word to the Gazette, whose time, it appears from its own declaration, is all important, and the space of whose columns is a precious repository—Your charge of selfishness in our political views is a misrepresentation, and not justified by one scrip from our pen—we would not give a fig for any measure that was to better ourselves alone—we wish to rise with honest principles and with good and able men or not at all—you accuse us of refusing to publish your strictures after asking you to publish our own—is this the fair and honest state of the fact? You know it is not the fair statement—we published your strictures first—then asked you to publish our reply—this you refused to do—after that refusal, we ceased to publish yours—We don't think you know less about the sentiments of the federalists of Delaware than we do, but you do not tell that knowledge quite as frankly—we repeat it, a majority of the federal party in Delaware was against the caucus and the caucus man—so far from the federalists of Delaware approving of the caucus, the amiable editor of the Delaware Gazette dare not openly avow himself a friend to it, notwithstanding all his exertions have been in favour of it—yet he and a few of the elect adore the man of that measure and support its friends, whilst they are compelled (with whatever reluctance) to censure the measure itself. If they have honestly got into this predicament, we wish them, as former old friends, an honest ex- traction.

We entreat you, Mr. Editor, not to garble our observations—quote them fairly or not at all—for what we say we mean, and will defend—the little lawyer like stratagem of selecting a word or two from this sentence and from that to shew a specimen to judge of the whole of a composition, is rather too disingenuous for those who intend honestly.

But as your time is precious we remark, that John Jay is the only man of those you enumerate who, in all points, can at all be compared with Mr. King as a diplomatic man, and to him Mr. King was superior in some points, equal in all others. As to Mr. J. Q. Adams to whom you insist we must be devoted, we admit his high pretensions to the most elevated rank in the diplomatic corps, and by way of giving you

the most comforting assurance of our ad- hession to him as President, we find great fault with him for having offered the place of Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Crawford—we think it was unwise and improper in every point of view—for let the gentle- men who voted for him say or think what they please, Mr. Crawford was not fit, in point of health or the probable chances of recovery, to be voted for as President by any discreet and fair judging man—and whilst we make this declaration with solemn- ity as to its truth, we utter it with a gen- erous sympathy towards the unfortunate man—and every reason that was valid against his elevation to the Presidential chair, was equally strong against the propriety of the invitation to him to take charge of the Treasury Department.

## RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

We congratulate the agricultural inter- est on the late cheering news, which has given a rise to the products of agriculture in the middle states. Whilst all were be- ginning to smile with the late prosperous change in things, the growers of Breadstuffs had only to rejoice in the welfare of others, not their own—but the late news gives them the prospect of better times and en- ables them to gladden up with the hopes of their own well-doing. How long these changes will continue is uncertain, but we have every reason to calculate on better prices for the next year's crop than for some time past. The rise in the price of bread- stuffs and the spirited effects that are mak- ing to accomplish the Chesapeake and Del- aware Canal, are subjects of high interest, and we look to them both as the true means of advancing the national interest as well as that of the neighbouring states.

There are now employed on the Canal, upwards of fourteen hundred labourers, and one thousand more wanting—ten dollars per month is given and good board found them.

In such frequent references to the mis- sion of Mr. King to St. James, we desire to shew the state of public feeling—it is a sort of touch-stone to distinguish the irri- tables and implacables from the rational, calm and thinking politicians—Mr. Noah comes out the full friend of violent party—so will many others who depend on party for support or consequence; but will mil- lions of freemen suffer themselves to be led away by the cry of a few hundred or thousand men, whose all depend upon party violence?

## From Noah's Advocate.

Personally, there can be no objection to Mr. King, who is a gentleman of great worth, respectability and integrity; but the question will in this instance be brought home to the democracy of the country; whether they will consent to be abandoned, broken up and destroyed, or tranquilly per- mit im- portant public stations to be filled by their political opponents. The work is gradual, but sure; if they give up and allow themselves to be disbanded; it is undoubtedly the intention of the president to put an end to party in the country, and with it, those wholesome restraints and salu- tary restrictions which unquestionably promote public safety.

The following proceedings are held up to the view of considerate men—they give us an idea of the kind of characters in the western states, that are opposed to Mr. Adams—what kind of government we should have if such men could gain their point, we can easily conclude from such measures and opinions as the following.

## From the Pittsburg Democrat.

We have frequent invitations from print- ers at a distance to exchange papers. In order to relieve a number of the SMALL FRY from the trouble, and ourselves from the importunity, we have to say that we will not exchange with a paper, where the editor advocates Harry Clay. This we do under the full conviction that no one who takes his part can be an honest man.

## In the town of Union, (Illinois), the citi- zens fastened the effigy of Daniel Cook, their representative, to a whipping post, scourged it, hung it, shot it & burnt it.—ib.

## New British Minister to America.

Mr. Charles Robert Vaughan, the newly ap- pointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, is represented as a young man, under forty years of age, of distinguished talents, a fine scholar and of great moral worth. He went to Spain in 1809, and soon after published a very interest- ing account of the siege of Saragossa. When Sir Henry Wellesley was appointed Ambassa- dor to the Constitutional Government of Spain at Seville, Mr. Vaughan was appointed his Sec- retary, and he remained in that station until 1818, when Sir Henry went for six months to England, during which time Mr. Vaughan acted in the capacity of Minister. He was after- wards in 1820 appointed Secretary to the Em- bassy in France, and in 1823 or 1823, Minister to Switzerland.—Balt. Pat.

## From the Baltimore Patriot.

A gentleman last evening handed us the "Free Press—extra" dated at Harper's Ferry, April 28, from which we make the following extract.

## LOOK OUT FOR THE MURDERER!

A man of a suspicious appearance and char- acter, had been in Loudon county, near Har- per's Ferry, for a week past, and a strong be- lief has been excited from a variety of cir- cumstances, that he is the murderer of Miss Cun- ington, near Baltimore. He answers the

description of the monster, given in the news- papers, except as to dress, which he says he lost with his knapsack in New-Market, Md. He afterwards, however, engaged a washer woman, stating that he intended in a few days to go for his clothes. He returned to the Loudon settlement on Tuesday, the 19th in- stant, having been absent since the first of March—He informed Mr. Shriver, a respecta- ble citizen of Loudon, that he passed by the place about two hours after the murder! he was the first who gave Mr. S. information of it, and conversed about it in a manner which betrayed some anxiety or uneasiness. He was much dis- turbed in his sleep, frequently exclaiming— "There they are! there! there! don't you see them? look at her! look at her! She's a beau- tiful girl! Poor thing, she's dead! Where's the child?" When awakened and questioned on the subject, he said that whether awake or asleep he continually saw a young woman, that he felt much disturbed, and didn't know the cause of it, &c.

As soon as he heard that a suspicion was excited, he disappeared. Several persons were in pursuit of him yesterday, and he was last heard of within a mile of Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side. His name is Markle; he has worked at this place, was convicted of theft in this county about 18 months since, and served 12 months in the penitentiary.

Our informant states, that soon after the extra was issued, the person was brought into Harper's Ferry, and after an examination was committed to the jail at Charlestown, Va.—He has some doubts of his being the murder- er of Miss Cunningham, but is quite certain he is the one who recently committed a robbery at the foot of the White Mountain, as ad- vertised in the Hagerstown and other papers.

The following extracts are given as indi- cations of opinions in different parts of our country.

## [From the National Journal.]

### PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Clay's Address.—Wherever this able and comprehensive document has reached, but a single opinion seems to pre- vail, as to its power and effect. Its plain and forcible statements, the strength and simplicity of its arguments, and the irre- sistible character of its conclusions, have effectively dislodged slander and suspicion from the ground which they had taken, and have rescued his fame from the grasp of an envious and a malignant cabal, which had been formed for the purpose of destroying it. In order to show the estimate which has been formed of this document, we an- nex extracts from various papers which have come to hand within the last few days: [From the Portland, (Maine) Statesman.]

Mr. Clay's Letter.—We this day com- mence the publication of the interesting Letter of the Hon. Henry Clay to his con- stituents, in vindication of the course which he pursued in reference to the Presidency. If any have doubted Mr. Clay's patriotism or integrity, this Letter will, we think, dis- pel all doubts on the subject. While his friends will read it with unaffected delight, his enemies will behold it with shame and consternation.

## [From the Harrisburg, (Penn.) Oracle.]

Mr. Clay's Address.—It is scarcely nec- essary to say, that its contents are of such a complexion as to convince, in our opinion every unprejudiced mind of the purity of his motives and his conduct, in the part which he took in the late Presidential con- troversy. These, in fact, though impugned have never been affected otherwise than a great man's reputation will frequently be, namely, rather through the fear of the truth of charges so stoutly made against one whose public life made his character, in some sort, a common property, in the con- sistency and fairness which the public mind was deeply sensitive, than by the force of evidence. If any strong doubt to his prej- udice could have forced itself into the minds of the most inveterate partisans from a hasty perusal of Mr. Kremer's address, subsequent reflection, the strong testimony of disinterested persons, the statement of Mr. Johnson, and finally that of Mr. Clay himself, must put it to flight.

## [From the Cheraw, (S. C.) Intelligencer.]

Mr. Clay's Letter.—We this week issue an extra sheet, that we may be enabled to gratify our readers with the whole of this highly interesting and valuable letter. It would be scarcely possible for us to speak in terms of too high commendation of this masterly production. We sincerely hope its great length will not prevent a single person from giving it an attentive perusal. As the reader progresses, he will find all the stories of corruption, dishonesty and intrigue, which have been alleged against the Secretary of State, to disappear, as vanishes the morning dew before the beams of a summer's sun. Where now will the vile accusers of the virtuous Clay find sufficient darkness to hide the shame that must mantle on their devoted cheeks?

We cannot imagine that there is a man in this country entertaining a proper sense of justice, who can rise from the perusal of this letter, and with his hand upon his heart say, that Mr. Clay has not fully suc- ceeded in making a complete and triumph- ant vindication of himself, from all the charges that the disappointed and malignant have brought against him.

## [From the Bedford, (Pa.) True American.]

We shall next week commence the pub- lication of Henry Clay's address to his late constituents. It is a full, and to every candid mind, satisfactory reply to all the charges that have been brought against him, in the part he has taken in the Presiden- tial contest.

## [From the Providence, (R. I.) Inquirer.]

Mr. Clay.—We have copied part of the able address of Mr. Clay to his constitu- ents into this day's paper; the remainder will be inserted in our next. We think the whole worthy of a perusal by all our read- ers.

It places the author above the reach of calumny, by the able and instructive defence which he has there made. He has showed by the plainest moral reasoning, that the course he has pursued was a correct one; and that he was actuated by no other motive than that of securing his country's safety, and promoting its general good.

This great and independent Statesman, in his recent conduct, and by his able defence, showed himself to be truly wor-

thy of the highest confidence and admira- tion of the American people.

## [From the Staunton, (Va.) Spectator.]

Mr. Clay.—This gentleman has pub- lished an address to the people of the district he represented in Congress, vindicatory of his course in the late election of President. It embraces every topic of which it would be necessary for him to speak, and leaves, in our view, little ground whereon to build an objection; or sustain a prejudice, for those not determined to condemn.

## From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The address of Mr. Clay may be con- sidered as one of the finest commentaries that has ever been made on our institutions, and the calm and dispassionate manner in which he has reviewed the history of these singular transactions, the modesty with which he vindicates the course he has pur- sued, and the candour with which he con- demns the only intemperate act into which his feelings have betrayed him in this con- test will render entirely harmless, if they do not destroy the combinations that have been formed against him, and elevate his character still higher in the estimation of every good citizen.

## [From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

Mr. Clay's Address.—We make no ap- ology to our readers for occupying so large a portion of to-day's paper with the address of Mr. Clay to his constituents. We rather rejoice that it is in our power to spread before them such a triumphant vindication of the conduct of an eminent statesman from the foul slanders which a disappointed and ambitious faction has heaped upon his name and character. As an argument, it is able and conclusive—as a commentary, at once candid and ingenious; and as a com- position, chaste and eloquent.—Can any man bestow on it an attentive perusal, and not be satisfied of Mr. Clay's entire inno- cence of the charges made against him?

If there be one, he must be a dupe to his feelings, or pre-determined to believe him guilty, in the very teeth of demon- stration. To us, there is 'no loop on which to hang a doubt.' Mr. Clay has come forth from the encounter, with a reputation doubly brilliant. He has proved, as far as it is susceptible of proof that his motives were disinterested and patriotic as the act which they induced will be beneficial to the best interests of the country, and favorable to the perpetuity of our democratic institu- tions. Looking beyond the present mo- ment, to the future destinies of the Repub- lic, and tracing, by analogy, its career through the vista of years, he saw, in the elevation of Mr. Adams, the establishment of a principle essential to the durability of popular government—he saw in it the triumph of reason and wisdom over passion, and a mistaken feeling of gratitude.

## [From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.]

We have crowded out almost every thing else for the purpose of presenting to our readers one of the most interesting papers which has come under our observation since the commencement of our Editorial duties. The letter of Mr. Clay will be read by all, we had almost said admired by all. It vindicates, in plain, forcible and honest language, the course pursued by its dis- tinguished author; and we rejoice that it does so, for the character of such a man is the property of the nation; and it would be a public misfortune that a stigma should rest on it.

## [From the Charleston Courier.]

Mr. Clay's Address.—The importance which virtuous society always attaches to the vindication of individual character, in however humble a sphere, together with the increased interest and anxiety in a Repub- lican state, on topics connected with the purity of its public functionaries, induces us to devote a large portion of our paper this day to Mr. Clay's address to his constituents. There is one sub- ject of gratulation in this; that no man in our country, however high in public confidence, disclaims the right of the people to an explanation of his views; mo- tives and conduct, while entrusted with their gifts. The statement of Mr. Clay goes far to disprove the charge of corrup- tion, which has been so loudly alleged, but we believe so uniformly disbelieved by the people of the United States.

## [From the Lynchburg, [Va.] Herald.]

It is unnecessary to call the attention of our readers to the very long article which engrosses nearly the whole of the present number. Let it be said only, that it is Henry Clay's address to his constituents, that it is his defence against the charges of Kremer, and that it is an elaborate explana- tion of his conduct in the late Presidential canvass, and we presume that every reader, whatever may be the qualifications of his understanding, will persevere it throughout with all that interest which has been attached to the late unexpected course of the man from whose pen it has originated.—It has excluded almost all other matter; but to have divided it, would have been a pro- traction of anxiety, and a disappointment of that feeling with which its contents will be sought for.

## [From the (New Jersey) Freonian.]

We give this week, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, the Address of Mr. CLAY to his constituents, touching his ag- ency in the late Presidential Election. It is a document of much interest, and will, we trust, satisfy every mind, open to convic- tion, that Mr. Clay has been grossly slan- dered, and that his conduct throughout has been that of an honest man and an indepen- dent patriot.

## PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1825.

FLOR.—This great staple of the mid- dle states, has within a few days, been reach- ed by the spirit of speculation which is a- broad; good superfine flour may be quoted at about \$6. This rise has been caused by information from Gibraltar, of the inten- tion of Spain to open her ports for bread-

## BALTIMORE, April 30.

### THE FLOUR MARKET.

As early as Thursday, we learn, informa- tion was received in this city respecting the opening of the ports of Spain for the im- portation of bread stuffs, which caused an active speculation in our flour market. The intelligence, it now appears, was brought by the brig Draco, at Philadelphia in 56 days from Gibraltar—and letters inform us that a corresponding activity took place in the Philadelphia market, nearly the whole of the stock of flour having been purchased there at \$5 25 to \$5 50 per barrel. In the Baltimore market flour was held yester- day at \$6 per barrel—\$5 50 having been offered and refused.

An extract of a letter from a commercial house at Gibraltar, under date of March 19th, to another in this city, says:—'We wrote you the 13th inst. and we have now merely to acquaint you that we have just sold 1100 barrels of Baltimore superfine flour at \$8 per barrel; and as the stock on hand will we have no doubt soon work off for the consumption of Spain and Barbary, prices in all probability will be fully sup- ported: Indian corn is also wanted; we hold large orders for that article, but there is none here.'—American.

## PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, April 30.  
Wheat, white \$1 19—Red do. 1 19 & 1 12  
—Corn 43 & 45 cents per bushel.

## DIED

In this county, on Tuesday last, Mr. Clouds- bury Kerby.

## Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on 3d day, (Tuesday) the 31st day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
May 7. T. H. DAWSON, Sec'y.

## New Spring Goods.

### William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia and Balti- more, and is now opening  
AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF  
FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,  
of the latest importations, embracing every article in the staple and fancy line, also a gen- eral assortment of  
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,  
CHINA & GLASS WARE,  
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES  
AND TEAS, &c.  
All of which will be offered very cheap for cash—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
May 7

## New Goods.

### James M. Lambdin,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,  
QUEEN'S AND STONE WARE,  
GLASS AND CHINA,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.  
Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.  
May 7 w

## Scythe Cradles.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers of this and the adjacent counties that he has on hand a quantity of well seasoned Scythes of timber of excellent quality and is pre- pared to manufacture at his shop, lower end of Washington street, one hundred or more Scythes in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms—He has also on hand several pairs of prime cart wheels for sale and a good stock of Cart and Cart wheel timber, which he is prepared to manufacture into wheels, carts or wagons at a short notice, he solicits a share of the public patronage.  
THOMAS KERBY.

Easton, May 7

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 26th day of May in the town of Easton, the personal estate of Haley Moffett, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, also the Store Goods he left on hand—among which is some clothing ready made, three Gigs, one Horse, Bacon and Lard—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, but before the re- moval of the property the purchaser or pur- chasers will be required to give their note or bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
PHILIP HORNEY, Adm'r.  
N. B. The Store Room lately occupied by Haley Moffett, will be let for the remainder of the year to an approved tenant. Apply to  
PHILIP HORNEY.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset county court will be exposed for sale, at the court house door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the remainder of the Real Estate of Jesse H. Wainwright, deceased, consisting of three valuable Farms.

The terms of sale will be as follows:  
One tenth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments in one and two years, to be secured by bond and good security, and upon the payment of the whole sum, good and suf- ficient deeds will be given.  
May 7 3w SAM'L. McBRIDE, Trustee.

## CITY BANK ELECTION NOTICE.

The stockholders are requested to take no- tice, that MONDAY, the sixth day of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine directors of the "City Bank," and that the same will take place between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, in the house situated at the south east corner of Water and Commerce streets, which is at present occupied by said bank. By order,  
JOHN B. MORRIS.

Baltimore, April 30. (May 7)



## New Spring Goods.

**Wm. H. Groome**  
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF  
**Spring Goods,**  
CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**IRON-MONGERY,**  
**CUTLERY,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**LIQUORS,**  
**CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE, &c.**  
Amongst the liquors above mentioned are some very fine **CLARET AND PORT WINES.**  
Easton, April, 23 1f

## New Spring Goods.

**Jenkins & Stevens**  
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening a general and complete assortment of

**SEASONABLE GOODS,**  
selected with great care from the latest importations, which they offer for sale at a very small advance for cash; they invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.  
April 16 3w

## Spring Goods.

**Green & Reardon**  
Have just received and are now opening, a new and beautiful assortment of

**Spring Goods,**  
Which they are disposed to sell low for the Cash.  
G. & R.—Have on hand a complete assortment of

**PLOUGH AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,** a quantity of each OAK, GUM and yellow PINE BOARDS.—Also a general assortment of LEATHER.  
April 2

## New Spring Goods.

**Martin & Hayward**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

**Seasonable Goods,**  
CONSISTING OF

**DRY GOODS,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**HARD WARE,**  
**CUTLERY.**  
**CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.**  
All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.  
March 26

## Corn Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase two hundred bushels of Corn, for which a liberal price will be given.  
JOSEPH CHAIN.  
Easton, April 2

## Cash for Negroes.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely negroes, for which he is disposed to give liberal prices—those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, Easton.  
J. B. WOOLFOLK.  
April 2 1f

## EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their kind patronage shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty-one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.  
Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.  
S. L.

## MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

April Term, A. D. 1825.

On application of Elizabeth Martin, Administratrix of Thomas Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1825.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Thomas Martin, 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 therefor to the subscriber on or before the twenty-fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1825.

ELIZABETH MARTIN, Adm'x. of Thomas Martin, dec'd.  
April 23 3w

## Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.  
JOHN CAMPER.  
March 12

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 20th of February last, a negro man who calls himself THOMAS ANDERSON, is five feet two inches high; he had on when committed a linsey doublet, twilled linen pantaloons—says he belongs to the widow Anderson, near Marlborough, Prince Georges county, and was hired to Mr. Richard Huddle, living in Nanjemoy, at a place called Hobb's Hole, in Charles county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.  
THOMAS CASTLETON, Sheriff.  
March 26 8w

## Tan Bark Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.—He also wants TWO LADS from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.  
LAMBERT REARDON.  
March 12

## Notice.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town, EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county.  
March 5

## Notice.

March 5

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE, proprietor of the Linnean Garden near New York offers to the public his usual very extensive collection of FRUIT TREES, comprising the choicest products of foreign countries as well as of our own. Among which are about 60,000 Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c. of suitable size for immediate transplanting all of which are in the most healthy state. From the long continuance of the establishment the proprietor has the advantage of possessing fruit bearing trees of nearly all the different kinds from which those offered for sale are grafted, thereby affording an absolute certainty of their genuine character. The collections of ornamental Trees, Shrubs & Plants, including 300 kinds of Roses, also of Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Camellias or Japan Roses, and other Green House Plants are so well known to be very extensive, that any remarks are deemed unnecessary further than referring to the catalogues which may be obtained gratis, of Mr. WM. MILES, No. 74, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, and orders through him or per mail will meet prompt attention.  
Baltimore, March 15 (26) 8w

## Self-Sharpening



## PLOUGH.

The subscribers having purchased the patent right for vending the above ploughs for the whole Eastern Shore of Maryland (except Cecil county) have just received from Philadelphia, complete sets of castings, for 100 ploughs on the self sharpening principle and are now stocking them at their Plough Manufactory in Easton on Dover street adjoining the Black-Smith's shop of James Meloney—Having made arrangements with Mr. Parks an eminent Founder in Philadelphia for a constant supply of castings, they expect soon to be able to supply all demands for ploughs of various sizes—Their present stock consists of 50 ploughs No. 3, (the size that took the premium at the late Cattle Show at Easton, in November last,) price \$12 and 50 No. 2, price \$10, a supply of No. 1, is expected shortly, a few of the above ploughs will be exhibited in Cambridge, Dorchester county, at the ensuing county court.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, JAMES MELONEY.  
March 26

## THE IMPORTED HUNTER

## EMPEROR

Has arrived, agreeably to previous notice, and will stand at Easton on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the Trappe on Saturdays—the residue of the time at the Stable of the Subscriber, during the season—Terms—\$20 the spring's chance—\$10 the single leap—which, however, will be discharged by the payment of \$12 in the former case, and \$5 in the latter, by the 20th of September—Insurance \$20—the groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each case—It is hardly necessary to say any thing in behalf of this fine animal—his own appearance, and that of his progeny, are sufficient recommendations—and the great certainty of obtaining foals from him, is universally admitted.

Gentlemen from a distance, will be accommodated, with good pasturage, and grain if required, on moderate terms—and the utmost care and attention will be paid to the mares. There is no probability, that this horse will ever be here again, he is already disposed of—I would, therefore, advise my friends to apply in time, to avoid disappointment.  
NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
N. B. No mare will be considered insured, without an express agreement to that effect.  
Talbot county, April 2

## A Jack

Will stand at the stable of the Subscriber the ensuing season at the moderate price of 4 dollars the spring's chance and 6 dollars to ensure a foal—season to commence on the first day of April and end the last of June.  
JAMES DENNY.  
Talbot county, March 26

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.

It appearing by the report of the heirs and executors (auditor in this case, of William A. Abbott) which has been ratified and confirmed, that over and above the claims of the Mortgage, there remains in the hands of the Trustee a balance of \$156 59 which ought to be distributed among the creditors of the said William A. Abbott in proportion to their respective claims. It is thereupon ordered that notice be given to the said creditors to lodge their respective vouchers with the clerk of this court on or before the first day of the next term, that the same may be submitted to the auditor, and a report be duly made thereupon; and it is further ordered that this notice be published in the Easton newspapers for the space of three weeks before the next term.

LEML. PURNELL, Clerk.  
April 23 3w

## Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.  
JOHN CAMPER.  
March 12

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 20th of February last, a negro man who calls himself THOMAS ANDERSON, is five feet two inches high; he had on when committed a linsey doublet, twilled linen pantaloons—says he belongs to the widow Anderson, near Marlborough, Prince Georges county, and was hired to Mr. Richard Huddle, living in Nanjemoy, at a place called Hobb's Hole, in Charles county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.  
THOMAS CASTLETON, Sheriff.  
March 26 8w

## Notice.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town, EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county.  
March 5

## Notice.

March 5

## Notice.

March 5

## Notice.

March 5

## Notice.

March 5

## Notice.

March 5

## DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. GENERES respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School in Easton, on Friday the 6th day of May.  
April 30

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



## Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of Washington street, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timbers, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.  
JOHN CAMPER  
Easton, Jan 8, 1825. 1f

## COACH AND HARNESS

## Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.  
Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

## \$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALLS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Cesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalls, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100.  
Talbot county, April 9  
N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.  
R. P. EMMONS.

## \$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken and called some of his fore teeth: a negro woman called ANNE or ANN of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip: also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldsborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably furnished passes for the others—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expenses.  
JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town, EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county.  
March 5

## Notice.

March 5

## Notice.

March 5

## Notice.

March 5

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March 5

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at Plimlimmon, the seat of Trench Tighman, Esq. on the 14th inst. the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved: That there be a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures at Easton on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the first Thursday of November next.

SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.  
April 23

## Notice.

It is an old saying, and a true one, that a liar is not to be believed should he even speak the truth—what confidence then can be placed in a man who will swear to a lie?—I therefore take this method to forward any person or persons from joining James Richardson's fence to my cross fence, between me and the said Richardson, as I am determined to put the law in force against any person or persons who may be guilty of said crime.  
SOLOMON RICHARDSON.  
Caroline county, April 30.

## Masonic.

The "Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia," will hold its annual meeting, at the Masonic Hall, in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that all the Chapters, under its jurisdiction will be duly represented.  
By order,  
BENJAMIN EDES, G. R. A. Sec'y.  
April 30 3w

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale on accommodating terms, two farms situated in Caroline county, one of these farms is at this time occupied by Mrs. Hester Prichard as a tenant and is handsomely situated on Choptank River about one mile below Dover Bridge, containing 500 acres, with a full proportion of valuable timber: the soil is believed to be equal to any in the neighbourhood. The other farm contains about 400 acres, situated within two miles of Hog Island landing, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Chezum and Fiehart, and is occupied by Mr. Thomas Reese. This farm is also well timbered and is supposed to be better adapted to the growth of wheat than the most of the adjacent lands. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous of purchasing will no doubt examine for themselves.  
PHILN. THOMAS, Agent.  
Easton, April 23 1f

## THE STEAM-BOAT



## MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M-Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - - - \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - - - 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - - - 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, - - - - - 50

CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 5

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of said county deceased, here, by gives notice to all persons having claims against the said deceased that they are required to exhibit the same legally authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are also requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay.  
MARY WROTH, Ex'rx. of B. B. Wroth dec'd.  
April 16 6w

## Was Committed

To the public jail of Somerset county, on the 27th of March, 1825, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, says he belongs to Isaac Fletcher, of the State of Georgia, said negro, being about 5 feet 9 1-4 inches high, of black complexion and very stout frame, had with him a variety of clothing.—Also was committed at the same time, a negro woman, who calls herself IBBY, says she belongs to the same person, she is 5 feet 1-2 inches high of plump features and chestnut colour, and is more than half gone in pregnancy.

The owners of the above described negroes are hereby notified to appear and prove their claim to them on or before the 5th day of June next, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

ROBERT STEWART, Sheriff of Somerset county, Maryland.  
April 23 3w

## Was Committed

April 23 3w

## Was Committed

April 23 3w

## For Sale.

## THE HOUSE AND LOT

At present occupied by Mr. Richard Plummer formerly by John Roobief in his lifetime; they are situated on the post-road leading from Easton to Centreville, about three miles from Easton—the situation is a very good one for a country store and the lot is large and valuable. The subscriber will take grain or stock in payment—for terms apply to the subscriber or to Mr. John Goldsborough in Easton.  
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.  
April 30 6w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals and Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of Joshua Predeaux, use of George W. Purnell, against Benjamin Benny, Peter Tarr and Rebecca his wife, against Benjamin Benny, Levin Millis and Jesse Scott, Lewis Lay and Nicholas Thoron, garnishee of James B. Ringgold, against Benjamin Benny, and Henry D. Sellers against Benjamin Benny, also by virtue of an execution for officers fees, will be sold on the premises of the said Benjamin Benny, on Thursday the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm, plantation and premises, where the said Benjamin Benny resides, consisting of a tract of land called 'Benny's Reserve', 'Morgan's Addition' and 'Turner's Chance' also six head of horses, one carriage and harness and ten head of cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Benny and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the above mentioned execution. Attendance given by  
April 30 E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, deceased, against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Monday the 16th day of May, at the Court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm of said Seth, on which he at present resides, situate in the Bay-side, called 'Bridges', containing two hundred and a half acres of land, more or less, six head of horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness, and twenty five head of sheep: Seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writ of fi. fa. and execution and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.  
April 23 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suit of John Sands, against Walter L. Fountain, will be sold at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, on Monday the 16th day of May, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title and interest of said Fountain, of, in and to twenty eight acres of land, situate on Tuckahoe creek, adjoining the land of Mr. Samuel Harrison, one yoke of Oxen and Cart, one Gig and Harness; Seized and taken as the property of the said Fountain, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 23 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, one at the suit of the state, use of John A. Horney and Dorothy, his wife, formerly Dorothy Ridgway, against Spedden Orem, and one at the suit of the state, use of Richard Ridgway, by James Ridgway his next friend, against said Orem, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Orem, of, in and to the several tracts of land, situate in Ferry Neck, where the said Orem now resides to wit: 'Fox's Den,' 'Triangle' part of 'Ashford,' and 'Wasteland,' containing the quantity of 127 acres of land more or less, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above debt, interest and costs due and to become due on said writs of fi. fa.  
THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 23 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of William H. Downing and state use James Wilson Jr. use Samuel Harden, against Thomas Martin, will be sold at public sale at the Court house door in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title, interest, and claim of him, the said Thomas Martin, of, in and to the farm on which he lately resided, called 'St. Michaels'; seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Martin, 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  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.  
April 23 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard Robinson use of William Townsend, against Benjamin Smith, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 10th May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and five o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Smith, of, in and to one house and lot on the east side of Island Creek road, also one black heifer, subject to prior executions; Seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Smith, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.  
April 16 1f

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Andrew Orem, Jr. against Andrew Orem, will be sold at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, a part of a tract of land called 'Orem's Delight', and part of a tract of land called 'Ealom', adjoining the lands of Benjamin Denny, and the lands of the late Arthur Higby, deceased, to be laid off with a straight line, on one side of the said tract, as much as will pay off the claim, also one Bay Mare; seized and taken as the property of the said Andrew Orem, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due there



# 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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1825.

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From the London Literary Gazette.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

THE BARGE'S CREW.

"Life's like a ship in constant motion, Sometimes high, and sometimes low."

