

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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1828.

NO. 12.

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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.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Groome, deceased; all persons indebted to the said estate on Note or Open Account are hereby requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber who is anxious to settle the estate as soon as possible and therefore cannot give indulgence—and all persons having claims, are also requested to present the same for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO WISHES TO DISPOSE OF THE

STOCK OF GOODS

LEFT ON HAND BY THE DECEASED.

ALSO TO RENT,

The Store Room and Cellar

Which contains the goods; to which will be added, if desired, The Elegant Dwelling establishment, attached to the above. For all which very favourable terms will be given.

The very extensive and profitable business which it is well known the deceased has done in this establishment for the last 12 or 15 years, recommends it to the notice of industrious and enterprising capitalists as the best opportunity of making a fortune that has been presented to them for many years past, or that may perhaps occur for many years to come.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r of Samuel Groome, dec'd.

March 29.

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 19th, 1828.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

March 29—3w

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the twenty-second of April next, between the hours of two and five o'clock P.M. A FARM in Talbot county, situate on the public road leading from Easton to Dover-bridge, & within two miles of said town, containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, the improvements are a new two story Brick Dwelling House, made of the best materials & finished in a handsome and fashionable manner—A Wooden House adjoining, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, Corn House, Carriage House, Barn and Stables—the arable Land is of a good Productive Quality. There are about forty acres Meadow Land of the best quality, having a fine stream of water running through it at the dryest seasons of the year, and which is convenient to every field.—The terms are one-fourth Cash, and the balance to be paid in two equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale. A bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and when the whole of the purchase money is paid, a good and indisputable title will be given.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Talbot county, March 29—ts

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

25th day of February, A. D. 1828.

On application of Richard Spencer, Esquire, Executor of Colonel Perry Spencer, 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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 Col. Perry Spencer 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 9th day of October next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

RICHARD SPENCER, Ex'r. of Col. Perry Spencer, dec'd.

March 29—3w

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of

GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received,

40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo, 29 w

New establishment at the old Stand

BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the public generally that he has opened a

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store

in the house formerly occupied by WILLIAM WURTE, on Washington Street, opposite the Court House, where he has for sale a handsome assortment of the above articles, which he is disposed to sell very low for Cash only. He will also manufacture Boots or Shoes at the shortest notice, (having excellent workmen in his employ,) which he will warrant to be equal to any manufactured on this or the Western Shore. He has a good supply of Leather on hand, selected by himself in Baltimore, to which he calls the attention of Boot & Shoemakers, and farmers who may want that article—he solicits a share of the public patronage.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, March 29.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

25th day of February A. D. 1828.

On application of Richard Spencer, Esquire, Administrator of Stuart Redman, 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the State of Delaware.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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

Test,

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 Stuart Redman 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 9th day of October next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

RICHARD SPENCER, Adm'r. of Stuart Redman, dec'd.

March 29—3w

The Delaware Gazette will publish the above once a week for three successive weeks and send their account to this office for collection.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Md. and to me directed against William Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P.M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said William Ferguson, of, in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of land as follows, viz: Garland's purchase, containing the quantity of 267 acres of land, more or less. Buck's Range and Warner's Discovery, containing 105 acres, more or less—Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Addition, containing 50-18 acres more or less—also Kirby's Venture, containing 124 acres of land more or less.

Also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against the said William Ferguson, viz: at the suit of Isaac Atkinson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold on the day aforesaid, and between the like hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P.M. the following property, to wit: All and singular, all that farm and plantation of him the said Wm. Ferguson, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the Chapel, on which one William H. Nabb now resides as the Tenant of said Wm. Ferguson—also, all and singular all that other farm or plantation of him the said Wm. Ferguson, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the Chapel, on which one Henry Sherwood now resides or did reside as the Tenant of said Wm. Ferguson, which said farms are composed of the several tracts or parts of tracts of land: that is to say, part of Buck's Range, Warner's Discovery, Kirby's Venture, part of Morgan's Addition, part of Wolf Pit Ridge, part of Turner's Chance, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Addition, and containing in the whole by estimation, the quantity of six hundred acres of land, more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to prior liens.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

March 29 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against William Ferguson, at the suit of John L. Kerr, and Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P.M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Cox, of, in and to the several tracts of land as follows, to wit: Hawk's Hill and Hawk's Addition, being the lands purchased by James C. Wheeler of John L. Kerr, and sold by Edward N. Hambleton to said Cox, containing the quantity of 110 acres of land more or less; about 70 acres of the above is wood land, and 40 acres arable, situate within one mile of Easton, on the main road leading from Easton to Dover-bridge and lately occupied by Samuel Jackson—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

March 29 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against James Chambers, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Edward N. Hambleton, use of Jacob Lookerman, use of Levin Millis, sen. William Ferguson and Eusebius Leonard (Levin Millis, sen. and William Ferguson's parts for the use of William Jenkins) the State of Maryland for the use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory, and George W. Nabb, will be sold on Wednesday the 22d day of April next, at the dwelling plantation of said James Chambers, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said James Chambers, of, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, that is to say, part of Orem's Delight and Turner's Resurvey, containing the quantity of 102 acres of land, more or less, part of Beaver Dam Neck and part of Forest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less, part of Chambers' Adventure, and part of The Adventure, containing 214 acres of land, part of Locust Grove, containing 364 acres, part of Dunmore Heath, in King's Creek, containing 272 acres, more or less—also all the life estate of said James Chambers and Alice his wife, of, in and to one third part of a tract of land, called Poplar Level and part of Sumner's, containing 75 acres of land, more or less—also the following negroes, to wit:—one negro man called Tom, 1 do. called Jim, 1 do. Greenbury, 1 woman called Patience, 1 do. called Annise, 1 girl called Charlotte, 1 do. called Mary, 1 do. called Maria, 1 boy called George, 1 called Theodore; also ten beds, bedsteads and furniture, 1 eight day clock, 2 side boards, 4 tables 13 Windsor chairs, 2 cupboards and contents, all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture—also 14 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 40 head of hogs, 24 head of sheep, 1 gig and harness, all the crop of wheat seeded on the lands, a quantity of corn husked, and eight stacks of hay—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

March 29 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan and Henry Morgan, at the suit of Robert Delahay, Henry Delahay and Edward B. Stevens, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P.M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest or claim of the said Enoch and Henry Morgan, of, in and to, that farm or plantation, situate in Banbury, called part of Little Bristol, containing the quantity of 337 acres of land, more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

March 29—ts

THE CELEBRATED STALLION

Tom Jefferson,

Will be let to mares this season, (commencing 25th March & ending 25th June.) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Easton; on Wednesdays and Thursdays of every alternate week, at Denton and Wye Mill, and Saturdays at the Trappe. Terms \$4 the single leap, \$6 the spring's chance, and \$12 to insure a mare in foal; 25 cents in each case to the groom, payable on or before the 18th of October next.

PEDIGREE, &c.

Tom Jefferson was foaled on the 2d September, 1822, is upwards of 16 hands high, a beautiful bay with black legs, "high formed," in "fine twig," and can be "haunted out" without suffering much in comparison with any horse in point of form, figure and action. He was sired by the celebrated Cleveland bay Exile, who sold for \$1500; his grand sire, one of the most splendid coach horses in England; his great grand sire, the famous Yorkshire horse Mollineux, that sold for \$3500. His dam was got by Eagle which sold for \$7000 (Eagle may be traced to the celebrated English Eclipse), grand dam by Montezuma, g. dam by Nebuchadnezzar, g. g. dam by Obscurity, g. g. g. dam by Badger. TOM when he had just turned two years old was recommended to the attention of breeders of fine horses by the Agricultural Society of Maryland; and before he was three, received a premium as a Stallion adapted to get horses for the quick draft. See 7. American Farmer 90, Lewis's Colt.

"The breed of Cleveland bays was the native sort of improved English horse, before the introduction of the Arabians and Barb. Yorkshire has always been celebrated for its horses, and Cleveland is the Northern district of that country: by crossing their mares with race horses, the Yorkshire breeders have supplied, for many years, London with high priced coach horses, and the sportsmen with hunters, to carry high weights. The cross with the blooded horse is admirable, as it combines strength and power with fleetness; but by crossing too much with the blooded, we have lost so much in size and strength, that it is difficult to get a horse to carry weight, that has sufficient activity. Their colour ranges through the various shades of bay. I have never bred them of any other colour. See 2 A. Farmer, 239, Taplin, 323—425.

In the Sportsman's Magazine for 1827, will be found the following remark from the first writer and sportsman in England: "I consider Durham altogether a very sporting county, the farmers ride good horses, the greater part of which they breed themselves, beginning the cross with the Cleveland bay." In fine the crosses from the Cleveland bay strain are better than any other for every purpose (except the turf) which a horse can be applied to, and without the primary cross from this strain, the blooded horse would only be speedy without being stout. The American Eclipse has some of the Cleveland blood in his veins—he is in the Sampson line of descent. Any breeder desirous of information upon this subject will find that each and every of the foregoing statements is fully sustained by reference to John Lawrence on the blooded horse in the Sportsman's Magazine.

PHILIP WALLIS.

March 29.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE LATE CHARLES INCLEDON.

The following characteristic sketch of this eminent vocalist is extracted from the 1st volume (being the 7th of the ENTIRE series) of a new portion of 'The Itinerant,' by S. W. Ryley, late of Theatres Royal, Manchester, Liverpool, &c.

Incledon had many singularities, and these frequently laid him open to the quizzing disposition and imitative powers of his brother Thespians; he was possessed, likewise, of a considerable degree of credulity in all matters relative to physic; a tale told with a serious countenance of some wonderful cure effected by an advertised quack medicine was sure to gain credit and a customer. He might properly have been styled Mr. Never-well, for he was scarcely ever without medicine of some kind or other, & frequently in his pocket. All the disorders incident to the human body he was subject to. On his table the Madeira bottle stood on one side, and the physic bottle on the other—the bane and the antidote. After, and not before, a plentiful dinner and good wine (for health was not thought of on an empty stomach,) he began to moralize and recollect the large black bottle with a label on his right hand. 'Dear creature,' addressing his wife, 'where's the physic, my darling; a saint an angel, a guardian angel, in petticoats, sent to protect me, Charles Incledon, the best English singer that ever stepped between trap and lamp?—When black eye'd Susan—it won't do—beware as a raven—my dear, where's my Peruvian bark? Health, you know, my dear creature, is above all things, except Heaven; and the LORD above that—we are poor creatures.' 'Tom Starboard was a lover true!'—'come that's better—another glass of bark, thou sworn at the altar darling.' Off goes another decoction, and poor Charles fancies himself better for it; but soon however, as an excuse to wash away the nauseous flav or of the bark, a tumbler of Madeira—swallowed with a hearty smack—very good—done the job—nothing like Peruvian—never was better in my life, shiver me!

Incledon constantly laboured under the always dangerous effects of a plethoric habit: this was evident to all who knew him; the blood mounted too plentifully towards the head, and rendered phlebotomy frequently necessary, which might have been obviated in a safer way by extreme temperance; but as the thing was to be done by physic without the mortification of abstinence, he readily gave it the preference.

On his arrival in a town, his first inquiry was for a copper, who generally took from him a considerable quantity of blood. At Nottingham he had just undergone this salutary operation, when, calling at the shop of a worthy Quaker, who, bore deservedly, as these worthy people generally do, the character of a most benevolent and virtuous man; who like his countrymen, was an enthusiastic admirer of our melodist, as the first of English singers. Charles after cupping, on entering this good man's shop, happened to trip as he entered the door, and the worthy Quaker put out his hand to prevent him from falling, and, considering this stumble to be the effect of intoxication, thus addressed him, 'Friend Incledon, I rejoice to see thee once more in Nottingham. Thou seemest unwell; a glass of water may be salutary to thy over-charged stomach.' Incledon, not aware of the mistake the Quaker had laboured under, listened eagerly to this prescription, as indeed he did to all others, and replied, clapping his hand to his head, 'weakness, my dear friend—weakness, I am just cupped.' Yes, I see that,' replied the Quaker, 'and in these cases I have heard there is nothing like a glass of warm water, by way of emetic.' 'Warm water—emetic—humbug, Sir, it won't answer at all.—Who's to play the steady to night?—Whilst the lads of the Village shall merrily, ah!—Won't do, he has given me a cup too much. What do you think of it?—Why, my friend, I think as to thy being steady, that's another thing; but warm water, I have always heard, was the best remedy for any man who has had a cup too much.—The mistake now burst upon him, and he laughed heartily. 'By the Holy Poker, but that's a good one; Charles Incledon, first singer to the English fleet, now the wonderful warbler on the London boards, supposed to be drunk before dinner, ha, ha! I'll tell you what, my dear fellow, if all the Parsons in the kingdom were assembled in your marketplace, with each a bottle of claret in one hand and a glass in the other, and were to say, Charley, here's to thee, my dear boy, I'd not touch a drop before dinner, afterwards you know all's fair, good eating requires good drinking, starvation won't answer at all; no, no, here's my morning stomachic—(taking a box of pills out of his pocket, & swallowing two or three.) The STAFF-pill, Sir used in the army, only among tip-tops; if it had't been for them, and the glorious elixir coniactic, your friend Charley would have been in kingdom-come long ago, seated on a cloud, singing Hallelujahs.'—'Friend Incledon, how often must I caution thee against that foolish as well as wicked custom of swearing?—Ten thousand pardons my dear friend; you are a good Christian, a heavenly creature, a drab-coloured angel; God bless you, I'll not transgress again; Charles Incledon's

a wicked sinner—hopes for pardon though—because he learnt it fighting for his King and country at sea. Sailors are a set, they swear like—'—Again! Charles, Charles, I fear thou art incorrigible, 'Bless your soul, my dear friend, forgive me, I'm indisposed—never swear when I'm in health; staff-pills and elixir coniactic will do the job.' The history of which is as follows—