Alongside of Joe Henderson pulled Pat

Diggory, but never was there a more unfortunate

wight upon the face of the earth, or rather upon the bosom of the ocean; for,

according to the poets, the earth has its face while the ocean has its bosom; or perhaps the ocean is the bosom of the earth—

no matter; but as I was saying, never was there a more unfortunate wight than Pat

Diggory from the county Kildare. Pat was cast upon the world before he was much

bigger than a Munster parater, but, as to how he came into being, who were his parents,

or whether he ever had any, could never be discovered. The fact is, he was

found one morning sprawling under a gooseberry bush in the little garden at the back of the cottage belonging to the village

priest. "Arrah, bad luck to sorrow," shrieked Judy Ma Quilligan, as she saw

Pat's chubby face and arms stretched out from underneath an immense cabbage leaf,

that concealed the rest of his body. "Bad luck to sorrow any how, run Dermot, run

and call the Father, for sure Saint Patrick has sent him a child from the clouds—

swate creature, how it twiddles its oglees; run, Dermot, run." Away strode Dermot

with all the rapidity of a two penny post, and shortly afterwards down came Father

O'Twig. This reverend gentleman was a true son of the Church, and as much like

his mother as two peas, for in appearance he closely resembled a moving cathedral

with a short steeple; and, although a minor canon, there was always a great difficulty

in making him go off. Not but that he discharged his duty faithfully and his

general report was good, for the father was a kindly soul. Down came Father O'Twig

while Judy stood with her hands upraised, shrieking to all the saints in the calendar,

"Och botheration," cried the Father, "what's the creature squalling about? Arrah

be aisey, and don't make such a hubbub. What's the matter, what's the matter

wid ye?" "Oh joy to the hour," said Judy, "sure and hasn't Saint Patrick sent

you a beautiful cherub now?" "Be quiet, Judy," returned the Father, softly, "be aisey,

or you'll frighten it away. By my conscience, and a beautiful creature, it is, sure

faith—but this is a miracle indeed! Take up the cabbage leaf gently, Dermot,

for fear you should hurt the wings of it." Upwent the cabbage leaf, and the whole

length of Pat was brought into perspective. "Where he whew, whistled Dermot, 'divil

an angel is it at all, but a baby, your reverence a full grown beautiful droollen."

"Take it away, take it away, roared Judy; 'faith, and I've no call to it any how—

Arrah take your brat away Dermot." "Is it mine you mane' replied Dermot, don't

make a brat of yourself jewel, but wrap the darling in your arms and cherish it."

"Who's child can it be?" asked the Father. "Where has it come from? Arrah Judy,

take it up and warm it at the fire and don't stand grubbing with your ten toes there

as modest as—there take it up, I say, for, Father O'Twig never yet turned a soul

from his doors that hadn't the power to walk away, and he's not going to begin

now—Arrah take it in Judy take it in." Thus poor Pat was first ushered into, what

shall I say? being—no—into the Father's cottage. Every inquiry was made—the

gooseberries were carefully examined—the cabbage was rooted up and every leaf turned

over with the strictest scrutiny, but it left them just as ignorant as ever. Where-

ever he came from was of little consequence to Pat—he enjoyed the warmth of the peat

fire, and lapt the buttermilk like an angel, as Dermot said, while Judy's heart began

to molly towards the infant. Days, months years rolled away, without the smallest clue

being given which could lead to the knowledge of his ancestors, and during this time

he grew like a mountain flower luxuriantly wild. But Pat was destined to feel the

chilling blast of adversity; for after baving passed eight years under the hospitable roof

of his benefactor, and sharing his generous bounty, the worthy Father O'Twig departed

this life; and Pat was once more 'cast abandoned on the world's wide stage and

doomed to roam in scanty poverty." He was obliged to wander from cottage to cot-

tage, and, pick up a potatoe wherever he could find it. At last he fell into the power

of a tithing-proctor, who employed him in sundry little jobs, not at all suited to Pat's

ideas, and at the same time, kept him very spare in food. Often did he get thrashed for

being hungry, and his back suffered punishment for the faults or misfortunes of his

belly. Every mischief was attributed to him. Every morsel that the old cook

applied to her own use, Pat was condemned for stealing, and got flogged accordingly. If

the children broke the pitchers, capsize the buttermilk, or stole the cream, Pat on-

ly was blamed. Once he got thrashed be-

cause a horse kicked him, and nearly

broke his leg. At another time he was

severely punished for tumbling out of a hay

loft and dislocating his shoulder; till wearied with his servitude, he bade his master

good day, determined to try his luck elsewhere. Cork was his next destination,

and having arrived, he was hired to attend a hunter, and both were to be hired by any

sea officer who was desirous of a ride from

Cove into the town; but they were such scare-crows, it was difficult to tell which

had been starved most, or worst used. When Pat first saw the ocean, and the bul-

warks of old England proudly skimming o'er the liquid element, his heart began to

bound with joy. "Henceforward," says he, "my native land shall be the briny wave."

Accordingly he entered on board the frigate, and was appointed servant to the pur-

ser; but they laughed at and scouted him so much that he soon got sick of the sea, even

before he was sea sick. In about three weeks orders came for sailing, and Pat

was obliged to hold on the nippers while heaving up the anchor. This he didn't

mind but he couldn't see the use of holding the end of a handful of rope yards, and

so he dromt it and ran down below to his master. "Why an't you on the main deck,

Paddy?" enquired the ship's corporal laying on with his cane. "Why an't you at the

messenger, Paddy?" another thump. "What's the matter?" axed the purser—mat-

ter, Sir?" cries Pat, "By my faith Sir, and I'm tired out with the ship, and every

body abuses me. When I first did myself the honour of becoming your servant, and

taking you for my master, I was proud of serving a real jontleman, and would do

for your honour by night or by day, or all day long, though they do call you nip cheese,

and say you chate them out of their allowance; but I know it's not true, your honour.

Well, dis spalpeen (pointing to the ship's corporal) sent me up stairs to get up the

anchor, but how your honour, should I know where to find it? And then I got thrashed

for that. They told me it was under the boy (buoy) so I asked every boy in the ship, but

they only made game of me, and led me a wild goose chase. And then they said we

should soon be under weigh. 'Arrah,' says I, what, weigh the ship? 'To be sure,'

says they, 'Och,' says I, 'if they'd land me on the sod,' says I, 'by my conscience, but

I'd take care never to be weigh'd in such a pretty pair of scales as this again,' and

so they made me take hold of a nipper, because they said it was my master's (your

honour's) nameake; and then they struck ever so many long poles into a barrel on the

ground and began to run round as if they were mad Oh, your honour, I don't know

what to make of it, at all." After this, Pat was turned over to the boatswain (or two-

tail-itch-um, I think they call it, and now he got it hot and warm. One day he tumbled

overboard, and his master rope's-ended him for quitting the ship without leave

Twice he married the gunner's daughter, for thinking too loud that the first lieutenant

was groggy; and he'd three dozen for his portion each time. "Halloo ye murther dig-

ger," cried the boatswain, 'is the dinner ready?" "Faith and it is, Sir," says Pat,

'only the bafe wants boiling, by token that I forgot to give it to the cook.'" "Well he'd

get thump'd for that. 'Is the kettle filled for tea?" 'Yes Sir, I'll engage it is, seeing

that it slipp'd overboard about two hours ago, and is not come back yet.' Have you

got my grog?" 'Is it the rum you're maneing?" Sure and it's I that have got it, for

being unable to find a bottle, I whipt in under my Jacket, so I did.'" "Where is it then?"

'Arrah, where is it now! how can you ax sich a thing. Wasn't I afraid the purser's

steward would chate you, and so to save your allowance, didn't I swallow it whole."

But all these honest excuses only brought heavier vengeance upon poor Pat—at last he was sent forward and promoted to the

foretop; but even there, while, aloft, with the cherubs, his evil genius followed him,

and his old master, the boatswain, never failed to give him a token of remembrance,

at least once a day. Being sent aloft on a particular occasion with a couple of foxes,

to seize a small block on the top rail yard arm, he used the first fox, then made a slip

and fell overboard. It blowed a gale of wind, and the sea running very high; but

the boat was lowered from the quarter, and after some time, succeeded in picking him

up, and he was brought aboard almost exhausted, with the remaining fox still in his

hand. "You scoundrel," cried the captain, "how came you to be so lubberly as to fall?"

"Faith, your honour," replied Pat, "the boatswain's mate told me to let go with my

hands, and hold on by my toes, and so I tried it, your honour, but it was only done

to desave me, bad luck to him." "And what are you doing with that fox in your hand?"

"Oh your honour, I took care of dat, for I was afraid the boatswain would thrash me

if I left it behind. Och, botheration! but I wouldn't have come back without it for the

world." Well soon after this, as he was grown a fine stout fellow, and the captain,

occasionally gave him a couple of dozen at the gangway to stretch his skin a bit, he was

made one of the barge's crew, which he said was the happiest day of his life; but ah! and

alas! disasters followed him still; for being left boat keeper, towing a stern when she

had shipped two or three heavy seas, he pul-

led up the plug from her well to let the

water out, and then stretched himself on the

aft thwarts to sleep; but contrary to his

expectations, the water instead of running

out, rushed in, the boat was swamped, and poor Pat found a watery grave. The barge

was saved, but Pat was gone forever.

AN OLD SAILOR.

[From the National Journal.]

The Adventures of Cornet Martingale and his ten Companions—Written by himself.

"I pray you, let my actions be book'd with the rest of that day's deeds, by the mark, I will have a particular ballad of it else."

HENRY THE FOURTH.

Having perused, with much attention, the various histories which have been set

forth, of the late war between these United States and Great Britain; and more particularly, those parts of said histories which

treat of the measures adopted for the defence of the shores of the Chesapeake against the depredations of the enemy's fleet,

I perceive, to my no small astonishment, that all allusion, not to say mention, of my ap-

pointment to a charge of horse on that occasion, has been, either from carelessness or design, entirely omitted. It is my intention

then, whilst the memory of past danger and heroic achievement is still fresh, and while living witnesses still remain to attest

the truth of my statements, to supply this *hiatus, maxime defendendus*, as I think.

It was on the evening of the twentieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirteen, that

General entered my office, in street, and after some handsome compli-

ments on the appearance of the corps, (which, he was pleased to say, he considered as the pride of the brigade, his *teeth* legion as it were,) informed me, that I had

been appointed to the command of a pick'd body of men, who were forthwith, to march

for the defence of the lower counties, bordering on the Chesapeake; adding, with a

complacent smile, though I confess I did not altogether like the hanging of his necker

tie, that should the enemy land in great force, I must be sure to keep them in

check, until he should come to my assistance—I bowed low, as in duty bound, and the

General departed.

I passed a restless night, my buding

honours came clustering thick on my imagination, and thrice and I wake, crying

"Charge, charge, cut them off from their boats, give quarter to all but Cockburn."

The morning dawned at last, the morning of a lovely two-ty-first of June, and I repaired to the parade. The troops whom I

had the honour to command, had already assembled, amounting, including the order-

ly and trumpeter to ten. The horses fresh from the livery stable, the men from the

Cross Keys—they made a fine appearance, though I say it—blue coats, white pant-

aloons, black stocks; and like the troops

"Of brave Major Carmack, With a swinging horse tail at each valorous

back, And such helmets, God bless us, as never

deck'd any Male creatures before, except Signior Giovanni."

I will venture to say that a more beau-

tiful platoon never marched out of street. The time was about sun rise—I

could have wished it something later, some windows I bethink me would have been

thrown open, and some beaming smiles would have been bestowed on the defenders

of their country: it was delightfully pleasant, however; a gentle shower had laid the

dust; a soft and balmy air refreshed the senses, the horses pranced, the dogs barked,

and we soon cleared the turnpike, and entered on the unknown wilds it was our fate

to traverse.

As I had never before commanded a separate corps of cavalry, I will not disguise

the truth, that I felt all the importance attached to my station, and that I rode

somewhat in advance of the main body in order distinctly to mark the difference

which was to be observed between the officer and the private; but finding, after pro-

ceeding some twelve or thirteen miles, that my post of honour was far more dignified

than entertaining, I began, under the pretence of inquiring the road, to open a communication with the trumpeter.

"Do I know the road, your honour?" he replied to my question, "you may say that,

Cornet; I have travelled it by every possible mode of conveyance, from a gig and

tandem, with a couple of servants behind me, to Adam's own carriage, with nothing

behind me but a small bundle dangling at the end of a stick."

"I have before heard, Mr. Flourish," I said, "that you had experienced great reverses;

as the road through these pines is something lonesome, suppose you favour me

with an account of your misfortunes; it will serve to pass off the time at least."

"The account of my misfortunes, Cornet Martingale, would not last us a mile," was

the answer, "for few men have experienced so small a share of them as I have; and, in-

deed, my whole history is told in turning of a straw. It was my father's good plea-

sure, Sir, to think I was born a genius; so, instead of bringing me up in his own line

of business, which was that of a coach-maker, he kept me at school until he thought

I was sufficiently crammed with Latin and

Greek, and then put me into a lawyer's office to study the law. *Pauca verba*, Mr.

Cornet, I did not relish the study of the law, it was dry, very dry, Sir; and my father

dying insolvent, and I being left to follow my own inclinations, I decided for

the stage—I have trod the boards—"Indeed," said I, "I never heard of you, in that way."

"No, Sir, well that is surprising. I have played with Cooper, I have, by sock and buskin." "It is strange, Mr. Flourish, I

should not have seen you." "Seen me, why it is very like you did not see me; but you

must have heard me crow—for when Cooper played Hamlet, Sir, I played the cock."

"Enough," said I, laughing, "you have explained; but did you never rise." "Never,

Sir, it was my ambition to perform the part of Falstaff." "Why, thou dagger, thou lath

of a man," cried I, "what put that into your head?" "Ambition, Cornet; ill-weaved am-

bition; the part was in possession of one of the managers; he would not give it, and so

we parted—"And what did you try next, Mr. Flourish?" "Why, I bought a

lottery ticket." "Oh! I heard that you drew the highest prize; that must have been your

golden age." "It was the only dull, melancholy period of my life—it was never

merry times with me after gentleman came up; so, after having been almost worried

to death, in my vain attempts to be a man of pleasure; and having narrowly escaped

being married to a celebrated belle, I determined to fall on some measure, by which I

might get rid of my fortune." "Well, Sir," said I, "numberless expedients, I presume,

offered?" "Doubtless, Sir, but the sun was large and I was inexperienced. I tried gaming;

but I had taken my degrees, under my father's journeyman, and apprentices, and

found that I rather won than lost, so I gave it up in despair. Then I tried lending to

friends." "And that answered," said I. "To a charm, to a miracle; I got rid of it immediately."

"But you secured a small sum, I should suppose, against a rainy day?"

"That was my intention, but my particular friend, with whom it was entrusted,

was the first to fail, and make off."

"That was bad; how did you manage to get along?"

"Oh, very well; my debtors were, most of them, men of great standing; some of

them bank directors, and so forth; and having the good luck to meet them all on a cer-

tain occasion, I put it so home to them, that they procured me a small security in

a public office, which brings me in something less than the interest of the least sum which

I lent to any individual of them. But, it is enough, I am contented, and my story is

ended."

Here he gave a flourish on his trumpet, which made the woods ring for miles round,

put the spur to his horse, and resumed his proper station.

As I confess I began to relish the company of my Trumpeter, better than my own,

and as the sun by this time begun to be very oppressive, I halted under a tree, and

calling to Mr. Flourish to attend on me, ordered the troops to proceed at a slow

pace until I should overtake them.

"Mr. Flourish," said I, "having been but lately appointed to a command in the corps,



until the woman appeared. And if any one shall dare to vote against this bill, I earnestly pray that he may receive the severest punishment that ever was or ever can be inflicted upon a man in this world—the frowns of a beautiful woman.

Bravo! well done old Cupid, "the snow crown'd Etna, cramm'd with fires." It warms me to see a grey-headed old bachelor doing penance in such speeches.

From the Washington City Gazette.

May-day is a season of annual fever and fretfulness in the city of New-York. On that day the terms for which houses and stores are taken, uniformly expire, and a general removal takes place. A great number of the inhabitants seem to regard this as one of the privileges of the city, and would as soon think of refraining from the customary routine of eating and drinking, as of giving up the dear delight of an annual removal. And a dear delight it is truly represented to be; for what with the scrubbing of new and old dwellings, fees of carmen, petty purloinings, accidental breakages, and injuries done to furniture, in a hundred different ways, these removals are a pretty severe tax on the housekeepers. Then the confusion which ensues from the arrival of the furniture of the new tenant, while the furniture of the old one is in transit—in the passage; the landlord, with a broker at his heels, demanding his quarter's rent; and all the other incidental miseries of such a state, combine to render it a most intolerable evil. Even our brother Editors are not allowed to pursue their labours in quietude. One complains that he can scarcely find, amidst the confusion of chattels, sufficient space and leisure to enter his solemn protest against such an invasion of his professional domain; while another, perhaps, deeply interested in the success of his appeal, calls upon the uproarious landlords to leave their tenants alone for a few days, to get rid of the dust and dirt and poverty of the moment; and at the very moment both of them are exclaiming against the practice of removing—the advertisements at the head of the Editorial columns inform their readers that they themselves are falling into the practice which they unite to condemn. The only class of citizens, we presume, who would be injured by the abolition of this custom, is the carmen—it is their carnival. It is the day of their despotism; and, to do them justice, they exercise their 'brief authority' with as much rigour and advantage to themselves, as despots of a higher rank and in a more extended sphere of action.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

May day in New-York.—The witty author of that very telling work, the "Miseries of Human Life," knew nothing of 'May-Day'—at least of a New-York May-Day. Had it been otherwise, we should have been treated with a rare chapter of 'groans,' producing as many tears as smiles. It is but using an old pun, we are aware, to say, when speaking of the accumulated and countless miseries of a New-York May-day, that our city presents a moving spectacle. But it is not the less true. And this year it was more moving than ever—For of all the May Days that for two centuries past have vexed & perplexed the good people of Gotham, that of the present season will stand alone—an era by itself. The busy note of preparation had been heard for a week. The suns began drizzling from here and there a window—the face of the boxman house-wife began to grow long and sour—the sweeps croaked their inharmonious and deafening notes with unusual gusto—and unless one kept a good look-out ahead, the Pompeys and Phillises at the turn of every corner would give him an opportunity to sweep his kersyesmeres against the ponderous brush, or stumble over a bucket of white-wash! The melancholy morning at length arrived, and the god of day arose from his slumbers with a face of unclouded majesty, but to look upon a city of distress and confusion. Had another Nelson been scattering bomb-shells amongst us with the same prodigal hand that the Admiral did among the luckless inhabitants of Copenhagen, or had the yellow fever broken out in twenty places at once, our city would not have been thrown into greater confusion, or given evidence of a more rapid and general flight. Every coach, cart, wheel and handbarrow was in active employment. Not a smile played upon the faces of the fair, and even the dimples of the lasses hid themselves under the wings of cupid, who for once unstrung his bow, and threw away his arrows in despair. Smash went a looking-glass here—jingle went a waiter of glasses there, crash went the crockery on one side, and to splinters flew the unlocked door of an elegant mahogany side-board on the other—while the whimpering of careless servants; the shrill notes of the mistresses; the swearing of hackmen and grumbling of carmen, united in hoarse and discordant confusion, to complete the chorus. The day, however, passed away, and the night shut in, as other days and nights have done before. The bustle gradually subsided, and before ten o'clock more aching bones were stretched upon the low-spread mattress, or frameless bed, than have for many a day sought repose so early an hour.

[From the Rochester Telegraph]

SINGULAR CASE OF FORGERY.—The case of Samuel Jones, who was tried and convicted of forgery, at the late circuit court &c. held in the county of Monroe, Judge Walworth presiding, excited very general interest, as the title of a valuable tract of land was depending on the issue of the trial. He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life. Counsel for the people—Messrs. Mathews, (District Attorney) Chapin and Hosmer—for the prisoner, Messrs. Lee, Marvin, and Dickson.

This trial disclosed as bold, and for a time as successful a piece of villainy, as can be found in the annals of forgery. In the

year 1814, Jones came from Massachusetts, to reside in this vicinity. Being poor, he engaged as a hired labourer. In the family where he resided, he made accidental discoveries of the tenure of title by which 1000 acres of valuable land in Brighton was held, and conceived the project of possessing himself of this land by forging a chain of titles from the original grantor to his father. He was ignorant and illiterate, but the resources of his mind were considerable. By a train of operations he had so far effected his purpose, that in the year 1821 he commenced an ejectment suit to dispossess the settlers of this tract. While this suit was pending he went to Ohio, and with the aid of accomplices there, manufactured a deed for the 1000 acres, bearing date in 1790. This deed was presented at the circuit Court held at Rochester by Judge Platt, in 1822; and was so fully supported by perjured witnesses, that it prevailed. Jones removed and turned out of possession the honest purchaser and occupant of 200 acres, being a part of the tract. He then by other suits and negotiations, obtained possession of the whole premises, comprised in his forged deed, which he occupied for more than a year. But here Providence interposed to disclose his villainy. By great perseverance and exertions, the facts were one by one brought to light and the forgeries and perjuries made as clear as day. The trial at this circuit commenced with about 60 witnesses attending in court in behalf of the people, collected from four or five different states. The trial occupied nearly two days. The Jury then retired after a clear and lucid charge from Judge Walworth, and in a short time returned with a verdict—guilty. The consequence will be that this depredator on the rights of others will be deprived of his iniquitous gain; and the honest purchasers of a valuable tract of land, will be restored to the homes from which they had been forcibly expelled.

Jones has a family, and is now past the middle age. During the trial, as his wickedness was step by step disclosed, he appeared unconcerned, and assumed a look of the most hardened effrontery. When his sentence was passed, he manifested feelings better comporting with his situation, and seemed weighed down with all the agony of a guilty conscience.

#### GEOLOGY.

ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.) April 27.

Mr. Diabrow, who has been employed by our corporation for the last two weeks in boring for water, has reached upwards of ninety feet deep, and perseveres in full confidence of success. He has passed through a great variety of strata, sand, clay, gravel, mud, sulphat of iron, &c. At the depth of about forty feet, he met with quick sand, which it was apprehended would prove very troublesome, but Mr. D. soon surmounted the difficulties which it threatened. At the distance of between sixty and eighty feet, the boring implements, brought up pieces of wood, such as elm, white oak, and locust, &c. some of which were in a perfect state of preservation, particularly the white oak and locust, and what is very remarkable, the hull of a hickory nut, as sound and firm as if buried but a few weeks instead of, no doubt, many centuries.

Query—How came these varieties of wood, at such a depth, mingled with sand, gravel and large stones?

Mr. D. has now arrived at a clay the appearance of soap stone, so very hard and adhesive that consequently he progresses slowly. It is but justice to this useful and persevering gentleman to state, that could he have procured the proper description of iron here which is required for tubes, his progress would unquestionably have been much speedier.

We hope very shortly to advise the public that his commendable exertions have been crowned with the most complete success.—[Herald.]

From the National Journal, April 29.

We have had the pleasure of seeing a box of miniature Cutlery, presented to the President of the United States by the manufacturer, Mr. Pooley, of New York. The box contains two dozen Dinner and Dessert knives and forks, with their corresponding carving knives and forks and two steels, two pen knives, two pair of razors, and a pair of scissors; one of the pen knives has a tortoise-shell handle; all the other articles have pearl handles, and are most exquisitely finished. It may give some idea of the minuteness of the work to state, that the largest knives weigh 6 grains each, the dessert knives 3 grains—the scissors not quite two tenths of a grain; and the weight of all the pieces together is less than ten dwts. Mr. Pooley is a very young man, and worked as a journeyman cutler when these beautiful specimens of his ingenuity were executed. They certainly do great credit to his skill as an artist, and though useless in themselves, are evidence of the high perfection to which this species of manufacture has been brought in our country.

#### ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 27, 1825.

The Hon. A. B. WOODWARD, Judge of Middle Florida.

Sir: Knowing you to be deeply interested in the prosperity of our happy country, I have taken the liberty of addressing this letter to you, in the hope that it may draw forth a full investigation of the subject in question.

Several pieces have appeared in the National Journal, relative to the projected canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The importance of this great work is but slightly touched on. It is viewed only as important in shortening our voyages to India, China, and the North-West Coast of America. My ideas on this subject go beyond these considerations. I will suggest them to you, and leave it to abler pens to follow. Captain Cook, by astronomical

observations, ascertained that the waters on the Atlantic side were nineteen and a half feet higher than the Pacific, occasioned by the immense rush of water into the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, impelled by the trade winds. This great accumulation of water now finds vent between Cape Florida and Cuba, where it runs with a velocity of five or six miles per hour, of a breadth of about 100 miles, and at an unknown depth. It takes its course along our Southern coast in a N. E. direction, brushing past the different projections of the coast, until it gets into the latitude of the Delaware, when it curves more to the eastward, nearly touching George's and Newfoundland Banks; then east southerly, when it strikes the coast of Africa; then south and south-westerly along the coast of Africa, until it loses itself about the latitude of 4 to 8 north, replacing the water blown to the westward. Hence, the Gulf Stream may be said to form a circle, and runs with more or less velocity, as it is more or less compressed. I now come to the point. When this canal is opened, the rush of water into the Pacific will be immense, and probably eat away a passage for itself equal in magnitude to the Straits of Gibraltar. It follows, of course, that all those places on the Atlantic side of the continent, from Cape Florida to Porto Cavello, will reclaim from the ocean all banks that now have 19 feet water thereon, and the effect on our coast, from the Delaware to Cape Florida, will be proportionally affected; the dangerous shoals of Hatteras, Cape Fear, Cape Look-Out, and Cape Roman, will be dry. The Gulf Stream will be done away; navigation rendered safe and easy. The Florida Reef will be stripped of all its terrors, and our voyages from the eastern ports to Cuba, and the ports in the bay, rendered shorter and safer. But these are minor considerations, to what I am now coming at. Lands about the mouth of the Mississippi will be vastly improved—the descent of the mouth being 19 feet more, will cause the current of the river to eat away its bed, and leave the banks comparatively high. It will drain immense marshes, that are now unproductive and unhealthy; do away the expense of levees, and reclaim thousands of acres from the ocean; and, in fine, make the states of Mississippi and Louisiana high and healthy. The effect will be also great on the climate of Cuba. Coffee is a great staple of commerce in that Island. The coffee tree will not stand frost. Do away the Gulf Stream, and there is nothing to soften our north-west winds that cause severe frost and ice at New-Orleans.

I regret extremely that the people of the United States are likely to have no participation in this great work. We, surely, are far more interested than the British. I find that a company is formed in London, soliciting Government protection, and supported by British capital, to carry this object into effect. I should not be surprised if our flag was excluded, unless prompt measures are taken to ensure us a fair participation with the British.

I have thus, sir, suggested my views on this subject to you, to be used by you in any manner you think proper.

With much esteem, and high consideration, I am, sir, your obdt. servant,

I. DOANE.

#### ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1825.

Sir—Your very agreeable letter of this day I shall transmit to the Agricultural Society of Middle Florida, who are collecting documents of this character, and among the members of which the subject referred to has already been, in some degree, a topic of some discussion. As, however, a great immediate interest attaches to the ideas you suggest, I have transmitted a copy to a distinguished press of this city.

It would be an improvement in our geography, if, by a legislative enactment the name of Cape Sable were changed into that of Cape Florida, and some new appellation bestowed on the latter. It is evidently the former to which you have allusion.

Governor Jay, of New York, many years ago, having at anterior periods devoted great attention to a canal uniting the Atlantic to the Pacific, spoke of the difference in the height of the water on the two sides of the isthmus as only being five feet. Whatever the real difference may be, great physical changes would undoubtedly ensue from a junction of the two oceans. I would anticipate severe and deleterious sickness in the first instance, gradually succeeded by the consequences you mention, and eventual healthiness. Perhaps the current setting constantly east into the Mediterranean, and that setting constantly west round Cape Horn, would be destroyed.

If the operation should be conducted through the Lake Nicaragua, instead of through the Isthmus, perhaps the effects and results, as relates to physical changes, would be greatly reduced.

It is mortifying to us that we are receiving from Great Britain, and from Russia, the requisite information concerning our northern coasts; and that we are to be indebted to the former for the consummation of an enterprise, which should, long ere this, have been arranged under American auspices. It is certainly not very honourable to our country. What is to be the remedy may not be easy to say; but that some movement and exertion are necessary on our part is too obvious to be denied.

There is another ship canal which is urgently required within our own dominions, and comparatively easy of execution. I allude to the junction of the St. Johns with the Suwannee, or some other stream disemboguing into the Gulf. A tedious circuit, a dangerous navigation, and a treacherous climate would thus be avoided; and the commerce of New York essentially advanced.

Accept, sir, my respects and best wishes.

A. B. WOODWARD.

Capt. ISAIAH DOANE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, May 10.

#### VERY LATE FROM THE W. I. SQUADRON.

The arrival at Norfolk on Sunday, of the U. S. ship Decoy, lieut. comd't. M. P. Mix, in the short passage of seven days from Matanzas, has put the editors of the Norfolk Beacon in possession of very late intelligence from our West India squadron, for which they are indebted to the officers of the Decoy, and the attention of a friendly correspondent at Matanzas.

The Decoy sailed from New York on the 28th of December last, for Thompson's Island, touching at St. Jago de Cuba and Havana, since which the officers and crew generally have enjoyed good health, and have returned home with a good stock of that first of earthly blessings. She sailed from Key West on the 16th April, with 19 convalescents, and four Pirates, (the captain, surgeon and two men) wounded in the encounter with the Sea Gull and British Boats—The pirates to be delivered up to the Governor of Havana. The piratical captain died of his wounds, on the passage.

Information by this arrival confirms the intelligence before published by us, that Key West was very sickly during the months of February, March and April, the mortality at the same time very great among the residents of Thompson's Island, and there was very little improvement in this respect to the period of the Decoy's sailing. Surgeon's mate Joseph B. Stillman, temporarily in charge of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Key West, we regret to learn, is among the victims to that inhospitable climate. He died on the 28th March—five years having expired on that day since he entered the Navy. He was a native of Massachusetts.

The pirates recently captured by the Sea Gull and British Boats, we learn, would probably be tried at Havana by a military commission.

We understand that a duel was fought at Key West on the 12th ult. between lieut. comd't. McIntosh and lieut. Varnum, in which the latter was slightly wounded.

The Hornet, captain Kennedy, sailed from Matanzas 25th April on a cruise to windward, to relieve the Grampus.

The schr. Fox, lieut. comd. Cook, from this port, arrived at Matanzas on Sunday, 24th ult. and was despatched next day on a short cruise.

The Terrier, from Thompson's Island, was going into Matanzas as the Decoy came out.

The Sea Gull and the brig Spark, lieut. comd. Newton, were the only U. S. vessels at Matanzas when the Decoy sailed, the officers and crews of which, as well as those of the squadron generally, were in fine health.

The Spark arrived at Matanzas on the 21st ult. after a disagreeable cruise down the Main, and having landed Mr. Bolton, (who went out, as we understand, for the purpose of surveying the line for a canal across the S. A. continent) about 1st April, at St. John's River in Costa Rica. She would be despatched, as soon as she could be watered, to scour the coast, in search of pirates.

The following officers have returned in the Decoy:

Mervin P. Mix, lieut. comd't.

Lieutenants—Ab'm. S. Ten Eeck, William Pottenger.

Sailing Master—Porter.

Surgeon's Mate—Henry W. Basset.

Midshipman—W. S. J. Washington.

Gunner—Thomas Stanley.

Wm. Alexander, Marine, (of Philadelphia) and James Sears, Purser's Steward, (of Baltimore) died on board the Decoy, on her passage to this port.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

CUBA.—The report of its being the intention of the independent governments of South America to emancipate the inhabitants of Cuba from the Spanish yoke becomes more and more probable. A passenger in the sloop Venus, arrived at Charleston, on the 21st ult. from Matanzas, states, that the inhabitants of the latter place were under great alarm, in consequence of learning that an expedition was rapidly fitting out at Colombia and Mexico, for the purpose of attacking and aiding a revolution of the Island. A number of inflammatory circulars had been conveyed to Matanzas by an American vessel, which were all taken possession of by the civil authorities, and destroyed. The supercargo of the schr. was thrown into prison, and the captain and crew were compelled to enter into bonds not to disclose, but to keep secret the above intelligence. Matanzas papers to the 15th ult. inclusive, by this arrival are silent upon the subject.

General St. Anna, of whom so much has been heard, is stated in a letter from Campeachy of the 11th March, to have had in contemplation to revolutionize the island of Cuba and take immediate possession of Havana. Four hundred men had been embarked on board of two merchant brigs and a schooner for that purpose; but the receipt of intelligence of the arrival of three thousand troops at Havana from Spain, had caused an abandonment of the project. The expedition was to have been commanded by Colonel Samana, a young man from Cuba, and the fortifications of Havana were to have been obtained through treachery.

HAVANNA, April 14.

Since we wrote you last, two large Spanish convoys have arrived here with about 4000 troops, having left 1800 at Porto Rico on their way. The last expedition was conveyed by a French frigate, and brig of war. John Bull seems to be keeping a sharp look out; 6000 troops have arrived at New Providence, and there are four English frigates now in this harbour. Conjectures are various, and it is the opinion of well-informed men, that something serious may be looked for.