There are people who are easily persuaded that they are ill, though nothing ails them. My friend Incledon was one of these; and his Thespian friends, aware of this weakness, often in a harmless way took advantage of his credulity. His custom of flying to medicine continually on the most trifling occasion, or indeed without any occasion at all, awakened in the breasts of his real friends, and few men had more, a fear that his constitution would be injured by it; and persuasion had no effect. To prevent this, they hit upon a plan to supply him with a medicine—since medicine he would have—that could do no good nor harm, and leave imagination to do the rest. The physician, who was his friend, approved of the scheme, and joined in it.—Accordingly, the next time he came to consult, a prescription was sent to the apothecary, consisting of pills made of crumbs of bread, neatly covered with powder: in the regular way—and, as bread is called the staff of life, the box was labelled, 'Staff pills.' A quart bottle, likewise, of weak brandy and water, altered in taste by a few drops of peppermint, was labelled 'Elixir Coniactic,' a glass to be taken after dinner and supper. These had the desired effect, & my friend became much better in health. It was laughable to behold him, with the most serious countenance, take the box out of his pocket and swallow his pills, laying his hand upon his stomach, launching out in praise of the doctor, and thank-giving for the relief he had received from the wonderful medicine. This salutary deception he became acquainted with in the following manner.—Finding himself so much benefited by the pills and elixir, after taking them a considerable time, he called to pay the apothecary's bill, who replied, 'Why, really sir, I do not know what charge to make you; and if the faculty were to write many such prescriptions, apothecaries might soon shut up shop. I shall charge one pound free for a gallon of brandy; and as to the pills, a pennyworth of bread made them all.' BRANDY! BREAD PILLS! what do you mean, my dear boy? why the elixir was nothing but brandy and water, and the staff pills crumbs of bread! 'Very well, very well, pulling out his six fold neck-cloth up to his ears, and clasping his hands together with great energy, then looking upwards, he stammered out, 'By the —' 'Stop, Mr. Incledon,' interrupted the apothecary, 'don't be rash; this is the best and cheapest physic you ever took in your life.' 'Do you think so, my dear boy? how do you make that out?' 'Why, sir, for one month, thanks to the bread pills, &c. you have permitted your constitution to have fair play, by abstaining from the immense quantity of physic you were in the habit of daily loading your stomach with; and I ask you are you not better for it?' 'My dear fellow, give me your hand, you are an Esculapius—a Godbold—a Brodum—a Solomon.—But then to be quered by a set of humbugs—Cakalago—Mumming Joe, and that Yorkshire Tyke. A set of — thieves; I'll be up with them.' 'I'd advise you to put up with it, sir; both your pocket and your constitution is saved; and remember—Vitee summa brevis.

Two young Americans were pursuing their studies in London at the commencement of our late war with England. Some months after that event they learned that a motion was to be made in the House of Lords, which would probably elicit a debate on the prosecution of hostilities with America. They determined to attend, & ignorant that any introduction was necessary, went at an early hour to the House and by some lucky accident fairly got on the floor without interruption. They looked around with great composure for a good place, and at length finding one to their minds, seated themselves without ceremony. Not long after the Peers began to assemble and all eyes were steadily directed to the young strangers. Presently a very respectable personage (Lord Holland) approached them and inquired if they were not foreigners; they replied they were Americans. He then informed them that no spectators were admitted on the floor, nor even in the gallery without an order from a Peer, and that he presumed they were not aware that they had been sitting on the throne. He kindly took them into the lobby and gave them an order of admission into the gallery, thus preventing a seat on the throne from being to them what it has been to many others, a very uncomfortable situation.

Anecdotes from Percy's Collections &c. &c.—A gentleman who was severely cross examined by Mr. Dunning, was repeatedly asked if he did not lodge in the verge of the court, at length said he did—and pray sir, said the counsel, for what reason did you take up your residence in that place?—to avoid the rascally impertinence of Dunning, answered the witness.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, March 24.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, the several resolutions introduced on Friday were adopted, with the exception of the resolution of Mr. Weems of Maryland, requiring the number of naval officers, &c. which, after a short discussion, was laid on the table. The House then resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the Bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Bunker spoke at much length against the bill, and Mr. Dwight followed, in reply. Mr. Oakley then, Mr. P. P. Barbour having withdrawn his motion to strike out the enacting words, moved to amend the bill so as to make it the duty of the Commissioners only to make enquiry into the case, and report at the next session the items which ought to be allowed. The amendment was adopted in Committee, and leave was refused to the Committee to sit again. The amendment not having been reported to the House, Mr. Oakley renewed it, and it was again carried. A call was then made for the previous question, but before that question was taken the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 25.

In the Senate yesterday, the joint resolution giving the privilege of franking letters and packets, during the whole year, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was, after some discussion, agreed to. Some time was spent in the consideration of the bill for the relief of Wm. M. Sneed, executor of Stephen Sneed; when the bill was laid on the table. Mr. Benton called up the bill for "graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse of the States in which they lie;" but the Senate adjourned without entering upon its consideration.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, was again taken up, when Mr. Bartlett entered into some statements, in connection with what had fallen from Mr. Barbour and was followed by Mr. Storrs on the same side. Mr. Barbour had commenced his reply, when the hour having elapsed the further discussion was suspended until to day. The orders of the day were then called, when Mr. Mallory moved to lay on the table the unfinished business of Saturday, being the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Polk, Mr. Everett, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. S. Wood, spoke on the bill; after which, on the call of Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee, the previous question was ordered. The question on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, was then taken by ayes and noes—ayes 60, noes 105, the bill was rejected.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for the final settlement of the land claims in the several States and Territories was taken up, and after some consideration of the substitute offered by Mr. Berrien, it was laid on the table. The bill for graduating the price of the public lands was taken up, Mr. Hendricks' motion to amend still pending; Mr. Barton spoke at great length against the bill and the amendment.

In the House of Representatives, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, when he made some further remarks; and, after a brief explanation from Mr. Bartlett, the discussion was again suspended. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Hall, referring it to the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of adopting some measures in relation to the venereal disease which has made its appearance in the City. The House then, in Committee of the whole, resumed the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Hoffman concluded the remarks on the subject commenced by him on Thursday. Mr. Bates of Massachusetts then took the floor in reply, but, as the hour of adjournment had nearly arrived, on his motion the Committee rose and reported progress.

THURSDAY, March 27.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill "providing for the settlement of land claims in several States and Territories" was considered, amended, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for "graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse of the States, in which they lie," was considered and discussed at great length. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, after some few remarks from Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Sprague, and Mr. Barbour. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, for the appointment of a Committee to meet, such Committee as the Senate might appoint, to fix a day for the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Floyd then moved the consideration of his resolution on the same subject; but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. McDuffie. The House in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, spoke for about two hours against the original bill, and in favor of the amendment. He was followed by Mr. Forward on the other side; but before Mr. Forward had gone through, the Committee rose and reported progress.

FRIDAY, March 28.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill for the relief of the widow of the late General Brown—giving her \$5,000 dollars in the amount of pay, emolument and allowances

from the time of his death, to the end of the present year—was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for certain surviving Revolutionary Officers was taken up, on motion of Mr. Woodbury, who proposed two additional sections to the bill, extending its provisions to the widows of deceased officers, &c. to soldiers; the bill was then postponed to and made the order of the day for Monday. The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of the bill for graduating the price of public lands.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker moved the consideration of the resolution he offered on the preceding day to appoint a joint committee to fix on a day for the adjournment of Congress, and the Ayes and Noes being called for by Mr. Storrs the House refused to consider it: Ayes 78, Noes 87. The House in Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Forward having concluded his remarks was succeeded by Mr. Storrs, Mr. Burges, and Mr. Anderson, all against the bill, and in favour of the amendment. After some remarks from Mr. Randolph, the question was then taken on Mr. Mallory's amendment, which was rejected—Ayes 78, Noes 102. Mr. Mallory then moved another amendment, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Buchanan. The Committee then rose, and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

SATURDAY, March 29.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Gen. Brown, was passed. The bill granting a township of land to Kenyon College, in the State of Ohio, was discussed, and ordered to a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the House in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Tariff. The question before the Committee was the amendment offered by Mr. Buchanan to the amendment proposed on the preceding day by Mr. Mallory. After various observations by Messrs. Buchanan, Dwight, Mallory, Storrs, S. Wright, & Davis, the amendment was negatived. Mr. Miller then moved another amendment, aimed, like that of Mr. Buchanan, at the destruction of the minimum system, which was also negatived. The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Mallory, which was also rejected—Ayes 77, Noes 98. Mr. Sprague had then risen to address the Committee on some other items of the bill, when the Committee rose.

Mr. KREMER—Mr. RANDOLPH.

Juba having saddled "White Surry" for the field to day, Mr. Randolph, with drab suit, buckskin unmentionables, boots spurs and whip, appeared in the House, as he has heretofore been wont to do. He fortunately found the Tariff Bill under way, and threw himself before the House, to serve on the fanfare of the Speaker prevented him from delivering when he last exhibited himself. Richard was himself again—the regular supply of toast water was furnished, and "homest George Kremer" sat near him, in good trim, nodded and smiled approbation as the orator progressed, and, when he had closed, gave him the hand of fellowship. He spoke, as usual, of almost every thing but the question; talked of the alien and sedition laws, and said no federalist except John Marshall voted to repeal the latter—said it was 12 years from 1816 to 1828—that the embargo was laid in 1807, and war was declared in 1812—he was opposed to the Tariff of 1816, and of 1826, and to the embargo—he did not want the war and fortiori—he did not want what was worse, high and ruinous duties—and he was opposed to the heroes; compared the Manufacturers to hungry dogs—said his vocation was that of the original offender against the law of God—his farm was well managed, but yielded nothing—he was insulted by being called on to pay a tax—was indifferent whether the bill or amendment passed, but was roused to repeat repeated aggression—he had not purchased a dollar's worth from northern factories, and said "so help me God, I never will," and if southern gentlemen had one drop of the blood of their ancestors they never would. He would neither eat, drink nor wear anything from North of the Potomac—there were two remedies for the South; the first a rigid non-consumption of American fabrics, and the second he would not indicate, it was not to be resorted to until the other had been first tried and failed—the practice under the constitution was every day and all day long, contrary to its letter and spirit—the Constitution was a hard money one—one abuse was made to support another—there was as much authority for the sedition law, under the reign of black cockades, as now for a tariff—spoke of several persons—said it was convenient to have bad memories, and that he never wrote a circular letter to his constituents; and finally took his seat pronouncing the appropriate word cabal. He seemed more than usually animated. I should like to see the speech literally reported.

No one has found it more convenient to have a bad memory than John Randolph. He never wrote a circular to his constituents he says. I will subjoin two extracts applicable to this point; the first from a letter to the Freeholders of his district, dated the 7th Jan. 1815. "Let them (the people) bear in mind that from their present institutions there is no change but to military despotism; and that there is none more easy." "No man admires more than I do the gallantry of our officers during the campaign in Canada; but I cannot consent in my admiration of individuals, to lose sight of those principles of civil liberty, in which I have lived, and in which I mean to die."

The second extract is from a letter to the people of Charlotte, in 1822. "The election of General Jackson to the presidency is not to be dreaded, as it can, in no event possibly occur—the people of the United States have not yet become so corrupted as to choose a man of military talents to govern the national councils, in opposition to Mr. Crawford, or indeed of any other good man in the country." "The election of Mr. Clay would be productive of many bad consequences; as a statesman and politician, his talents are certainly very great; but it is too soon for the American people to cross the mountains for a President."

"The glass without doubt, Was the thing put him out, And made him forget what was next; For every one there, He will say I dare swear, He handled it more than his text."

ROARING OAK. Gadsby's Hotel, 27th March, 1828.

From the following it would appear that Mr. Randolph is about to get his own at last—render unto Randolph that which is Randolph's.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG. HON. JOHN RANDOLPH.—Further accounts of the Speech on Internal Improvement, made by this honorable personage on Friday evening, have reached us through the New York papers, and private channels. On the morning of that day, the neuter gentleman received the Whig (a copy of which we were malicious enough to send him through the P. Office) containing certain strictures upon his temper and the causes of its being so bad. His rage knew no bounds—it displayed itself in a thousand fooleries and contradictions—he ordered his horses for Virginia, and actually took leave of his friends—no not friends—he has friendship for none—but finally, just as he affected to be leaving the House, he turned and asking the Speaker what the question was, delivered a speech of three hours length, without so much as alluding once, to the subject before the House.

In this speech he discovered the deepest excitement, and gave testimony not only of his vulnerability, but that the arrow was quivering in the heel. He framed at the mouth, and finally blundered with pure vexation. We are not of those—God forbid—who think the tears of generous sensibility, a disgrace to manhood. But here is an example of crying without precedent. For while the honorable gentleman was crying, he did not cease to abuse all of whom he was not afraid—dragging into his speech, even, a female relative of his own, and directing against her the most infamous insinuations. We hope in a short time, to spread before the reader, a history (from her own pen) of Mr. Randolph's treatment to Mrs. Morris, widow of the late Governor Morris of New York. Nothing but that history—which has been many years in Virginia—is wanting, to unmask him to the world—and to exhibit him as he is—a compound of the most detestable vices that ever assembled in the same character. We shall then see—the world will then be enabled to judge—with what propriety, he assumes to pass judgment upon the characters of others. That history will exhibit him in such lights, that his best friends shall be happy to find some extenuation of his conduct, in the eccentricity of his organic structure. He has provoked the exposure not only by wanton and repeated attacks upon me—as usual the more extraordinary, as I had incurred denunciation at one time, for a puerile and silly admiration of his genius—but upon others, the most honorable and blameless citizens of Virginia. He has provoked it—and he shall have it.

The affair of Morgan's abduction still continues to excite the people of the western counties of New York, and notwithstanding all the exertions which have been made to develop the facts, the true state of the case is involved in as much mystery and doubt as ever. The subject, however, is now likely to undergo a full and impartial investigation, through the means recommended to the Legislature by Lieutenant Governor Pitcher. In a message to the Legislature, under date of 19th instant, he says:

"A large portion of the inhabitants of the state has been, for more than a year, highly excited by the alleged forcible and clandestine removal of a citizen, and by the uncertainty of his fate. It is believed by many that he has been murdered, and it is certain that, if alive, he is held in captivity. This outrage upon our laws, has justly alarmed our fellow citizens in that part of the state, and has produced exertions, such as might have been expected from a common consciousness of their rights, and determined to maintain them, to develop the mysterious transaction, and to bring the offenders to justice. As yet, their efforts have failed. The rewards & inducements heretofore proffered for a discovery, have been unavailing. The trials and convictions that have taken place, have rather increased the mystery of the transaction. The efforts of individual citizens, stimulated by a patriotic zeal, have not availed—been guided by discretion; there is reason to fear, that they have sometimes tended rather to prevent than promote a judicious development of the truth. It is publicly stated, that a witness, while on his way to attend the trial of some of the persons charged with a participation in the original outrage, has suddenly & unaccountably disappeared, and advertisements of offering rewards for his discovery have been circulated. If there be any foundation for this suggestion, it affords a strong reason for the adoption of proper measures to quiet the alarms of our fellow-citizens. Under these circumstances, it has appeared to me important that such constitutional measures as may be within the power of the Legislature, should be adopted, in order to facilitate the discovery and punishment of the offenders. It is equally due to the violated majesty of the laws as to the ap-

prehensions of our fellow citizens, which never can or ought to be satisfied until justice is obtained, and to those who have been or may be included in the general and vague suspicions which are always produced by such transactions—it is an imperative duty to the innocent, that those really guilty should be detected and punished.

Without intending to encroach upon the particular duties of the Legislature, I respectfully recommend in accordance with these views, that a law be passed authorizing the appointment of a competent person for the special purpose of investigating the alleged criminal transactions in relation to the removal of William Morgan, and all the incidents connected therewith; that the powers of district attorneys be also vested in him; that it be made his duty to repair to the places where the offences were committed; to examine witnesses; to enter complaints; to cause witnesses and parties implicated to be bound over to appear; to conduct all criminal prosecutions which may be instituted, and to perform all other acts and duties which shall be necessary to a full and fair judicial investigation and determination of the alleged offences."

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM. The enclosed is extracted from "The African Repository" a work published monthly in Washington for the benefit of the Colonization Society solely. It would be a cheap way of throwing a mite into the treasury of that noble and interesting association if the head of every family would subscribe for the work—the cost would be \$2 per annum—but it is really worth so much as a fund of amusement and information respecting a land over which darkness has so long hung; and by giving regular accounts from the flourishing little Colony of Liberia it would shed light upon the objects and effects of the Colonization scheme which is only wanting to make every reflecting mind its ardent friend.

COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Extracts from an article published in the "Kentucky Reporter," May, 1827.

"The Colony lately begun at Mesurado is now 5 years old—a few ships annually visit there—perhaps 12—most of course have experienced all the usual inconveniences of early settlements, arising from mismanagement, sickness, war, and similar distresses, not likely to occur again at a more advanced period. Yet still, already, plenty, comfort, and neatness, are found in the houses and at the tables of the settlers—every family, and almost every grown person in the Colony has the means of employing from one to four native labourers, at from 4 to 6 dollars per month—several have, on public emergencies, made advances of from three to six hundred dollars.

Carpenters, Masons, Smiths, (although poor workmen) get two dollars per day—common labourers from 75 cents to \$1.25, and even these prices cannot procure a sufficiency.

A Fort has been erected superior to any force that can be brought against it. Two schooners of 10 tons each have been built for the coasting trade—Two churches and five schools are built. The proficiency of the scholars attending the latter, is said strongly to mark the difference between the studies of a free person contrasted with those of a slave.

The religious character of these poor people is flattering but not surprising. Distant from friends and surrounded by savages, it is not strange if their eyes are directed to Him who alone can befriender them. Feelings like these heighten their devotion to that degree that the Director of the Colony (Mr. Ashmun) declares that he has seen at their meetings, the profanest foreigner that ever entered the Colony, trembling with awe and conviction. The natives evince the good effects of this. They bring their children to be educated by the Colonists—Sixty are already in their schools. They deliver up the malefactors, and seem to express a confidence in our people unequalled perhaps, except under Penn's Government.

Ivory and Camwood, perhaps some Rice and Coffee at present the greater part of their exports—yet the country could, if cultivated, furnish all the articles afforded by tropical climates. The land in the interior is excellent. The present number of Colonists is 4 or 500, and their last year's exports amounted to nearly \$50,000.

If agreeably to the above statement 4 or 500 persons employ 100 labourers at from 4 to 6 dollars per month, may we not reasonably infer that, if the Colonists were 10,000 in number they would be well able to pay the passage of 2000 Negroes? They would find this much cheaper than to employ Native labourers whose wages are from 48 to 72 dollars per annum. The passage of a negro from America may be defrayed for \$20, a sum which might be paid by the Colonists and reimbursed by six or eight months' service of the person paid for. Wealth we know by experience increases greatly (in proportion) beyond that of population—the number of the people of these U. States is probably four times beyond that of those who saw the Revolution. But ten times the estimate in wealth would be greatly below the fact. The price of labour in the colony equal to that in our own new settlements justifies the certainty of the demand for labourers.

The object before us at present is to increase the colony to the amount above stated—after it reaches that number its increase will be rapid. The free negroes, when assured of safety and respectability would embark in numbers—these people (a nuisance in the free as well as in the slave states) would become a benefit in the country of their affluence. Every fresh emigrant would leave behind connections, who would eagerly follow their relations to Africa, as the first emigrant follows his to this country. The difficulty of emigrating is no greater, and the means above suggested would render their removal rapid as well as easy. To this may add that there are many who will send their negroes to Africa when assured of the Colony's being so well settled as to be out of danger from a foreign foe such men view their removal as an event desirable to both master and slave; but cannot reconcile it to their feelings to banish those born in their houses to a country where they may perish by the savage natives.

For the present accomplishment of this object, the funds of the society are totally inadequate. The negroes who offer to depart except the means of paying their freight. Ought not this to be looked to by the States or by the Federal Government?

The Navy costs Government about \$3,000,000 per annum; the Army about \$2,000,000. The pay of the Revolutionary Veterans \$1,500,000. \$250,000 only once laid out would place 10,000 souls in the Colony.

Virginia would long since have found her negroes a burthen had it not been for her continual exports. This disgraceful source of wealth seems likely to be stopped. The Southern States are enacting laws against importation; and however badly such laws may at first be observed they will assume strength in time. Virginians will then find that property so contemptible, nay, expensive, that they will cheerfully join in dismissing their slaves, especially

*By the latest intelligence they now amount to more than 1300.

when the free labour of white men is offered on terms much lower than those on which slave is maintained—Nor is this period so distant. Fifty years though much in human life is little in that of a nation. Thirty years will fill up the country between this and the Pacific. Twenty more will render the population so dense and the value of the land so high, that the whole of the increasing numbers overflowing from the States north of the Ohio, added to those vast emigrations from the Eastern States which are now settling that country, must as a means of existence, condescend to serve for wages—the purchase of land will be nearly as much out of the question as in Britain—their labour as hirelings will supplant that of Negroes, provided you make room for them by dismissing people who have in the Southern States made labour odious by blending its name with that of slavery. These three dismissed you may expect such emigrants as will be content to work for wages as in the northern states—but not till then, and this cannot be set being so rapid that instant decision is required.

I asserted that a Colony of 10,000 would be equal to paying the passage of 2000 negroes. Fully satisfied with the justness of my statement, I desire my reader to attend to inferences which follow it with mathematical certainty. If 10,000 colonists can pay the passage of 2000 negroes, then 10,000 will in 5 years become 20,000; and here observe that I say nothing of natural increase, which by our own experience we know will add largely in the same time. The 20,000 would as certainly pay the annual passage of 4000 per annum—Thus in 5 years doubling their number. Hence, supposing a colony of 10,000 established, in 5 years they will amount to 20,000, which would pay the passage of 4000 per annum; and in 5 years more, would amount to 40,000 who would pay the passage of 8000, and in 5 years would amount to 80,000 who would pay the passage of 16,000; and in 5 years would amount to 160,000 who would pay the annual passage of 32,000; and in 5 years would amount to 320,000, who would then be able to clear the whole country of negroes, as fast as you choose to send them. Thus in 25 years you would see yourselves certain of being free from these people.

The time when the African Colony will be able to receive our largest emigrations, remarkably coincides with that at which the filling up of the West, will compel the North and North Western States to pour in their swarms, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the departure of the negroes, and this they would amply perform—the overflowing of from 4 to 5 millions for less than that number will not line the N. West side, 25 years hence, would largely replace the annual draft of negroes. Add still to this, the annual increase of New England, and the back countries of New York and Pennsylvania.

In Europe calculations of this kind were formerly laughed at. Voltaire ridiculed the calculations presented by Divines, as to the time in which the world might be peopled by natural increase. "We see said he that the increase of mankind is slow indeed, & against fact, calculation is vain." A late experience in our own country has convinced us that the experience quoted by Voltaire is fallacious; and the calculations despised by him are irrefragable—yet his mistake was excusable in that part of the globe, since even in America, it is not so long since our wisest Politicians talked about "our boundless extent of country which would take centuries to fill up." The last forty years has, however, decided the question. We know with certainty, that in 25 years as many millions of Native Americans will appear upon our Census; and that number will fill up the void between this and the Pacific. Emigration will then stop, and the distressed multitudes, must become hirelings to those who can pay for their labour. I repeat this argument for I wish it to be noticed.

Thirty years ago Ohio had 5000 inhabitants it estimates now about 700,000—ten years hence will see a million. Indiana and Illinois are increasing in a like ratio, and yet those States labor under the reputation of sickness, and that justly. Ohio has been settled at an extraordinary expense of human life. The sickness experienced at Mesurado has been trifling, compared with the distresses endured by our ancestors at James Town & Plymouth. The same causes acting in our country will operate in Africa. Let the Colony be once well established as to ensure safety from the natives, and the negroes if permitted, will throng thither, and their passage will gladly be paid for, by the increasing wealth of the Colonists. A few people form the best germ for a colony. Double and treble their numbers every year, and you will see them thrive. Poor in a large population then can be provided for, and the whole must perish. In this, nature points out our course—the shoot from acorns rises slowly at first; but as it acquires strength it gains beyond conception, at every annual ring, till the insignificant fruit of one short season seems numerous generations enjoy its shade. Should Congress and the States, take up this business, I would not wish to see more than 500 emigrants leave our coasts the first year—the second might double that number—the Colonists could best inform us of their capacity to receive the new comers—but certainly the whole 10,000 might be settled in 5 years, which added to the 25 years stated on the foregoing argument, would bring us to 1836; a period at which we have every reason to believe, that the black colony will take all we can send and that white colonists will be sufficiently numerous to replace those who depart.

Let then the joint Societies for Colonization apply to Congress. Let those in each State apply to their respective Legislatures. Mean time let new societies be formed—Let each society endeavour to enlarge its sphere of action and let every individual join himself to a society; the smallest addition will effect something.

New-York, March 31.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the fast sailing packet ship York, Captain De Cost, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th February, we have received from our attentive correspondents, London papers, to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 26th.

By this arrival, we have a full and official confirmation of the late accounts, and one day later from Constantinople. The proceedings of the Sultan, are of such a character, that all doubts as to his intentions, and the consequent measures of the Allied powers, must vanish. The Courier, a paper which is emphatically the organ of the Government, and which changed its Editor simultaneously with the change in the Ministry, has at length admitted the impossibility of preserving peace. As the difficulties between the Allied Powers and the Porte, and the prospects of war or of peace, excite the most intense interest both in England and this country, we have devoted the little time allowed us since the receipt of our English files and our paper going to press, to collecting the news of the British public, on this important subject. What the Courier says, ought to be considered, as it is, the language of the Ministry.—N. Y. Courier

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Mo.
SATURDAY EVENING—APRIL 5—1828.