From the Philadelphia Gazette April 29.

The excitement at Gibraltar commenced on Monday, the 14th of March, on which day all the brokers were observed busily engaged in quest of provisions and colonial produce, when the greatest confusion began to spread over the town, and much agitation appeared to prevail among the speculators, all being doubt and conjecture, and no assignable cause being given for the alarm.—Flour, for which \$6 25 had been offered on the preceding Saturday, was then sold for \$7, and Coffee at \$13 per cwt. three and four months credit. The next day the Packet arrived in 11 days from Falmouth, with London letters to the 2d of March, and all doubts as to the brisk demand were removed: Colonials had advanced considerably in England, and the

news brought by the packet had been anticipated by way of Lisbon. It was further understood that the Spanish ports were open for flour and grain. Flour immediately rose from \$6 to \$7 1/2; and \$8, and \$9, and \$10 was asked for some parcels. Colonial produce also experienced a considerable advance. The amount of sales was enormous. So much activity had not before been noticed—not even in war time.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The Paris Constitutional, of the 29th March, advertising to an article in the Etoile, in which the latter charged the former with having invoked war at a time that profound peace was enjoyed in Europe, reiterates its former remarks, 'that Great Britain and Russia are already, in a degree, in diplomatic hostilities; there can be no doubt on that subject. The correspondence & acts of the two cabinets, already exhibit evident proofs on that head; still more, every speech of Mr. Canning bears hard on the Russian government, and cannot fail to mortify the cabinet of St. Petersburg.' The same paper says, that the Holy Alliance looks on the movements of Great Britain with a very suspicious and jealous eye, and accuses the English ministerial journals of 'great arrogance in insinuating that Austria would take care how she gave umbrage to Great Britain; and that France was too much occupied with her intestine quarrels to have any influence upon any political question whatever.' This (continues the Constitutional) is mortifying language for a Frenchman to bear—let our ministerial newspapers come out & disown such attacks from foreign ministerial papers.

PERU.—We have had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman, direct from Lima, who, as late as the first of February, had an interview with Gen. Bolivar, at that capital. The liberator appeared in a feeble state of health, sallow visage, and of a very thin person. The fatigue and privations of his late campaigns have made serious inroads on his constitution, which was, formerly, robust. He was about to return to Colombia for the restoration of his health and consequent repose, from the toils of the field. We learn that his intention has been delayed, in order to witness the fall of Callao, and to organize a government adapted to the yet unsettled state of Peru. He was received with great enthusiasm in Lima, and was visited every day, by crowds of the citizens with whom he is very popular, and unostentatious in his behaviour, generally attended by an aide-de-camp, a son of Sir Robert Wilson. At proper hours, none are denied admittance to his presence, conversing affably with all who approach him.—The army which surrendered at Ayacucho had embarked and were last seen by our ships steering for the Manila. Our naval officers who visited Lima, distant from the coast 12 miles, were well received and permitted free egress and ingress without passports. The U. S. uniform when recognized by the guards, was sufficient.

Wash. Gaz.

The Washington papers of the north instant, furnish us with the following extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 16th March last. It is said that the letter is from a source that entitles it to the fullest credit; and that the intention of the writer is, exclusively, to give information.

"Notice has this day been given by the Board of Health, (whose President is the French Commander-in-Chief) that from the first day of June next, no vessel shall be admitted into Cadiz during the summer season, coming from the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, or other countries exposed to Yellow-Fever. This latter clause is intended to include all ports of the United States, south of Rhode Island, in the same manner as was practiced from the months of June to November of the last year. A copy of the order is herewith transmitted; also, a copy of an order lately published by the Custom-House, according to which, masters of foreign vessels are not required to give bond before leaving the port, as heretofore, for merchandise on board of their vessels, in transitu.

"The scarcity of grain is becoming great in this country, and there is every appearance that this year's harvest will entirely fail for want of rain, of which but little has fallen for two years past; and the vine and olive yards are also very unpromising. According to a law of the Cortes, confirmed by the King, permitting the importation of foreign grain when the average price in this country is equal to eighty reals of vellon per fanega, it has been determined by the local authorities to open the port of Cadiz for the importation of foreign wheat and flour."

PETERSBURG, May 6.

#### NEW MARKET.

The Jockey Club Spring Meeting took place on Tuesday last. Many fine horses appeared on the turf. The course, having been newly railed in by the present Proprietor, presented a handsome aspect, and, notwithstanding the showers of the morning and preceding night, was in beautiful order. For the Sweepstakes, there were six subscribers, but three paid forfeit. The purse was contested for by Mr. James's Bay Colt by Virginia; Mr. Johnson's Bay Filly by Sir Archie, and Mr. Field's Bay Colt Rockingham likewise by Sir Archie. The Filly was the favorite—she took the first heat with considerable apparent ease; but the second being contested, she lost it by half a length, and the Virginian Colt proved too hard for her in the rub. The knowing ones, who had taken her against the field, and in some instances given odds, looked rather perplexed—something had happened which they could not account for. The first heat—Time, 1m. 55s.—Second heat, 1m. 55s.—Third heat, 1m. 57s.

On Wednesday, the Proprietor's Purse for 300 dollars, three mile heats, was run for and taken after two well contested heats by Mr. Harrison's mare, beating Mr. Hare's sorrel mare, Mr. Wynn's b. m. and Mr. Johnson's s. horse. The winning mare undoubtedly performed in beautiful style; but in the superior skill of her rider, she possessed, we think, a decided advantage over her competitors.—Time—first heat, 6m. 16s.—second heat, 6m. 10s.

On Thursday, the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats was taken by Mr. William Wynn's mare, Flirtilla, beating Mr. Harrison's Arab, the latter being in one of his usual fits of obstinacy, and refusing to run.

## Easton

EAST

SATURDAY EVENING

### GENERAL JACOB

to see the occasional are made against this not thought so fit for by some, as others, that he does not fill their remarks as open pretensions, they were their course. General to the respect of all services and traits of the ill-nature of the

We hope the General same steady dignified guardedness of pl marked his course a desire to learn, for to him, in relation to ent Chief Magistrate as he recedes from he should at all rec dignity which has much both in word that his friends with degree.

NEW

The great change in the British policies on foreign nations new in itself as to the world. Hitherto and manufactures engrossed the whole colonies and prohib the manufactures excessive duties—portion of her colonies, and has reduced importation of manufactures and upon which they will upon fair terms was unexpected, notion has been introduced of free wish to encourage many are at a loss The only reason

son, the mover of tish Parliament—things in the world must change with man-like doctrine that which is too fusing to be wise new state of this ing up which is merce a very in vastly extend the verse. The in are rising betw Cape Horn will pace with their portance, and a able to buy, and provide for the time be liber have preceded

Should these a relaxation of to admit fore terms into he reason to rejoin to make comm prise rather than ever suffered —they have b our doctrines English practice hoped that he not be less w system than h we shall be t sails of comm prosperity wh the day think hastening to be made to to do to take conflict, whe dangers. N have nothing see nothing particularly the imbecili to barter awould inde contented, pendent—o South Ame we cannot colony; in s —her trad from us—l us to have could anno way of our



# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

**GENERAL JACKSON.**—We regret to see the occasional severe remarks which are made against this old Hero—if he is not thought so fit for the Presidential chair by some, as others, let them be contented that he does not fill it—but if they intend their remarks as opposition to his future pretensions, they very much miscalculate their course. General Jackson is entitled to the respect of all, and his distinguished services and traits of character will defy the ill-nature of the world.

We hope the General will preserve the same steady dignity of deportment and guardedness of phrase throughout, that marked his course at Washington, and we desire to learn, for the General's own sake, that the innuendoes which have been attributed to him, in relation to the election of the present Chief Magistrate, are all unfounded. If, as he recedes from the city of Washington, he should at all recede from that steadfast dignity which has recommended him so much both in word and manner, he will find that his friends will desert him in an equal degree.

## NEW EVENTS.

The great change which has taken place in the British policy in regard to their duties on foreign manufactures is a matter so new in itself as to arrest the attention of the world. Hitherto a monopoly of trade and manufactures has been her aim—she engrossed the whole of her trade with her colonies and prohibited the introduction of the manufactures of all other countries by excessive duties—now she has opened a portion of her colonial trade to other nations, and has reduced the duties upon the importation of many very important manufactures and upon some raw materials, by which they will be invited into her ports upon fair terms with her own. This change was unexpected, and as the old-fashioned notion has been that you must prohibit the introduction of foreign manufactures if you wish to encourage and improve your own, many are at a loss how to account for it. The only reason assigned by Mr. Huskisson, the mover of these changes in the British Parliament—is, that the condition of things in the world has changed and they must change with them—this is a statesman-like doctrine, and very different from that which is too often practised on, of refusing to be wise in spite of experience. A new state of things does appear to be rising up which is to give to trade and commerce a very improved activity, and will vastly extend the circle in which they traverse. The independent Governments that are rising between our Southern limit and Cape Horn will find their wants to keep pace with their growing power and importance, and as they will be wealthy and able to buy, and young and incapable to provide for themselves, they must for a long time be liberal customers to those who have preceded them in arts.

Should these changes be followed up by a relaxation of the English corn laws so as to admit foreign breadstuffs upon better terms into her ports, we shall have great reason to rejoice at propositions which are to make commerce dependent upon enterprise rather than upon caprice. No country ever suffered more by restrictions than this—they have been to her a curse—as most of our doctrines have been derived from the English practice and experience, it is to be hoped that her modern improvements will not be less worthy to be engrafted on our system than her ancient prejudices, and that we shall be tempted to unfurl more of the sails of commerce, and to participate in that prosperity which the sagacious statesmen of the day think they see approaching. If as some think the state of things in Europe is hastening to a crisis when an appeal is to be made to the sword; we shall have much to do to take care of ourselves in a time of conflict, when we shall be surrounded with dangers. Neutrality is our position—we have nothing to war for but defence—we see nothing that will be likely to interest us particularly in such a state of things, unless the imbecility of Spain should tempt her to barter away the Island of Cuba—that would indeed interest us—we should be contented, nay, happy, to see Cuba independent—or an independent member of a South American confederacy of states—but we cannot see Cuba change masters as a colony; in self-defence we must resist that—her trade is too important to be snatched from us—her situation is too interesting to us to have her occupied by a power that could annoy us. Cuba lies along the path way of our friendly visitings and necessary

intercourse from one part of our country to another—that she should be freely accessible to our trade, is all important to our interest—that she should be friendly, is essential to our comfort—we cannot look with unconcern upon a change of state in Cuba.

## THE HESSIAN FLY.

This destructive insect is making its accustomed ravages upon the hopes and the labors of our farmers—it is said to be unusually injurious this season—whole fields are laid waste and irrecoverably gone—it is supposed that in the light lands, the ruin is complete, and a great deal of other lands is severely afflicted—three weeks ago the crop was prosperous—but now the prospect is sadly changed. The improvement of lands by manure is the only hope, and yet in some well dressed grounds the crop will fail this year, owing to the ravages of the fly.

**Delaware Canal.**—The following is an extract of a letter from a person well acquainted with the progress now making in the Delaware Canal:

"A whole length from the tide lock at Buck Creek to that at the Delaware, which will shortly be completely finished, is about 14 miles, 3 1-2 of which passes through a high ridge of land termed the 'Deep Cut.' The greatest cutting here from the surface is 76 feet 7 inches. Near this there is to be a bridge, from which, when this great work shall be completed, the eye can wander and behold the vast products of the country bordering on the Su-quehanna, winding its course to a ready market, whilst the astonished spectator shall be ready to acknowledge the power of man when blended with art and enterprise. The width of the canal in the bottom is 36 feet, and at the surface of the water, which will be 10 feet above bottom, 66 feet, being navigable for sloops. There has been, since the commencement of this work, which was in April, 1824, 12,161,139 cubic yards of earth excavated."

We learn from the National Intelligencer of the 4th inst. that the Court of Inquiry for the investigation of the conduct of Com. Porter on the Foxgarden Affair, &c. convened at the Navy Yard in Washington, on Monday last, present Com. CHANCEY, Capt. CRANE, and Capt. READ.

It is understood that Commodore PORTER took exception to the composition of the Court, on the ground that a majority of the Members were officers junior to himself. This exception, being referred to the Secretary of the Navy, was overruled by him on the ground that the time for making this objection had passed.

The Court yesterday commenced the examination of witnesses, (officers of the Navy, of course) many of whom are attending this investigation. Among them are Capt. CASSIN, Capt. DALLAS, and Capt. FISH.

Attempts are making to introduce into the United States the cultivation of the Teak tree. This tree grows in the Indian Empire of Burmah in great abundance. Timber of the best quality is manufactured from the teak tree; it is neither liable to rot nor to the depredations of vermin or insects, and consequently becomes an invaluable acquisition in the hands of a naval power. It is supposed that the climate of Florida will be favourable to the growth of the teak tree.—*Balt. Amer.*

**SEED CORN.**—The Maine Gazette recommends the practice of soaking seed-corn in Copperas water, just before planting. The utility of so doing is stated to have been tested by experiment. It not only accelerates vegetation, but, what is of greater importance, it preserves the tender plant from destruction by worms—especially the wire-worm. The trouble and expense of the soaking is trifling. An ounce of Copperas is allowed to every quart of seed, and the corn should be steeped about 24 hours.

An intelligent farmer of this town has communicated to us, what, he says, is an effectual remedy against injury to horses and cattle which may have eaten too much grain. It is simply to administer a pint of melted hog's lard, as soon as the fact is discovered. He says he has tried the experiment a number of times, and always with success.—*Norridgebrook Jour.*

## THE NAVAL SERVICE.

We insert the annexed statement from the New York Daily Advertiser, with feelings of regret, because we must always lament to see any grave charge brought against our naval service, but to preserve it pure and free from censure, truth must be told. Allowing our vessels of war to be turned into money carriers for foreign merchants must continually lead to neglect of public duty.—*Fed. Gaz.*

**Our Cruisers.**—Our correspondent writes us again from Tampico, that our government vessels continue the old practice of occasionally leaving the coast infested with pirates, to receive specie for the United States. Such a practice must prove doubly injurious, by taking a profitable branch of business from our merchantmen, and leaving them exposed to capture. During December and January last, says our letter, one of our schooners lay at Tampico waiting for a freight; and on her departure was succeeded by another, which remained nearly a month, and after taking a freight to New Orleans returned, spent another month, and went a second time to the same place. Our vessels, as our correspondent justly remarks, can hardly be said to be fulfilling the expectations of the country. While thus occupied for two or three months at a time on petty voyages of speculation and waiting the convenience of private merchants as useless, for the objects of the cruise as if they were laid up in our navy yards."

From the American Farmer.

## WILD TURKIES.—FOR GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The Editor of the American Farmer is desirous of procuring some wild turkeys, to be sent to France and England. The first are for the "NATION'S GUEST," its early, steadfast friend indeed, as he was our friend in need.

He has repeated to Mr. Skinner the wish to obtain two cocks and three or four hens, for his own use, at La Grange, and wishes them as black as they can be had. Besides the pleasure which he is sure it will afford any one who has it in his power to gratify the wish of the General, any reasonable expense will be paid by Mr. S. for the fowls, and for transportation, &c. to Baltimore—and they shall be presented to him in the name of the person or persons from whom they are received. If it be not practicable to get grown turkeys, it may be that eggs may be found, and placed, for being hatched, under tame turkeys. Both, indeed, would be desirable, lest old ones might not so well bear transportation by sea, or might not be so far domesticated as to breed.

Any communication on the subject will be thankfully received, and transmitted to Gen. La Fayette, by J. S. SKINNER, Post-master—Baltimore.

P. S. For a distinguished cultivator of natural history in France, Mr. George Washington La Fayette requested the Editor of the American Farmer to procure, if practicable, either an impregiated female opossum—or if that were not practicable, a male and female opossum. They are required, to enable naturalists to settle a very curious question in the natural history and habits of that animal—which will be better understood, if any gentleman will have the goodness to loan to the Editor, for publication in the American Farmer, Doctor Barton's Essay in reference to this subject, or to inform him where it can be had.

Will the Editors of papers on the Eastern shore of Maryland and at Annapolis, have the goodness to notice the liberality of Capt. Vickers of the Steam Boat Maryland, in having offered, on the part of the company, to transport gratis, animals of improved qualities, intended to be exhibited at the Cattle Shows at Baltimore and Eastern—when they are accompanied by their owners.—*Amer. Farmer.*

The following additional account of the man who was arrested in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, as the supposed murderer of Miss Cunningham, is from the Free Press of that place of the 4th instant.

On Thursday last, a man named John Markley was arrested in this neighborhood on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Evelina Cunningham, near Baltimore, and of having assisted in the robbery of the house of John Newey of Frederick county, Md. As to his guilt on the last charge, there is scarcely room for a doubt; and during his examination on the first, he gave so many contradictory answers, and told so many palpable falsehoods, as to leave impressions highly unfavorable to him upon the minds of those who were present. He said he was in Baltimore at the time of the murder, but had previously informed one person at least, that he had passed by the place of the murder two hours after it was committed. He is a person nearly 6 feet high, a little stoop shouldered, has black hair and whiskers, and says he is 33 years of age. He was 12 months in the penitentiary of this state. That he is guilty of some crime, is evident from the perturbation of mind exhibited by him previous to his arrest; and the supposition is confirmed by the fact, that when he left London, on the 6th of March he was nearly destitute of clothing, whereas when he returned, on the 18th day of April, he had on a good suit of blue cloth, a hat nearly new, a fine shirt and waistcoat, and boots not half worn. And yet, according to his own confession he had not worked a day during his absence. He is now in Charleston jail, awaiting a further examination. If the murderer has not been elsewhere detected, we hope the proper authorities in Maryland will take immediate measures to have an examination made of the person above named.

**'Giving away the People's money.'**—Who does not remember the incessant charges that have for years been everlasting ringing in our ears, in every part of the United States, on the words at the head of this article? All public acts for the encouragement of literary or charitable institutions, however beneficial the object in view, or however pure and patriotic the motive, we have been accustomed to hear stigmatized by your popularity hunting demagogues, as acts of thoughtless extravagance, a 'giving away of the people's money.' It is changed is the tone now that the grumblers have the power to put their hands into the public purse and help themselves; not sily and secretly, but openly and boldly, in broad sun-shine, and without saying with your leave or by your leave? We allude to the gratuity of a thousand dollars recently voted by our two houses of the legislature, to the patriotic Gen. Root,—for what?—to pay him for services rendered in the late Convention, in which he played the part of the monkey in a china shop? No, not exactly. But to remunerate the distinguished gentleman for borrowing his important name for the purpose of being inserted in an Act as a commissioner to revise the laws, and afterwards taking it out again, to which he says he cheerfully consented, but for which he is to receive the sum of one thousand dollars, 'all down upon the counter.' Now if this is not giving away the people's money, tell me, what is? Well might the shrewd Frenchman say, 'these patriots have their prices.'—*N.Y.E. Post.*

**Hayti.**—The Kingston, Jamaica, Conrant contains the official answer from the Colombian government to the President of Hayti, declining the proposal to enter into a treaty offensive and defensive made by the latter. The following are the grounds of the refusal:

1. That as the government of Hayti had allowed only twenty days for its minister to obtain this treaty, the time was too short to discuss, much less to decide, a question of so much importance.

2. That a treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive might expose the Republic of Colombia to a contest with France, with which power no controversy existed.

3. That the government of Colombia could not enter into such a treaty without consulting the Republics of Rio de la Plata, Chili and Peru; that a Congress consisting of delegates from those powers would assemble at Panama in October next, when the overture from the Haytian government would be made, and that there was little doubt of a favourable answer.

From the Washington City Gazette.

## EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

A report having been put into circulation that President Boyer had become dissatisfied with the emigrants, and that he had agreed to send them all back, we make use of the communication to the editor of the U. States Gazette, to show that the report is not correct.—We have frequently represented to those who were disposed to take advantage of the asylum offered by President Boyer, the necessity of frugality, industry and a determination to render themselves respectable as citizens of the new country; and for the personal of those of an opposite class, who expect to be lords of the land, without a solitary qualification for any purpose, we quote a few passages from letters to the Revd. Richard Allen, which may be read with much benefit.

Extract of a letter from B. F. Hughes. "But the grand cause of uneasiness among these our brethren of affliction, and objects of our solicitude, is as follows:

Lured by the very liberal offers of this government, the mass of people have come unprepared to endure the least privation or affliction in many instances destitute of the common comforts and necessities of life, wholly dependant upon government for these supplies, and yet looking to the sudden accumulation of wealth and participation in governmental affairs, without proper exertions and without qualification. Some who have been sick a few weeks, although now on the recovery and evidently acclimated, conclude that the climate is not adapted to their constitutions; others, who, because they are neither mechanics nor agriculturalists, have been destitute of employment, judge that they have been deceived by government, cannot live, and at the very crisis that they should begin to feel themselves at home and engaged in business are about leaving the country.

If I may be allowed an opinion, I would say government has been and continues to be liberal beyond any reasonable conception; in proof of which I refer you to her many acts of benevolence among which I class her late order to grant passports to all the discontented emigrants who may apply, without exacting that which is most justly her due.

From the idea of liberty, many of our fellow unfortunates have separated all justice, order, and restraint, which you know are the very basis of civilized society. Not to be allowed to dispose of things as they think proper, nor to be indiscriminately admitted into the social circle of the principal men of the country, even the dominion of his Excellency, is in their estimation, hatefully cruel and not a whit better than absolute slavery.

It affords me, sir, no small degree of pleasure in being able to state, that amid all the manifest discontent, I find very many emigrants making progressive improvement, and enjoying comparative good fortune. After the departure of the vessel by which I write, I am of opinion that there will be very few disposed to return, with a view to reside in the U. States.

Of the thousands who have emigrated, I am persuaded that there is scarcely a man, who came under the influence of moderate and reasonable expectations, and with a determination to persevere in industry in order to lay a good foundation for prosperity, but has realized what he anticipated."

Extract of a letter from J. Granville, dated Port au Prince, March 24.

"There is a number of emigrants dissatisfied; and for why—they are lazy, wishing to do that which they are not capable. They will not stay in the country as they should do, but continually come into town, where the immense quantity of people, and the melting heat of the tropical sun, create diseases which in a short time destroy them; others, that attend to their business are very happy, with the pleasing prospect of a plentiful crop, and enjoying that liberty which was denied them in America. I have received letters from Dr. Burton, Mr. Cromwell, and Newton, at Samana, all extremely well satisfied with the place, together with their fellow emigrants. I have also received a more pleasing account from Port au Prince, where the people are doing better every day; every person is anxious to see you here. I would wish you to send your other son to this country, the only nation where a man of colour may enjoy the rights and privileges of a man.—Emigration has been very cold this winter, by the variability of character of many of our American brothers.

By the high pretensions of some servants who have not found here the remains of splendid tables, and who thought that with the old coats and boots of their masters, they would be here gentlemen and Lords, their disappointed vanity not being able to bend to a hoe or to an axe, returns to the broom and the shoe brush in the United States; farewell to them. But the thing which has produced the greatest evil to the emigration, is the dissatisfaction of a man, who under the veil of philanthropy had brought here his private views and plan of fortune; we have not acceded to them, we have disappointed his skill, his self love and his personal interest, and

therefore we are good for nothing, we have a bad government, we have not fulfilled the promises we had made to the emigrants, we have not given them lands already cultivated, we have not given them three story houses, we have not created for them plantations, where reigns one eternal spring and where they could find coffee ready to be put into bags. I perceive that this subject begins to excite my anger, and I finish in assuring you that there are among the—as great hypocrites as among the rest of mankind, they will write against us; but the emigrants who stay with us will answer for us with their crops; as for ourselves we are decided to oppose the silence of contempt to all their diatribes.

Sincerely yours,  
J. GRANVILLE.

## PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 6.  
Wheat, white \$1 15—Red do. 1 10 a 1 12  
Corn 39 a 41 cents per bushel.—*Farmer.*

## DIED

In Denton, Caroline county, on Wednesday last, GEORGE A. SMITH, Esq. Register of Wills for said county, after a short illness.  
—In this town on Monday last, SAMUEL HARWOOD, in the 18th year of his age.

## New Spring Goods.

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore their entire assortment of

## Spring Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE  
Superfine 4-4 Chintzes, Calicoes & Gingham's elegant assortment.  
Painted Muslins and Barges, Robes, Sup. company Secrecrucker,  
Check'd Satin stripes & fig'd Cambric Muslins Loom, sewed and tamoured Jacket do.  
Figured Swiss and Moss seedling do.  
Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics & Handk'ts.  
Byadures, Swiss mull Shawls and Points,  
Gros de Naples, damask Gause and Crape lisse Handkerchiefs,  
Vent-pam, Grecian striped and plaid do.  
Neck-laces, Ear-bobs, Beads and Corals,  
Corsets, Buses, Curl-and Flowers,  
Laces, Edgings and Insertion,  
4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinet Lace,  
Pink, blue, green, straw & white Crape Lisse silk stripe Linen Drilling,  
Denmark Satens.

The above, together with every article necessary to make a complete assortment, will be offered at their usual small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Tan-Bark or Hides.  
Easton, 14th May, 1825.

## Samuel Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a further supply of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOOD

which, added to those before received, comprises a very general assortment, and will be offered at a small advance for cash—amongst them are some nice *Fish Tannin*, a variety of Country Tea and other *Green Linens*, also fresh *Timothy and Orchard Grass Seeds*, &c. &c.  
Easton, May 14th, 1825. 4w

## MORE SHOES.

## Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a handsome supply of the best

## Shoes,

which will render his assortment very complete.

Also, a large assortment of the best Materials for manufacturing all kinds of Shoes and Boots; and it shall be his care to have them made in the best manner.

All of which he will dispose of at the very lowest prices for cash.  
The difficulty of collecting makes it necessary for him to sell for cash only.  
Easton, May 14 1825.

## For Sale,

Forty-five Thousand Feet of Susquehanna Pine (black assorted), this Plant can be sold on moderate terms for Cash, and delivered at the water edge at the landing of the Subscriber on Plain Dealing Creek opposite Oxford.  
ROBERT BANNING.

May 14 4w

## For Sale,

An elegant new GIG, made in the best manner, and of the best materials—she will be sold low for Cash—Enquire at this office.

May 14 3w

## For Sale,

Two handsome GIGS & Harness—Philadelphia make—they are warranted to be made in the best manner, out of prime materials and can be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel or on the Green before the Court House door in Easton on Monday next.

Also for sale, three young Horses.  
GEORGE CLOPP.

May 14

## Masonic Notice.

There will be a celebration of the anniversary of St. John on the 24th of June next, by Cambridge Lodge No. 66, in Cambridge, Worcester county. An oration illustrative of the principles of Masonry, will be delivered by a member of the lodge. The Fraternity are invited to attend.

E. RICHARDSON,  
N. G. ECCLESTON, } Committee.  
WM. V. MURRAY.

May 14.

## 25 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Wednesday the 4th inst. a boy by the name of GREENBURY SLOW, about 11 years of age, dark complexion. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to the subscriber, or lodges him in the jail of Easton, Talbot county, Md. shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

GREENBURY CLASH.

May 14 3w

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



## POETRY.

For the Eastern Gazette.

### THE SECRET.

In a fair lady's heart once a secret was lurking;  
It tossed and it tumbled—it long'd to get out;  
The lips half betrayed it by smiling and smirking,  
And the tongue was impatient to blab it, no doubt.  
But Honour looked gruff on the subject and gave it  
In charge to the teeth, (so enchantingly white.)  
Should the captive attempt an elopement to save it  
By giving the lips an admonishing bite.  
'Twas said and 'twas settled—Sir Honour departed;  
Tongue quivered and trembled but durst not rebel;  
When right to its tip Secret suddenly started,  
And half in a whisper, escaped from its cell:  
Quoth the Teeth, in a pet, "We'll be even for this."  
And they bit very hard both above and beneath;  
But the lips in an instant were bribed with a kiss,  
And they popped out the secret in spite of the teeth.

## New Goods.

### James M. Lambdin,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable  
**DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,  
QUEEN'S AND STONE WARE,  
GLASS AND CHINA,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.**  
Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.  
May 7 w

## New Spring Goods.

### William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening  
**A FINE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,**  
of the latest importations, embracing every article in the staple and fancy line, also a general assortment of  
**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,  
CHINA & GLASS WARE,  
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES  
AND TEAS, &c.**  
All of which will be offered very cheap for cash—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
May 7

## New Spring Goods.

### Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore  
**A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF  
Spring Goods,**  
CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF  
**DRY GOODS,  
HONANBERG,  
CUTLERY,  
GROCERIES,  
LIQUORS,  
CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.**  
Amongst the liquors above mentioned are some very fine **CLARET AND PORT WINES.**  
Easton, April 23 1f

## New Spring Goods.

### Martin & Hayward

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF  
**Seasonable Goods,**  
CONSISTING OF  
**DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE,  
CUTLERY,  
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.**  
All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.  
March 26

## EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty-one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,  
**SOLOMON LOWE,**  
Easton, Dec 25  
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished with any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.  
S. L.

## Cash for Negroes.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely negroes, for which he is disposed to give liberal prices—those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, Easton.  
J. B. WOOLFOLK.

April 2 1f

## Scythe Cradles.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers of this and the adjacent counties that he has on hand a quantity of well seasoned Scythe timber of excellent quality and is prepared to manufacture at his shop, lower end of Washington street, one hundred or more Scythes in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms—He has also on hand several pairs of prime cart wheels for sale and a good stock of Cart and Cart wheel timber, which he is prepared to manufacture into wheels, carts or wagons at a short notice; he solicits a share of the public patronage.  
**THOMAS KERBY.**

Easton, May 7

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.**  
**WM. PRINCE,** proprietor of the Linnaean Garden near New York offers to the public his usual very extensive collection of **FRUIT TREES**, comprising the choicest products of foreign countries as well as of our own. Among which are about 60,000 Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c. of suitable size for immediate transplanting all of which are in the most healthy state. From the long continuance of the establishment the proprietor has the advantage of possessing fruit bearing trees of nearly all the different kinds from which those offered for sale are grafted, thereby affording an absolute certainty of their genuine character. The collections of ornamental Trees, Shrubs & Plants, including 300 kinds of Roses. Also of Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Camellias or Japan Roses, and other Green House Plants are so well known to be very extensive, that any remarks are deemed unnecessary further than referring to the catalogues which may be obtained gratis, of Mr. W. MILES, No. 74, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, and orders through him or per mail will meet prompt attention.  
Baltimore, March 15 (26) 8w

## Self-Sharpening



## PLOUGH.

The subscribers having purchased the patent right for vending the above ploughs for the whole Eastern Shore of Maryland (except Cecil county) have just received from Philadelphia, complete sets of castings, for 100 ploughs on the self sharpening principle and are now stocking them at their Plough Manufactory in Easton on Dover street adjoining the Black-Smith's shop of James Meloney—Having made arrangements with Mr. Parks an eminent Founder in Philadelphia for a constant supply of castings, they expect soon to be able to supply all demands for ploughs of various sizes—Their present stock consists of 50 ploughs No. 3, (the size that took the premium at the late Cattle Show at Easton, in November last,) price \$12 and 50 No. 2, price \$10, a supply of No. 1, is expected shortly, a few of the above ploughs will be exhibited in Cambridge, Dorchester county, at the ensuing county court.  
**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,  
JAMES MELONEY.**

March 26

## THE IMPORTED HUNTER EMPEROR

Has arrived, agreeably to previous notice, and will stand at Easton on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the Trappe on Saturdays—the residue of the time, at the Stable of the Subscriber, during the season—Terms—\$20 the spring's chance—\$10 the single leap—which, however, will be discharged by the payment of \$12 in the former case, and \$5 in the latter, by the 20th of September—Insurance \$20—the groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each case—It is hardly necessary to say any thing in behalf of this fine animal—his own appearance, and that of his progeny, are sufficient recommendations—and the great certainty of obtaining foals from him, is universally admitted.  
Gentlemen from a distance, will be accommodated, with good pasturage, and grain if required, on moderate terms—and the utmost care and attention will be paid to the mares. There is no probability, that this horse will ever be here again, he is already disposed of—I would, therefore, advise my friends to apply in time, to avoid disappointment.  
**NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
N. B. No mare will be considered insured, without an express agreement to that effect.  
Talbot county, April 2

## A Jack

Will stand at the stable of the Subscriber the ensuing season at the moderate price of 4 dollars the spring's chance and 6 dollars to ensure a foal—season to commence on the first day of April and end the last of June.  
**JAMES DENNY.**

Talbot county, March 26

## Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.  
**JOHN CAMPER.**

March 12

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 20th of February last, a negro man who calls himself **THOMAS ANDERSON**, is five feet two inches high; he had on when committed a linsey doublet, twilled linsey pantaloons—says he belongs to the widow Anderson, near Marlborough, Prince Georges county, and was hired to Mr. Richard Trundle, living in Nanjemoy, at a place called Hobb's Hole, in Charles county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.  
**THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.**

March 26 8w

## Corn Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase two hundred bushels of Corn, for which a liberal price will be given.  
**JOSEPH CHAIN.**

Easton, April 2

**DANCING SCHOOL.**  
**MR. GENES** respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School in Easton, on Friday the 6th day of May.  
April 30

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



## Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of Washington street, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timbers, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.  
**JOHN CAMPER**  
Easton, Jan 8, 1825. 1f

## COACH AND HARNESS Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.  
**GEORGE F. THOMPSON.**  
Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

## \$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named **ENNALLS JAMES**, absconded some time in the last Christmas Holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "oy doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of **Cesar James**. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalls, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100.  
Talbot county, April 9  
N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.  
**R. P. EMMONS.**

## \$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named **SAM**, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his fore teeth: a negro woman called **ANNE** or **ANN** of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent; of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip: also a negro woman called **ELIZA** aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called **HARRY** who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldsborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably furnished passes for the others—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Anne are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expenses.  
**JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,  
late Sheriff of Talbot county.**

March 5

## Tan Bark Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.—He also wants **TWO LADS** from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.  
**LAMBERT REARDON.**

March 12

## Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on 3d day, (Tuesday) the 31st day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
May 7. T. H. DAWSON, Sec'y.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at Plimlimmon, the seat of Trench Tilghman, Esq. on the 14th inst. the following resolution was adopted.  
"Resolved: That there be a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures at Easton on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the first Thursday of November next.  
**SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.**  
April 23

## Notice.

It is an old saying, and a true one, that a liar is not to be believed should he even speak the truth—what confidence then can be placed in a man who will swear to a lie?—I therefore take this method to forwarn any person or persons from joining James Richardson's fence to my cross fence, between me and the said Richardson, as I am determined to put the law in force against any person or persons who may be guilty of said crime.  
**SOLOMON RICHARDSON.**  
Caroline county, April 30.