The Jackson men are all in a pucker the moment any one runs counter to their scheme and hopes. Thus we see an anonymous writer in the Star of Tuesday last, under the assumed signature of "An Old Democrat" becomes very testy, because we pronounced the hopes of Gen. Jackson to be in the wane—and with great authority denounces our remarks as calumnies. Now this kind of dictatorial adjudication we do not much like, and but for this sort of petulant and insolent attack, we should probably have let his unimportant remarks pass by. As to his signature of "An Old Democrat," whether true or false, it is an evidence of ignorance and also of an intention to impose upon people through the influence of old names—but in this he betrays as much want of knowledge of things, as he does of circumstances, in his little six months recapitulations to disprove our positions. This writer's statements are weak and his positions are taken without a knowledge, or against a knowledge of the facts—He might as well appeal to the dead as to hope to do any thing by signing himself a Democrat. The day has gone by for that, and he must try some other trick than the power of old names. This will not catch the citizens of the former Democratic party, nor will his calling J. Q. Adams, an *arrogant* *arrogant*, enable him to catch the citizens of the former federal party—this sort of bird-line won't do.

Says this writer, six months ago the state of N. York was believed to be in favour of the apostate feo-ralist (meaning Mr. Adams) &c. and so it is believed yet by a large majority of the people of this country as well as by ourselves—nor does the complexion of the late Legislature in N. York weaken that belief; for, as we stated long ago, the late elections in N. York did not, and were not permitted by the great Jacksonian Master Spirit, Mr. Van Buren, to turn upon the question of Adams and Jackson. But Jackson men were got up in every county and pressed by the force of that local preference, of every sort and kind, which was predominant—silenly selecting in each, Jackson men, devoted to those local influences, and recommending them not as Jackson men, but as men under that local influence that was most popular in each county. Thus Jackson men got into the Legislature of N. York by this stratagem, without any attention being paid by the people to their preference for the one or the other Presidential Candidate—and this was the deep scheme of the great magician, who, it will be found, will have exhausted all his arts before the great day of trial comes on.

As little justice is there in the remark, that six months ago, we boasted that the friends of Adams were five to one in this county, (if by this county he means Talbot) and that two Jackson men were elected—We had in Talbot 12 for 13 Candidates about equal proportions of friends of Adams and Jackson. The friends of Mr. Adams nor the candidates who were his friends, never pretended or attempted to make it a party question—and the friends of Jackson among the candidates, over and over again disavowed any design or wish to be considered as Jackson party candidates, and disclaimed any thing of the sort. Numerous as were the candidates, & of course, divided as were the interests, yet the two Jackson candidates were only elected by their immediate friends abandoning every body and every thing else, and working at the different polls for each one separately. Had they been accused of working for Jacksonism that day, they would have denied it loudly and sworn it was not so. So much for two specimens of this writer's examples.

That the N. York Legislature have resolved themselves into a caucus for the purpose of trying all means in their power to cram Gen. Jackson, spurs, sword and cockade, all down the throats of the people may be true; but let us recollect, that this is the same Legislature that was in some sort subserved by the great Jacksonian spirit of hand-man, and is far from being an expression of the people, as the dictatorial voice of the old Congressional Caucus at Washington was from succeeding in ruling the people.

That a great many persons may have thought, that Baltimore City would be found friendly to the present Administration when it came to vote directly on that question, we are far from questioning, that the same opinion has been held, and is still held, by some of the most shrewd, intelligent and well versed men in Baltimore is not less true. Nor does the election of two Jackson candidates last fall disprove this; for the opinion was founded upon the daily declining in popularity which had shown itself for Jackson at the last Presidential election, and the very diminished majority of Messrs. Stewart and McMillon was corroborative rather than subversive of that opinion.

Six months ago, says this writer, there were only four Jackson members of Congress from Kentucky, now there are eight—a word of explanation here—the Kentucky elections came on in August last, & General Jackson's famous letter to Garter Beverly came out just to suit those elections, and reached there in time.—These letters had an influence on these elections, and clearly were intended for that purpose—these elections took place more than seven months ago—since then, Mr. Buchanan's letter, denying General Jackson's false statements in that letter as to him, has appeared—since then, Mr. Clay's address to the People of the U. States has appeared, refuting, in the most satisfactory manner, all that General Jackson stated, and placing Gen. Jackson in a degraded point of view—since then General Jackson went upon his electioneering crusade to New Orleans to hunt up and awaken all the old war feelings excited at Pakenham's defeat.—But alas! N. Orleans is the theatre of his single glory and of his repeated outrages.—He won a victory over the enemy there, and there he trampled upon the Constitution, there he trod down the laws of the land; there he robbed citizens of their liberty—there he treated with contempt and banished a high judicial officer for the mere performance of official duty in the prescribed official way—and there he signed in blood, after the victory was achieved and peace was made, the death warrant of six Militia Men who had been deluded by their officers. Since then, Col. Benton's statement has appeared, denying all belief of any improper understanding between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, the so much, and so long harped on theme of calumny; and Col. Benton too, is one of General Jackson's warmest supporters.—Since then, the official documents in relation to the cruel, wanton, & unnecessary putting to death of the six Militia Men, have appeared, which to a calm and dispassionate mind can give only the impression, that in Gen. Jackson, who possessed of power, blood thirsty cruelty and relentless ferocity are his predominant traits of character.—These are the things that have worked changes, and will work more changes in the pure and honest minds of the American People.—Our people have too much respect for themselves, for their Country, for their constitution, and for their own personal liberties to place an improper and tyrannical General in power over them.

But this writer says, "a committee of the house have exculpated General Jackson from all censure relative to putting to death the six militia men and we continue to repeat it, or to strike the same notes"—A Committee of the House exculpated him? a pretty exculpation!—Those official papers are called for in Congress that they may go forth to the people as they are, without note or comment, that the people may judge for themselves—and a particular Committee particularly favorable to Gen. Jackson, get these papers referred to them, and without being required by Congress to report, they take upon themselves to report upon these papers, and send these reports all over the country to forestall popular opinion; unwilling to trust the papers in the hands of the people without giving their own Jacksonian gloss to them—and this is called exculpation.

They who have understood this transaction feel, that the attempt on the part of the committee to accompany the documents with this report, is unquestionable evidence that they feared to let the documents go to the people as they were—we do not hesitate to say, that these documents altogether convict General Jackson of sanguinary cruelty towards his militia soldiers, and that the report was intended to shield and cloak him from the eyes and the reproach of a generous minded people. The report of the Committee is a mimic, sophistical production, unsound as argument, unsafe as view—and the reason why no notice was taken of it in Congress was, that it was supererogatory as proceeding and not likely to do much harm.

The writer asks, would a Committee of high minded and intelligent Gentlemen have absolved Gen. Jackson from guilt if he was a blood stained monster?

We don't pretend to say what a committee would do—we know that one of the leaders of the Jackson party, swore, that if the Administration of Mr. Adams was as pure as that of angels, they would put it down—now if that is the maxim of your high minded and intelligent men, and such we are to presume the leaders, we cannot say that we have much faith in the bloody chief or in the reckless partisans.

We are accused of appealing to the passions because we have denominated the shooting the six militia men as a tyrannical act, so be it—but this shooting of these men, and the imprisonment of Judges, and suspension of the civil power all speak to the understanding too, and they speak a strong language, such as that the General who does those things as Gen. Jackson did them, is not fit for a President of the U. States.

Will any one pretend that any thing else than the lucky victory at New Orleans brought Gen. Jackson up as a candidate for the Presidency? What else has he done? It is in vain to talk of his knowledge, talents or good sense—a man who does not know the difference between a military law, exclusively applicable to spies of the enemy found lurking about a Camp, and the civil law to which private citizens of America are always amenable, is a man wholly unfit for President of the U. States—and such a man we pronounce General Jackson to be, and we can prove it by his own letter.

As a pious to our selection from the Richmond Enquirer, which stated, that "The election of General Jackson was a curse to this country" this writer says Mr. Charles King in his paper states that Gen. Jackson was brought forward by his own merits, by a sense of gratitude for the services he has conferred on the country, and by a belief that he was a pure and patriotic man.—This seems to be what Mr. King thinks is the opinion of others, rather than his own—there can be no doubt that Jackson's merits as a soldier, for he has no others, and his victory at Orleans, which was the best part of his services, did cause him to be supported by many, & probably a sort of feeling of gratitude on account of this victory had its influence—as for his patriotism, we never heard it doubted but as for his purity, the least said about that the better for you—ask Col. Benton about General Jackson's purity—ask him about his early habits his course of life, his education and the indulgence of his propensities—and Col. Benton is a sturdy Jacksonian in these times.

Let the truth come out at once—Gen. J's military popularity has caused him to be selected as a candidate, with which a party in this country mean to endeavour to displace Mr. Adams, if they can.—It is not that any man believes General Jackson fit for the Presidential Chair that he is supported—No—Some hate Mr. Adams and will vote for any body rather than for him—others expect much from him, & through the General if he should be elected and they stick to him—thus the General is a fit implement to break in with, but rather dangerous after they have got in with him and the plan is to get rid of him as soon as possible after having made use of him.—How far such views in relation to the election of a chief Magistrate of this Country are justifiable, or will be countenanced by the people of this country we leave cheerfully to the good sense and discretion of our fellow citizens themselves.

We support Mr. Adams because he has proved himself fit and capable for the station as well as for every other one that he has been called to fill.—He has taken his course we know what to depend on, and we would rather trust to what we know than to that which no man can foretell. We don't mean to be governed by likes or dislikes to men—we think what will be best for the people and the country, and as far as we are able, that we pursue.

From the Eastern (Castine) American.
THE PAMPHLET.
On the subject of the pamphlet entitled, A brief sketch of the Life and Character of General Andrew Jackson, we have hitherto been silent—and that for reasons no necessary at this time to lay before our readers and the public. But as those reasons no longer exist, we now state, and that without fear of contradiction, that the above publication, to which is appended the attack on the character of Mrs. Adams, &c. was compiled and published under the direction, if not by, the Hon. Jonathan Russell. More anon.

From the Baltimore American.
Insurrection at Aux Cayes.—Captain Hurst, of the Schr. Alexander, arrived at East River on Monday evening, in 16 days from Port au Prince, informs the Editors of the Norfolk Beacon, that a serious insurrection had broken out at Aux Cayes, and that President Boyer, with a force of several thousand men was to march from Port au Prince for Aux Cayes in a few days, to quell the insurrection.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW.—A new weekly paper is about to be established in Boston, to be denominated the Bachelor's Journal, and to be devoted exclusively to the interests, views, amusement, and edification of that numerous fraternity. It will appear on the first of May, in the quarto form, at \$3 per annum; and the editor solicits his brother bachelors to extend him their literary and pecuniary patronage. The next thing we shall hear of, will probably be a Maid's Magazine established in opposition.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Democrat of '89" shall appear in our next.

DIED
In this county, yesterday, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Noah Lednum.

Notice To Debtors.
The Notes given at the sale of the effects of the late Trench Tilghman, on the 15th day of October last, will fall due on Wednesday the 16th inst.; Punctuality is expected and required.

WM. H. TILGHMAN,
Adm'r. of Trench Tilghman, dec'd.
April 5 1828

MARYLAND:
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
27th day of March, A. D. 1828.
On application of MARY MORRIS, Administratrix of Clement Morris, 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 both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the State of Delaware.

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 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.
Test, J. W. 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 of the personal estate of Clement Morris, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby required to file the same with the proper vouchers thereof in the office of the Register of Wills for Talbot county, on or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

MARY MORRIS, Adm'r.
of Clement Morris, deceased.
April 5 3w

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Md.
April 1, 1828.

Margaret Able	B. O'Brien
Margaret Benny	Miss Mary Baker
Elizabeth Bullen	Mrs. Ann Blake
Scarbrough Bracco	John Bell
George R. Benson	Enoch Bayley
John Bennett	Richard Baker
Rachel Brail	
Elizabeth Bracco	
Alexander Cooper	C. Miss H. M. Clayland
Mrs. Hannah Collins	Mrs. Ruth Cromeau
John Cornish	Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell
	D.
Mrs. Mary Dickinson	F. Thos. H. Ford
Wm. Ferguson	Mrs. Charlotte Forkner
Mrs. Charlotte Forkner	
Annans Gossage	Jacob Gibson
Capt. Edw. Griffith	
John Harcastle	H. Jos. Hanson
Jonathan Hall	Miss Mary Holte
	J.
Leven Jones	Robert Jones
	K.
James Kersey	L. Miss Sarah Loveday
Isaac Lowe	Nichols Layton
Wm. Lowe	
Rachel Martine	R. B. G. Mitchell
Mr. Martin	Edw. M. thews
Robert Morris	Capt. Wm. Moore
Isaac Man	John S. Martin
Thomas Hopkins	Wm. Murphy
James Jesick	James Miller
Matilda Ann Neighbours	O.
Jonathan Ozment	P. Joel Page
Reuben Perry	R. Nicholas Roberson
Richard Plummer	Rich rd Ringold
Thomas Robinson	Joseph Robson
Gr-ee Richards	S. Spencer & H-eket
Mrs. Sarah Richardson	Mrs. M. ry D. Skinner
Henry Sherwood	J. Smith
Miss Sarah P. Sullivan	John W. Thompson
John Stevens	
Joseph Turner	U.
Adeline Tomlinson	V.
Thos. L. Usher	W. Benj. Warner
Henrietta Vinson	Alex. Ware
	A. GRAHAM, P. M.