## Masonic.

The "Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia," will hold its annual meeting, at the Masonic Hall, in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that all the Chapters, under its jurisdiction will be duly represented.  
By order,  
**BENJAMIN EDES, G. R. A. Sec'y.**  
April 30 3w

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale on accommodating terms, two farms situated in Caroline county, one of these farms is at this time occupied by Mrs. Hester Prichard as a tenant and is handsomely situated on Choptank River about one mile below Dover Bridge, containing 500 acres, with a full proportion of valuable timber: the soil is believed to be equal to any in the neighbourhood. The other farm contains about 400 acres, situated within two miles of Hog Island landing, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Chezum and Fleahy, and is occupied by Mr. Thomas Rease. This farm is also well timbered and is supposed to be better adapted to the growth of wheat than the most of the adjacent lands. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous of purchasing will no doubt examine for themselves.  
**PHILN. THOMAS, Agent.**  
Easton, April 23 1f

## THE STEAM-BOAT



## MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M. Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.  
Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.  
Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:  
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - - - \$3 00  
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - - - 2 50  
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - - - 1 50  
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.  
Dinner on board, - - - - - 50  
**CLEMENT VICKARS.**

March 5

## CITY BANK ELECTION NOTICE

The stockholders are requested to take notice, that MONDAY, the sixth day of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine directors of the "City Bank," and that the same will take place between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, in the house situated at the south east corner of Water and Commerce streets, which is at present occupied by said Bank. By order,  
**JOHN B. MORRIS.**  
Baltimore, April 30. (May 7)

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of the said county deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said deceased that they are required to exhibit the same legally authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are also requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay.  
**MARY WROTH, Ex'x.**  
of B. B. Wroth dec'd.  
April 16 6w

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 26th day of May in the town of Easton, the personal estate of Haley Moffett, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, also the Store Goods he left on hand—among which is some clothing ready made, three Gigs, one Horse, Bacon and Lard—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, but before the removal of the property the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give their note or bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
**PHILIP HORNEY, Adm'r.**  
of Haley Moffett, dec'd.

May 7

N. B. The Store Room lately occupied by Haley Moffett, will be let for the remainder of the year to an approved tenant. Apply to  
**PHILIP HORNEY.**

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset county court will be exposed for sale, at the court house door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the remainder of the Real Estate of Jesse H. Wainwright, deceased, consisting of three valuable Farms.  
The terms of sale will be as follows:  
One tenth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments in one and two years, to be secured by bond and good security, and upon the payment of the whole sum, good and sufficient deeds will be given.  
**SAML. MCBRYDE, Trustee.**

May 7 3w

## For Sale.

**THE HOUSE AND LOT**  
At present occupied by Mr. Richard Plummer formerly by John Rochet in his lifetime; they are situated on the post-road leading from Easton to Cambridge, about three miles from Easton—the situation is a very good one for a country store and the lot is large and valuable. The subscriber will take grain or stock in payment—for terms apply to the subscriber or to Mr. John Goldsborough in Easton.  
**HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.**  
April 30 3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals and Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of Joshua Predeux, use of George W. Purnell, against Benjamin Benny, Peter Tarr and Rebecca his wife, against Benjamin Benny, Levin Mills and Jesse Scott, Lewis Lay and Nicholas Thoron, garnishee of James B. Ringgold, against Benjamin Benny, and Henry D. Sellers against Benjamin Benny, also by virtue of an execution for officers fees, will be sold on the premises of the said Benjamin Benny, on Thursday the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm, plantation and premises, where the said Benjamin Benny resides, consisting of a tract of land called 'Benny's Reserve,' 'Morgan's Addition' and 'Turner's Chance' also six head of horses, one carriage and harness and ten head of cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Benny and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the above mentioned execution. Attendance given by  
**E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.**

April 30

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suit of John Sands, against Walter L. Fountain, will be sold at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, on Monday the 16th of May, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title and interest of said Fountain, of, in and to twenty eight acres of land, situate on Tuckahoe creek, adjoining the land of Mr. Samuel Harrison, one yoke of Oxen and Cart, one Gig and Harness; Seized and taken as the property of the said Fountain, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**

April 23 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, one at the suit of the state, use of John A. Horney and Dorothy, his wife, formerly Dorothy Ridgeway, against Spedden Orem, and one at the suit of the state, use of Richard Ridgeway, by James Ridgeway his next friend, against said Orem, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Orem, of, in and to the several tracts of land, situate in Ferry Neck, where the said Orem now resides to wit: 'Fox's Den,' 'Triangle' part of 'Ashford,' and 'Wasteland,' containing the quantity of 127 acres of land more or less, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above debt, interest and costs due and to become due on said writs of f. fa.

April 23 4w

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suits of William H. Downing and state use James Wilson Jr. use Samuel Harden, against Thomas Martin, will be sold at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title, interest, and claim of him, the said Thomas Martin, of, in and to the farm on which he lately resided, called 'St. Michaels,' seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Martin, 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  
**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.**  
April 23 4w

## PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.



# 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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1825.

NO. 23.

PRINTED AND 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.

[From the National Journal.]

The Adventures of Cornet Martingale and his ten Companions.—CONTINUED.

Never was a commander placed in such an embarrassing situation; to stand and be disgraced; or to advance and be laughed at. The hill on which we had taken post commanded an extensive view of the surrounding country, though the road was here and there hid from our sight by small copses of brush wood. Into one of these I saw the troop (who might then have been about half a mile ahead) dash at full gallop, while beyond it, where the country was entirely open, rose an immense cloud of dust.

This was too much to bear. 'Hark'ye, Mr. Chanticleer,' said I, drawing my sword, 'take your hand off my bridle, or I'll save you the trouble.' 'Very well, Cornet; very good, I see how it is—you will sleep on branbules till you kill your man?'—but my horse to a horse-shoe, your brave dragons will come to the right about in a minute or two; none of them will know the meaning of that dust, except the magnanimous Stott; hah, I could hear him exclaim, as he clattered along behind me. Here they come, by all that's valorous!—hold up the gallant roan, Master Poplin, or you may bite the dust—odds, daggers and blades, but you'll win the race, let who will win the battle. 'Never die, Cornet, but here comes a round half dozen of them.—The Knights of the Cleaver and Bodkin are left to bear the brunt of the action; and they will achieve the adventure, too, or my name is not Tom Flourish.'

If the reader is any way imaginative, he must have formed some idea of General Washington's countenance, when he met General Lee retreating from the field of Monmouth. I will take it upon my assurance to say, mine denoted no wit less of ire and indignation. Rising in my stirrups, I exclaimed, in the very words which Washington is said to have used on that occasion, 'what means this retreat, sir—whence this rout and confusion?' But fear seemed to have rendered my brave troops both deaf and blind; regardless of my attempt to stop their flight, they would have rushed headlong on, had I not been ably supported, in my efforts to rally them, by the Trumpeter. This, however, was not effected, until after much storming and threatening; and ere I could get my flying squadron formed, in order to march to the rescue of the party engaged, we perceived the Sergeant, and his brave little man at arms, Sam Stitch, advancing cheerily up the hill. 'He has done the deed,' cried the Trumpeter—see how the fellow plumes himself on the action!

'Not Caesar's self a fiercer look could put on, When with his host he pass'd the Rubicon.'

'I have got the whole on'em, your honour,' cried the Sergeant, as soon as he came within hearing.

'Mr. Sergeant,' I replied, with some heat—for I acknowledge that the idea of Ben's exploit, of whatever nature it might prove to be, began to move my envy—'your conduct, sir, has been very unsoldier-like—why did you undertake to charge without my orders? I fear, notwithstanding your success, I must put you under arrest.' 'Why, Cornet, the matter is just this here,' returned Ben: 'Soon as I see the dust, I knew what was coming, and so, being a-fear'd they might take the road to the other ferry, and so I get a miss on'em, I set off at a hand-canter, like, to catch 'em, afore they gits to the fork of the road. Well, sir, the whole drove follows me, till such time they got out of the wood, and seed the dust, too, when this little mischief-making devil—though I'm devil if he aint got more spunk than the whole of 'em—hollows out, 'Tis the English—the English!' Away they went, helter-skelter, and left Sam and me to manage as well as we could. However, I took the whole at a word.' 'Amazing,' said I, 'how many were there?' 'Three-and-twenty noble fellows.' 'Three devils and twenty dams,' cried I—do you mean to banter me, sir. What do you pretend to have done with them?' 'Sent 'em on to town, to be sure, by the other road. Once I put my mark on 'em, you may swear they'll not live many days after that.' 'Mark, Sergeant!—what do you mean,' said I. 'Why, red paint. Sir, whenever I strike, out comes the red paint.'

'Heaven, in mercy, rid me of that bloody-minded, ferocious cut-throat,' I heard the Haberdasher mutter.

'Hast any humanity in thee, Master Poplin,' said the Trumpeter. 'Humanity!' replied the horror-struck Citizen, 'it seems to be an article quite out of fashion here. Not a remnant left.' 'I mean,' said the Trumpeter, 'hast thou studied the classics?—because, it must surely be a comfort to thy fainting heart, to know thou dost resemble, at least, one great soldier. Ajax the Brave, or Ajax Telamon, (I forget which,) did, on a certain occasion, mistake a flock of sheep for a gallant army.'

say, Mr. Flourish,' said little Stitch, who had been grinning like an Ogre during this discourse, 'can you tell them there bold dragons of any Jacks as run away from a flock of sheep, as if Old Nick was after him. By the same token, mister—I don't know your name—but that is a deuced ugly rent the bushes is made in your new coat.' 'Never trust me, Cornet,' said the Trumpeter, 'but there is much valor in this tailor. Hark'ye, Sammy, did you bring your needle: a few more such scummages among the Black Jacks would enable you to make a very pretty penny; thou mightest be gaining solid pudding, while these heroes gained naught but empty praise.' 'Food,' replied Sam, 'if the pudding is no better than the praise these gentlefoiks are likely to gain, it would go something against my stomach. But since you talk of needles, Mr. Flourish, did you bring your gaffs—tho' I believe you'r but a dunghill, for all your loud crowing.'

'Fairly hit, by Jupiter, Mr. Flourish,' said I, well pleased to have escaped the ridicule of having charged a flock of sheep—fairly hit. Pray, Mr. Stitch, how come you acquainted with that bit of a secret in our worthy Trumpeter's history?' 'Fore George, replied Stitch, 'tis no secret to any body in our alley. More by token, he lodged on the first floor—that is, the first floor down the chimney—in master's house, where he was studying his part; and we poor 'prentices were called up two or three hours before day, for a whole week, before we found out what bantam it was cock-a-doodling it avar at that rate.'

The laugh which this sally occasioned at the Trumpeter's expense, greatly raised the dejected spirits of the detachment, and at the word 'forward,' I had the satisfaction to see them march on with more life than I expected. At the moment we were moving off the Trumpeter, no way abashed by Sam's story, called to him: 'Very well, Mr. Stitch, you have got me on the hip for this once, but take care the bantam don't pluck some of your goose's feathers before the campaign is over.' 'Agreed,' cried the little tailor, flourishing his sabre, 'goose-bill against cock-spur, and the devil take the softest horn.'

We arrived about the hour of dinner at a noted tavern, where nothing worth commemorating occurred; it is remarked by some eminent person, and now I bethink me, it was no less a personage than the sagacious Panza, that, over the hours of eating and drinking, care holds no jurisdiction. The adventure of the morning appeared to be forgotten; the trumpet called to horse, and again we moved forward. The evening was hot, the road dry and dusty; still we toiled on, and had advanced some fifteen or twenty miles, when the country began to assume a more agreeable appearance. The enclosures took a wide sweep round fields more highly cultivated, and the luxuriant pastures of clover were only bounded by the rich waving fields of grain, now nearly white unto harvest.

'I think, Cornet,' said Flourish, edging up to me, 'that we may congratulate ourselves; we have passed the desert; yes, yes, we are about to enter some little Asia Minor, or I am much mistaken. By the bounties of Ceres, Cornet, but matters are mending. I see nothing to offend the eye, except that lone looking cottage on the verge of yonder wood; but what is that standing at its door. Surely, I, who was born in a coach maker's yard, ought to know a coach. The troops, Sir, are fainting for want of water; shall we satisfy our thirst?' 'And your curiosity at the same time, Mr. Trumpeter, eh; however, I am really very thirsty myself,' and, so saying, I gave the 'to the right wheel.' At the same moment in which we left the public road, the coach drove from the door of the cottage; it came on at a sweeping trot towards us, and we soon met. There was a young lady in it; the most beautiful creature I had ever seen. I had only one glance, and was thinking what I would give for another, when a servant in rich livery overtook me. The coach had stopped. 'His young lady would be glad to speak to the Captain.' In an instant I was at the window; with helmet in hand, and head bowed to my charger's neck, I waited the lady's command. 'There is a poor sick woman in that house, Captain—she will be greatly terrified by the appearance of your troop; might I beg—' 'They shall not go a step nearer, Madam—water was our only object.' 'I thank you, Sir, now; and as I presume you are on your way to the Chesapeake, I shall have an opportunity of thanking you again.' The coach drove on—'Here, Mr. Stitch, you are a discreet lad, and your appearance is not likely, I think, to produce much consternation; ride on to the house, ask for a tumbler or some such matter, and the direction to their spring.'

His return was not so expeditious as our craving thirst thought might of right be expected, and I was about to rate him for his delay, when I observed his little weathered face wore an expression of such melancholy that I forbore.—'There is a gourd, Sir,' said he, 'they have nothing better—the spring is in yonder valley.' 'Such distress, such distress,' cried Sam, 'I never saw—the father out with the militia; confound the war, I say. The mother ill abed—two little gals crying their eyes out about

her—three little boys, two whimpering for bread, the other squalling in a cradle! but the young lady, Stitch,' said I; 'who, and what is she.' 'An angel,' replied Sam. 'I knew that before, Sam; but I will give you half a dollar if you will find out her name, and where she lives.' 'I would give a dollar to know myself,' he replied; and the urchin actually wiped a tear from the corner of his eye.—'I honour your taste, you noble little dog,' said I, 'as much as I do your generosity and feeling, and here is five dollars, (handing him a note,) with which I beg you will drink the lady's health, when you get back to town.' 'Why, as to the lady's health,' said he, with an air of offended pride, in which the tailor seemed sunk in the soldier, 'the lady looks in pretty good case, and if she wasn't, I don't see what good my drinking could do her; howsoever, if so be you've got the money to spare, s'pose we give it to the poor woman in the house up there; 'twill do her health some good, or I'm much mistaken. (To be continued.)

## ESCAPE FROM THE INQUISITION.

[Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

The following highly interesting and romantic story is from a French work entitled a 'Historical Sketch of the principal Political and Military Events produced by the Revolution in Spain, by M. Louis Julian'—published at Paris in 1821.

The Spanish Captain Van Halen, a native of Cadiz, and particularly known for his zeal in propagating secret associations, had begun in 1817 to disseminate their liberal principles among the inhabitants of the city of Murcia, where he was in garrison. His devotion to this subject could not long remain unpunished: he was soon denounced, and conducted to prison. His papers, which had been seized, proved that he had been in correspondence with all the secret societies in the kingdom. Being thus convicted of two crimes at once, the local authorities considered the matter too important to be submitted to their decision, and Vanhalen was transported, under a numerous escort, to the prisons of Madrid, and committed to one of the most obscure dungeons in the Inquisition. Preparations were made for his trial; but as he had declared, from the first moment of his arrest, that he would give no answer to the charges against him, unless in presence of the King, and this resolution having been several times reported to the King, Vanhalen was at length brought before him.

Not at all affected by the tortures he had undergone in his captivity, nor by the almost certain prospect of a speedy and cruel death, instead of imploring the favour of Ferdinand, he devoted the brief interview to presenting him with a picture of the ruinous situation to which he had been reduced by his ministry. He declared to him that all Spain was in fact filled with secret societies; that persecutions, imprisonments and scaffolds, were vainly employed for their destruction; that no human power could succeed in attempting to defeat their object; that the persons of whom the societies were composed had never proposed any project against the life of the King nor even against his rank or dignity; that in placing him on a throne supported by the laws, and by the love and confidence of the people, his power would have been raised to the highest degree of stability; in short, that in order to secure a happy result, it might perhaps be sufficient if the King would, of his own free choice, adopt the spirit of those very societies, and place himself at their head. He demanded of him to require from the Court of Rome the revocation of the censures she has pronounced against them; above all, that he should reject the narrow and sanguinary interest of his councillors; and declared that the King of Spain would then have at his disposal an invincible army, which he might indeed despair to reduce to servitude, but which, while it remained free, would also be the more devoted and the more faithful.

At this kind of language, in which the ministry were not accustomed to deal, Ferdinand betrayed more surprise than irritation. The character of that Prince has appeared in so inexplicable a light, so contrary in different situations of life, that we should be afraid to decide whether the condescension with which he treated Vanhalen was the effect of compassion or of profound dissimulation. It is certain, however, that he inquired with an appearance of the tenderest interest concerning the privations he had suffered in prison; and on learning that he was accustomed to smoking tobacco, sent him a cask of Havana segars from among those which had been reserved for his own use. After such marks of interest, one would have looked for the clemency of the Prince and the liberation of Vanhalen; but the fact was far otherwise. While his friends were enjoying the expectation of a happy termination to the affair, the ministers of Ferdinand pressed his decision with activity; and the information was brought by a little girl an attendant in the prison, that the greatest danger was to be apprehended to Vanhalen. The child having caught a few words by accident of a conversation which was going on, succeeded in finding her way to a small window by which his dungeon was lighted,

informed him of the danger to which he was exposed, and supplied him with paper and a pencil.

Vanhalen was thus enabled to open a correspondence with his friends in the city, and inform them, that in spite of the restraints under which he labored, the means of escape were in his power. He received in reply, that 'their arms and their purses were at his service.' A great reward was, therefore, offered to his interesting little messenger; and a topographical plan having been drawn of the streets in the neighbourhood of the prison, a copy of it was sent to Vanhalen, on which were marked the places where his friends were to be posted.—All this being thus concerted, it was necessary only to fix a moment for the execution of the plan. It was in the winter; the day had arrived; the clock struck seven; and the first detachment of his friends assembled at the distance of a few paces from the principal entrance of the prison.—A man made his appearance, dressed in a night-gown and slippers. In an instant they disguised him in a foreign uniform and led him away.

After taking several long turns through the streets of Madrid, in order to baffle a pursuit, the fugitive was conducted to a safe retreat, where he found four thousand franks in gold, remitted for him by the generous Count of Montijo, with passports provided for his departure from Spain. He passed out of the Kingdom into Portugal, and thence to England, after which he took the route to Russia, where he entered into the military service.

The secrecy with which this affair was conducted is the more remarkable, and the more honorable to the character and patriotism of the Spaniards, because, that from the moment when it was decided that Vanhalen should remain a few days in Madrid to avoid the search which was known to be making in the environs of the city, all the members of the secret societies being informed of his escape, desired to see him, and did, in fact, see him, without the occurrence of a single act of indiscretion, and, indeed, without causing any apprehension to the fugitive or his friends. We do not believe that history can furnish a more noble example of confidence, or one which was more justified by the event. It was during the interval which Vanhalen spent in Madrid, in expectation of an opportunity to leave the country, that he recounted to many of his friends who were continually visiting him, the particulars of his escape; and they are at once so romantic, and so well authenticated, that we cannot withhold them from our readers.

When he had obtained from his little friend, the prison girl a precise description of the edifice which he had only passed through very hastily at his introduction, he requested the jailor to be supplied with some medicine, which he pretended to want, and desired it might be brought to him at the hour he had fixed for his friends to wait for him. The jailor appeared at the time appointed and entered the dungeon. Vanhalen was a young man, and very vigorous. While the jailor was laying what he had brought upon the table, and unprepared, he seized him in an instant, and throwing him upon the bed, covered him with the clothes, sprung out of the door which had been left open, locked it after him, passed through the intricate winding passages which the little girl had described to him a hundred times over, and instead of taking the direction to the outer door, which it would have been impossible to pass, obeyed her directions, & followed a course that led to the apartments inhabited by the jailor. The jailor's family consisted of his wife & daughter who being occupied with domestic affairs, were terribly frightened at the appearance of such an apparition, and never thought of attempting to prevent his escape which he effected by an outer door. It was not long, however, before the two women came to their senses, and entering the prison, began to search for the jailor; but wandering without light through the dark and spacious corridors, they were long finding the right way to Vanhalen's dungeon, where the new prisoner was crying with all his might, but remained unheard at a remote distance.—[Precis hist. &c.]

## MAKING THE MOST OF A THING.

We are not unfrequently amused to observe the ingenuity of our contemporaries of the London press, in giving publicity to the most trivial circumstances, with a minuteness of detail, and a pomposity of diction, which leaves for the relation of affairs of real magnitude no adequate terms of expression; and hence every thing, beyond the spraining of an ankle, or the breaking of a street lamp, 'beggars all description.' If a spring of my Lord's Carriage gives way, we have the doleful affair headed, 'Most distressing accident!'—with the addition, if his Lordship escapes uninjured, of 'and miraculous escape; or, if he gets a thump on the ear, of 'alarming catastrophe.' Every casualty is 'dreadful,' or 'deplorable,' or 'horrible,' and every petty conflagration is 'sublime and awful,' while it lasts. Never was this sort of editorial wire-drawing more elegantly exemplified than in an article in a late London Courier, announcing to the kingdom at large the momentous event of the christening of Mr. Secretary Peel's infant son. The inauguration of a new Pope is nothing

beside it. First, we are told 'Saturday was the day appointed for the christening of Mr. Peel's infant son;' but whether 'the morning lowered, and heavily in clouds brought on the day—the great, the eventful day,' the writer saith not. Every thing was arranged, we are told, at 'the new mansion, in front of Privy-gardens,' upon a very 'splendid and magnificent scale,' the ground in front being 'brilliantly illuminated with six gas lamps.' The lower part of the mansion was also lighted with gas! The house was as 'complete' a one as there is in all London; and 'the upper servants were dressed suitably for the occasion.' Then, 'Mr. Newton, the parish clerk of St. Margaret's, Westminster, officiated as clerk; and actually, we are further told, 'produced the registry book, in which (mirabile dictu) he entered the christening.' Then the company retired to the dining-room, 'the dinner having been previously served up,' which, by the bye, evinced much forethought. 'The dessert corresponded with the dinner, and in the centre there was a large cake!'—Prodigious! Did the Courier, we wonder derive these interesting particulars from the cook or the butler?

Liverpool Mercury.

Joy to our brother! The following editorial notice is from the St. Clairville (Ohio) Gazette, of the 23d inst. whose editor, like an honest fellow, desires all his numerous and respectable readers to rejoice in his happiness. We hope he may never have occasion to invite their sympathy in distress:

'It is not good that man should be alone.'—The editor has the pleasure of informing his numerous and respectable readers, that he has taken a Partner, not for one, two, or any term of years, but 'as long as we both shall live'—not for the purpose of assisting the labors of the Printing office, but to participate with him in life's joys and vicissitudes:

OLD WINES.—The passion for old Wines has sometimes been carried to a very ridiculous excess; for the thick crust, the fly wine, and several other criterions of the epicure, are but so many proofs of the decomposition and departure of some of the best qualities of the wine. Had the man that first filled the celebrated Hendlburg tun, been placed as centinel to see that no other wine was put into it, he would have found it much better at 25 or 30 years old, than at 100 or 150, had he lived so long, and had been permitted, now and then, to taste it.

At Bremen there is a wine-cellar, called the Store, where five hog-heads of Rhenish wine have been preserved since the year 1625. These five hds. cost 1200 francs. Had this sum been put out to compound interest, each hog-head would now be worth above a thousand millions of money; a bottle of this precious wine would cost 21,799 480 francs: and a single wine glass, 2,723, 808 francs.

## PLANTING TREES.

He who plants trees on his paternal estate, repays a debt to his posterity which he owes to his ancestors. A gentleman whose lands were more extensive than fertile, used to plant 1000 trees, on the birth of every daughter, upon his waste grounds, which were, on an average, worth one pound each on her coming of age; thus enabling him to give her a fortune of 1000l without any extraordinary economy on his part, the regular thinning of the trees, at proper seasons, with barking, &c., paying off all the current expenses, besides yielding him a small rent for the land. In the year 1753, ninety two fir trees were planted upon a piece of ground, about three quarters of an acre in extent. The land was waste and poor; no extra expence was incurred, and no further attention was paid to the young trees. In 1813 they were cut down, and yielded ninety tons of timber, then worth 4l per ton, giving a round sum of 360l, which was equal to a rent of 6l. 10s. during the intervening 55 years. Can a more convincing proof be given of the facility with which a man may save a fortune for his grand children?

The following, extracted from a Richmond paper, is a description of the sword presented by the legislature of Virginia to General Scott—

'All the mountings of Gen. Scott's sword are of fine gold. The head of the hilt represents that of a Knight in armour; the gripe is ornamented with spiral wreaths of oak and laurel with two heads of Mars in the centre—the shell with the classical emblems of war, having in the centre, set in a wreath of laurel, a fine head of Liberty.—On the mountings of the scabbard we have the winged thunder, Hercules strangling the lion, and wreaths of oak. All these figures and emblems are in chase work, finely executed. If the external ornaments be classical those on the blade, which is the soul of the weapon, are historical. First, we have on one side—a scene from the battle of Niagara, representing the moment after Miller had carried the Battery: Gen. Scott is seen at the head of his shattered but still intrepid brigade—and mounting another charger, his own being literally torn from under him by a cannon shot, it was a moment when victory seemed dependent upon the uncommon exertions of some



heroic spirit, and the effect produced upon the troops by the general's sudden falling and re-appearing was finely electrical. This demonstration is followed by an eagle between two soldiers, on the first "Chippewa," 5 July, 1814. On the opposite side of the blade, we have, "Presented by the Commonwealth of Virginia, to Major General Winfield Scott, 12 Feb. 1816," followed by a figure of Liberty, with Tyranny prostrated at her feet, and this scroll—*Sic Semper Tyrannus*. The whole blade which is of the best proof is covered with ornaments executed in high taste.

**MINA.**—Extracts from Mina's life written by himself.

"Immediately after I was named *Commander-in-Chief of the Guerrillas of Favarre*, I disarmed all those who were at the head of them, and particularly one named E. Heredia. This man, under the mask of Gaiteira, with from six hundred to seven hundred infantry, and about two hundred cavalry, was the terror of the villages, which he plundered and oppressed in a thousand different ways; which obliged them to complain to me concerning him. In consequence I proceeded to Estia on the 13th of July, 1816, and having myself arrested him, in a house where he was at the time, though my force was considerably inferior to his, I caused him on the same day to be shot, together with three of his principal accomplices; and I incorporated his soldiers with those I commanded, who did not exceed at that time 400 men of all arms.

"During this campaign, I gave battle, or sustained the attack (without reckoning small encounters) in 143 regular or occasional actions.

"Of these actions—in that of Rocafort and Sanguera, with scarcely 3,000 men I routed 5,000, took their artillery, and caused the enemy the loss of between 2,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. In that between Salinas and Arlaban, I completely routed the enemy, killed seven hundred of his men, took all the convoy they were escorting, and liberated from 6,000 to 7,000 Spaniards, whom they were carrying prisoners into France; and in that of Manero, I entirely destroyed, with the loss of its artillery, Abbi's division, consisting of 5,000 men, put the greater part of its cavalry to the sword, and followed up the remainder, during the night, for the space of 5 leagues, to the very gates of Pameluna. It would be too minute and improper to continue in this extract the details of what occurred in various other actions.

"I kept check in Navarra 26,000 men for the space of 53 days, who otherwise would have assisted at the battle of Salamanca, as they were on the march to join Marmont's army; and by cutting down the bridges, and breaking up the roads, I prevented the advance of 80 pieces of artillery, which would otherwise have been employed in that battle.

"I contributed to the happy result of the decisive battle of Vittoria; for if, by the manoeuvres I executed, I had not prevented the junctions of the French divisions Clausel and Poi, which consisted of from twenty seven to twenty eight thousand men and intercepted their correspondence the issue would have been very doubtful.

"Among the instances in which, during the war in Spain, the enemy's squares were charged with success, three were squarably won by me, viz. that at Placencia, where, notwithstanding the superior numbers of the enemy, I made 1,200 infantry prisoners, and put to the sword the whole of his cavalry; that of Sanguera, where I charged the column called the 'Infernal,' took nine hundred prisoners, and followed up the remainder as far as So; and that of Lerin and the plains of Lodosa, where, at the head of my cavalry, and notwithstanding General Barbot was only at the distance of a musket-shot from the field of battle, and that 6,000 men more were only three leagues off, I broke several times the square formed by the enemy who were infantry, and killed or took prisoners a column of 1,100 men; of whom only the commander of the column and two others escaped.

"The French, rendered furious by the disasters they experienced in Navarra, and by their fruitless attempts to exterminate my troops; having begun a horrible mode of warfare upon me in 1811, hanging and shooting every soldier and officer of mine who fell into their hands, as also the friends of the volunteers who served with me and carrying off to France a great number of families, I published on the 14th of December, the same year, a solemn declaration, composed of twenty-three articles, the first of which ran thus:—In Navarra, a war of extermination, without quarter, is declared against the French army, without distinction of soldiers or chiefs, not excepting the Emperor of the French. And this sort of warfare I carried on for some time, keeping always in the valley of Roncal a great depot of prisoners, so that if the enemy hung or shot one of my soldiers, I did the same with twenty of his.

In this manner I succeeded in terrifying him, and obliged him to propose to me the cessation of so atrocious a system which was accordingly agreed to."

"We would have made further extracts from this entertaining and instructive volume, had it not been that it might tend to injure its sale, the product of which the gallant and heroic author generously devotes to the relief of his necessitous, but well-deserving countrymen."—*Chronicle*.