Eston, April 5.
N. B. Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.
A. G. P. M.

Wanted
A TEACHER in a private School, an elderly man, with a good moral character, may hear of a situation, by applying to the Editor.
March 29—18

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a BURNING MOLTARO MAR, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself GALEB MARTIN; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.
RICHARD BEALL, Sheriff of Allegany county, Md.
April 5, 7w

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Wrightson at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of him, the said William Wrightson, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which he at present resides, situate on the head of Harris' creek in the Bay Side, be the quantity what it may, also, 3 head of Horses, 13 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 20 head of Sheep, one ox cart, and one gig taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.
Attendance by WILLIAM TOWNSEND SHIF.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William P. Kerr at the suit of Solomon Lowe use of Samuel Groome, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of April inst. between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all his reversionary right and interest of, in and to the Farm on which one Samuel Eason at present resides, situate near the Hole-in-the-Wall be the quantity what it may taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to a prior judgement. Attendance by W. M. TOWNSEND SHIF.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against F. delemann Rolle at the suit of Philemon Skinner will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—the Farm of said Rolle, on which he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, also, 2 head of horses, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, late Shif.
April 3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Thomas Barrow at the suit of The State of Maryland for the use of John Catrop and Ann his wife will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on Tuesday 29th of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Part of the Farm where James Price now lives or did live, and adjoining Mr. John Catrop's near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range and Upper Dover and Neal's Adventure, supposed to contain Seventy-five acres of Land more or less, also his reversionary right and interest of, in and to the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrop now resides be the quantity what it may—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, debt, interest & costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, late Shif.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of eight writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against Fayette Gibson at the suits of Jas. Tilton Executor of James Tilton, William Farlow adm'r of Thos. Harrison of Jas. William W. Moore, Edward Lloyd, Philemon Thomas & Wm. H. Groome use of Philemon Thomas, John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, Edward Judd, adm'r. of Jos. Parrott, and Francis D. M'Henry, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—A tract of Land called Maringo containing 550 acres of Land more or less; also, on Wednesday the 30th day of April between the hours of ten A. M. and five o'clock P. M. at the House of said Gibson will be sold for Cash the following property to wit:—13 head of Horses, 40 head of Cattle and 52 head of Sheep, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above and several writs of venditioni exponas debt, interest and costs due and to become due. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, late Shif.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, at the suit of William Ross, use of Thomas I. Bullitt, \$10 interest from 23rd May 1827. Balance for the use of Archibald Ross, use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Nicholas Connelly Harrison and Mary his wife, will be sold on Tuesday the 29th day of April, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all their equitable right, of, in and to a part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes, containing 118½ acres of land more or less, one horse, one sorrel mare, one shay top Carriage and Harness, one negro girl called Sarah.—Seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholas and Mary Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, late Shif.
April 5.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Thursday the 10th of April next, at the late residence of John Dudley, dec'd. The residue of his personal estate, consisting of ninety Barrels Corn, Thirty bushels Oats, top fodder, &c. A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums of five dollars, and for all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required. The purchaser or purchasers to give their note with good and sufficient security before the removal of the property—bearing interest from the day of Sale.—Attendance by GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r. of John Dudley, dec'd.
March 29—18

SHANNON DALE.
THIS full blooded Mare will be let to mares the present Spring, at five dollars the single leap, & \$5 the Spring's chance, sixteen dollars to the groom in each case.

SHANNON DALE is a beautiful dark sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, of fine action and great vigor; was got by the full blooded Imported Horse Eagle, and bred by Mr. Thomas Lowrey of Virginia, and by him sold to Mr. Gato Moore of Charles Town in said State, and by him to Mr. Thomas A. Hammond of the same Town. His Dam a full blooded Mare, was got by the Imported Horse Bedford, and raised by Mr. J. G. Fountleroy, of King and Queen's county, Virginia.

A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester Color-House, have certified that Shannon Dale is a sure foot getter; and has produced as likely Colts as any horse that has stood in that county for 12 or 15 years; which Certificates are in the possession of the subscriber.

SHANNON DALE will stand at Easton on Tuesdays and Wednesdays—at Centreville on Fridays and Saturdays, and at the Subscriber's stable on Mondays in each week during the season. No Mare will be ensured, unless by special agreement.

The season will commence the 8th of April instant, and end the 25th June.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.
Talbot county, April 5 18

THE SPLENDID HUNTER, LOGAN,
WILL be let to mares this season at the moderate price of Six Dollars the spring's chance, Four Dollars the single leap, and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case—No mare will be considered as ensured but by agreement with the subscriber himself.

LOGAN is full sixteen hands high, a beautiful dark bay, six years old in May next; and for bone, muscular power and action, is equal to any horse on the Eastern Shore—He was sired by the Imported Hunter, EMPEROR, out of a Medley Mare. Logan will be in Easton every Tuesday during the season; every other Wednesday at Queenstown, every other Thursday at St. Michaels, at the Trappe every other Saturday, at the Subscriber's stable the remainder of the time—and will attend the above stands. Season to commence the 17th inst. and end on the 20th of June next.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.
Talbot county, March 8.

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

Tuckahoe is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Top Gallant Mare.

Tuckahoe will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March—at the Trappe the remainder of the week—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, and the remainder of the week at the subscriber's stable, "Farmers Delight," head of Wye, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately once in two weeks—the season to commence the 17th March, and end on the 20th of June next.

E. ROBERTS.
February 23.

Young Gabriel,
A beautiful chesnut sorrel eight years old next July, is near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire, OLD OSCAR; dam Diamond, by VINGTUN.

GABRIEL will be at Easton every Tuesday; at the Trappe, and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately throughout the season.—For his Pedigree at large, see Handbill.

TERMS—Five Dollars the spring's chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare in foal, Two Dollars the single leap, Twenty Five Cents in each case to the Groom—He will be managed by Pompey.

E. N. HAMBLETON.
March 15.

Young Hickory,
Is in high stud condition and will be let to mares the ensuing Season, in this county and in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county at the moderate rate of \$4 the spring's chance—and 25 cents to the Groom in each case—but if paid on or before the first of August \$3 will be taken in full for \$4—1 dollar the single leap and 6 dollars to ensure a foal.

It appears to be customary and in some case to be necessary to give a horse a good recommendation and pedigree—but this horse does not need either, he is able to recommend himself—his pedigree can be known by applying to Thomas R. Brooks, in Easton, or the Subscriber.

JOHN TOMLINSON.
Easton March 15.

CANTON SPECULATOR.
THE well known Horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by Old Canton, his Dam by the much admired horse Speculator, whose colts in general have been celebrated for their superior qualities for saddle and harness.—The Horse is very kind to all sorts of Geer, and by proper management may be made as good a Saddle Horse as his Grand sire.

CANTON SPECULATOR will stand this Season at Easton on Tuesdays, at the Trappe and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately. The terms will be 4 dolls. the spring's chance; but if paid by the first of September 3 dollars will discharge the claim, 2 dollars the single leap, payable with 1 dollar and 50 cents cash, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the 25th March and end the 25th June.

R. H. WATTS.
March 22.

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.
To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to SAM'L ROBERTS, adm'r. of John W. Blake dec'd.
Dec 16.

POETRY.

HOOD'S WHIMS AND ODDITIES.

JACK HALL.
Tis very hard, when men forsake
This melancholy world, and make
A bed of turf, they cannot take
A quiet doze,
But certain rogues will come and break
Their "bone repose."

The tender lover comes to rear
The mournful urn, and shed his tear—
"Her glorious dust," he cries, "is here!"
Alack! Alack!

The while his Saccharissa dear
Is in a sack!

One of these sacrilegious knaves,
Who craves as hungry vulture craves,
Behaving as the Goul behaves
"Neath churchyard wall;
Mayhap because he fed on graves,
Was named Jack Hall.

By day it was his trade to go
Tending the black coach to and fro,
And sometimes at the door of woe,
With emblems suitable,
He stood, with brother Mute, to show
That life is mutable.

But long before they passed the ferry,
The dead that he had helped to bury,
He sacked—(he had a sack to carry
The bodies off in;)
In fact he let them have a very
Short fit of coffin.

Night after night, with crow and spade,
He drove this dead but thriving trade;
Meanwhile his conscience never weigh'd
A single horse-hair;
On corpses of all kinds he prey'd,
A perfect corsair!

But those who live by death must die;
Jack's soul at last prepar'd to fly;
And when his latter end drew nigh,
Oh! what a swarm
Of doctors came—but not to try
To keep him warm.

Twice strange, altho' they got no fees,
How still they watch'd by twos and threes:
But Jack a very little ease
Obtained from them;
In fact he did not find M. D.'s
Worth one D—M.

The passing bell with hollow toll
Was in his thought—the dreary ho! ho!
Jack gave his eyes a horrid roll,
And then cough—
"There's something weighing on my soul
I wish was off.

All night it roves about my brains,
All day it adds to all my pains;
It is concerning my remains
When I am dead,"
Twelve wigs and twelve gold-headed canes
Drew near his bed:

"Alas!" he sighed, "I'm sore afraid,
A dozen pangs my heart invade;
But when I drove a certain trade;
In flesh and bone,
There was a little bargain made
About my own."

Twelve suits of black began to close,
Twelve pair of sleek and sable hose,
Twelve flowing cambric frills in rows,
At once drew round,
Twelve snubs turn'd against his nose
Twelve snubs profound.

"Ten guineas did not quite suffice,
And so I sold my body—twice—
Twice did not do—I sold it thrice,
Forgive my crimes!
In short I have received its price,
A dozen times!"

Twelve brows got very grim and black,
Twelve wishes stretch'd him on the rack,
Twelve pair of hands for fierce attack
Took up position,
Ready to share the dying Jack
By Long Division.

Twelve angry Doctors wrangled so
That twelve had struck an hour ago,
Before they had an eye to throw
On the Departed:
Twelve heads turn'd round at once, and lo!
Twelve Doctors started.

Whether some Comrade of the Dead,
Or Satan, took it in his head,
To steal the corpse—the corpse had fled!
"Tis only written,
That "there was nothing in the bed,
But twelve were bitten!"

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL
Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore
will meet on the 2d Monday of next month
(April) to grant Licenses to Qualified Ap-
plicants, to practise Medicine and Surgery in
the State of Maryland.
March 15.

TO RENT
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE HOUSE AND LOT, situated
on Aurora Street, now occupied
by Mrs. Parrott.
JOHN ROGERS.
Sept. 29,

To Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Two Story Frame Dwelling
House with the Garden and Improve-
ments belonging to the same, situated
on Harrison Street, lately occupied
by Mr. John Armour. For terms apply to
Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O.
Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,
JOHN STEVENS.
Easton, Sept. 22.

C. HAYDEN Dentist.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the
Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its
vicinity—He is at the Union Tavern, where
he will remain a short time, and will be happy
to render any assistance that may be required
of him, in his profession.
March 22—tf

Board & Tuition.

IF IMMEDIATE application be made to the
Editor of this Gazette, they will hear of a
situation in the Country remarkable for health;
where the English Language and other branches
of a good Education are taught, and where
two boys of good morals will be taken on moderate
terms for Board and Tuition.
March 5.

Hides Wanted.

The Subscriber will give the highest price
in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons
having hides for sale, will find it to their ad-
vantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the sub-
scriber.
WM. HUSSEY.
Easton, March 15.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
And at the Store of WILLIAM CLARK,
A Narrative and Defence of the Proceedings
of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bal-
timore City station, against certain Local
Preachers and Lay Members of said Church,
by the persons who preferred & sustained the
charges—to which is added, An Appendix, con-
taining the Rev. Jas. M. Hanson's vindication
of his official conduct in relation to the above
proceedings: together with other interesting
documents.
Easton, March 15—tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

RICHARD KENNEY—MASTER,
WILL leave Easton on Sunday the 24th
February (inst.) at nine o'clock, A. M.
returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday
at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave
Easton and Baltimore on the above named
days during the season. The subscriber has
taken the Granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers,
which is incomplete for the reception of
grain or any other freight the public may
please to commit to his charge.
All orders left with the subscriber or with
Capt. T. Parrott, Easton Point, or at Moore &
Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctu-
ally attended to.
The subscriber hopes, from his knowledge of,
& strict attention to the business, to share a por-
tion of the public patronage—every accommo-
dation necessary for the comfort and conveni-
ence of passengers will be attended to by the
public's obedient servant,
RICHARD KENNEY.
Easton, Feb. 16.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform
his friends and the public generally, that
he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr.
Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Far-
low's, Dwelling and Joseph Chalmers' shop, and
nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he
has on hand and will also manufacture at the
shortest notice, G. nitemen's and Ladies'
BOOTS & SHOES
Of all descriptions. The public may rest as-
sured that nothing shall be wanting on his
part to give general satisfaction to all who
may favor him with their custom, and that all
work will be made according to promise.
PETER TAHR.
N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice
fancy work to give him a call, as his attention
will more particularly be turned to that
branch of the business.
P. T.
Feb. 9.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just returned
from Baltimore with a handsome and
good assortment of MATERIALS in his line,
most respectfully invites his friends and the
public generally to give him a call and view
his assortment and hopes from his long expe-
rience & a determination to pay the strictest
attention to business he will be able to render
general satisfaction.
Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots
would do well to call as he will turn his atten-
tion more particularly to that part of the busi-
ness and flatters himself that he can furnish
them with as handsome and as good boots as
can be had here or elsewhere.
The Publics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

Boots & Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just returned
from Baltimore with a handsome and
good assortment of MATERIALS in his line,
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public generally to give him a call and view
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ness and flatters himself that he can furnish
them with as handsome and as good boots as
can be had here or elsewhere.
The Publics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

To Let,

And Immediate Possession Given.
Two comfortable Houses in Earles Row.
To punctual tenants the terms will be
very low, for further particulars enquire of
Alexander Graham or the subscriber
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
January 26

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners
of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at
their office in the Court House in the Town of
Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY 29th
days of the present month (February,) at 11
o'clock A. M. & will continue to sit on the same
days in each succeeding week for the space
& term of twenty days, for the purpose of hear-
ing and determining appeals and making such
alterations and allocations in the assessment
of property as they may deem necessary and
proper according to law. By order.
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 9.

Notice

THE subscriber earnestly requests all
those indebted to him on book account, of
more than a year's standing, to call and li-
quidate them, or close them in some man-
ner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put
into proper officers hands for collection,
which a speedy settlement might prevent.
—he returns his grateful acknowledgments
for past favours, and hopes to merit a con-
tinuance of them.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE,
Easton, Oct. 27

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tinuance of them.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE,
Easton, Oct. 27

Notice.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Female Bi-
ble Society, will be held in the Church at
Easton, on the first Monday in April (at 11 o'clock)
if the day be clear—if otherwise, on the
next clear day.

The Rev. Mr. BAYNE will deliver an Address
to the Society—The members therefore are re-
quested, and the Ladies of Easton and of the
county generally, are respectfully invited to
attend.
By order of the Board,
AUGUSTA FORMAN, Sec'y F. B. S.
March 15.

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of Talbot county
Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the
subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale,
at the front door of the Court House, in the
town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th of April
next, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock
of that day, all and singular the lands and real
estate of which James Patton died seized:—
consisting of part of a tract of land called
"Canterbury Manor" alias "Landaff," contain-
ing eighty five acres of land more or less, and
of part of a tract of land called "Jonings'
Hope," containing fifteen acres of land more or
less. The first part of the above lands is arable
and of good quality, and beautifully situated on
a branch of Thread Haven Creek and adjoining
the lands of Mr. Thomas Hayward and Mr.
Ignatius Rhodes. The other part is in wood &
lies convenient to the first.

The Terms of Sale are as follows.—The pur-
chaser or purchasers will be required to give
bond with such security or securities as the
Trustee may approve, for the payment of the
purchase money, with interest thereon; on
which a credit of twelve months from the day
of sale will be given. On a ratification of the
sale, and the payment of the purchase money,
the Trustee will, by a good and valid deed, con-
vey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his
heirs, or their heirs, the lands to him, her or
them sold, free, clear and discharged from all
claim of the heirs of the said James Patton, de-
ceased, in and to the said lands.
Plots of the above lands, which will be sold
together will be exhibited on the day of sale.
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.
March 8 w

PUBLIC SALE.

That handsome new Establishment, lately
occupied by James M. Lambdin in Easton, con-
sisting of a neat and most commodious Dwel-
ling House, ample back buildings,
with a Counting-Room and Store in
front, all new and in fine order, in
the most eligible part of the town
for business, will be sold at Public Vendue on
Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at the
hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the premises,
to the highest bidder. A credit of two years
will be given to the Purchaser—the purchase
money to be paid in three equal instalments,
at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four months
from the day of sale, and Bonds with good &
approved security must be given by the pur-
chaser for the respective instalments bearing
interest from that day. Immediate possession
will be given upon the execution of the Bonds
and a full and ample title will be conveyed
upon the final payment of the purchase money
upon the above terms.
Persons desirous of purchasing are invited
to inspect the premises.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE W. NABB,
JOHN M. G. EMORY.
Easton, Feb. 23, 1828—ts

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of
"Peck's Point," lying on Treadhaven Creek,
leading up to Easton, about six miles from said
town by water, and about nine by land—It is
more than half surrounded by water, and two
hundred panels of fence will enclose the said
farm to itself.—The shores abound in the
finest Shell Banks, as to improving the prop-
erty, which is in a high state of improvement
already—there is on this farm two hundred &
ninety six acres, there will be about one hun-
dred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on
the said farm this fall; there is but few situa-
tions on the water to excel it—Fish, Oys-
ters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty;
& perhaps there is no better shooting ground
on said river. Any person wishing to pur-
chase such a situation, can now suit himself,
and can get possession at New Year's Day—for
further information apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

RUNAWAYS.
WAS committed to the jail of Washington
county, on the 19th inst. as a runaway slave,
a negro boy by the name of JOHN PARKER;
but since calls himself RICHARD KING—
about 17 years of age, five feet four inches
high—his upper front teeth are wide apart.
Had the following clothing:—blue cloth coat,
casinet round about and pantaloons, coarse
shoes, black seal skin cap. He says he belong-
ed to Frederick Fishback of Culpepper county,
Va.

—ALSO—
WAS committed to the jail of Washington
county, as a runaway slave on the 19th inst.
a negro man by the name of HENRY PAR-
KER, but since calls himself WILLIAM KING
—about twenty years of age, five feet three
inches high—has a small scar about the centre
of his forehead. Had the following clothing:
blue cloth coat and pantaloons, two white
marseilles waistcoats, black fur hat and coarse
shoes. He says he belonged to Henry Ward
of the town of Jefferson in Culpepper county,
Va.

The owners of said slaves are required to
come and take them away or they will be re-
leased according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN, Sh'f. Wash. Co.
Feb. 9.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR
The Establishment in the village
of Hillsborough formerly occupied by
Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, &
lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing
a commodious dwelling & Store house a conven-
ient kitchen and brick smoke house, carriage
house, stable and granary with a sizeable paved
Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered
one of the best stands for a Store on the
Eastern Shore—there being but one in the
place—it would make an excellent stand for a
Public House, as there has been none in the
place for the last few months—to a good ten-
ant it will be rented on very reasonable terms
by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline Co. Md. Dec. 15

Notice.

THE Carriage shop in Denton now in the
occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for
rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop
of this kind in Denton and is considered a very
good stand for business. For terms apply to
WM. POTTER.
Sept. 22 w

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THE Carriage shop in Denton now in the
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Sept. 22 w

VALENTINE,

IS five years old this spring; a
good bay, black legs, mane &
tail: sixteen hands one inch
high; a fine lofty carriage horse,
with a great proportion of bone and sinew.
PEDIGREE of the thorough bred imported
horse VALENTINE.

Valentine was gotten by Magistrate, he by
Canillus, he by Hamiltonian, he by King Fer-
gus, and King Fergus by Okilly's Eclipse. Val-
entine's dam, Miss Forester, was got by Dia-
mond, he by Highflyer, who was never beaten
and never paid forfeit. Valentine's grandam,
by Alexander, by Eclipsa, out of Capt. Abso-
lute's dam, by Sweet William, he by Syphon,
he by Squire, and Squire by Bartlett's Childers;
g. grandam, Thetis, by Chemist, he by Match-
em, he by Cade, and Cade by the Godolphin
Arabian—g. g. grandam, Curiosity, by Snap, he
by Snip, and Snip by Flying Childers—g. g. g.
grandam, by Regulus, and he by the Godol-
phin Arabian—g. g. g. grandam, Bartlett's
Childers, &c. &c.

It may be seen, by a reference to the general
Stud Book, that the above sires, grandsires,
dams and grandams, of the bay horse Valentine,
are all of the very best blood in England, with-
out one exception.

There can be no doubt but the above is a cor-
rect Pedigree of Valentine, as will appear by
the following Certificates of Thomas Houlds-
worth, Esq. of Manchester, member of Parlia-
ment, and Samuel R. Brooks, Esq. Deputy Con-
sul, U. S. America, at Manchester, with his seal
of office affixed thereto.

FARNFIELD, November 29th, 1826.

This is to certify, that the bay colt by Magis-
trate, dam Miss Forester, by Diamond, sold to
Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Connah, was bred
by me; and is now three years old.

WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH.

Miss Forester's dam was got by Alexander,
out of Capt. Absolute's dam, by Sweet William
—Thetis by Chemist, &c. &c. Magistrate was
got by Canillus, out of Lady Rachel, by Stan-
ford—grandam, young Rachel, by Volunteer,
out of Rachel, sister to Maid-of-all-work, by
Highflyer, &c. &c. "Lady Rachel" is also
the dam of Settrington, Rhodanthus, Minos,
Eacus, and Fleur de lis, by Bourbon. The four
colts are own brothers, (by Canillus.)
J. E. SCHOLES.

MANCHESTER, December 18, 1826.

I hereby certify, that the annexed statement
of the Pedigree of the bay colt by Magistrate,
sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Connah, is
correct.
THOS. HOULDSWORTH.

I hereby certify, that Thos. Houldsworth,
Esq. M. P. personally appeared before me this
18th day of December, 1826, and signed the
above statement, to which full faith and credit
is due. Given from under my hand and seal of
office, this 18th day of December, 1826, at Man-
chester.

SAML. R. BROOKS, Dy. Consul, U. S. A.
Bucks County.—Thomas Connah, being sol-
emnly sworn according to law, doth depose &
say, that the bay colt Valentine, sold to Bela
Badger, is the same colt bought by Wm. Coates
for the said Thomas Connah, of Thomas Houlds-
worth, Esq. M. P. agreeably to the annexed
Pedigree.
THOS. CONNAH.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 13th
day of April, 1827.
WM. SWIFT, Justice of the Peace.

An extract from the Sporting Annals of June, 1823.
Magistrate now stands to mares at Farnfield,
Nottinghamshire, at 10 guineas each, and one
guinea the groom.

Performances of Magistrate.—March, 1817.—At
two years old, he won 1.50 at Malton, for all
ages—May 28th, same year, he won 1.50 at
Manchester—July 24th, 1.50 at Nottingham—
Sept. 25th, 1.100 at Doncaster—in 1818, four
years old, 6th May, he won the Grand Stand
Cup of 100 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of
10 guineas each—and on the 8th, a Sweepstakes
of 160 guineas at Chester—and on the 14th, the
Stand Gold Cup at Manchester—in 1819, five
years old, at the New-Market Craven Meeting,
April 12th, he beat Mr. Watson's Fitz Orville,
T.M.M. 300 guineas on the 14th, he won the
Third Class of the Oatland's Stakes, 50 guineas
each, Subscribers, even betting on Magistrate
five to one against any other—on the 17th, he
received 250 guineas for a bet from Mr. Bowerie's
Manfred, by election.—Note. By the laws of
racing, Horses take their ages from May day.

List of Winners by Magistrate.—3 year old
black colt, dam by Smolienko, Sir Edward
Dodsworth's, 1.130 at Catterick, & 1.40 at Stock-
ton—4 year old, Bestwood, Mr. Charlton's 1.50
at Beverley—2 year old Brown Filly, out of
Manullo, Mr. Watt's 1.250 at York Spring
meeting—3 year old Butterfly, Lord Jersey's
1.200 at Newmarket Craven meeting, 1.400 at
Newmarket first spring meeting, 50 sovereigns,
1.300, and 1.40 at Ascot Heath, and 1.70 at Ips-
wich—3 year old, Edith, Mr. Davie's 1.50 at
Cheltenham, Mr. Berkeley's, 1.50, and 1.45 at
Egham—3 year old, Fairy, Mr. Jopp's 1.50 at
Catterick—3 year old, the Constable, Lord
Queensbury's 1.100 at York Spring meeting,
Mr. Houldsworth's 4 year old, His Grace, Mr.
Houldsworth, the Doncaster Goldleaf, 1.100—
and several other prizes not named.

The above horse will stand the ensuing
season at Easton and Centreville. Particulars
hereafter.
March 15.

VALENTINE will stand in Easton on
Mondays, Tuesdays & Wednesdays—at
Mr. Thos. Hemslay's farm, near Wye Mill, on
Thursdays and Fridays, and in Centreville on
Saturdays.

TERMS—15 dollars the Springs Chance,
payable on or before the 1st day of October
next, and 20 dollars to insure a mare being in
foal, payable as soon as the fact be ascertained.
—Mares from a distance can be accommodated
for feed & pasturage on moderate terms, in
the neighborhood of Easton, and at the farm
of Mr. Hemslay.

THOS. EMORY,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
THOS. HEMSLEY.

March 29 Weeks

THE BEAUTIFUL SPOTTED HORSE

Young Diomead.

Will stand the ensuing sea-
son (commencing the 17th inst.
and ending the 20th of June next)
at Easton on every Tuesday, at Wye
Mill every Thursday and at the Trappe every
Saturday, and the remainder of the time at
the Subscriber's stable near Easton, at \$3 the
springs chance, \$3 the single leap, and \$9 to
ensure a foal, no insurance will be made only
by a special contract with the subscriber him-
self; and in each case, twenty five cents to the
Groom.