**Rights of Schoolmasters.**—A cause was lately brought at Taunton, Ms. by a parent, against a schoolmaster, for cruelly and improperly beating his son. After a long trial the jury, in a few minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant.

Judge Wilde, in his charge, alluded to the practice which was but too common among parents, of espousing the quarrels of their

children whenever they complained of ill usage at school; by which means the authority of the master was brought into contempt, and his usefulness frequently destroyed. It was perhaps better for the child even that he should suffer some injustice at the hands of his teacher, than that he should be supported by his father in an attempt to resist the salutary discipline of education. A child was frequently ruined by such a course of conduct, and should the plaintiff in the present case obtain a verdict, it might be the means of rendering the boy entirely ungovernable, and alike obstinate and perverse under parental restraint as he had been under the control of his instructor. Under these circumstances, and the principles of law as applicable to the case, which were altogether on the side of the Defendant, it remained for the jury to decide whether the punishment inflicted was of a cruel and unjustifiable nature, manifestly disproportioned to the alleged offence, or whether the master was in the lawful and correct exercise of his delegated authority over the child.

FOREIGN.

From the New York papers, May 12th. **LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

The packet ship *Acasta*, capt. Chadwick, arrived yesterday from London. She left Cowes on the 6th, and we have received London papers to the evening of the 5th of April.

Meetings were held in many parts of England for a revision of the corn laws. In some instances the petitions were signed by farmers. It was said the ministry would recommend a simple protecting duty of 12s per quarter on imported corn, applicable to all times, and under every variation of the market.

One of the Brazilian Commissioners in London has been invited to Lisbon to assist in arranging the terms for the recognition of the independence of Brazil.

The manufacturers on the Continent express an opinion that they shall be able to supply many articles for the British Colonies under the liberal regulations proposed by Mr. Huskisson.

The British Parliament adjourned on the 31st of March to the 15th of April.

A number of new Joint Companies were forming in London—Among them, an Association with a capital of 1,000,000 for importing timber from all parts of the world—A West India Company with a capital of two millions, to loan money on mortgage of plantations; and a Company with a capital of 200,000, to facilitate the supply of poultry for the London market, and the shipping.

Mr. Urgate, the Spanish Secretary of State, has been dismissed from office. It was reported that Mr. Secretary Zea, was also to be superseded.

A great change is to take place in the Prussian Ministry, Von Humboldt, and other statesmen who distinguished themselves in 1814, are to be again called into office.

A steam boat called the *Hibernia*, was to sail in a few days from Falmouth, for Para Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Savary, of Bristol, had been arraigned on the charge of forgery, and pleaded *Guilty*. The Court and all present were much affected, Mr. S. having been one of the most respectable merchants in that place.

The French Corvette *La Coquille*, Capt. Duperry, arrived at Marseilles March 24th, from a voyage round the globe; she was absent thirty four months without losing a man, or even having one sick on board.

Excitement had been produced at the Theatre in Edinburgh, in consequence of an announcement from the Manager that Keen was engaged. One gentleman importantly rose from his seat in one of the boxes, and told the Manager if Keen ever should perform on those boards, he would withdraw his patronage.

**NEW ORLEANS, April 20. INVASION OF CUBA.**

To the politeness of Mr. Wiley, the Editor of the *Prices Current*, we are indebted for the following extract of a letter, dated

"ALVARADO, March 28, 1825.

DEAR SIR—This morning I had the pleasure of receiving your package of papers with the *Price Current*, for which I feel greatly obliged to you—they are the first I have seen from your quarter since my arrival in this country—I hope you received those sent by the Cecil.

"We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where, report says, 12 or 1500 men are concentrating to invade the island of Cuba, by checkingmate the famous Castle of St. Juan de Ullao. 1300 men well equipped went out of this port this morning in 6 merchant vessels taken as transports—the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Virginia, and others were English, French, and one of this country under convoy of two heavy gunboats. This government pays them extravagantly well and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schooner *Egueller* and a gun boat succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed Felucca from Cuba, which had supplied the Castle and was returning. A report is in circulation here to day that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain—the soldiers enlisted from this country are all well adapted for such an enterprise. I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna, which may be worth publishing.—The independence of that Island I fear will ruin its agriculture and injure the commerce of the United States—I leave to futurity events as they transpire."

**The Commanding General of the State of Yucatan, To the division destined for the Island of Cuba.**

Soldiers! You will for some days leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighbouring enemy. Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havana. The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and the clamours of good men in the island of Cuba who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican republics, authorize the present undertaking. Occupy an enemy's position by a military manoeuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof and delivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

Soldiers! The operation you are about to execute is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfilment. You will maintain at every hazard the position you are to occupy until I can join you.

Soldiers! You are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of the island of Cuba.

Soldiers! The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt but that fifteen hundred men animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers whom the captain general of that island can count upon; as otherwise we have more than enough of forces in the single province of Yucatan to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

**ANTONIO LOPEZ de Santa ANNA.**

Campeachy, March 1, 1825.

The law for indemnifying the French Emigrants had passed the Chamber of Deputies, 259 voting in its favour, and 124 against it. The Duke of Angouleme is said to have proposed at a Cabinet Council, a plan to regulate trade similar to Mr. Huskisson's, but it was overruled by M. de Villele. The King of France had sanctioned the project of a canal from Havre to Paris, and an English house had offered to advance one million sterling to construct it. The royal tribunal of Paris had passed sentence on a number of authors, printers, and publishers, of writings considered to be seditious, immoral, or hostile to the religion of the State. Among these is the *'System of Nature'*, attributed to Mirabaud, but which was written by Baron Holbach.

Great efforts were making by the Turkish government to raise money for the support of the troops to be employed in the next campaign against the Greeks. The distress which these impositions had occasioned in Asia, was so great, that a father prosecuted for debt, had been obliged (a thing unheard of among the Musselmans) to give his daughter in pawn; and a poor peasant had been forced to sell the tiles off the roof of his house to pay his creditors. Upwards of 100 persons of distinction, suspected of being concerned in the revolutionary plans of the Janissaries, had been strangled; and all the individuals of rank at Constantinople devoted to the cause of the Sultan, had been enjoined to keep themselves and their adherents armed, and prepared for whatever might happen.

On the 29th of March, the Lord Chancellor made a speech denouncing the joint Stock Companies as public nuisances, and guilty of indictable offences; but the denunciation had no effect upon the Market; on the contrary, the shares of some of the companies advanced. A new bubble called the Egyptian Trading Company, was attracting the attention of the jobbers.

A motion has been made in the House of Commons, to repeal the laws regulating the Butter Trade of Ireland. The annual exports of this article from Ireland are estimated at 700,000 casks, amounting to 3,000,000l. The laws of 1812 have operated vexatiously. By those laws, an officer was created, called a taster whose duty it is to taste of all the butter brought to market, and pronounce upon its quality. It is impossible to describe the practical oppression that has been the consequence, as it is continually in the power of this officer to raise or depress the price of the article which he inspects, as whim or caprice, or his evil passions may dictate.

An article from St. Petersburg, March first speaks of Mr. Canning's mission, as being connected in the public estimation at least, with the affairs of the Greeks. An impenetrable veil however, is thrown over the negotiations pending.—The Emperor directs every thing himself, and confides nothing to any minister excepting Count Nesselrode, who is at the head of the foreign department. It is the general opinion in that Capital that if Greece is to form in future a part of the European system as an independent power, the Emperor in concert with his Allies, will not consent to this independence of the Greeks, except on their recognizing a Prince given them by the Allied Powers, and under a constitution framed by themselves; but then it is affirmed that the English Cabinet is of a different opinion.

The *Ascension*, arrived in England from Rio Janeiro, on the 30th of Dec. lat 20, lon 30 fell in with a brig, with her masts in the water, and abandoned by the crew, but a number of blacks were holding by the starboard fore-chain and cat-head. She took 31 off the wreck, and 10 from the inside of the vessel. The brig was about 200 tons, and appeared to be loaded with palm oil; and the blacks stated that the crew left her when she became water-logged. The *Ascension* arrived at Bahia 12th Feb. where

30 of them (two having died) were given into the hands of government.

Another account says—"The wreck was fallen in with about 500 miles from the coast of Brazil. She was on her beam ends, surrounded by innumerable sharks; and the fore-castle was the only part of the vessel above water, where 30 Africans were discovered, who made signs that the sun had set three times since they were upset. A hole was cut in the broadside of the vessel, and a mass of dead negroes and palm oil discovered in the hold, and 10 more miserable beings found alive."

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

The National Gazette contains the subjoined copy of a letter from the American Consul at Algiers to P. S. Duponceau, Esq. of Philadelphia, giving the melancholy intelligence of the destruction of the town of Belida, near Algiers, and of the loss of 10,000 human beings, by an earthquake.

**Algiers, 4th March, 1825.**

Dear Sir—This country having suffered an awful visitation, I here send you for your information an extract of the Journal of this Consulate relative to it.

March 2.—This morning at half past nine, a very violent shock of earthquake was felt. The movement was from east to west, laterally, quick and jarring, with a noise resembling that made by a number of wagons driven rapidly over paved ways. The atmosphere was perfectly serene, the wind strong from the interior, the thermometer at 58 deg. and the barometer falling, though but very slightly affected. The first shock endured about 20 seconds; it was succeeded by two others, at distance of time of 10 and 20 minutes, but less violent.

March 3.—Reports were received last night, by the Government, that the town of Belida had been destroyed by the earthquake of yesterday; that a mosque, 2 coffee houses, and 5 dwelling houses, are the only buildings standing in that town; and that almost the whole of its population has perished. The Aga, with a detachment of cavalry, left the city at 3 o'clock this morning, to ascertain the truth of this report, and relieve the sufferers. Belida is a town situated at the foot of the mountains on the southern verge of the beautiful plain of Metijah; it is reported to have contained about 10,000 inhabitants, and it enjoyed a great degree of agricultural prosperity, it being only 28 miles distant from this city, which it supplied with fruit and vegetables. During the day the news of the disaster at Belida is confirmed by successive reports. A caravan, with tents and everything in the power of this city to furnish, has been despatched by the government for the relief of the sufferers. Several shocks of earthquake were felt during the day, and at 25 minutes past 9, in the evening, one very severe.

March 4.—The barometer was found, this morning, to have risen three lines during the last night, and the shocks of earthquake have ceased entirely. One of the principal sources of the prosperity of Belida was its numerous springs—abundance of water circulated freely through all its streets, and extensive plantations. It is now reported that about half an hour before this terrible catastrophe, all the water suddenly disappeared, and that now there is none to be found within the distance of half a league. All subsequent reports lead to the belief that the first was not exaggerated.

I am, very respectfully, dear sir, your most obliged and humble servant,

**WM SHALER.**

P. S. I remarked that during the period of earthquake above mentioned, the sea did not appear to be in the least affected being as quiet as usual here during the same weather. Belida, I think, is situated about south from Algiers.

The Basha, as a proof of his gratitude to Allah for not destroying this city also, set at liberty about 350 Kabyles who were detained here in chains on account of political disputes with their tribe.—*A quelque chose malheur eat bon.*

REDUCTION OF DUTIES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Huskisson, after carrying through on the 21st March, his resolution for opening the trade of the British colonies to all nations, followed up his plan on the 25th by proposing very large reductions on the duties now existing in England on various manufactured articles and raw materials. The speech in which he explained and justified these resolutions, is too long for our insertion; but the substance of it may be gathered tolerably from the summary below, taken from Bell's Weekly Messenger:

1. The first prohibitory duty to be reduced is that on cotton-worked goods. The existing duties upon the importation into England of all foreign cotton manufactures, are 75l. 67l. 10s. or fifty guineas per cent on their value. These duties are now to be reduced to ten pounds per cent. In practice, the principal effect of this duty, will be, that it will remove all difference of price between India and Scotch muslins, and as a necessary consequence will extirpate all smuggling. We may all remember the time, when India muslins and French silks were articles of the first cost; and we have all lived to see the time when even women scarcely know the difference between these foreign fabrics and our own. Still, so absurd is fashion, and so eager to be duped, that it is impossible to visit any of our watering places, in the summer season, without seeing the numerous frauds practised in these articles; that is, by persons selling our own fabrics for smuggled articles, and imposing them on the credulous at higher prices. Upon this subject, moreover, Mr. Huskisson made a brief statement, which proves the enormous

growth of our cotton manufactures. In 1765, the import of cotton wool for our manufactures (and all that we use must be got by importation) was only 3,350,000 pounds weight. In 1825 the import of the same article is 150 millions of pounds weight.

2. The next staple of the country are our woollen manufactures. The existing duties on the importation of foreign woollen goods, are fifty pounds in one hundred pounds worth of goods. This is now to be reduced to fifteen pounds on the hundred pounds. Upon this subject, Mr. Huskisson made a similar statement to show the growth of the manufacture. In 1769, we imported two million pounds weight of raw wool beyond what we import at present; and, in addition to this, we now export 1,595,000 pounds weight for the use of foreigners.

3. Our third manufacture is linen. Here, the existing duties ascend from forty pounds to one hundred and eighty pounds on the one hundred pounds value of the foreign goods. These duties are to be reduced to twenty five pounds, an amount which we consider to be still too high. But Ireland is concerned in this manufacture, and it cannot be denied that, from some cause or other, Ireland is behind even France, Russia, and Germany, in all her manufacturing skill and habits.

4. The next reduction is on foreign books and foreign paper. In these, the existing duty is immense, and is to be reduced on books to six pence per pound, & on paper to three pence. That is to say, about four pence a volume.

5. The next reduction is on foreign wine bottles, which now pay a duty (on the bottle merely) of eighteen pence per bottle. This duty is to be reduced to three pence per bottle—that is to say, the price of Burgundy, Champagne, and other wines usually imported in bottles, will hereafter be reduced fifteen pence in the bottle, by the removal of this duty only. We must here add, that every one seems to lament, that we have still so far adhered to the absurd Methuen Treaty, as to put a higher duty on French than on Portuguese wines. It seems to be the common opinion, that the duty on both wines ought to have been equalized; and that government would have lost nothing, and the country would have gained much, if the duty on both had been reduced to two shillings and six pence per gallon. Taxes are the sole cause of such a large portion of our countrymen fixing their residence abroad.

6. The next reduction is on French looking-glasses and mirrors—this is from eighty pounds to twenty. This reduction can only be productive of good. It will improve the manufacture at home by giving, for a short time, superior samples from abroad; for what reason can be assigned, why the French should exceed us in this commodity?

7. The same observation applies to the next reduction on earthenware and French China, which is to be reduced from seventy five pounds to one per cent.

8. The next reduction is in French gloves to thirty per cent. instead of the absolute prohibition now existing.

9. The next is in foreign iron, from six pounds ten shillings per ton, to one pound ten shillings.—And the last and tenth, is in foreign copper, from fifty-four pounds to twenty-seven per ton.

From the American Farmer.

**More fine Stock for sale at the Cattle Show.**—There will be down from Hagerstown, a fine Jack and Jennet, for exhibition and sale. They are of the large breed; the Jack will be four years old in the fall, and was got by *Sadi*, whose sire was the celebrated *'Knight of Malta'*, owned by Col. Fitzhugh, of this county. These animals belong to the estate of the late John T. Mason, Esq.

It is intended by the trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society that, as far as possible, the society's exhibitions should serve as a resort for the sellers and purchasers of fine animals, such as breeding and saddle horses, bulls, milch cows, fine oxen, mules, jacks, jennets, swine, improved sheep, &c. Also agricultural machinery; and it is recommended by those who wish to sell or to purchase, to reserve themselves for that occasion. All persons who have fine animals may exhibit them in the society's pen without charge, and if so exhibited, have them afterwards sold gratuitously. Pens will also be provided by the landlord for all other animals which any one may choose to drive there for sale. There can be no doubt that good milch cows, as well as all other animals of superior quality will meet with ready sale at good prices. Notice has already been given, of many fine horses that will be there for sale; to which may now be added, a splendid young colt, sired by Silver Heels, property of Col. T. Emory. The show will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d days of June next. All editors in the state and district, are respectfully requested to copy the above. A handbill containing a full view of the premiums, regulations, &c. for the next Cattle Show, will be sent or given to any one, on application to the editor of the *American Farmer*.

**TROTTING MATCH.**—The lovers of fine trotting was gratified yesterday morning by witnessing a match between a bay horse belonging to Mr. Russell and Mr. Howard's sorrel horse *Defiance*, for a purse of 1000 dollars. The distance was three miles and a repeat, and the purse was won by *Defiance*, in very handsome style. The first heat was won by the bay horse, but it is presumed that *Defiance* would have come in ahead, if he had not lost a shoe. The distance was performed as follows: first heat, 9 min. 11 sec.; second heat, 9 min. 8 sec.; third heat, 9 min. 6 sec.; total distance, 27 minutes 25 seconds.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The session of which we have attend as Grand gy for any seemin attention in our of importance has honours at this worthy of notice delivered by the Jury, at the com which was repl legal expositions, culated to impro ety. We regret not be obtained ed of his honou tion of the Gran icy have preve

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# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

The session of the Court this week, in which we have been daily obliged to attend as Grand Juror, must be our apology for any seeming negligence or want of attention in our paper of to-day.—Nothing of importance has been brought before their honours at this time, and the only thing worthy of notice, is the excellent charge delivered by the Chief Justice Earle to the Jury, at the commencement of the session, which was replete with strong and clear legal expositions, and sentiment highly calculated to improve the social state of society. We regret that a copy of it could not be obtained for publication, as requested of his honour by the unanimous petition of the Grand Jury—but motives of delicacy have prevented it.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on the first Monday in June next.

[Communication.]

Is this the era of good feelings in Maryland or are we ever to expect such a glorious state of things among us, under any circumstances. It has been said that the prejudices of party have subsided; we believe this to be true, as regards a large portion of the thinking and discreet part of the community—but it appears, that some men, to what cause soever they may ascribe their elevation, are forgetful of their duties, and will do acts which produce confusion and trouble in society.—Look at the recent appointment by the Governor of Maryland!!! A worthy citizen, who is the oldest officer in the 12th B. Reg., is passed over with contempt, and a gentleman placed in the command, who was never in the line of promotion—who was always an officer of the staff. To what cause can this be attributed? In these peaceful times, when old party feelings are hushed, and splendid services performed in war cannot be given as a reason for the elevation of an individual, over the heads of so many officers of the line—the inference is almost irresistible, that the person entitled by grade to promotion, is unworthy, and of course too, all those who are properly in the line of promotion.—Is the Governor of Maryland prepared to say this, or any of his friends for him; or upon what grounds do they rest his defence, in making this appointment—because there has been a strange departure from the ordinary rule observed on such occasions.

When party strife has subsided, does it follow of course, that the acts of the executive, how improper soever they may be, shall pass by without notice or reprehension. Have we arrived to this state of apathy, and utter inattention to public men and matters? I have been looking for some time, to see some strictures on this subject, but in vain—"can such things be, and pass unnoticed like a summer's cloud."—There is no wish or intention to excite party feeling about this affair, but there is something very extraordinary in the whole proceeding. Conjectures have been various—by many it has been supposed, that the present Brigadier General will be a mere *locum tenens*, to hold on, till his Excellency's period of service expires.—Then follows the resignation, with the expectation, that he who now holds the double command of Lieut. Colonel of the 4th Reg. M. M. and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State—a strange anomaly—may retire with the title and grade of General of the 12th Brigade. The ambition of the one, might authorize such a conjecture—but can a grave and honorable Senator of the State, permit himself to be used in this way? much might be said on this subject, it is touched but lightly and respectfully. The Governor holds his office partly by the votes of his old opponents, of whom the person passed by on this occasion is one—this, therefore, is not the era of good feelings in Maryland, judging from the above.

DORSET.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Tribute to the Horse, the noblest animal of creation.—Give him in his food, allum, allum salt and salt petre, pulverised in equal quantities, once every eight days, a table spoon-full.

ARRATOR.

The Editor of the Norfolk Gazette offers a premium of a year's paper for the best written Dunning Address to his delinquent customers, which shall be received within one month, and be judged to answer the purpose.

Counterfeit three dollar notes purporting to be of the Bank of Delaware, are in circulation. The paper of the Counterfeit is whiter and thicker than the genuine bill, and such as have appeared here are filled to J. E. Skene. The names of the engravers, Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. at the bottom of the note in the spurious bill, is holder and whiter than it is on the genuine note.

The amalgamation of parties is about to be rendered complete, and we hope, permanent, in Massachusetts. The committees of Boston, and the principal towns, are appointed indiscriminately from both of the old parties, and their candidates for office taken in equal numbers from among those who in times past have contended in the opposite political ranks.

AD VALOREM.—Neither the dead nor the living appear to be exempted from duty in England. During a late debate in Parliament, Mr. Huskisson stated that a friend of his, had imported a Mummy 3000 years old; that is, as near as they could guess. The Custom House people could not even tell a raw material, so, after much debating, they voted it a manufactured article. (Loud laughter.) It was valued at 400l. and the duty on it as a manufactured article, being 50 per cent, his friend had to pay 200l. upon entering his mummy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a fire originated in the Comb Manufactory of Mr. Thaddeus Williams, situated in Third between Brown street, and Poplar Lane in the Northern Liberties, and before its progress could be arrested 4 two story brick houses, and 11 or 12 frame buildings occupied as dwellings and work-shops were totally destroyed, and four brick houses partially burnt.

The principal sufferers are Thaddeus Williams, George Kenseil, widow Benner, widow Sullender and widow Showaker.—There are other persons who met with considerable losses, but we could not ascertain the particulars.

We learn with regret, that three persons fell from a roof—one of whom expired during the afternoon, and the other two were severely injured.

NATIVE COPPER.—A quantity of Native Copper, of a very pure quality, has been found on Staten Island.

IRON ORE.—We learn by the Union County Times (Pa.) that very extensive beds of iron ore, have been discovered on the farm of Mr. John Heister of Hartley Township, in that county; it is the genuine lump ore, so highly esteemed by manufacurers.

These mines are inexhaustible and within 3 feet of the surface, a circumstance which contributes much to convenience and profit in working.

## DEATH OF MCINTOSH.

CREEK INDIANS.—A poster to the Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder of the 3d inst. says.—We stop the press to announce the distressing intelligence of the murder of the Indian Chief Gen. William McIntosh, and the Chief of Cowetaw, Tusunaggee Tomme, which was brought to the Governor's yesterday evening by Chilly McIntosh, the General's son, and five Chiefs of the Nation, who made their escape from the Massacre. The mischief was perpetrated last Saturday by a large body of Indians, supposed to be 400, who attacked Gen. McIntosh in his own house, on the very day he had appointed to set off at the head of a mission to explore the country west of the Mississippi for the future residence of the Nation. There is too much reason to fear, that while men were the instigators of this horrid butchery.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

There arrived at George town, last week, from Ohio, nine wagon loads of Tobacco, each wagon carrying three hogheads. Some of the Tobacco was condemned by the Inspector on account of its being put up in too high a state, but even in that state, twenty-five dollars per cwt. was refused for it, and it has been taken to the country for re-drying and re-packing, when it will bring 25 or 30 dollars, being the price given for that which passed inspection.

Nat. Intell.

PENNSYLVANIA TOBACCO.—Segars made of Tobacco raised on the farm of Mr. M. Brennehan, of Lancaster county, in this State, have been exhibited, and are said to be equal in flavor and taste to the best Havana segars. Many of our farmers are turning their attention to the culture of this plant, the proceeds of which to the southern planters is immense.

U. S. Gaz.

The National Intelligencer says that information received at Washington, makes it possible, if not probable, that the murmur of Evellina Cunningham has been apprehended, and is now in prison. A letter from a gentleman at Havre de Grace, to the Mayor of Georgetown, states that Mr. Stebbins had just returned from Harper's Ferry, whither he had gone to examine a man taken up on suspicion of being the murderer, and that he says the prisoner is the same man whom he described as having been coming out of the woods where the shocking act was perpetrated.—Balt. Amer.

We understand that there has been a general turn-out for higher wages among the journey men cabinet makers in Baltimore—and that in some instances the jobs in hand were left in an unfinished state in the workshops. The increase of wages demanded, we learn, is twenty five per cent on the existing prices.

The cause, says the Baltimore American, why the invasion of Cuba has been so long delayed we believe to be this: a Congress is to be held at Panama, in October, consisting of delegates from the several republics of South America and from Mexico, to discuss and decide a number of important measures essential to their safety, and amongst others, the future destiny of Cuba. This is the reason, it is supposed, why St. Anna did not prosecute his designs on the island, in pursuance of the terms of his proclamation. Mexico probably did not wish to excite the jealousy of her sister republics by taking exclusive possession of Cuba, without consulting them, and therefore St. Anna is ordered to await the decision of the Congress on this point.

## CASH PLENTY!

From the Newark Centinel of Monday.

MORRIS CANAL.—It would appear that we underrated the amount said to be subscribed to the stock of the Morris Canal; at least, it would thus appear from an article in the last number of the Morristown Palladium. This paper in noticing the subject says—"One million only is required, and we have good authority in stating, that the subscriptions amounted to fourteen millions, inclosed in one thousand and one hundred letters." As Morristown is the residence of one of the Commissioners, and one who was originally an active projector of the Canal, we presume the foregoing information may be relied on; and that Mr. Mann's statement is predicated on "good authority."

But who has succeeded in obtaining stock? is a question that is very frequently asked. We are unable to answer the question. We believe however the Newarkers had poor luck, as the fishermen say. Many subscribed—and some very liberally; but as far as we have heard, all, or nearly all, have had their labour for their pains. Those who have their subscription money returned, will be sure they have no stock—and this will be done in a very few days.

## COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory commencing on the 1st October, 1823, and ending on the 30th Sept. 1824.

STATES.	Imports.	Total value of Exports.
1 Maine - - - - -	268,613	900,195
2 New-Hampshire - - -	245,513	135,383
3 Massachusetts - - -	15,378,758	10,434,328
4 Vermont - - - - -	161,854	208,258
5 Rhode-Island - - -	1,388,336	872,899
6 Connecticut - - - -	581,510	575,852
7 New-York - - - - -	36,113,725	22,847,134
8 New-Jersey - - - -	637,518	28,989
9 Pennsylvania - - -	11,865,511	9,364,893
10 Delaware - - - - -	12,080	18,964
11 Maryland - - - - -	4,551,612	4,863,234
12 District of Columbia -	379,938	622,405
13 Virginia - - - - -	639,787	5,277,564
14 North-Carolina - - -	465,876	538,733
15 South-Carolina - - -	2,166,185	893,482
16 Georgia - - - - -	551,883	4,623,982
17 Louisiana - - - - -	4,539,769	7,928,820
18 Alabama - - - - -	91,694	460,727
19 Ohio - - - - -	1,856	
20 Michigan Territory - -	1,856	
21 Florida Territory - - -	6,886	216
Total	80,549,007	75,986,637

MR. CLAY left Washington on Saturday, for his late residence in Kentucky. We understand that he expects to be detained for several weeks by the necessary domestic arrangements for the removal of his family to the city. The duties which have devolved upon Mr. Clay since his appointment, to the State Department, have been peculiarly arduous. The organization of a new administration, and the necessity of despatching an unusual number of Ministers and other public agents, all of whom were to be especially instructed in the views of our government in relation to several new and important questions of policy, have thrown upon Mr. Clay a labour which few Secretaries have had to encounter in so short a period after their appointment. He has been truly indefatigable in the execution of his task, having been severely occupied for twelve or fourteen hours almost every day.

The mental and bodily fatigue consequent upon such unremitting attention to his official duties, and the necessary confinement to which he has been so little accustomed, have rendered this journey to the West almost essential to his health. We sincerely hope that the air of his native mountains, and the agreeable society of the numerous friends, who are anxiously expecting to shake him by the hand, will give him new vigour, and that he may return to us renovated in mind and body.—Journal.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is a scene of great activity and diligence. It is excavated by sections on private contracts with the general overseer—a job comprehending usually a quarter of a mile in length and twelve feet deep.—Near the Back tavern is the deep cut. Through the apex of the hill which rises gradually from both waters. Its depth there is to be seventy feet, and the width on the surface about two hundred feet—the regular width of the canal is forty feet.—Near the Back, a bridge is to be erected on twenty-beet abutments rising from the banks, the centre of the arch being seventy feet from the bank and ninety from the water; it is built thus high to permit the passage of vessels under it without the inconvenience of a drawbridge. At this place the delvers are engaged in digging a small canal through the middle of the excavation, to introduce sufficient water from St. George's creek to admit boats to convey away the dirt to fill up the marshes, &c. The dirt is now heaped on the bank at a sufficient distance from the water bed, to leave room for a wide-way-path. The work proceeds regularly and constantly. Empty teams continually take the place of those which go off with their loads, and by means of copper tokens given to each driver as he takes away a load, the precise number is ascertained by the overseer. The men are summoned to meals and work by a bell, which must be punctually obeyed or a forfeiture is incurred. The workmen live in companies of fifteen and twenty in *Shanties*—frame buildings along the canal, provided with a cook, or board in more private houses, erected for the purpose. It is difficult to understand the magnitude of the undertaking without personal inspection. The huge chasm at the Back astonishes the spectator, although not one-third of the intended depth has been dug. Marine substances have been thrown up from the depth of twenty and thirty feet, and lately a common key was found imbedded at that distance.

Freeman's Journal.

## EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

A friend has put into our hands a file of Port au Prince Papers to the 17th ult. inclusive. In one of them we find an official publication dated the 12th of April, which states that after the 15th of June next, the government will not pay any expenses whatever for the passages, &c. of emigrants of which all owners and masters of vessels are desired to take particular notice.

The Societies established in this country to promote the cause of emigration to Hayti, are also informed by this publication that the government will not after the above mentioned date, allow any sum to assist in the transportation of emigrants who may wish to come to Hayti. They will only hereafter be allowed four months rations and pieces of land, of which they shall have the exclusive right after paying the proper value.

These measures have been adopted by the government in consequence, as is said, of the base speculations which have been carried on not only by some of the emigrants themselves, but also by foreign agents of vessels.—N. Y. Gaz.

A few days since Mr. John Neame, of Rushlet, in the parish of Norton; tried the experiment of strewing turnip tops on a piece of wheat of nine acres, infected with the grub; on examination the following morning, as many as 150 of this destructive ver-

min were found on one top, and the whole quantity collected in this manner measured three bushels and a half; the experiment was continued, but a considerable decrease was the result; thus proving the beneficial effects of this simple discovery, but for which it is thought the piece of wheat in question would have been totally destroyed. [English paper.]

NAVAL.—We copy the following from the Norfolk Beacon of yesterday.

Copy of the finding and sentence of the Naval General Court Martial held on board the U. S. ship North Carolina, 74, in the case of Midshipman Alexander Van Dyke, February, 1825, together with the decision of the President of the United States.

The Judge Advocate having read the entire proceedings in the case of Midshipman Alexander Van Dyke, and the Court having carefully and deliberately weighed and considered the testimony in support of the charges and that adduced by the accused, and his defence, find the specification of the first charge *not proved*, and the prisoner *not guilty* of said charge. The Court find the specification of 2d charge *proved in part*, and the prisoner *guilty* of the charge of disrespect to his superior officer.

And the Court find the specification of 3d charge *not proved* and the prisoner *not guilty* of 3d charge.

The Court find the specification of fourth charge *proved* with the exception of the word "*maliciously*," and that the prisoner is *guilty* of the said charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," and that the charge falls upon a part of the 3d article for the better government of the Navy, passed April 22d, 1800.

And to adjudge the said Midshipman Alexander Van Dyke to be dismissed from the naval service of the United States.

DANIEL T. PATTERSON, Pres't.  
ROBT. S. BROOKE, Judge Advocate.

The finding of the Court under the first and third charges is *approved*. The finding under the second and fourth charges is *not approved*.

The specification of the charge of disrespect to his superior officer alleged, is the writing of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting to be removed from the ship, without consulting his superior officer. The only evidence given of the fact was, the acknowledgment, reluctantly drawn from Midshipman Van Dyke himself; neither the letter, nor any evidence that it had been sent to the Secretary, was before the Court, although the production of the letter was demanded by the accused. The same is to be observed of the order from the Navy Department, the disobedience to which constituted the alleged disrespect to his superior officer, stated in the specification. Neither the order, nor its specific purport nor the fact that its existence was known to the accused, were in evidence before the Court.