DIOMEAD is four years old the 29th of
April next and was sired by Diomead, who
was sired by Young Spotted Diomead, the
property of Littlebury H. Jones of Botetourt
county, State of Virginia—His dam, by Nap-
perandy, out of a three quarter bred mare—
Napperandy was sired by the thorough bred
horse First Counsel, who belonged to Mr.
Bond of Philadelphia. I deem it unnecessary
to make any remarks on the shape or form of
the said horse, as he possesses every mark of
Beauty, Strength and Activity too eminently
to escape the observation of a Judge.

WM. BENNY, Jr.
March 15.

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accom-
modating terms, her House & Lot
situate on Goldborough street—
Thomas Martin.
SUSAN SETT.
Nov. 24.

P. S. To an approved tenant the above
House and Lot will be rented low for the
remainder of the present year.
apply to
JOHN STEVENS.
March 1, 1828.

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his
old customers and travellers gener-
ally who have been so kind and lib-
eral as to afford him the pleasure
of their company. He begs leave to inform
them that he is about to remove to the
stand at the corner of Harrison and Wash-
ington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of
the Bank, where he will have great satisfac-
tion in receiving his old customers, and has
provided for their reception and entertain-
ment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private
apartments and the best entertainment with
complaintant servants, and all the luxuries of
the season upon the shortest possible notice.—
Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the cus-
tom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-
boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—tf

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respect-
fully to inform Travellers and the
Public generally, that he has rented
and now keeps that commodious
and well known stand called
THE EASTON HOTEL.

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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1828.

NO. 13.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for
every subsequent insertion.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Groome, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate on Note or Open Account are hereby requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber who is anxious to settle the estate as soon as possible and therefore cannot give indulgence—and all persons having claims, are also requested to present the same, for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO WISHES TO DISPOSE OF THE

STOCK OF GOODS

LEFT ON HAND BY THE DECEASED.
ALSO TO RENT,
The Store Room and Cellar
Which contains the goods; to which will be added, if desired.

The Elegant Dwelling establishment, attached to the above. For all which very favourable terms will be given.

The very extensive and profitable business which it is well known the deceased has done in this establishment for the last 12 or 15 years, recommends it to the notice of industrious and enterprising capitalists as the best opportunity of making a fortune that has been presented to them for many years past, or that may perhaps occur for many years to come.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.
of Samuel Groome, dec'd.
March 29.

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 19th, 1828.
THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
March 29—3w

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the twenty-second of April next, between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M. A FARM in Talbot county, situate on the public road leading from Easton to Dover Bridge, & within two miles of said town, containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, the improvements are a new two story Brick Dwelling House, made of the best materials & finished in a handsome and fashionable manner—A Wooden House adjoining, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, Corn House, Carriage House, Barn and Stables—the arable Land is of a good Productive Quality. There are about forty acres Meadow Land of the best quality, having a fine stream of water running through it at the dryest seasons of the year, and which is convenient to every field.—The terms are one-fourth Cash, and the balance to be paid in two equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale. A bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and when the whole of the purchase money is paid, a good and indisputable title will be given.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.
Talbot county, March 29—1s

MARYLAND:

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.
25th day of February, A. D. 1828.
On application of Richard Spencer, Esquire, Executor of Colonel Perry Spencer, 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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 Col. Perry Spencer, 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 8th day of October next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

RICHARD SPENCER, Ex'r.
of Col. Perry Spencer, dec'd.
March 29—3w

THE Baltimore Gazette will publish the above three times, and forward their account to this office for collection.

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of

GROCERIES.

Sold to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received,

40 BUSHELS of fine quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 20 w

T. EARLE.

EL PUNNEL.

ERMAN, Ck.

New establishment at the old Stand

BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the public generally that he has opened a

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store

in the house formerly occupied by WILLIAM WARREN, on Washington Street, opposite the Court House, where he has for sale a handsome assortment of the above articles, which he is disposed to sell very low for Cash only.—He will also manufacture Boots or Shoes at the shortest notice, (having excellent workmen in his employ,) which he will warrant to be equal to any manufactured on this or the Western Shore. He has a good supply of Leather on hand, selected by himself in Baltimore, to which he calls the attention of Boot & Shoemakers, and Farmers who may want that article—he solicits a share of the public patronage.

THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, March 29.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

25th day of February, A. D. 1828.

On application of Richard Spencer, Esquire, Administrator of Stuart Redman, 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the State of Delaware.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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 Stuart Redman 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 9th day of October next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

RICHARD SPENCER, Adm'r.
of Stuart Redman, dec'd.
March 29—3w

THE Delaware Gazette will publish the above once a week for three successive weeks and send their account to this office for collection.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Md. and to me directed against William Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said William Ferguson, of, in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of land as follows, viz: Garland's purchase, containing the quantity of 287 acres of land, more or less. Buck's Range and Warner's Discovery, containing 105 acres, more or less—Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Addition, containing 50 1-8 acres more or less—also Kirby's Venture, containing 124 acres of land more or less.

Also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against the said William Ferguson, viz: at the suit of Isaac Atkinson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold on the day aforesaid, and between the like hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: All and singular, all that farm and plantation of him the said Wm. Ferguson, situate, lying and being in Talbot County, near the Chapel, on which one William H. Nabb now resides as the Tenant of said Wm. Ferguson—also, all and singular all that other farm or plantation of him the said Wm. Ferguson, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the Chapel, on which one Henry Sherwood now resides or did reside as the Tenant of said Wm. Ferguson, which said farms are composed of the several tracts or parts of tracts of land: that is to say, part of Buck's Range, Warner's Discovery, Kirby's Venture, part of Morgan's Addition, part of Wolf Pit Ridge, part of Turner's Chance, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Addition, and containing in the whole by estimation, the quantity of six hundred acres of land, more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to prior liens.

Attendance given by W. TOWNSEND, Shff.
March 29 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed against William Cox, late of Talbot county deceased, at the suit of John L. Kerr, and Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Cox, of, in and to the several tracts of land as follows, to wit: Hawk's Hill and Hawk's Addition, being the lands purchased by James C. Wheeler of John L. Kerr, and sold by Edward N. Hambleton to said Cox, containing the quantity of 110 acres of land, more or less; about 40 acres of the above is woodland, and 40 acres arable situate within one mile of Easton, on the main road leading from Easton to Dover Bridge and lately occupied by Samuel Jackson—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by W. TOWNSEND, Shff.
March 29 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against James Chambers, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Edward N. Hambleton, use of Jacob Lookerman, use of Levin Millie, sen. William Ferguson and Eusebius Leonard (Levin Millie, sen. and William Ferguson's parts for the use of William Jenkins) the State of Maryland for the use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory, and George W. Nabb, will be sold on Wednesday the 23d day of April next, at the dwelling plantation of said James Chambers, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said James Chambers, of, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, that is to say, part of Orena's Delight and Turner's Reserve, containing the quantity of 102 acres of land, more or less, part of Beaver Dam Neck and part of Forest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less, part of Chambers' Adventure, and part of The Adventure, containing 214 acres of land, part of Locust Grove, containing 364 acres, part of Dunmore Heath, in King's Creek, containing 274 acres, more or less—also all the life estate of said James Chambers and Alice his wife, of, in and to one third part of a tract of land, called Poplar Level and part of Summerly, containing 75 acres of land, more or less—also the following negroes, to wit:—one negro man called Tom, 1 do. called Jim, 1 do. Greenbury, 1 woman called Patience, 1 do. called Annise, 1 girl called Charlotte, 1 do. called Mary, 1 do. called Maria, 1 boy called George, 1 called Theodore; all the above negroes are for a term of years; also ten beds, bedsteads and furniture, 1 eight bay clock, 2 side boards, 4 tables 13 Windsor chairs, 2 cupboards and contents, all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture—also 14 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 40 head of hogs, 24 head of sheep, 1 pig and harness, all the crop of wheat seeded on the lands, a quantity of corn housed, and eight stacks of hay—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by W. TOWNSEND, Shff.
March 29 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan and Henry Morgan, at the suit of Robert Delahay, Henry Delahay and Edward B. Stevens, will be sold at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest or claim of the said Enoch and Henry Morgan, of, in and to, that farm or plantation, situate in Bambury, called part of Little Bristol, containing the quantity of 337 acres of land, more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by W. TOWNSEND, Shff.
March 29—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed against William Wrightson at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of him, the said William Wrightson, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which he at present resides, situate on the head of Harris' creek in the Bay Side, be the quantity what it may, also, 3 head of Horses, 13 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 20 head of Sheep, one ox cart, and one pig taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named f. fac. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.—Attendance by WILLIAM TOWNSEND Shff.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed against William P. Kerr at the suit of Solomon Lowe use of Samuel Groome, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all his reversionary right and interest of, in and to the Farm on which one Samuel Eason at present resides, situate near the Hole-in-the-Wall be the quantity what it may taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to a prior judgement.—Attendance by W. TOWNSEND Shff.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle at the suit of Philemon Skinner will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—the Farm of said Rolle, on which he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, also, 2 head of horses, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed against Thomas Barrow at the suit of The State of Maryland for the use of John Catrop and Ann his wife will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on Tuesday 29th of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Part of the Farm where James Price now lives or did live, and adjoining Mr. John Catrops near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range and Upper Dover and Neals' Adventure, supposed to contain Seventy-five acres of Land more or less, also his reversionary right and interest of, in and to the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrop now resides be the quantity what it may—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, debt, interest & costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of eight writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Fayette Gibson at the suits of Jas. Tilton Executor of James Tilton, William Farlow adm'r of Thos. Harrison of Jas. William W. Moore, Edward Lloyd, Philemon Thomas & Wm. H. Groome use of Philemon Thomas, John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, Edward J. Ald, adm'r. of Jos. Parrott, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—A tract of Land called Maringo containing 550 acres of Land more or less; also, on Wednesday the 30th day of April between the hours of ten A. M. and five o'clock P. M. at the House of said Gibson will be sold for Cash the following property to wit:—13 head of Horses, 40 head of Cattle and 52 head of Sheep, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above and several writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, late Shff
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed, at the suit of William Ross, use of Thomas I. Bullitt, \$10 interest from 23rd May 1827. Balance for the use of Archibald Ross, use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Nicholas Connelly Harrison and Mary his wife, will be sold on Tuesday the 29th day of April, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all their equitable right, of, in and to a part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes, containing 1184 acres of land more or less, one horse, one sorrel mare, one shay top Carriage and Harness, one negro girl called Sarah.—Seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholas and Mary Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 5.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany County, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a Mulatto Man, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself CALLEB MARTIN, apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.
RICHARD BEALL, Sheriff of Allegany county, Md.
April 5, 7w.

Notice To Debtors.

The Notes given at the sale of the effects of the late Fench Tilghman, on the 15th day of October last, will fall due on Wednesday the 16th inst.; Punctuality is expected and required.
WM. H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r. of Fench Tilghman, dec'd.
April 5 1s

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Md. April 1, 1828.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|----------------------|
| A. | Margaret Able. | B. | O. Brien |
| B. | Margaret Benny | C. | Miss Mary Baker |
| C. | Elizabeth Bullen | D. | Mrs. Ann Blake |
| D. | Scarborough Bracco | E. | John Bell |
| E. | George K. Benson | F. | Enoch Bayley |
| F. | John Bennett | G. | Richard Baker |
| G. | Ruebel Bruff | H. | Miss Sarah Lovaday |
| H. | Elizabeth Bracco | I. | Nichols Layton |
| I. | Alexander Cooper | J. | R. B. G. Mitchell |
| J. | Mrs. Hannah Collins | K. | Edw. Matthews |
| K. | John Cornish | L. | Capt. Wm. Moore |
| L. | Mrs. Mary Dickinson | M. | John S. Martin |
| M. | Wm. Ferguson | N. | Wm. Murphy |
| N. | Mrs. Charlotte Forkner | O. | James Miller |
| O. | Annian Gossage | P. | Joel Page |
| P. | Capt. Edw. Griffith | Q. | Nicholas Robinson |
| Q. | John Hardcastle | R. | Richard Ringold |
| R. | Jonathan Hall | S. | Joseph Robson |
| S. | Leven Jones | T. | Spencer & Hackett |
| T. | James Kersey | U. | Mrs. Mary D. Skinner |
| U. | Isaac Lowe | V. | James Smith |
| V. | Wm. Lowe | W. | John W. Thompson |
| W. | Rachel Martine | X. | Thos. L. Usher |
| X. | Mr. Martin | Y. | Henrietta Vinson |
| Y. | Robert Morris | Z. | William Wilkes |
| Z. | Isaac Man | | Benj. Warner |
| | Thomas Hopkins | | Alex. Ware |
| | James Nesick | | A. GRAHAM, P. M. |
| | Matilda Ann Neighbours | | |
| | O. | | |
| | Reuben Perry | | |
| | Richard Plummer | | |
| | Thos Robinson | | |
| | Gracia Richards | | |
| | Mrs. Sarah Richardson | | |
| | Henry Sherwood | | |
| | Miss Sarah P. Sullivan | | |
| | John Stevens | | |
| | Joseph Turner | | |
| | Adeline Tomlinson | | |
| | Thos. L. Usher | | |
| | Henrietta Vinson | | |
| | William Wilkes | | |
| | Miss Susan Wilson | | |

Easton, April 5.