In the judicial administration of all criminal law, it is a rule, that every penal sentence must rest upon the coincidence of the allegations with the proofs of the charge.

The specification of the fourth charge in this case is, that the accused *falsely and maliciously* represented to some officers or other persons, at Point Comfort, that his commanding officer had collared a Lieutenant, or that it was currently reported on board the North Carolina, that he had collared a Sailing Master and cursed a Midshipman. The Court expressly exclude the word "*maliciously*" from their finding, and it was in full evidence before them, that the report which the accused is charged with having asserted at Point Comfort to have been in circulation on board the North Carolina, had, whether correctly or not, been so in circulation.—The *falsehood and malice*, alleged in the specification, are both excluded from the charge as proved; the falsehood, by the evidence before the Court; the malice, by the finding of the Court, and with them disappears all the penal matter of the charge. The facts were *not proved* as alleged, and the sentence of the Court is therefore *disapproved*. This decision is not intended to convey the opinion that the conduct of Midshipman Van Dyke was correct. The avowal that he had written to the Secretary of the Navy and to Members of Congress, with a view to be removed from the ship, made apparently in a spirit of defiance, was disrespectful to the commanding officer, and although not sufficiently aggravated for dismissal from the service, deserves to be severely reprov- ed.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 13.  
Wheat, white \$1 15—Red do. 1 08 a 1 10  
—Corn 39 a 40 cents per bushel—Farmer.

Died in this town, this morning, after a short illness, Mr. John Sawyer.

## Masonic Notice.

In offering the last tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased Brother, GARNER A. SARRIN, he will be buried by the honours of Masonry, agreeably to the ancient forms and ceremonies of the fraternity, at Denton, on Sunday the 12th day of June next, to which the Masonic family are invited to attend upon the level, with white aprons and gloves—the funeral oration is expected to be delivered by the Rev. Brother Rawleigh, at 11 o'clock.

By order,  
TILGHMAN JOHNSON, Sec'y.  
of Washington Lodge, No. 59.

## Masonic Notice.

There will be a celebration of the anniversary of St. John on the 24th of June next, by Cambridge Lodge No. 66, in Cambridge, Dorchester county.—An oration illustrative of the principles of Masonry, will be delivered by a member of the lodge. The Fraternity are invited to attend.

E. RICHARDSON,  
N. G. ECCLESTON,  
WM. V. MURRAY. } Committee.

May 14.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will meet at the residence of Gov. Stevens on THURSDAY the 26th inst at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order,  
SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

May 21 2w

## Self-Sharpening



## PLOUGH.

The subscribers have made arrangements for procuring from Philadelphia, 100 sets of castings for the Self-Sharpening Plough, of the small size, suitable for the ordinary cultivation of corn and seeding wheat. These castings will be from a new Foundry, erected for the express purpose, and the metal of the best Albany composition.—The rockets will be made larger, longer and thicker, and the point supported by the counter in such manner as to render them able to stand the shock of stumps, roots or rocks, as effectually as any other plough of their weight in use. The ploughs Nos. 2 and 3, sold from the first sets of castings, heretofore advertised, have been found to work well, break the ground effectually and to require less horse power than any other plough of their weight, but the No. 2 owing to a defect in the metal, will not stand the shock of stumps or roots—of No. 3 (several of which have been in operation for some months) we have had no complaint of breaking.—We have just received 43 wings and pins which will be furnished gratis to those who have or shall purchase the Self-Sharpening Plough to make good any breakage.

As the season for ploughing fallow is approaching and the subscribers are anxious to dispose of the remainder of their ploughs have determined to reduce the price to \$10 for No. 3 and \$8 for No. 2.—At these prices they will be the cheapest ploughs of their weight ever offered in this market.

EDWARD H. HUBBLETON,  
JAMES MELOVEY.

Easton, May 21, 1825.

## MILLINERY.

### Mrs. Lucas

Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that she has opened a fancy Millinery Store, on Dover second door from Washington street, where she has a handsome assortment of Millinery, of the latest fashions, just received from Philadelphia, which she is disposed to sell on the most accommodating terms. She is also prepared to make or alter Bonnets either of Silk, Satin or Straw, and inform ladies who may have Leghorn or Straw Bonnets, that may be defaced, that she is perfectly acquainted with the art of whitening the same, in such a manner that they would scarcely be discovered by the nicest observers not to be new.

She requests a share of the public patronage, and assures all those who may favour her with their custom, that no pains shall be wanting on her part to give general satisfaction.

Easton, May 21 3w

## Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase thirty or forty young negroes, for which the best prices will be given—Gentlemen having such for sale will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton.

JOHN WYNN.

May 21 1f

## KENT COUNTY COURT.

IN CHANCERY.

MAUCH TERM, 1825.  
Hannah Burneston &c. vs. Titus Maslin &c. Ordered that the said Maslin, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Francis Maslin, deceased, and the Report thereof made to this Court by the said Trustee, at September Term, 1824, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, in this Court, on or before the third Monday in September next; provided a copy of this order shall be published for three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, before the third Monday in July next.—The Trustee's said Report states that the real estate, consisting of ten acres of land, was sold for the sum of three hundred and thirty two dollars.

RICHARD T. EARLE,  
LEWEL PURNELL,  
ROBERT WRIGHT.

(A True Copy.)  
THOS. WORRELL, Clk.

March 30th, 1835 —(May 21 3w)

## MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

April Term, A. D. 1825.  
On application of Wilson Dukes, Administrator of Aaron Dukes, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of May in the year of our Lord 1825.

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 said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Aaron Dukes, 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 22d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1825.

WILSON DUKES, Adm'r.  
of Aaron Dukes, dec'd.

May 21 3w



## POETRY.

CAPTAIN FLASH'S ADDRESS TO HIS WHISKERS.

Blest allies in the cause of love!  
Strong holders of a lady's troth!  
Oh! can I so ungrateful prove,  
As to exterminate ye both?  
No—no, I'd rather snuff the moon,  
I'd rather eat a cockatrice,  
I'd rather swallow a balloon,  
Or pulverize the arctic ice—

My Whiskers!

But, Delia vows that I must doff  
"Such hideous things: they're contraband!"  
Or else she'll turn her hero off;  
And give another the command.  
Had I a squad of twenty men,  
With vizors on, just such as ye,  
I'd subjugate the world, and then  
Myriads of queens should flock to see

My Whiskers!

Oh! let her lead me with a halter  
Or bid me gouge a Pacha's eye;  
Or storm the rock Gibraltar,  
Or drink the briny ocean dry.  
For her I'll set the Grecians free,  
For her I'll cut the Gordian noose:  
For her I'll risk infinity,  
But no—I cannot—cannot lose

My Whiskers!

Attention! then, my noblest part,  
Form column of attack and dress;  
The bastion front is Delia's heart,  
The prize her smile of tenderness,  
And who, in such a glorious strife,  
Would ground his arms, and beat retreat?  
No maid that longs to be a wife,  
But what, with thee I'll gladly meet—

My Whiskers!

ALLEN-A-DALE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

Messrs. Editors—As long life is the desire of all who live, and as many persons shorten their days, for the want of a few simple rules, the following, by Sir R. Phillips, if attended to, would, I think, contribute greatly to this desideratum.

1. Rise early, and never sit up late.
2. Wash the whole body every morning with cold water, by means of a large sponge, and rub it dry with a rough towel; or scrub the whole body for ten or fifteen minutes with flesh brushes.
3. Drink water generally, and avoid excess of spirits, wine and fermented liquors.
4. Keep the body open by aperient pills.
5. Sleep in a room which has free access to the open air.
6. Keep the head cool, by washing it when necessary with cold water, and abate feverish and inflammatory symptoms when they arise, by persevering stillness.
7. Correct symptoms of plethora and indigestion, by eating and drinking less per diem for a few days.
8. Never eat a hearty supper, especially of animal food; and drink wine, spirits and beer, if these are necessary, only at dinner.

To those who are of sedentary habits, nothing will conduce so much to a free and healthy circulation, as rubbing the body every morning with fine salt; it produces a delightful glow, and is attended with agreeable sensations.

Two clergymen named Adam and Low, applied for a living, which was promised to the one who could select the best text. The following Sunday Mr. Low ascended the pulpit, and prefaced his sermon with—"Adam where art thou?" This was much approved; but the next Sunday Mr. Adam preached, and chose for his text—"Low, here am I," which answer was so opposite the living was presented to him.

"Why do you not pay me that six and eight-pence, Mr. Mulrooney?" said an attorney to an Irishman. Who replied, "Why, faith, because I do not owe that same." "Not owe it me, yes you do; it's for the opinion you bad of me." "That's a good one indeed," rejoined Pat, "when I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

From the Boston Galaxy.

CLEARING OUT—Some little excitement was produced in our city a few days since by the failure of an English goods-dealer in Washington street, by the name of Vincett. He had been doing business extensively in the retail line, and made a dash among the respectable. When it was ascertained that he had stopped payment, his store was opened by one of his creditors. The shelves appeared to be well stored with drapery and mercery, and hosiery, and the desponding creditor began to feel quite elated with the prospect before him. On examination, it appeared that every supposed package of dry goods was but a package of some worthless trumpery, nicely arranged on shelves to make up a show. One of the disconsolate, shaved by this shaver brought us down one of these sham packages as a specimen. It represents a bundle of stockings, and contains only saw-dust. Mr. Vincett is an emigrant from the fast anchored isle, and has probably returned to one of the "three glorious kingdoms" to publish his travels in the United States. We look with some anxiety for the review of his book in the Quarterly of Mr. Gifford.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at Pimlico, on the seat of Trench Tilghman, Esq. on the 14th inst. the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved: That there be a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures at Easton on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the first Thursday of November next.

SAM'L T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

April 23

## New Spring Goods.

Green & Reardon

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore their entire assortment of

### Spring Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine 4-4 Chintzes, Calicoes & Gingham's elegant assortment.  
Painted Muslins and Barges, Robes, Sup. company Seersucker,  
Check'd Satin stripes & fig'd Cambric Muslins Loom, sewed and tambooured Jacksonet do.  
Figured Swiss and Moss seedling do.  
Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics & Handkerchiefs.  
Byadueres, Swiss mull Shawls and Points,  
Gros de Naple, damask Gause and Crape leise Handkerchiefs,  
Ventapola, Grecian striped and plaid do.  
Neck-laces, Ear-Bobs, Beads and Corals,  
Corsets, Busks, Curls and Flowers.  
Laces, Edgings and Insertion,  
4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinet Lace,  
Pink, blue, green, straw & white Crape Leise Silk stripe Linen Drilling,  
Denmark Sateen.

The above, together with every article necessary to make a complete assortment, will be offered at their usual small advance for Cash. Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Tan-Bark or Hides.  
Easton, 14th May, 1825.

### Samuel Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a further supply of

#### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which, added to those before received, comprises a very general assortment, and will be offered at a small advance for cash—amongst them are some nice Irish Linens, a variety of Country Tow and other Brown Linens, also fresh Timothy and Orchard Grass Seeds, &c. &c.  
Easton, May 14th, 1825. 4w

## New Spring Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

### Spring Goods,

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF  
DRY GOODS,  
IRONMONGERY,  
CUTLERY,  
GROCERIES,  
LIQUORS,  
CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.  
Amongst the liquors above mentioned are some very fine CLARET and PORT WINES.  
Easton, April, 23 4w

## New Goods.

James M. Lambdin,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,  
QUEEN'S AND STONE WARE,  
GLASS AND CHINA,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.  
Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.  
May 7 w

## New Spring Goods.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening

AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF  
FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,  
of the latest importations, embracing every article in the staple and fancy line, also a general assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,  
CHINA & GLASS WARE,  
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES  
AND TEAS, &c.

All of which will be offered very cheap for cash—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
May 7

## New Spring Goods.

Martin & Hayward

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

### Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE,  
CUTLERY,  
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.  
All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.  
March 26

## MORE SHOES.

Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a handsome supply of the best

### Shoes,

which will render his assortment very complete.  
Also, a large assortment of the best Materials for manufacturing all kinds of Shoes and Boots; and it shall be his care to have them made in the best manner.  
All of which he will dispose of at the very lowest prices for cash.  
The difficulty of collecting makes it necessary for him to sell for cash only.  
Easton, May 14, 1825.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. GENERES respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School in Easton, on Friday the 6th day of May.

April 30

## For Sale,

Forty-five Thousand Feet of Susquehanna Pine Plank assorted, this Plank can be sold on moderate terms for Cash, and delivered at the water edge at the landing of the Subscriber on Plain Dealing Creek opposite Oxford.  
ROBERT BANNING.

May 14 4w

## For Sale,

An elegant new GIG, made in the best manner, and of the best materials—she will be sold low for Cash—Enquire at this office.  
May 14 3w

## For Sale,

Two handsome GIGS & Harness—Philadelphia make—they are warranted to be made in the best manner, out of prime materials and can be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel or on the Green before the Court House door in Easton on Monday next.  
Also for sale, three young Horses.  
GEORGE CLOPP.

May 14

## Corn Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase two hundred bushels of Corn, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOSEPH CHAIN.

Easton, April 2

## Seythe Cradles.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers of this and the adjacent counties that he has on hand a quantity of well seasoned Seythe timber of excellent quality and is prepared to manufacture at his shop, lower end of Washington street, one hundred or more Seythes in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms—He has also on hand several pair of prime cart wheels for sale and a good stock of Cart and Cart wheel timber, which he is prepared to manufacture into wheels, carts or wagons at a short notice; he solicits a share of the public patronage.  
THOMAS KERBY.

Easton, May 7

### COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



## Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER

Easton, Jan 8, 1825. 4w

### COACH AND HARNESS

## Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

## EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

## Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on 3d day, (Tuesday) the 31st day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

May 7.

T. H. DAWSON, Sec'y.

## Cash for Negroes.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely negroes, for which he is disposed to give liberal prices—those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, Easton.

April 12 4w

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 26th day of May in the town of Easton, the personal estate of Haley Moffett, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, also the Store Goods he left on hand—among which is some clothing ready made, three Gigs, one Horse, Bacon and Lard—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, but before the removal of the property the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give their note or bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
PHILIP HORNEY, Adm'r.  
of Haley Moffett, dec'd.

May 7

N. B. The Store Room lately occupied by Haley Moffett, will be let for the remainder of the year to an approved tenant. Apply to  
PHILIP HORNEY.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset county court will be exposed for sale, at the court house door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the remainder of the Real Estate of Jesse H. Wainright, deceased, consisting of three valuable Farms.

The terms of sale will be as follows:  
One tenth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments in one and two years, to be secured by bond and good security, and upon the payment of the whole sum, good and sufficient deeds will be given.  
SAML. MCBRYDE, Trustee.

May 7 3w

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale on accommodating terms, two farms situated in Caroline county, one of these farms is at this time occupied by Mrs. Hester Prichard as a tenant and is handsomely situated on Choptank River about one mile below Dover Bridge, containing 500 acres, with a full proportion of valuable timber: the soil is believed to be equal to any in the neighbourhood. The other farm contains about 400 acres, situated within two miles of Hog Island landing, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Chezum and Fleharty, and is occupied by Mr. Thomas Rease. This farm is also well timbered and is supposed to be better adapted to the growth of wheat than the most of the adjacent lands. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous of purchasing will no doubt examine for themselves.  
PHILIP THOMAS, Agent.

Easton, April 23 4w

## \$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALLS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by dogs," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Caesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalls, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100.  
R. P. EMMONS.

Talbot county, April 9

N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

## \$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his fore teeth: a negro woman called ANNE or ANN of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip: also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldsborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably furnished passes for the others—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,  
late Sheriff of Talbot county.

March 5

## 25 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Wednesday the 4th inst. a boy by the name of GREENBURY SLOW, about 11 years of age, dark complexion. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to the subscriber, or lodges him in the jail of Easton, Talbot county, Md. shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

GREENBURY CLASH.

May 14 3w

## Tan Bark Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.—He also wants TWO LAIDS from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.

LAMBERT REARDON.

March 12

## Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.

JOHN CAMPER.

March 12

## Notice.

It is an old saying, and a true one, that a liar is not to be believed should he even speak the truth—what confidence then can be placed in a man who will swear to a lie?—I therefore take this method to forward any person or persons from joining James Richardson's fence to my cross fence, between me and the said Richardson, as I am determined to put the law in force against any person or persons who may be guilty of said crime.

SOLOMON RICHARDSON.

Caroline county, April 30.

### CITY BANK ELECTION NOTICE.

The stockholders are requested to take notice, that MONDAY, the sixth day of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine directors of the "City Bank," and that the same will take place between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, in the house situated at the south east corner of Water and Commerce streets, which is at present occupied by said bank. By order,

JOHN B. MORRIS.

Baltimore, April 30. (May 7)

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin P. Wroth, late of the said county deceased, here, by gives notice to all persons having claims against the said deceased that they are required to exhibit the same legally authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are also requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay.

MARY WROTH, Ex'rx.  
of B. B. Wroth dec'd.

April 16 6w

## THE IMPORTED HUNTER

### EMPEROR

Has arrived, agreeably to previous notice, and will stand at Easton on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the Trappe on Saturdays—the residue of the time, at the Stable of the Subscriber, during the season—Terms—\$20 the spring's chance—\$10 the single leap—which, however, will be discharged by the payment of \$12 in the former case, and \$5 in the latter, by the 20th of September—Insurance \$20—the groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each case—It is hardly necessary to say any thing in behalf of this fine animal—his own appearance, and that of his progeny, are sufficient recommendations—and the great certainty of obtaining foals from him, is universally admitted.

Gentlemen from a distance, will be accommodated, with good pasturage, and grain if required, on moderate terms—and the utmost care and attention will be paid to the mares. There is no probability, that this horse will ever be here again, he is already disposed of—I would, therefore, advise my friends to apply in time, to avoid disappointment.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. B. No mare will be considered insured, without an express agreement to that effect.

Talbot county, April 2

## A Jack

Will stand at the stable of the Subscriber the ensuing season at the moderate price of 4 dollars the spring's chance and 6 dollars to ensure a foal—season to commence on the first day of April and end the last of June.

JAMES DENNY.

Talbot county, March 26

### THE STEAM-BOAT



## MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M. Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - - - \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - - - 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - - - 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, - - - - - 50

March 5

CLEMENT VICKARS.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.



# 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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1825.

NO. 24.

PRINTED AND 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.

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

**RACING.**  
*Recommendation of, as a means of improving the breed of horses—condemned.*  
MR. EDITOR,  
In your last paper, I read, with some degree of surprise, a recommendation of racing as a means of improving the breed of horses. What next? Shall we have boxing for the improvement of men, and cock-fighting for the improvement of poultry? To say the least of it, such a scheme does not appear to me to suit the columns of a paper devoted to agriculture, rural economy and the useful arts.

If the improvement desired is for useful (not gambling) purposes, the means proposed are inadequate. Virginia has long been famous for her couriers—Do we find her breed improved? With the exception of a few good saddle and turf horses, her stock is bad. Pennsylvania and New Jersey never made any figure on the turf, yet are remarkable for good horses.

I should be sorry to lose the blood of the English race-horse—it is valuable to intermingle with that of less noble origin; but no judge will pretend that a thorough bred horse is the proper nag for a farm. I grant that he works well; but he is hard to keep in good condition. He will travel as far in a day as a horse of any other blood; but he wants the proper action for the road. For the wagon, heavy horses are required: not a drop of racing blood is necessary in them. For the cart and plough, the Canadian breed, descended from the English cart horse, are excellent. For the saddle, a horse of mixed blood (half or three fourths English, half or fourth country blood) is best. Such a horse is fit for almost any use. Good coach horses are produced, by a cross of the race horse, on a well formed Pennsylvania wagon mare. We have a great variety of breeds some of them are very valuable, that require no further tests. From them, gentlemen may have horses of any form or gait, according to their particular fancies, without difficulty.

But, it will be asked, how are we, without contests on the turf, to ascertain the best horses? I reply, by inspection and the performance (not on the turf) of their progeny. These contests do not afford infallible means of ascertaining superior merit. Much depends on keeping, training, riding—to say nothing of accidents, corruption, combinations, jockeying, &c. We have frequently seen horses, whose powers appeared to change with their owners: a single second may give the purse; but, surely, the horse who wins by that space of time, is not proved to be better than his competitor. Eclipse won the great race at New York—yet every Southerner believed Henry the best horse.

The most famous racers do not always produce the best colts. Instances will occur to every gentleman who has paid any attention to the subject.

Horse racing is attended with so many evils, that I should be sorry to see it revived. It has been gradually going out of fashion for twenty years; and is so completely so, at this time, that ladies are hardly ever seen on the course.

Your paper is calculated to be highly useful to the great body of the people, the farmers of the United States. Let them, their wives and children, remain at home. Do not, I beseech you, invite them to the race course. Teach us how to enrich our lands, and increase our domestic comforts; to improve our minds and our morals; and do not fear but we will find more innocent amusements than horse racing, and those that invariably attend it—and that we will breed good horses, although the art of racing should be lost. "Do no evil that good may come."—"Time is money."—Both time and money are valuable.—Let them not be wasted in the training stable and on the race course. A FARMER.

Maryland, May 5, 1825.

\*Some will be for sale at the Cattle Show.

## ATTACK ON ST. SEBASTIAN'S.

DURING THE WAR OF THE PENINSULA.

So passed the night of the 30th, a night of deep anxiety to many, and of high excitement to all; and many a will was made as soldiers make their wills before morning. About an hour before day, the troops were, as usual under arms; and then the final orders were given for the assault. The division was to enter the trenches about 10 o'clock, in what is called light marching order; that is, leaving their knapsacks, blankets, &c. behind and carrying with them only their arms and ammunition; and their forlorn hope was to prepare to move forward, as soon as the tide should appear sufficiently low to permit their crossing the river. This post was assigned to certain

detachments of volunteers, who had come down from the various divisions of the army, for the purpose of assisting in the assault of the place. These were to be followed by the 1st. or royal regiment of foot that by the 4th; that by the 9th, and that by the 47th; while several corps of Portuguese were to remain behind as a reserve, and to act as circumstances should require, for the support or cover of the assaulting brigades. Such were the orders issued at day-break on the 30th of August, and these orders, all who heard them, cheerfully prepared to obey.

It is a curious fact, but it is a fact, that the morning of the 31st rose darkly and gloomily as if the elements themselves had been aware of the approaching conflict, and were determined to add to its awfulness by their disorder. A close oppressive heat pervaded the atmosphere, whilst lowering and sulphurous clouds covered the face of the sky, and hindered the sun from darting upon us one intervening ray, from morning till night. A sort of supernatural stillness, too, was in the air; the birds were silent in the groves; the very dogs and horses in the camp, and cattle besides, gazed in apparent alarm about them. As the day passed on, and the hour of attack drew near, the clouds gradually collected into one black mass directly over the devoted city; and almost at the instant when our troops began to march into the trenches, the storm burst forth. Still, it was comparatively mild in its effects. An occasional flash of lightning, succeeded by a burst of thunder, was all of it which we felt, though it was enough to divert our attention.

The forlorn hope took its station at the mouth of the most advanced trench, about half past ten o'clock. The tide which had long run in, was now fast ebbing, and these gallant fellows beheld its departure with a degree of feverish anxiety, such as he only can imagine, who stood in a similar situation. This was the first time that a town was stormed by daylight since the commencement of the war, and the storming party were enabled distinctly to perceive the preparations which were making for their reception. There was, therefore, something, not only interesting but novel, in beholding the muzzle of the enemy's cannon, from the castle and other batteries, turned in such a direction as to flank the breaches; whilst the glancing of bayonets, and the occasional rise of caps and feathers, gave notice of the line of infantry which was forming underneath the parapet. There an officer could, from time to time, be distinguished, leaning his telescope over the rampart, or through the opening of an embrasure, prying with deep attention into new arrangements.

Nor were our own officers, particularly those of the engineers, idle. With the greatest coolness they exposed themselves to a dropping fire of musketry which the enemy at intervals kept up, whilst they examined and re-examined the state of the breaches—a procedure which cost the life of as brave and experienced a soldier as that distinguished corps has produced. I allude to Sir Richard Fletcher, chief engineer to the army, who was shot through the head a few minutes before the column advanced to the assault.

It would be difficult to convey to the mind of an ordinary reader any thing like a correct notion of the state of feeling which takes possession of a man waiting for the commencement of a battle. In the first place, time appears to move upon leaden wings; every minute seems an hour, and every hour a day. Then there is a strange commingling of levity and seriousness within him—a levity which prompts him to laugh, he scarce knows why; and a seriousness which urges him ever and anon to lift up a mental prayer to the Throne of Grace. On such occasions little or no conversation passes. The privates generally lean upon their firelocks—the officers upon their swords; few words, except in monosyllables, at least in answer to questions put, are wasted. On these occasions, too, the faces of the bravest often change colour, and the limbs of the most resolute tremble, not with fear, but with anxiety; whilst watches are consulted, till the individuals who consult them grow absolutely weary of this employment. On the whole, it is a situation of higher excitement, and darker and deeper agitation, than any other in human life; nor can be said to have felt all which man is capable of feeling, who has not filled it.

Noon had barely passed, when the low state of the tide giving evidence that the river might be forded, the word was given to advance. Silent as the grave the column moved forward. In one instant the leading files had cleared the trenches and the others poured on in quick succession after them, when the work of death began. The enemy had reserved their fire till the head of the column had gained the middle of the stream then opened with the most deadly effect.—Grape, canister, musketry, shells, grenades, and every species of missile, were hurled from the ramparts, beneath which our gallant fellows dropped like corn before the reaper, in such numbers, that in the space of two minutes, the river was literally choked up with the bodies of the killed and wounded, over whom, without distinction, the advancing divisions pressed on.

The opposite bank was soon gained, and the short space between the landing place and the foot of the breach rapidly cleared, without a single shot having been returned by the assailants. But here the most alarming prospect awaited them. Instead of a wide and tolerably level chasm the breach presented the appearance only of an ill-built wall, thrown considerably from its perpendicular; to ascend which, even though unopposed would be no easy task. It was, however, too late to pause; besides, men's blood was hot, and their courage on fire; so they pressed on, clambering up as they best could, and effectually hindered one another from falling back, by the eagerness of the rear-rank to follow those in front. Shouts and groans were now mingled with the roar of cannons and the rattle of musketry; our front ranks likewise had an opportunity of occasionally firing with effect; and the slaughter on both sides was dreadful.

At length the head of the column forced its way to the summit of the breach; where it was met in the most gallant style by the bayonets of the garrison. When I say the summit of the breach, I meant not to assert that our soldiers stood on a level with their enemies, for this was not the case. There was a high step, which the assailants must surmount before they could gain the same ground with the defenders, and a considerable period elapsed ere that step was surmounted. Here bayonet met bayonet, sabre met sabre, in close and desperate strife, the one party being unable to advance, or the other succeeding in driving them back.

Things had continued in this state for nearly a quarter of an hour, when Major Soodgrass, at the head of the 13th Portuguese regiment, dashed across the river by his own ford, and assaulted the lower breach. This attack was made in the most cool and determined manner; but here too, the obstacles were almost insurmountable; nor is it probable that the place would have been carried at all, but for a measure adopted by Gen. Graham, such as never perhaps had been adopted before. Perceiving that matters were almost desperate, he had recourse to a desperate remedy, and ordered our own artillery to fire upon the breach. Nothing could be more exact or beautiful than this practice. Though our men stood only about two feet below the breach, scarcely a single ball from the guns of our batteries struck amongst them, whilst all told with fearful exactness among the enemy.

This fire had been kept up only a few minutes, when all at once an explosion took place, such as drowned every noise, and apparently confounded, for an instant, the combatants on both sides. A shell from one of our mortars had exploded near the train, which communicated with a quantity of gun-powder, placed under the breach. This mine the French had intended to spring as soon as our troops should have made good their footing, or established themselves on the summit; but the fortunate accident just mentioned anticipated them. It exploded whilst three hundred grenadiers, the elite of the garrison, stood over it, and instead of sweeping the storming party into eternity, it only cleared a way for their advance. It was a spectacle as appalling and as grand as the imagination can conceive—the sight of that explosion. The noise was more awful than any which I have ever heard before or since; whilst a bright flash, instantly succeeded by a smoke so dense, as to obscure all vision, produced an effect upon those who witnessed it, such as no powers of language are adequate to describe. Such, indeed, was the effect of the whole occurrence that for perhaps half a minute after, not a shot was fired on either side. Both parties stood still to gaze upon the havoc which had been produced; inasmuch, that a whisper might have caught your ear for a distance of several yards.

The state of stupefaction into which they were thrown, did not, however, last long with the British troops. As the smoke and dust of the ruins cleared away, they beheld before them a space empty of defenders, and they instantly rushed forward to occupy it. Uttering an appalling shout, the troops sprung over the dilapidated parapet, and the rampart was their own. Now then began all those maddening scenes, which are witnessed only in successful storms, of flight, and slaughter, and parties rallying only to be broken and dispersed; till, finally, having cleared the works from the right and left the soldiers poured down into the town.

To reach the streets, they were obliged to leap about fifteen feet, or to make their way through the burning houses which joined the wall. Both courses were adopted according as different parties were guided in their pursuit of the flying enemy, and here again the battle was renewed. The French fought with desperate courage; nor was it till a late hour in the evening that all opposition on their part ceased.

Edinburg Magazine.

## COLONEL JOHNSON.

Among the many instances of intrepidity and noble daring exhibited by our countrymen during the late war with Great Britain, perhaps no single event on record displays more cool and unshrinking bravery, and a more fixed determination to perform a duty

at every hazard—than the conduct of Col. Richard M. Johnson, in the celebrated battle of the Thames. Our attention was directed to this subject by a publication from the Rev. O. B. Brown of the District of Columbia, who has written a detailed and very interesting account of this action to show that the noted Indian Chief, Tecumseh, fell by the hands of Col. Johnson, and not, as has been recently erroneously stated, by a lad of 16 years of age. The writer received his information verbally from two officers who were in the action, and in his letter says:—*Amer.*

In that memorable battle, it will be recollected that Col. Johnson, with one half of his regiment, led the charge against the Indians, whose numbers were about 3 times as great as his own, while his brother, Lieut. Col. James Johnson, with the other half of the regiment, led the charge against the British regulars. General Proctor commanded the regulars, and Tecumseh commanded the Indians. As Col. Johnson advanced against the Indians, who, according to their custom, were concealed by lying in the grass and bushes, and behind trees, he selected twenty men with whom he advanced a few rods in front of the main body, to bring on the battle without exposing the whole to the first fire of the Indians. While thus advancing, they were fired upon, and nineteen out of the twenty fell, leaving but one man of that number, besides the Colonel, to pursue the charge. This shot brought the Indians from their ambush. The Colonel immediately ordered his men to dismount and advance to the combat. The order was promptly obeyed: the Colonel only remained mounted. A dreadful conflict immediately ensued. In the midst of this scene of slaughter the Colonel still moving forward into the midst of the Indians, he observed one who was evidently a commander, and who displayed more than ordinary gallantry. He was a rallying point for the Indians; and while he stood, they appeared to be impregnable about him. Col. Johnson did not know whether it was Tecumseh, or another chief, but observing the effect which his intrepidity had upon the other Indians, he deemed it necessary to despatch him in order to secure the victory. The Colonel had already received four wounds, and was much weakened by the loss of blood. His horse also had been so wounded as to be unable to move faster than a walk. He was not able to approach the chief in a right line, on account of the trunk of a large tree which was lying before him. He therefore rode round the head of the tree, and then turned his horse directly towards the chief and advanced upon him. At the distance of a few yards, the Colonel's horse stumbled, but did not entirely fall. This gave the Indian the first notice of his approach; who instantly levelled his rifle at the Colonel, and gave him another wound, the severest which he received in the battle. He did not however fall, but continued his movement towards the Indian, till he came so near that the Indian was raising his tomahawk to strike him down. The Colonel had a pistol in his right hand charged with a ball and three buck-shot, which he held against his thigh, so that the Indian had not discovered it.—At this moment, the colonel raised his pistol and discharging its contents into the breast of this Indian Chief, laid him dead upon the spot. The Indians near him raised a yell, and instantly fled. The Colonel covered with wounds, 25 balls having been shot into him, his clothes and his horse, was unable any longer to act; but was taken from the battle ground, faint, and almost lifeless.

## WHOLESALE BATHING.

The following anecdote, introduced by a Southern writer, who denies the claim of Mr. WHITLAW to originality in the invention of the Medicated Vapor Bath, is new to us. True or fabulous, it would serve as an excellent hint to the London Joint Stock Company for bathing people by wholesale: "There is an anecdote concerning the late Emperor of France, which would seem to give him a title to an invention concerning vapor baths. A regiment was, to a man, infected with the itch, caught in Egypt and brought to France. Bonaparte wanted that regiment for immediate duty. The physicians of the army represented to him the danger of marching that corps in their present situation. Is there, said he, no quicker way of curing a long standing itch, than by the common treatment? One of them observed, that Dr. Gale's vapor bath would cure it in two or three days, at most; but that so many men would require a long time to take it one after another. Bonaparte then inquired into the nature of this vapor bath, paused a little, and exclaimed, "Let a large room be built immediately, air tight, with holes all round it for the men to put their faces through, and fumigate them by companies." This was done, and in three days they marched to the enemy."

## A YANKEE EXPLOIT.

In one of a series of letters from Kentucky, now publishing in the Richmond Equivour, we find the following anecdote, which really equals the fellow who played the farce of letting the cat out of the bag. Near Cincinnati, on the Ohio river stood a fine story factory. A yankee proclaimed at Cincinnati that, on a certain day, he

would jump out of the highest story of this factory. The day arrived and a large multitude gathered to see the yankee break his neck; before he took his leap, he said he must have three hundred dollars for doing so. Each one being willing to contribute to pay the yankee's passage over the river Styx, this sum was soon made up; the yankee presented himself at the highest story of the building, furnished with two umbrellas; with these over his head he let himself down from the window. A draft of wind struck him at that moment, and wafted him four hundred yards up the river, into which he gently descended in the presence of the shouting multitude. The yankee was not drowned. He was taken up by the boats which were in readiness.

## CURIOUS COMPLAINT.

According to the ancient Hebrew law, no person can perform prayers in a synagogue unless there be 10 male individuals present to form the audience. This law is conformed with even at the present day among the tribes of Israel sojourning in our land. And further, they are bound by a law of modern date, to refrain from partaking of any 'fowl of the air or beast of the field,' unless they shall have been killed by one of their own persuasion bearing a special commission from the high priest. Mr. Michael Jonas complained to the magistrate, that a majority of the Jews resident in this city had combined against him, in consequence of his holding a synagogue in his own house, consisting of nine individuals of his own family, and a Poleander, the latter to make the quantum sufficient of male heads; and that they had, by this combination, deprived him and his tribe, eighteen in number male and female, of flesh meat for the last five weeks. The majority of whom he complained, had moreover, formed themselves into a society opened, a public Synagogue, and engaged a Rabbi who was commissioned to kill for them. Mr. Hunter, the flesher, stated that he had entered into a contract with 'the majority' to furnish one carcass a week. They sent their own man to kill the beasts; who marked and lotted out the joints prescribed by the olden law to be eaten. Mr. Lee, the secretary of the Society, stated that there would be no objection to let the complainant have as much 'chosen food' as any other individual, provided he would pay up all sums he was due to the aforesaid society, and contribute his share towards the support of the Rabbi. The Magistrate observed, that that was no more than fair on the part of Mr. Lee and his coadjutors, and dismissed the case.

Glasgow Free Press.

## ST. PAULS—LONDON.

The vastness of the Church, as seen from the centre of the floor, is most imposing; it is impossible not to be struck with its length, its width, and the unbroken loftiness of the dome above, into which the eye ascends and penetrates until respiration is thickened and the brain grows giddy, and we seek relief in the contemplation of objects nearest the surface of the earth and immediately around us, the monuments of the illustrious dead. The eyes of most people are so little accustomed to making an accurate admeasurement of heights, that the loftiness of St. Paul's can only be estimated justly from below. If we ascend to the whispering gallery, a height far above the habitations of the people of London, the view downwards is overpowering, affecting various heads in various ways; producing vertigo in some, sickness in others, and an awful feeling of overthrownness in a few, a sort of propensity to drop through the passive air upon the hard marble below, a thought full of madness and horror; but when we ascend far above this point, and even to more than double its elevation, the fearful height does not seem proportionably increased; the feeling it inspired before, seemed scarcely to admit of aggravation.—This whispering gallery is indeed to many a fearful place. The surprising altitude of dome and tower above, the yawning and immense abyss below; the stern marble spread out to dash the mortal frame to instant dust, the narrowness of the circular gallery, the overshadowing of the superincumbent vault, the appalling loudness of every common sound, and the loud wind over head sweeping round the dome itself, produce an incredibly alarming effect on some individuals.

The young, the aspiring, the new, to London, can seldom be restrained from ascending the airy gallery above the dome, and there, in describing a most limited circulation, the eye takes in thousand histories. London, with all its vicissitudes, with all its generations, with all its present and all the past about it, is stretched beneath us, and almost every house visible. Even from that height the eye cannot in directions, overlook the colossal city, and what is seen of green fields and hills is seen with the indistinctness of another world. The wind storms forever round the cupola, blowing the fair, and adventurous about ('a chartered libertine') to the greatest advantage; whilst the spectator feels almost disposed to loose his confidence in the secure and eternal pedestal on which he stands, and breathlessly enjoys the sublimity of apparent danger without the reality. It is when we begin to descend from this im-



menne elevation that we feel the fatigue which over excitement has caused us to incur; and that man may be considered the favourite of fortune who begins to retrace the never ending steps while the organ is pealing in the afternoon service; for, at such a time, fits of melody will burst upon him at unexpected turns, and the piercing voices of the full voiced choir below will penetrate the intricate recess of the vast structure, and the vibrations of harmony will meet him suddenly in unexpected angles and sinuosities of the building. Sweet sounds will be heard, now near, now distant, as if borne to him by the soft and fitful breeze, and every thing will conspire to shorten his journey downwards.

#### THE KENTUCKY LADIES.

The author of a series of letters "on the condition of Kentucky," in publication in the Richmond Enquirer, says:—

"The ladies in Kentucky are in general larger in stature than in your state. Springing as it were, from a richer soil their persons indicate a regular, well proportioned, and a more healthful growth; they are large enough to be stately, without being awkward; their symmetry is more the gift of nature than of art or fashion; their features are in general regular and handsome without being beautiful, and are well adapted to convey the impressions of an improved mind. Their deportments are in general dignified, evincing exalted virtues, yet gracefully condescending, easy, candid, and unaffected; though in some few instances, rudely careless of what they say or do, and regardless of the respect due to others. Accustomed to social intercourse and the frequent introduction to strangers, they are at once affable, receive a gentleman as a friend, and a stranger as an acquaintance. The generous hospitality of their hearts is displayed in the kindness of their manners. Their style of dress is neat, easy, and fashionable, though sometimes too ornamental. In general, their minds are stored with substantial and useful knowledge, and in many instances embellished with the fashionable accomplishments. Cheerful in disposition, their conversation is seasonably lively and interesting; the follies and foibles of the sex, and the beauties of a beau, or the fashions of a dress yield to more rational and edifying subjects of conversation. The ladies of Kentucky possess all that is useful belonging to their sex in any state, but they are destitute of that engaging softness of the southern, and attractive beauty of the northern ladies. I met, however, with a few individuals of the sex who possessed every thing that was necessary to please the eye, to interest the heart and delight the mind."

From the New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser.

#### "NEW WAY OF RAISING THE WIND."

A man dressed like a gentleman, goes into a barber's shop. Barber do I want shaving? Yes sir—sit down if you please; down he sets and is shaved by the barber; after dressing, throws the barber half a dollar; here is your change sir; never mind I never carry such trifles about me; after he is gone, the barber says to his journeyman and apprentices, what a gentleman! if all my customers were so liberal, I should soon get rich. In a few days, he calls again at the shop, gets shaved, and tells the barber he has no change. Never mind, sir, it makes out the least difference. A day or two afterwards, calls again and gets shaved; in going out he throws the barber a dollar—your change, sir; never mind it, keep it. He must be rich! Oh, what a liberal gentleman, &c. all hands exclaim. A short time afterwards he calls again—while he is getting shaved, a servant girl calls at the door—is Mr. — in? Yes, come in—Mrs. desired me to ask you for twenty dollars. Why did not your mistress ask for it before I left home? I don't know, sir! It is impossible for me to go home again before three o'clock, and your mistress knew I did not bring more than sufficient to pay my carriage hire with me this morning. Barber. Have you twenty dollars that you can spare till evening? Yes, sir! here it is at your service—calls again the next day. I am sorry I was detained by company at dinner; that I could not call yesterday evening as I promised. Never mind sir, I was not afraid of it. Have you any blank checks on the United States' Bank? No, sir, but I'll step next door and get one—while writing the check, Oh! barber, have you \$30 by you? Yes, sir, well then I'll write the check for 50, as I do not want to draw such a small sum as twenty dollars. The poor unsuspecting barber gives him the thirty dollars; on presenting the check, the teller looks astonished, first at the check and then at the barber—is it not good sir? Yes, the check is good enough, but the drawer has made no deposits. The poor barber tries in vain to get sight of the 'gentleman' he is never to have the honor again of shaving him.

It is said (but I do not say it) that the above actually took place in the good city of New Orleans not many years ago.

#### SHAVES.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Those who use Goshen Cheese, and indeed cheese of any description, should be careful in selecting it, as there is reason to suspect that some of the manufacturers use white lead to improve the appearance of the article. Very recently, a family in this city was thrown into considerable alarm by eating cheese which they believed to be of very superior quality. The mother of the family was for a time unable to open her eyes, and the father, for a period, absolutely despaired of the recovery of his daughter.

#### PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

### FOREIGN.

#### FROM ENGLAND.

Liverpool dates to the 16th April are received. Our extracts are taken from our attentive correspondents of the Mercantile Gazette, and the New York afternoon papers of Tuesday.

The subject of the Corn Laws agitated the kingdom from one end to another, and great anxiety prevailed as to the decision of Parliament on this momentous subject.

A public meeting was held in Liverpool on the 8th, "to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to make an alteration in the existing laws relative to the importation of Corn." Among the resolutions we find these:—That the present restrictions upon the importation of Corn are inconsistent with the soundest policy and highly injurious to the best interests of the people—that our restrictive system of Corn laws have excited a retaliatory spirit of Legislation in other countries, and especially in the United States of America where it has led to the imposition of increased duties on British Goods, thereby affording a stimulus to the growth of American manufactures, and, in so much curtailing the productive interest of Great Britain—that petitions, founded on the resolutions passed be presented to both houses of Parliament.

A company in London had contracted with the government of Guatemala, to cut a canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic, at the south side of Lake Nicaragua. It is to be 12 or 14 miles in length, and navigable for ships of great burthen. The English are to receive two thirds of the tolls, and to have the exclusive navigation of the San Juan river and the lake, for forty years. The remainder of the tolls to be devoted by the government to paying the expense of the undertaking.

Twelve vessels were waiting at Alexandria for cotton, the Viceroy of Egypt having delayed to furnish the quantity contracted for. A letter from Liverpool mentions that the Pacha of Egypt refused to deliver a large quantity of cotton which he sold to English speculators, when he ascertained that the article had risen materially in England.

Ireland had again become the scene of numerous outrages. Since the repeal of the Insurrection Act, there were various robberies, and murders in the county of Kerry.

The manufactures in England are represented as flourishing beyond all former precedent. Artizans of every description were in full employment, and so anxious were the manufacturers to have their orders executed, that it was by no means an uncommon thing to lock up the doors where the workmen were, and to supply them with food gratis, in order to save the time which would otherwise be expended in going to their respective lodgings. Orders to immense amounts were daily received at the manufacturing towns, many of which could not be fulfilled within the prescribed period.

Wages were every where extremely high, and mechanics were enabled to fare sumptuously for seven days, out of the proceeds of two days work. Even common labourers were in such demand as to cause a considerable rise in their wages. A Mechanics' paper advertises for 4 to 5000 persons, from 7 to 20 years of age, to be employed in the silk trade.

The last news informs us that the Captain General of the Philippine Islands had resolved not to come again under the yoke of the King of Spain. He is represented as having a force capable of maintaining his independence, and that force would be considerably augmented by the arrival of the army under Canera, which surrendered to Bolivar in Peru and which had by late accounts sailed for Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

The British Parliament had re-assembled. Several petitions were presented in the House of Lords from different bodies of the established clergy, against the granting of any further concessions to the Irish Roman Catholics. The Courier says, that the opposition was renewed though somewhat feebly, to the clergy interfering at all in this matter."

Favorable accounts continued to be received respecting the Greeks. The fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, consisting of 59 sail, landed 6,000 men near Navarino; but they were repulsed and driven back to Modon. A Greek fleet it was expected would attack the Egyptians the following day. These successes had rendered the government of Greece highly popular. Letters from the Peloponnesus say, "that the Peninsula is over-run with English agents and that the Greeks are confident of the support of England. The English considered the Greek revolution as completed, and did not hesitate to assist the Greeks with large sums of money."

The Holy Alliance.—Accounts from Milan of the 24th March, state that great preparations were making there for the reception of their Imperial Majesties. Their presence had attracted a vast number of strangers, and several hotels had been hired at high prices. It was believed that in the month of May, all the Sovereigns of Italy except the Pope, would meet at Milan. There was to be a camp in the neighbourhood, composed of the greater part of the Austrian troops in Italy. In the month of June their Imperial Majesties were to visit Florence, but nothing was said of their going to Rome.

The Emperor of China has published a proclamation, one of which has reached England, directing that a line of fortifications be erected along the frontiers towards the Burmese territory, to prevent the entrance of both them and the English.

The Portuguese government have removed all the duties on the exportation, from the Canary Islands of wine, brandy, vinegar and liquors of all kinds, as well as fruit, rushes for mats, barilla, hemp and potashes.

The terms of a bill for generalizing the distillery laws, and permitting the introduction of whiskey, to England, have been agreed on, and it is to take effect in October, and is highly favorable to Scotland.

A Prussian Girl in Westphalia has been asleep 451 days without waking. Two Physicians were watching her, and she was still sound asleep when the last mail left there.

A London morning paper of the 15th says, "Ministers have resolved the dissolution of the present Parliament should be deferred until the autumn of next year. It is now whispered in confidential political circles, that owing to what they conceive most favorable circumstances, it is probable that a dissolution will take place soon after the prorogation at the latest in the month of August."

It is stated that the embassy of the Duke of Northumberland to the coronation of the King of France, will cost nearly 50,000*l.*; and the expense will be borne entirely by himself. There will be nearly a hundred persons in his train—one half gentlemen, and the rest domestics.

The intelligence of the reduction of the important duties on foreign articles, has given great satisfaction in Holland and maritime countries of Europe; and a reciprocity of advantages towards England was in several places contemplated.

The packet ship Canada, Rogers, arrived off Cork on the 7th April, in 19 days from New York, having sailed on the 18th of March. Some of her letters were landed at the Cove, and reached Liverpool on 9th April.

Col. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Major Sir G. C. Hoste, of the Royal Engineers, and Capt. Harris, have arrived in the Florida, as we understand, on a military mission to British North America. Young Savary, the Bristol merchant, who recently pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery has received sentence of death. He was to be executed on the 26th of April. His relatives had great expectations that his sentence would be commuted.

The illustrious Humboldt, says a Liverpool paper, is the president for an association for opening a communication with the Atlantic and Pacific. There are two associations, totally unconnected with each other for opening communications between the two Oceans. The association of which Humboldt is president, proposes to cut a ship canal by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the state of Mexico; the other intending to perform a similar work by the Lake Nicaragua, in the state of Guatemala.

#### VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Amethyst, captain Bussey has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d April.

The King of Prussia had appointed Mr. Niedersteiner Charge d'Affaires to the United States, in the place of Mr. G. E. Muhlenberg, deceased. A Berlin paper, in announcing the appointment says, "he is especially enjoined to pay attention to the interests of the mercantile world."

The King of England held a levee at Carlton Palace, April 20th, which was attended by the foreign Ambassadors, including the American, & by a vast number of other distinguished persons. Sir Thomas John Cochrane, captain in the Navy, is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Newfoundland.

On the 19th, there was a debate in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill. Sir Francis Burrett opened the debate, and he was followed by Mr. Banks, who moved that it be read a second time that day six months. This motion was seconded and supported by Mr. Peel. At 1 o'clock, after six or eight members had spoken, the debate was adjourned to the 21st. Mr. Scarlett presented a petition in favour of the Catholic Claims, from the Serjeants at Law at the English Bar. A great number of petitions against the claims were also presented.

Letters received in London, from Gibraltar, of 1st April, state, that the ports of Andalusia had been opened for the admission of foreign grain, flour and pulse; that all the wheat at Gibraltar, 45,000 fanegas, had been bought up at high prices, and that generally, a great impulse had been given to the trade.

The Greeks.—Accounts from Napoli di Romania, Cephalonia, and Zante, published in the London Courier of the 21st April concur in stating, that the troops which landed at Modon, from the Egyptian squadron, were completely beaten by the Greeks. A great part of them were killed, many taken and the remainder were closely hemmed in. This squadron consisted of 7 frigates, 9 brigs, and other vessels, containing 8000 troops; among which, there were a number of Europeans, particularly Frenchmen. A General of the latter nation was taken prisoner by the Patriots. The Turks were said to have another fleet of 200 sail at Candia, and that 50,000 men were encamped in the environs of Larissa. The Greeks are described as beholding these formidable preparations, without the least dismay.

A general respite for Mr. Savary, the Bristol merchant, who was to have been executed on the 20th for forgery, had been forwarded from the Home Department to the proper authorities at Bristol.

The newspapers of Edinburgh have fairly frightened Kean from his engagement at that moral and intellectual capital.

The Great Unknown.—The long expected Crusaders, from this mysterious personage, was sold by his publishers to the trade on Tuesday. It is in four volumes, post 8vo, and embraces two stories; one is called *The Betrothed*, and the other *The Talsman*. Nearly 3,500 copies were agreed to be taken. The work is to appear the first week in May.

A proposal is under consideration by the British Government for an improved system of conveying the foreign mails.

The plan suggested would extend to their most distant possessions in every quarter of the globe. It is calculated that the rapidity of conveyance would be such as to produce an average saving of two months' interest on the aggregate amount of foreign remittances. Three years are required for completing the arrangements necessary for establishing a general communication with every point from which foreign mails are received. The decision of Government on this proposition was expected daily.

One hundred artizans have sailed for Buenos Ayres in the ship Iphigenia.

By the act concerning Piracy and Bartray, which passed the French Chamber of Deputies on the 5th ult., the want of papers on board, or the fact of bearing commissions from two or more powers, constitute piracy; and every Frenchman, who, without authority from the king, takes a commission from a foreign power to command a vessel armed for cruising, is declared a pirate. The Opposition taxed the law with giving to all French vessels, the right of searching every foreign vessel, a right which the government had refused as an injury and insult when it was asked by other powers under circumstances which warranted it more, that is, in relation to the Slave Trade.

#### BRITISH CORN LAWS.

The last English papers contain a full report of the proceedings of the great London meeting for the purpose of petitioning the Parliament to revise the Corn Laws. The Lord Mayor was called to the Chair, & the meeting is said to have been 'excessively' crowded with bankers, merchants, traders, &c. Resolutions were passed against the existing system of Corn Laws, and unanimously directed to be printed in the London newspapers. They are as follow:

Resolved, with one dissentient voice, That a high price of food, relatively to other countries, is an evil of great magnitude, entailing privations on the bulk of the community, reducing the general rate of profit, retarding the accumulation of wealth and tending to drive capital abroad; and that the loss arising to the public from such high price is not compensated by corresponding advantages accruing to any class of society.

Moved by Thomas Tooke, Esq. seconded by W. Ward, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, That great fluctuations in the price of the necessities of life are in all cases highly injurious; the extreme elevation inflicting severe suffering on the public as consumers, while the extreme of depression is ruinous to the producers; and that in the case of this country, such sudden transitions are followed by a great disturbance of the currency, derangement of mercantile operations, unsettling the wages of labour, and producing violent alterations in the value of every species of property; that, although fluctuations in the price of corn to some extent are inevitable, from the vicissitudes of the seasons, the range of variation from that cause admits of being greatly narrowed by having the sources of supply spread over a wide space, embracing a great variety of soil and climate; that the restrictions imposed by the present corn laws, by confining our supply to the produce of this country, except in periods of great emergency, have tended to aggravate the effect of the fluctuations arising from the variation of the season and other causes.

Moved by Isaac Solly, Esq. seconded by John Hodgson, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, That in addition to the fluctuations necessarily resulting from the restrictions established by law, it is notorious that a great uncertainty has pervaded the operations of the corn markets, and the intention of the Legislature has been defeated by the fraudulent practices which have been resorted to, with the view of influencing the average prices by which the opening or the shutting of the ports is determined.

Moved by Wm. Crawford, Esq. seconded by S. C. Holland, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, that it appears therefore to this Meeting that an early revision of the Corn Laws, and repeal of so much of the regulations as govern by periodical average prices the admission of foreign corn to entry for home consumption, is highly expedient.

Moved by Alderman Thompson, M. P., seconded by J. W. Buckle, Esq.

Resolved, with one dissentient voice, That deeply impressed with the important advantages which will flow out of the improved principles of our commercial legislation and persuaded that the agricultural interests cannot fail to reap their full share of the prosperity enjoyed by other classes of the community, this meeting is desirous that the present restrictions should be commuted for a fixed duty, whereby the ports of the United Kingdom would be constantly open to the admission of foreign grain for home consumption from all parts of the world. That in the opinion of this meeting, the amount of the duty upon admission should be limited to a fair equivalent for such taxes and burdens as are borne by the cultivators of soil, either exclusively or in a greater proportion than other branches of industry.

But while it is the opinion of the present meeting that this amount of duty is the utmost that can be admitted on correct principles, as the ultimate and permanent basis which all legislation on the Corn Trade should have in view, it proposes to leave to the wisdom of Parliament to determine upon such higher amount of fixed duty as may be deemed expedient by way of precaution against too great a suddenness of change, always keeping in mind that the higher the duty, the greater will be the liability to fluctuation in prices.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, of April 23.

#### SPECULATION IN COTTON.

We believe the sale of cotton of no single

week within the recollection of our merchants equals, in amount the sale of the week ending with last night. No less than 101,500 bags have changed hands in the course of the six days from Saturday last, of this quantity, 60,000 bags changed hands in the course of the three days, Saturday, Monday & Tuesday. A number of anecdotes are current of the sudden wealth gained by many individuals in the course of this eager speculation. Every vessel that arrives now in our port with cotton brings a positive fortune of clear profit upon the invoice to the owners. We saw a letter the day before yesterday from Pernambuco, advising the shipment of a few hundred bales, for which it was hoped, said the letter of the shipping parties to the consignees, 13*d* might be obtained. The article will leave almost a new price equal to this, after realizing the hope of the shippers—so it is with all that now arrives. Every body speculates, and as yet every body gains. This extraordinary rise is, we believe, in the short period from January last, when, on taking the amount of stock in the country, for the purpose of composing their annual circular letters to their correspondents, the merchants found the stock of cotton in the country much smaller than had been believed.

At the beginning of January the price of Bowed was 9 3/4*d* to 10 3/4*d*; the quantity of cotton sold that month was 26,000 bags. In the beginning of February the price of the same was 11 1/2*d* to 14*d*; the quantity sold 123,000 bags. At the beginning of this month the price of Bowed was 14*d* to 17*d*; and the price of yesterday is 14 1/2*d* to 19 1/2*d*. The entire quantity sold thus far in the month is 200,000 bags, of which, as we said before, 101,500 bags, are the sale of the last week alone; thus since January the price has doubled. On the first perception of the state of the stock, several houses made efforts to convey their orders the speediest to America to purchase and those who succeeded in conveying their orders the first to the several markets of America, have made speculations enormously profitable. Sums of probable gain in this way are currently named, which almost pass belief. These purchases are now dropping into our port; and the large quantities arriving and expected have a little depressed the market for the last day or two. Half a million of money is loosely stated as the probable gain to the merchants of Liverpool by the rise in this one article of merchandise, within the last four months. In consequence of the advanced price of the raw material, the manufacturers are bethinking themselves of curtailing their operations.

#### COLOMBIAN AND MEXICAN TREATY.

The National Journal contains the copy of the treaty offensive and defensive entered into between the Mexican and Colombian Republics. The first article states that an indissoluble league shall exist between these powers for the preservation of their mutual independence. 2*d*. They bind themselves to make a common cause to repel invasion. 3*d*. They agree to assist each other with such number of land forces as shall be agreed on. 4*th*. The national marine of both parties shall be subject to the same stipulation. 5*th*. In sudden cases of mutual assistance, both parties may act with all their forces in the dominion or dependencies of the other, where the respective legislatures cannot deliberate, fulfilling the local ordinances and laws of the state so entered. 6*th*. They agree to furnish whatever assistance may be wanted to ships of war, merchant vessels, &c. arriving in the dominions of either. 7*th*. The parties agree to do all in their power to put a stop to the abuses of privateering to the prejudice of national or of neutral commerce—agree to extend the jurisdiction of their maritime tribunals to privateers sailing under the flag of either, and their prizes indiscriminately, or when there are appearances of their having committed excesses against the commerce of neutral nations with whom both states desire to cultivate the greatest harmony and good understanding. 8*th*. The parties mutually guarantee the integrity of the territories and dominions of either, as they stood when they were provinces of Spain. 9*th*. This demarcation shall be made by mutual declaration and mutual recognition. 10*th*. If the interior tranquility of the states be disturbed by enemies to republicanism, both parties agree to furnish assistance until the re-establishment of order, according to 2*d* and 5*th* articles. 11*th*. Persons charged with sedition, deserters from the army or navy flying from justice and entering the territories of either power, to be delivered whenever demanded. 12*th*. To consolidate these ideas more firmly, a Congress consisting of two delegates from either power shall assemble. 13*th*. Both parties bind themselves to endeavor to obtain from the other South American states, the same number of Delegates. 14. This Congress shall act as a council in great questions; a faithful interpreter of their common treaties, &c. an arbitrator of disputes. 15*th*. Congress shall assemble at the Isthmus of Panama. 16*th*. Any future Congress may assemble at any other place than Panama agreed upon by the confederated powers. 17*th*. This treaty is not to bind the national sovereignty of either power in their relation with other governments—they bind themselves to enter into no other treaties with Spain, or with any other nation, to the diminution of that independence. 18*th* article respects merely the satisfaction of the treaty.

#### COLOMBIA.

By the brig William Bayard, at New York, from Cartagena, papers of the latter place to the 16th ult. have been received.

A law has passed the Congress of Colombia which condemns to death all citizens found engaged in the slave trade, either at sea or in the ports. All ships concerned in introducing slaves on the coast of Colombia will be confiscated, and

the crew, if forced years; the slaves try or if they choose.

General Moron withdrawn as a candidacy. The government distinctly stated that they have no Colombia by the Bogota Gazette venturing too far that not many this example was and some of the continent.

Colonel CAMERON, reached with authority treaty of commerce Republic.

The Hon. M. to Colombia, returned.

### Easton

#### SATURDAY

#### A GR

The ravages are nearly at an end. The destruction fields they have some a third—fields again have unusually scarce month has aided the season been calculating as—probably as year of 1817.

What is most ment made by mers that their ed fallows, w early part of greatly—Our good tillage a refuge.—It is eye, notwithstanding ticular instances well tilled land least—This is heaviest fly, by corn ground a nuring is so ind ly thought ne would as soon break his land him of cultivation to be understood. On spring, suffers growing weeds alone destroy year to attend weeds improve and cause the when it is sure ges—ground i rowed in the h sufficiently se to escape fr is suspected fered this year is worth inu should never better done ly ploughed nuring the la the corn grow tion of the wh it is therefor to loiter, or of their corn cultivation sl viz: the gro broken by th ler and harro hand hoeing laying it by f—the labore from the field perly tilled, and twice w before have kept runni harrowings light and cl pains with h make a goo out of six h by fly—The man contro mining the—the favo occur ofte though this suffer const the power much again fly—early with judici secret.

APPROX Thomas Consular C States at deceased.

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By the yesterday that the n nos Ayres state as a and no pr There wa

We le have been State, fro pointmen He expect the Unite



the crew, if foreigners, imprisoned for ten years; the slaves to be sent out of the country or if they choose to remain declared free.

General Montilla has requested to be withdrawn as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The government of Holland have distinctly stated through their Commissioners, that they have been induced to recognize Colombia by the example of England. The Bogota Gazette says, 'probably we are not venturing too far, when we prognosticate, that not many months will elapse before this example will be followed by France and some of the other governments of the continent.'

Colonel CAMPBELL, the British Commissioner, reached Bogota on the 1st April with authority to adjust and conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation with the Republic.

The Hon. Mr. ANDERSON, our Minister to Colombia, returned in the Wm. Bayard

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

### AGRICULTURAL.

The ravages of the fly for this season are nearly at an end, thanks to Providence! The destruction has been great—in some fields they have taken half the crop—in some a third—and in some almost all. Some fields again have escaped pretty well. The unusually seasonable weather in all this month has aided the wheat greatly. Had the season been dry and cold, there is no calculating what would have been the loss—probably as great as in the destructive year of 1817.

What is most discouraging, is the statement made by some highly intelligent farmers that their well prepared, well manured fallows, which promised finely in the early part of the season, have suffered greatly. Our hope has always been that good tillage and good manuring was our refuge. It is still palpable to an observing eye, notwithstanding these undoubted particular instances to the contrary, that the well tilled lands have generally suffered least. This is the season to guard against hessian fly, by thorough working of the corn ground and preparing fallows—manuring is so indispensable, that it is scarcely thought necessary to mention it—one would as soon think of telling a man to break his land with a plough, as to talk to him of cultivating a crop without meaning to be understood that the ground must be manured. Our wheat, in a fine vegetating spring, suffers much from various early growing weeds—previous cultivation can alone destroy these, and his is the time of year to attend to that matter. These weeds impoverish the growth of the wheat and cause the fly to catch it in a puny state, when it is sure to fall a victim to its ravages—ground thoroughly ploughed and harrowed in the hot season, well manured, and sufficiently seeded, will stand a good chance to escape from much destruction by fly. It is suspected that the fallows that have suffered this year, were August fallows—this is worth inquiring into—fallows for wheat should never be broken later than May—better done in March—the more frequently ploughed or harrowed the better—manuring the last thing before seeding. But the corn ground constitutes the greater portion of the wheat land for the next season—it is therefore recommended to farmers not to loiter, or procrastinate in the cultivation of their corn—the principal and effective cultivation should be done before harvest, viz: the ground well manured and well broken by the plough—pulverised with roller and harrow, and all weeds extirpated by hand hoeing—from the clearing of corn to laying it by for harvest no time should be lost—the laborer should never be a day absent from the field, Sunday excepted—corn properly tilled, ought to be twice harrowed, and twice well ploughed, after clearing and before harvest. If then the harrows are kept running during harvest, occasional harrowings afterwards will keep the ground light and clean—wherever will take these pains with his corn ground will never fail to make a good crop of corn, and five years out of six he will escape much destruction by fly. The seasons, which are beyond human control, have most influence in determining the ravages of this voracious insect—the favorable season for them does not occur oftener than once in four years, though thin lands and badly tilled lands suffer considerably every year—yet it is in the power of good farming to guard very much against the destruction of the hessian fly—early and frequent good cultivation with judicious manuring make up the useful secret.

**APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.**  
Thomas M. Rodney, of Delaware, to be Consular Commercial Agent of the United States at Havana, in place of John Warner, deceased.

The Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of Delaware give notice, that being about to close the concerns of that institution it is necessary, that all notes of that Bank, be presented for payment on or before the 1st day of January 1826.

BALTIMORE, May 26.

By the ship Laura Ann, at this port yesterday from Monte Video, we learn that the markets at that place and at Buenos Ayres continued in the same depressed state as at the date of the previous accounts, and no prospect of a change for the better. There was no political news.—Auer.

We learn from Washington that letters have been received at the Department of State, from Mr. RUSH, accepting his appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. He expects to be able to leave England for the United States, some time in June.

The Richmond Enquirer of 20th inst. states that the Fly has made its appearance in some of the upland Virginia wheat.

The Court of Inquiry, sitting at the Navy Yard in Washington, to inquire into the conduct of Commodore PORTER, in regard to the affair at Foxardo, and also in regard to the anti-piratical service generally, has closed the examination of witnesses and is said to be engaged in making up its opinion.

On Sunday, 8th inst. George H. Drake, of Allegany county, Md. shot a Mr. Dennis M. Athey, about eight miles from Cumberland. A dispute had arisen about carrying a gun, when Drake took it up, saying he would shoot Dennis. The gun went off and the ball passed through Dennis' body, who expired a short time afterwards. Drake denies that he had any intention of shooting Dennis. He was committed.—Balt. Pat.

Extract of a letter dated Washington (Pa.) May 12th, 1825.

"On the 10th inst. we had a most tremendous hail storm; it is supposed that in this place not less than 10,000 lights of glass were broken. It is feared the grain in the ground is much injured."

A patent has just been obtained for a Cast Iron Grist Mill by Henry Bailey of Hartford, Conn. This Mill, we are informed, will grind all kinds of grain fine enough for any purpose; and is, also, calculated to break and grind ears of Corn, Oil Cake, Plaster, &c. by the power of one horse, at the rate of ten bushels per hour. A specimen of its work has been sent us, and may now be seen at Mr. Brown's Hotel, in this City. The sample is decisive as to the power and performance of this mill.

Nat. Intel.

Corn can with difficulty be obtained in our market for "love or money."—Our country friends appear to have forgotten us during their preparations for the next crop. A few loads of corn would meet a ready sale at this time, and perhaps at an advanced price.—Petersburg Rep.

### THE CONTEST TWICE WON.

BALTIMORE, May 20.  
**THE BOAT RACE**, advertised to take place yesterday between the General Jackson, a New York boat, and the President, a boat built in this city, for a wager of \$1000, was performed yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The boats started from Whetstone Point at five o'clock, each manned with four oarsmen and a steersman, and came up in handsome style to the place in the basin, designated for the termination of the race. The President came out about 100 yards ahead, having performed the distance, estimated to be a mile and a quarter, in nine minutes. She was built by Captain A. Cummins of Fell's Point for Captain Guarango.

**AQUATIC SPORT.**—The boat race between the boats Whitehall and Richmond for \$1000 aside, took place this morning at 10 o'clock, and was won by the former by about forty yards. They started from Robins' reef, near the Quarantine ground, and rowed to a stake boat, anchored opposite Castle Garden, in the North River. The distance near five miles, which was performed in about 30 minutes. The day was extremely fine, and the water smooth. It was calculated that from thirty to forty thousand persons were on the spot. The bay was literally covered with steamboats, sail boats, and row boats.

N. Y. Post.

The Trinidad Gazette has furnished us with some comments on the inaugural address of President Adams, so flattering to the pride of Americans, that we cannot resist the opportunity of presenting our readers with an extract.

"There is something in the rising destiny of this extraordinary republic which forcibly arrests attention. She stands like a light and a beacon in the midst of nations.—Her public documents seem intended not for herself alone; they speak to the universe. A period of profound peace exhibits her in an attitude proudly pre-eminent; that which in Europe constitutes only the repose of the worn out Belligerent—a cessation from toil and misery—the mere torpor of sleep, with her presents the pleasing spectacle of the rapid advancement of mankind in every acquirement which can render life dignified or desirable, of the development of the human faculties, applied to the noblest purposes for which they were given in trust by heaven—that of improving the condition of the human race, and of making utility to the many, and not the advantage of the few, the basis of a free and rational government. It is vain to attempt to exaggerate it. Her progressive and powerful march, menaces changes in the institutions of Europe which must take place sooner or later.

There is a calmness in her civic strength which to a reflecting mind inspires greater awe than the proudest demonstrations of military conquerors; they rise and they set, they are equally the sport of fortune in their elevation and in their fall; she seems the arbitress of her own fate, and her decisions carry with them the spirit of prophecy. Yesterday she was in her cradle, to day she holds her Aegis over the western hemisphere. There is nothing fitful or fretful in her pretensions; she sits posted on the stability of her resources, calm in the justice of her claims. By her fiat she has set limits to the jurisdiction of the Holy Allies, 'so far and no farther—in Europe you may tyrannise whilst slaves are to be found tamely to submit to the rod—America from north to south is free.' She has boldly proclaimed to the world the course she will next pursue, when the eternal jealousies of the rulers of mankind shall again light up the flames of war; her decision constitutes at once a new code for neutrals, and defines the future pretensions of belligerents. Europe has heard these dicta in silence!"

For the Easton Gazette.  
The following law was passed at the last session of the General Assembly, and as it may involve the County to a very considerable amount; it behooves the people to look into it; and to know the reasons, on which the act was founded.

**An act to make sale of the Poors' House and public lands thereto belonging, in Talbot county.**

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the levy court of Talbot county, or a majority of them, are hereby authorised and empowered to sell and dispose of at public or private sale, at such time and in such manner as they may deem most expedient, the Poors' House in said county, and the public lands appertaining thereto; and apply the money arising therefrom to the purchase of such lands, and erecting such buildings and improvements thereon, or purchasing such as may be considered necessary and proper.

2. And be it enacted, That the said levy court or a majority of them are hereby empowered and directed after such sale as aforesaid, to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers of said poors house, and the public lands sold as aforesaid; and when the same shall be recorded as other deeds are, the same shall be valid and effectually to pass to the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title and interest of the said county in and to the same.

3. And be it enacted, That the levy court of said county, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase any quantity of land not exceeding six hundred acres, lying and being in Talbot county, and to erect such buildings and improvements thereon as they in their judgment may think necessary for the use of the poor of said county; and the same when so obtained, to be applied to the use, benefit and purposes of the poor of said county, subject to the same laws and regulations that govern the poors house in said county, and the public lands appertaining thereto.

4. And be it enacted, That if the justices of the levy court aforesaid in their judgment believe, that the objects of this act will be more successfully promoted and accomplished by the management of other persons; then they are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint five judicious persons of said county; and all the powers and authority vested by this act in the justices of the levy court aforesaid, are hereby granted to the five persons so appointed; and upon the death, resignation or removal from the county of them or any of them, the justices of the levy court aforesaid shall fill such vacancy or vacancies.

5. And be it enacted, That the levy court of said county, be, and are hereby authorized to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, such sum or sums of money, and at such times as they may think necessary to carry into effect the object and provisions of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That the Trustees of the poor for said county, are hereby authorized and empowered hereafter to allow to the overseer of the said poors' house, any sum annually as a compensation for his services and superintendence of said poor that they may deem right and reasonable, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

We would beg leave to ask a few queries, and we have no doubt that the public will be obliged to the chief petitioner for the law or to any one else, who will have the goodness to furnish the information desired.—What are the reasons; or does any necessity exist for selling the present property? How much did the addition (a very good house and as big as the old one and built a very few years since) to the poor house cost the county?—Would the land and all the other buildings thereof, beside, now sell for as much, as the addition cost? Who would be likely to purchase? Or could a purchaser be found under a great sacrifice?—It is understood the present place is scarce of wood. Would not a judicious change in the kitchen, such as Mr. Reardon and other gentlemen have made, together with the introduction of stoves, not only increase the comfort of the poor; but save more than half the present consumption of wood? If a larger farm is purchased how is it to be cultivated—are the paupers made to cultivate the small farm, they now have without a good deal of extra expense for hirelings wages?

Would not the proposed sale and purchase double our taxes, at least for one year? Do the Levy Court feel themselves obliged to carry the law into effect? Is there any penalty if they suffer it to die a quiet and natural death?

### A SUBSCRIBER.

The New York Evening Post of Thursday issues the following bulletin of wants: **City wants at this present writing.**

We want carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, masons, and all sorts of laborers, whose occupation it is to build up, or to pull down tenements of every sort. Good servants, of all work or any work, indoor or outdoor, waiters, cooks, chambermaids laundresses or coachmen, are in perpetual demand; and we want every kind of building materials, from a shingle to a tile, bricks, &c.; for all which, higher prices and better wages are given here, at this time, than in any city or town in the United States; or the civilized world.

**HAYTI.**—The intelligence from that Island which we have lately received and published, turns out to be too true to be doubted any longer; the Government have, by an official document, given public notice, that they will pay none of the expenses of the emigrants after the 15th of the ensuing month. The official document, as we learn from the New York Daily Advertiser, after stating that many of the emigrants have been persuaded by masters of vessels and others, to return to the U. States after a short stay in the country, says—

"In order to stop the abuses which result from the means employed to convert the system of emigration into a mere commercial speculation, which without any advantage to the object proposed, essentially prejudices the public treasury, the ship owners of the U. States, and all other persons who may be in a situation to receive emigrants on board their vessels to take them to Hayti, are informed, by the present document, which is to be published for three months in the official gazette, that no

one may pretend ignorance of it, that the government of the Republic will pay none of the expense of the said emigrants, from the 15th of June of the present year 1825." *American.*

### PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 25.  
Wheat, white \$1 15—Red do. 1 08 a 1 10  
—Corn 40 a 43 cents per bushel.

### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Henry Delahay, Jr. to Miss Margaret Ann Stevens, all of this county.

### DIED.

In this county on Monday last, Mrs. Stithbury.  
—In this county on Tuesday last, Mr. John McNeill.

### Lands to Rent.

To be rented, from the first of next January, all my Farms in Caroline county; and also my Farm at Shoal Creek except the dwelling house, homestead and lots. This plantation will be laid off so as to extend to the river, and to contain about 175 thousand corn hills in a shift. I wish to procure for this place a man capable of acting as a manager and collector for me. The rent will be moderate, and commodious buildings will be provided. If the Tenants on the farms now rented do not apply for a renewal of their leases by the 15th of June, they will after that day, be rented without reserve to the first approved applicants.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, May 28 '25

### Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Caroline county, situate about one mile from the town of Hillsborough, containing between four and five hundred acres, with a large proportion of woodland. It will be sold on the following terms:—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the residue in three yearly instalments.

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Caroline Co. May 28 '25

**ELECTION.**—The Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland are hereby notified that an election for sixteen directors, will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday the 30th July next from 10 o'clock A.M. to two o'clock P.M.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash.  
By the Act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.  
May 23 '25

**Notice to the Creditors of Philemon W. Hemley, deceased.**

The creditors of the late Philemon W. Hemley, are hereby notified that I shall be prepared on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next, to pay off their respective dividends, of the personal estate of the said Philemon W. Hemley. They are therefore requested to meet me with their accounts and claims properly proved, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton, on the day above mentioned, between ten o'clock and three o'clock, to receive their respective dividends.

DANIEL FEDDEMAN, Admr. of Philemon W. Hemley.

May 28

### Cash.

The Subscribers will give the highest price that can be afforded for likely young NEGROES. Those disposed to sell, will find their interest to call on us at Cambridge.

Any letters directed to us at this place will be duly attended to. Application may be made at the Tavern of Mr. Flint or Mr. Stewart.

MDANIEL & PARKINS.

Cambridge, May 28 '25

**MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND.**—The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, will hold their Annual Convention at the University Buildings, west end of Lombard street, on MONDAY, the 6th of June next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. M. S. BAER, Secy.

### For Sale,

Forty-five Thousand Feet of Susquehanna Pine Plank assorted, this Plank can be sold on moderate terms for Cash, and delivered at the water edge at the landing of the Subscriber on Plain Dealing Creek opposite Oxford.

ROBERT BANNING.

May 14 '25

**CITY BANK ELECTION NOTICE**  
The stockholders are requested to take notice, that MONDAY, the sixth day of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine directors of the "City Bank," and that the same will take place between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, in the house situated at the south east corner of Water and Commerce streets, which is at present occupied by said bank. By order,

JOHN B. MORRIS.

Baltimore, April 30. (May 7)

### MORE SHOES.

### Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a handsome supply of the best

### Shoes,

which will render his assortment very complete. Also, a large assortment of the best Materials for manufacturing all kinds of Shoes and Boots; and it shall be his care to have them made in the best manner.

All of which he will dispose of at the very lowest prices for cash. The difficulty of collecting makes it necessary for him to sell for cash only.  
Easton, May 14, 1825.

### Samuel Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a further supply of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,** which, added to those before received, comprises a very general assortment, and will be offered at a small advance for cash—amongst them are some nice Irish Linens, a variety of Country Tow and other Brown Linens, also fresh Timothy and Orchard Grass Seeds, &c. &c.  
Easton, May 14th, 1825. 4w

### MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF.

MAY TERM, 1825.

The petition in this case states, that Tristram Martin, late of the said county, deceased, being seized in fee simple and possessed of sundry lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, lying and being in the county aforesaid, made and published his last will and testament, and therein authorised and empowered the said Joseph Martin and Ennalls Martin to sell and dispose of the said lands and premises for the purposes in the said will set forth, and died so seized and possessed, that the said Joseph Martin and Ennalls Martin, in pursuance of the authority in the said will, sold all and singular the said lands and premises, mentioned in the said will, and therein directed to be sold by them, to Baynard Wilson, of the said county, for the sum of seven thousand two hundred and thirty seven dollars, current money of the United States, to secure the payment of which sum the said Baynard Wilson passed and executed his bond to the said Joseph and Ennalls Martin, that the said Baynard Wilson, in his life time, paid a part of the said purchase money to the said petitioners, and that after his death, his administratrix paid to the said petitioners a further part of the said purchase money, leaving a large balance of the said purchase money yet due.—The petition further states, that in conveyance or transfer of the said legal title in and to the said lands and premises has yet been made to the said Baynard Wilson or his heirs or legal representatives, that the said Baynard Wilson hath departed this life intestate, without will or testament, possessed of the said lands and premises, and having an equitable estate and title therein, and seized in fee of some other lands and real estate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, all of which, upon his death, descended to the said Charles P. Wilson, Ann Price and Rebecca Wilson, as his heirs at law and legal representatives.—The petition further states, that the personal estate left by the said Baynard Wilson is insufficient for the payment of the debts due from him, at the time of his death, and that the said John Price and Ann his wife, and the said Rebecca Wilson, reside in the state of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of Talbot County Court; the object of the petition therefore is to obtain a decree of Talbot County Court for the sale of the said lands and premises for the purpose of discharging the debts due from the said Baynard Wilson, at the time of his death.

It is thereupon this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty five, ordered and adjudged by Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of chancery, that the petitioners, by inserting and publishing this order three successive weeks in the newspapers published in Easton, in the county aforesaid, before the eighth day of July next, give notice of the said petition and of the object thereof, warning the said John Price and Ann his wife and the said Rebecca Wilson, the absent defendants, to appear in Talbot County Court, in person or by solicitor, on the second Monday in November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

RICHARD T. EARLE,  
LEWEL PURNELL,  
ROBERT WRIGHT.

(A True Copy.)

Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

May 28 '25

### New Spring Goods.

### Green & Reardon

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore their entire assortment of

### Spring Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE  
Superfine 4-4 Chintzes, Calicoes & Gingham's elegant assortment.

Painted Muslins and Barage, Robes, Sup. company Serraucker, Check'd Satin stripes & fig'd Cambric Muslins, Loom, sewed and tumboured Jackonet do. Figured Swiss and Miss sewing do. Long Lawes, Linen Cambrics & Handk'fs, Byadieres, Swiss mull Shawls and Points, Gros de Niple, damask Gause and Crape Leise Handkerchiefs,

Ventapolum, Grecian striped and plaid do. Neck-laces, Ear-Bobs, Heads and Corals, Corsets, Bussks, Curls and Flowers, Laces, Edgings and Insertion, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinet Lace, Pink, blue, green, straw & white Crape Leise Silk stripe Linen Drilling, Denmark Sateen.

The above, together with every article necessary to make a complete assortment, will be offered at their usual small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Tan-Bark or Hides.  
Easton, 14th May, 1825.

### New Spring Goods.

### Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

### A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF Spring Goods,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF  
DRY GOODS,  
IRONMONGERY,  
CUTLERY,  
GROCERIES,  
LIQUORS,

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.  
Amongst the liquors above mentioned are some very fine CLARET AND PORT WINES.  
Easton, April, 23 '25

### New Spring Goods.

### William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening

AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS, of the latest importations, embracing every article in the staple and fancy line, also a general assortment of  
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,  
CHINA & GLASS WARE,  
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND TEAS, &c.

All of which will be offered very cheap for cash—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
May 7



## POETRY.

From the Boston Com. Gazette.  
PRIZE ODE—WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.  
TRIUMPHS OF LIBERTY.  
BY EBERHART BAILEY.

SPRIT OF FREEDOM, hail!  
Whether thy steps are in the sunny vale,  
Where peace and happiness reside  
With innocence and thee, or glide  
To caverns deep and vesal fountains,  
Mid the stern solitude of mountains,  
Where airy voices still prolong  
From cliff to cliff thy jocund song,—  
We woo thy presence: Thou wilt smile upon  
The full heart's tribute to thy fav'rite son,  
Who held communion with thee, and unfurled  
In light thy sacred charter to the world.

We feel thy influence, Power divine,  
Whose angel smile can make the desert shine;  
For thou hast left thy mountain's brow,  
And art with men no stranger now.  
Where'er thy joyous train is seen  
Disporting with the merry hours,  
Nature laughs out, in brighter green,  
And wreaths her brow with fairer flowers;  
Pleasure waves her rosy wand,—  
Plenty opens wide her hand,—  
On Rapture's wings,  
To heaven the choral anthem springs,  
And all around, above, below,  
Exult and mingle, as they glow,  
In such harmonious ec-tacies as play'd  
When earth was new, in Eden's light & shade.

But not in peaceful scenes alone  
Thy steps appear, thy power is known.  
Hark!—the trumpet!—its thrilling sound  
Echoes on every wind,  
And man awakes, for ages bound  
In leaden lethargy of mind;  
He wakes to life!—earth's teeming plains  
Rejoice in his controul;  
He wakes to strength!—and bursts the chains  
Whose rust was in his soul;  
He wakes to Liberty!—and walks abroad  
All disenthral'd, the image of his GOD.

See on the Andes' fronts of snow  
The battle fires of freedom glow,  
Where triumph hails the children of the sun,  
Beneath the banner of their WASHINGTON.  
Go on victorious BOLIVAR!  
Oh! fail not—faint not—in the war  
Waged for the Liberty of nations!  
Go on, resistless as the earthquake's shock,  
When all your everlasting mountains rock  
Upon their deep foundations.

And Greece,—the golden clime of light and song,  
Where infant genius first awoke  
To arts and arms and god-like story,  
Wept for her fallen sons in bondage long:  
She weeps no more; those sons have broke  
Their fetters, spurn the slavish yoke,  
And emulate their fathers' glory.  
The Crescent wanes before the car  
Of Liberty's ascending Star,  
And Freedom's banners wave upon  
The ruins of the Parthenon,  
The clash of arms rings in the air,  
As erst it rung at Marathon!—  
Let songs of triumph echo there!  
Be free! ye Greeks, or falling, die  
In the last trench of Liberty.

Ye hail the name of WASHINGTON; pursue  
The path of glory he has marked for you,  
But should your recreant limbs submit once more  
To dig the soil, your fathers ruled before,  
Like gods on earth—if o'er their hallowed graves  
Again their craven sons shall creep as slaves,  
When shall another Bronx sing and bleed  
For you!—oh, when for you, another WASHINGTON  
plead.

Ye christian kings and potentates,  
Whose sacrilegious leagues have twined  
Oppression's links around your States,  
Say, do ye idly hope to bind  
The fearless heart and thinking mind?  
When ye can hush the tempest of the deep,  
Make the volcano in its cavern sleep,  
Or stop the hymning spheres, ye may controul,  
With accepted hand, the mighty march of soul.

But what are ye? and whence your power  
Above the prostrate world to tower,  
And lord it all alone?  
What god—what fiend—has e'er decreed,  
That one shall reign, while millions bleed  
To prop the tyrant's throne?  
Gaze on the ocean, ye would sway:—  
If from its tranquil breast, the day  
Shine out in beams as bright and fair  
As if the heavens were resting there,  
Ye, in its mirror surface, may  
See that ye are but men;  
But should the angry storm winds pour  
Its chainless surges to the shore,  
Like Canute, ye may then  
A fearful lesson learn, ye ne'er would know,  
The weakness of a tyrant's power—how low  
His pride is brought, when, like that troubled sea,  
Men rise in chainless might determined to be free.

And they will rise, who lowly kneel,  
Crush'd by oppression's iron heel,  
They yet will rise, in such a change as sweeps  
The face of nature, when the lightning leaps  
From the dark cloud of night,  
While heaven's eternal pillars reel afar,  
As o'er them rolls the Thunderer's flaming car,  
And in the majesty and might  
That Freedom gives, my country, follow thee  
In thy career of strength and glorious Liberty.

Immortal WASHINGTON! to thee they pour  
A grateful tribute on thy natal hour,  
Who strike the lyre to Liberty, and twine  
Wreaths for her triumphs—for they all are  
thine.

Woo'd by thy virtues to the haunts of men,  
From mountain, precipice and rugged glen,  
She bade thee vindicate the rights of man,  
And in her peerless march, 'twas thine to lead  
the van.

Though no imperial mausoleum rise,  
To point the stranger where the hero lies,  
He sleeps in glory. To his humble tomb,  
The shrine of Freedom,—pious pilgrims come.  
To pay the heartfelt homage and to share  
The sacred influence that reposes there.

Say, ye blest spirits of the good and brave,  
Were tears of holier feelings ever shed  
On the proud marble of the regal dead,  
Than gush'd at Vernon's rude and lonely  
grave,

When, from your starry thrones, ye saw the  
Son!

He lov'd and honor'd, weep for WASHINGTON!  
As fade the rainbow hues of day,  
Earth's gorgeous pageants pass away;  
Its temples, arches, monuments must fall;  
For time's oblivious hand is on them all.

The proudest kings will end their toil,  
To slumber with the humble dead,—  
Earth's conquerors mingle with the soil,  
That groan'd beneath their iron tread,  
And all the trophies of their power and guilt,  
Sink to oblivion with the blood they spilt.

But still the everlasting voice of Fame  
Shall swell in anthems to THE PATRIOT'S  
name,

Who toil'd—who liv'd—to bless mankind,  
and hurt'd  
Oppression from the throne  
Where long she sway'd, remorseless and  
alone,

Her scorpion sceptre o'er a shrinking world,  
And tho' no sculptured marble guards HIS  
dust,

Nor "mouldering urn" receives the hallow'd  
trust,

For HIM a prouder mausoleum towers,  
That time but strengthens with his storms and  
showers,

The land he sav'd, the empire of the Free,  
Thy broad and steadfast throne Triumphs  
Liberty.

## MILLINERY.

Mrs. Lucas

Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that she has opened a fancy Millinery Store, on Dover second door from Washington street, where she has a handsome assortment of Millinery, of the latest fashions, just received from Philadelphia, which she is disposed to sell on the most accommodating terms. She is also prepared to make or alter Bonnets either of Silk, Satin or Straw, and inform ladies who may have Leghorn or Straw Bonnets, that may be altered, that she is perfectly acquainted with the art of whitening the same, in such a manner that they would scarcely be discovered by the nicest observers not to be new.

She requests a share of the public patronage, and assures all those who may favour her with their custom, that no pains shall be wanting on her part to give general satisfaction.  
Easton, May 21 3w

## Self-Sharpening



## PLOUGH.

The Subscribers have made arrangements for procuring from Philadelphia, 100 sets of castings for the Self-Sharpening Plough, of the smaller size, suitable for the ordinary cultivation of corn and seeding wheat. These castings will be from a new Foundry, erected for the express purpose, and the metal of the best Albany composition—The sockets will be made larger, longer and thicker, and the point supported by the counter in such manner as to render them able to stand the shock of stumps, roots or rocks, as effectually as any other plough of their weight in use. The ploughs Nos. 2 and 3, sold from the first sets of castings, heretofore advertised, have been found to work well, break the ground effectually and to require less horse power than any other plough of their weight, but the No. 2 owing to a defect in the metal, will not stand the shock of stumps or roots—of No. 3 (several of which have been in operation for some months) we have had no complaint of breaking.—We have just received 48 wings and points which will be furnished gratis to those who have or shall purchase the Self-Sharpening Plough to make good any breakage.

As the season for ploughing fallow is approaching and the subscribers are anxious to dispose of the remainder of their ploughs have determined to reduce the price to \$10 for No. 3 and \$8 for No. 2—At these prices they will be the cheapest ploughs of their weight ever offered in this market.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
JAMES MELONEY.

Easton, May 21, 1825.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. GENERES respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School in Easton, on Friday the 6th day of May.

April 30

## PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## New Goods.

James M. Lambdin,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, QUEEN'S AND STONE WARE, GLASS AND CHINA. CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c. Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.  
May 7 w

## New Spring Goods.

Martin & Hayward

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

## Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE,  
CUTLERY,  
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.

All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.  
March 26

## For Sale,

An elegant new GIG, made in the best manner, and of the best materials—she will be sold low for Cash—Enquire at this office.  
May 14 3w

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale on accommodating terms, two farms situated in Caroline county, one of these farms is at this time occupied by Mrs. Hester Prichard as a tenant and is handsomely situated on Choptank River about one mile below Dover Bridge, containing 500 acres, with a full proportion of valuable timber: the soil is believed to be equal to any in the neighbourhood. The other farm contains about 400 acres, situated within two miles of Hog Island landing, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Chezum and Fieharly, and is occupied by Mr. Thomas Reese. This farm is also well timbered and is supposed to be better adapted to the growth of wheat than the most of the adjacent lands. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous of purchasing will no doubt examine for themselves.  
PHILN. THOMAS, Agent.  
Easton, April 23 if

## Masonic Notice.

In offering the last tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased Brother, GEORGE A. SWARTZ, he will be buried by the honours of Masonry, agreeably to the ancient forms and ceremonies of the fraternity, at Denton, on Sunday the 12th day of June next, to which the Masonic family are invited to attend upon the level, with white aprons and gloves—the funeral oration it is expected will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Hawleigh, at 11 o'clock.  
By order,  
TILGHMAN JOHNSON, Sec'y.  
of Washington Lodge, No. 59.

May 21

## Masonic Notice.

There will be a celebration of the anniversary of St. John on the 24th of June next, by Cambridge Lodge No. 66, in Cambridge, Dorchester county. An oration illustrative of the principles of Masonry, will be delivered by a member of the lodge. The Fraternity are invited to attend.  
E. RICHARDSON,  
N. G. ECCLESTON, } Committee.  
WM. V. MURRAY.

May 14.

## EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.  
The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

## MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.  
April Term, A. D. 1825.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of May in the year of our Lord 1825.  
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 said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Aaron Dukes, 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 22d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1825.  
WILSON DUKES, Adm'r.  
of Aaron Dukes, dec'd.  
May 21 3w

## \$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALIS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Caesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalis, if taken in Talbot county, \$30, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100.  
R. P. EMMONS.  
Talbot county, April 9

N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

## \$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his fore teeth: a negro woman called ANNE or ANN of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip: also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldsborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself and has probably furnished passes for the others—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expenses.  
JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,  
late Sheriff of Talbot county.  
March 5

## 25 Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on Wednesday the 4th inst. a boy by the name of GREENBURY SLOW, about 11 years of age, dark complexion. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to the subscriber, or lodges him in the jail of Easton, Talbot county, Md. shall receive the above reward, but no charges.  
GREENBURY CLASH.  
May 14 3w

## THE IMPROVED HUNTER EMPEROR

Has arrived, agreeably to previous notice, and will stand at Easton on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the Trappe on Saturdays—the residue of the time, at the Stable of the Subscriber, during the season—Terms—\$20 the spring's chance—\$10 the single leap—which, however, will be discharged by the payment of \$12 in the former case, and \$5 in the latter, by the 20th of September—Insurance \$20—the groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each case—It is hardly necessary to say any thing in behalf of this fine animal—his own appearance, and that of his progeny, are sufficient recommendations—and the great certainty of obtaining foals from him, is universally admitted.  
Gentlemen with good pasturage, and grain if required, on moderate terms—and the utmost care and attention will be paid to the mares. There is no probability, that this horse will ever be here again, he is already disposed of—I would, therefore, advise my friends to apply in time, to avoid disappointment.  
NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
N. B. No mare will be considered insured, without an express agreement to that effect.  
Talbot county, April 2

## A Jack

Will stand at the stable of the Subscriber the ensuing season at the moderate price of 4 dollars the spring's chance and 6 dollars to ensure a foal—season to commence on the first day of April and end the last of June.  
JAMES DENNY.  
Talbot county, March 26

## Corn Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase two hundred bushels of Corn, for which a liberal price will be given.  
JOSEPH CHAIN.  
Easton, April 2

## KENT COUNTY COURT.

IN CHANCERY.  
MARCH TERM, 1825.  
Hannah Burston & Titus Maslin vs. Philip T. Maslin and Edwin Maslin. Ordered that the sale made by Jacob Maslin, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Francis Maslin, deceased, and the Report thereof made to this Court by the said Trustee, at September Term, 1824, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, in this Court, on or before the third Monday in September next; provided a copy of this order shall be published for three successive weeks in the Eastern Gazette, before the third Monday in July next.—The Trustee's said Report states that the real estate, consisting of ten acres of land, was sold for the sum of three hundred and thirty two dollars.  
RICHARD T. EARLE,  
LEMUEL PURNELL,  
ROBERT WRIGHT.  
(A True Copy.)  
THOS. WORRELL, Clk.  
March 30th, 1825.—(May 21 3w)

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



## Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.  
JOHN CAMPER  
Easton, Jan 8, 1825. if

## COACH AND HARNESS

## Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.  
Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

## THE STEAM-BOAT



## MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M-Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.  
Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.  
The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.  
Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.  
From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:  
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - - - \$3 00  
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - - - 2 50  
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - - - 1 50  
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.  
Dinner on board, - - - - - 50  
March 5  
CLEMENT VICKARS.

## Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.  
JOHN CAMPER.  
March 12

## Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on 3d day, (Tuesday) the 31st day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
May 7.  
T. H. DAWSON, Sec'y.

## Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase thirty or forty young negroes, for which the best price will be given—Gentlemen having such for sale will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton.  
JOHN WYNN.  
May 21 if

VOL. VIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
ALEXANDER GRANT

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR AND FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT

From the National

The Adventures of Cornelius

his ten Companions.—[I hope the reader does not conclude that Sam's proposition, agreed to, not without a however, on my part, that least, the private had stepped commanding officer. We filed off to the spring, the having received his commission more towards the catered off as happy and as a prince, and for ought contrary, as well pleased as performing a generous act.

On his return, he passed itary obedience, which the dignity of his countenance pleasing, if not graceful—in the rear, and we resumed The level country over now travelling was of though, as it became more not less luxuriantly clothed oaks and poplars, of most were seen not only in the sides and even on the est hills; and our talkative professed to be well acquainted topography, gave us were approaching the speaker—nor did he speak for gaining an eminence; so distant, however known only by a bluish ed upon the horizon, a fine vapour which just above.

Taking heart at this sed gallantly forward, night began to fall thick out any appearance of we expected to quarter given to understand stood We had passed a long though objects were not able, we became sensibly gradual and continued below, but by the sudden sphere, that we were gin of our great Medical of frellies flitted through whip-poorwill screamed ed; and that unpleasant not to say apprehensive the circumstance of tr dark, with which we quainted, had gradually silence in the ranks; swiftly, though warily of a cannon came full night breeze; as it sw

There goes that cried the Trumpeter. tall fellow has destroyed I am grateful that I on our cheeks; for I among us who think less a wild beast in the ed pistol, let be a ca "Silence," said I, ceivable how much I tance of my charge. Proof of my vicinity; lence; and as you had the road, lead on. M so without reply. emerged from the v selves on the sandy peake, along which trot; and the Trum attention to a tu me it came from the end of our n boarse voice from ing out 'who goes the

This sentinel of easier satisfied that I should have been foe, but that the fol to his companion g we had fallen in v right veritable bu "Bill, I say, Bill can't ye?" "Why, sleeper awaken'd. not that I know, b goons come from up the Colonel." Faulkner is not i like a gentleman, up, any way. Du ribs, and jerking needs come swag; be made to do hi low the lad, Cap will show the wa "Hark ye, frie 'if you are not o me, that we may have a great c camp, when the s is a kick on the r of the poor Colo. "Its no need place is not past