N. B. Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

A. G. P. M.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LEGEND OF THE SHOALS.

The Isles of Shoals are a cluster of rocky ledges, situated in the Atlantic, off the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire. One or two are inhabited by fishermen, but most of them are entirely desolate. Although these islands are little known at the present day, for the Antiquary, the cloud gazer, and the lover of marvels, they possess abundant features of interest.

At an early period of the settlement of this country, these islands were notorious as the resort of pirates; among whom the celebrated Captain Teach, called Black-Beard, was the most conspicuous. He is supposed to have left, buried on the different isles, immense treasures, some of which, it is said, were discovered and appropriated by a succeeding resident; and there is sufficient evidence that much remains undiscovered. Yet, of late years, all attempts to recover the hidden riches have, from some mysterious circumstances attending them, proved fruitless.

The various legends and relations of the fearful sights and sounds which have hitherto terrified from their purpose those adventurous money-seekers, as recapitulated by the old islanders, would amply suffice to open the minds and ears of all the marvellous-vampires of the states; and I must confess that for some of them there is no slight foundation. As for the antiquaries, a whole society might find employment in ransacking the ancient graves with which one of the islands abounds; and of the origin of which, so great is their apparent antiquity no conjecture has been formed; while to the lovers of scenery, notwithstanding their forbidding aspect, these barren places present some of its most beautiful combinations.

It was for the last of these enjoyments, as well as for the benefit of sea-air and sea-bathing, that the writer, during the Autumn of 1826, passed a few weeks in the family of a worthy fisherman. The Autumn is peculiarly the proper season to enjoy, in its greatest beauty and power, the scenery of the isles.—On the main land, among woods and fields, the withering of foliage, the bare trees, and fading vegetation, and over the mind so deep a sense of decay and death, that melancholy and fear are the predominant feelings of the beholder, but here, on these mighty rocks, which are seated, like immortals in the midst of the eternity of the surrounding ocean, one's heart glows strong in the contemplation of the undying strength before him.

There is a loneliness, it is true, in being thus apart from all living things, upon a detached fragment of the earth; but it is not that withering sensation of separation, that invades us in the depth of woods or the solitudes of the wilderness. It is the vast solitude of the sea, and no one who has not known it, can imbibe the faintest idea of it. In the most profound solitudes of the land, there are some varieties of sound, or at least of sight, that have a power to break the stillness of the mind; but on the sea there are none. The dashing of the waves soon becomes so monotonous to the ear, that, unless the attention be turned upon it, it is silence; and the desert of the ocean has no changing shapes to dance in upon the eye, and vary the severe tone the thoughts will take.—Yet this loneliness is not fearful. There is no indistinctness—no vague apprehension of danger unseen. The mind perceives all at a glance, and its omnipresence expands to omnipotence.

I believe there are few minds similarly constituted in this respect; from the earliest action of my thinking faculties, from the hour I learned the truth, that all which lives must die, the thought of dissolution has haunted me. I have an intense dread of death, and the falling of a leaf, a gray hair, or a faded cheek has power to chill me. But here, in the recesses of these eternal rocks, with only a cloudless sky above, and an ocean before me, for the first time in my life have I shaken off the fear of death, and fancied myself immortal.

It was on one of these awfully still mornings, which all cloud-gazers will remember as characterizing the Autumn months. There was not a single vapor-wreath to dim the intense blue of the sky, or a breath to ruffle the almost motionless surface of the great deep; even the sunlight fell, seemingly, with stiller brightness upon the surface of it. The point on which I stood, was low, and projecting some distance into the sea, before me lay the boundless waste of ocean, and behind, the cliffs rose in huge, frowning masses, as if to banish me forever from the world of change.

After gazing sometime on the varying prospect, I became suddenly conscious of a figure, standing motionless, a few paces from my side. It was apparently a female, enveloped in a dark sea cloak, drawn closely about her person, leaving the head and neck alone uncovered, over which flowed loosely a profusion of light hair that gleamed in the sun like rays. Her face was exquisitely rounded, but pale and still as marble. She seemed looking fixedly out on the distant horizon, as if in search of some coming object. Thinking her one of the inhabitants of a neighboring island, who was watching for the return of a fishing boat, or perhaps a lover, I did not immediately address her; but seeing no appearance of any vessel, at length accosted her with

"Well, my pretty maiden, do you see any thing of him?" She turned instantly, and fixing on me a pair of the largest and most melancholy blue eyes I ever beheld, said quietly, "He will come again." Before I had time for a rejoinder, she passed almost imperceptibly round the jutting of the rock, and disappeared; leaving me gazing upon the place where she vanished with the feeling of one who awakes from a vivid dream, before the illusion has given place in the conviction of reality.

Although I came to the island for a forenoon's stroll, and, but for this strange interruption, should probably have passed some hours there, I now felt an uncontrollable inclination to get back again; and accordingly, reaching my boat as soon as possible, set sail and put her away for home. On approaching the habitations of men, however, and recollecting my unusual debility that morning, the impression lost somewhat of its force; and almost believing the whole to be an illusion of the fancy, I concluded to say nothing of it to any one, but merely to look about me for something to substantiate or remove the idea.—Yet the next day, seeing no person among the women of the island resembling the one I had met, or imagined I had met, the morning before, and hearing of no circumstance which might in any way corroborate the unaccountable impression, I resolved to go once more to the same spot.

The day was not bright and calm as the former one, but what the fishers called a wild day. Great, heavy clouds lay sullenly along the horizon, in the south west, and while higher up, other lighter ones were sailing calmly in the broad sunshine, below, the acid and detached fragments of black vapour were hurrying fiercely across the heavens, as the wind lulled and rose by fits.

Some of the fishermen, who saw me unmooring my little boat as if preparing for a voyage, came down to the beach and anxiously warned me of an approaching gale; but their forebodings, as well as the more threatening signs of the atmosphere, were alike in vain. I had, by thinking of it, wrought myself up to so intense a desire to be assured of the truth or fiction of my yesterday's imagination, that I had no power to refrain.

The boat sprang strongly upon the whitening waters, as, unfurling a single sail, she rounded the point, and in a few minutes was safely sheltered in a small cove on the leeward side of the island.

My pulse beat more rapidly, my steps became slower, and my bound across the champaign vigorous, as I approached the scene of my adventure. The gale had increased tremendously, and the waves rolled over the low point in mountains of foam; bursting in upon the hollow faces of the rocks, with a sound resembling the explosion of a broadside, dashing themselves in a vapour, and flinging it high above the rocks from which I had gone down the day before. The spot where the still vision had stood was a chaos of tumult; yet even then, I could have sworn that I heard with the same deep distinctness, the quiet word of the maiden. "He will come again," and then a low, delicious laughter. All the latent aspirations of my nature rose up over me, overwhelming as the waves upon the rocks.

The day passed away; how, I know not; and I was again returned to my abode.

I shall not trouble the reader with particulars, but many times after that day, whenever the weather would permit I visited the desolate island; and many times has the maiden stood there beside me. She was silent as when I first saw her, except to say, as then, "He will come again;" and these words came upon the mind, rather than upon the ear. I was conscious of them rather than heard them; they were like the voices in dreams. It was all like a dream; a mysterious intuition. I observed that the shells never crashed beneath her footsteps, nor did her garments rustle. In the bright awful calm of noon, and in the rush of the storm, there was the same heavy stillness over her. When the winds were so furious that I could scarcely stand in their sweep, the light hair lay upon the forehead of the maiden without lifting a fibre. Her great blue eye-balls never moved in their sockets, and always shone with the same fixed, unearthly gleam. The motion of her person was imperceptible; I knew that she was here, and that she was gone.

Every day, on leaving the spot, I determined never again to behold it; yet as often an inexplicable fascination forced me to return. I knew she was not a being of this world, and her presence was a terror; yet I felt a strange rapturous excitement in it that it must be indulged. But I dislike to dwell on the memory of those scenes and hurry to the close of the narration.

The last time I stood with her, was just at the evening, of one tranquil day.—It was a lovely sunset, and as lovely a scene for one, I think, as this globe can afford. A few gold edged clouds crowned the hills of the distant continent, and the sun had gone down behind them. The ocean lay, gorgeous as a monarch in his purple robes, beneath the reflected blushes of the sky, and even the ancient rocks seemed smiling in the glance of the departing day. Peace, deep peace was the pervading power. The waters, lapsing among the caverns, spoke of it; and it was visible in the silent motion of the small bark which, loosening their white sails in the cove of an adjacent island, passed slowly out, one by one, to the night fishing. Yet why should I linger. She stood beside me then.—The tinted rays of the atmosphere threw a like mellow glow upon her features, and I thought that cold, bright eye was softened to humanity. I may not relate what passed. The memory of it chills me.—But in that hour I knelt there, and in shuddering fullness swore never again to look upon that spot; and I never have.

The following legend was related to me by an old fisherman, who had resided from his boyhood on the isles, and whom many supposed to be a descendant from some one of Blackbeard's pirates. He had observed my solitary visits to the desolate island, and that evening, on my return, met me at the beach. Not noticing my agitation he abruptly desired me to enter his hut and hear what he should tell me. He said he had received the narration when a boy, from his father, and had several times since been the subject of it; and he added in a subdued tone, I am well aware that you also are not unacquainted with her form.

On one of the earliest voyages of Teach,

his ship was one day lying off and on a wild coast of Scotland, watching for a rich trader which was expected that way, when a small boat was discovered, with one person in it, rowing towards the pirate. The next tack in shore, the maintop sail was laid to the mast, and the stranger came up. He requested an interview with the commander of the vessel, and was received on board. After a long conversation with Teach in the cabin, the stranger was again brought on deck, and introduced as a comrade to the crew and officers, who received him with cheers; for he was a dolt, noble looking man.

While the pirates were yet carousing in honour of their newly admitted associate, the ship they lay in wait for, hove in sight and hoisting the *Jolly Roger*, they immediately bore down upon her. There was no chance of escape, and the merchantman, mounting a few guns, prepared for a desperate resistance. She was soon captured by the more numerous force of the pirates and during the action their new comrade found opportunity to display undaunted courage, and skill so remarkable, that the shouts of victory were mingled with encomiums on the Bold Scot.

The prize was a rich one, and fully answered the expectations of the captors.—After plundering her completely, the remains of her crew were sent on shore in the boats. She was a fine ship, and the rovers being numerous, it was concluded to man and arm the prize as a consort. They cast lots to determine who should go on board the new vessel, and those who were thus selected, at the suggestion of Teach, chose the young stranger for their leader, having some of their oldest comrades for his officers. Accordingly, Captain Scot, after taking the prescribed oaths, ascended the quarter deck of as trim a sea bird as ever spread wing upon the ocean.

In a short time, the two pirate captains sailed in company to the southern seas, and there, by his avarice and cruelty, as well as by his daring, Scot soon proved himself a true pirate, and gained the confidence of his crew, who thought him invincible. After cruising some months, and amassing immense wealth, once more the outlawed Scot laid his course for his native land.—On arriving off the place which was the scene of his first triumph, the boat was manned with a choice party of comrades, and ordered along side for shore. The rover landed just as the rising moon was silencing the beach, and proceeded cautiously through several wild defiles, at length reached an opening, where half encircled by a winding stream, stood a small but comfortable dwelling. As they approached, the captain motioned his followers to linger in the edge of the copse that fringed the foot of a little hill, and advanced alone to the cottage. Knocking at the window, and speaking in a low voice it was directly opened to him and he entered. In a few minutes he rejoined the band, bearing an apparent lifeless female in his arms. He poured some drops from a phial into her mouth, and constructing as quickly as possible a litter of branches, the sailors bore her rapidly towards the boat. She did not exhibit symptoms of recovery until they were lifting her over the ship's side when the captain, taking her in his arms, carried her instantly to his cabin.

The ship was immediately got under weigh, and stood off for the American coasts. For a long time, the sailors saw nothing of the captain's fair prize, and dared not break in upon his stern mood with questions.—They only conjectured, by his constant attendance on her, that she was dangerously ill. At length, she became so far recovered as to appear on deck; and they, who till then, had been murmuring at their comrade's monopoly, and envying his good fortune, now when they looked upon the pale, but majestic countenance of the maiden, where love seemed conquering shame and sorrow were awed into respect.

The next land that the rovers made was this island; and here they remained for some time, carousing, and forming schemes for future depredations. Here, also, they loaded their ill-gotten treasure, and deposited it in different hiding places. That of their commander was buried on an island apart from the rest.

Soon however, they grew tired of inaction and were preparing to resume their bloody avocation; when, early one morning, a sail was discovered moving slowly in the light breeze towards the isles. After an eager and attentive observation, Scot ordered his ship to be made ready for sea and action.

A short time only was necessary to execute the command, but before he embarked, the maiden was carried to the island where he had buried his treasures, and caused to swear, with horrible rites, that until his return, if it were not till the day of judgement, she would guard them from the search of all mortals.

The Rover departed, & the wind springing up off shore, was soon alongside of the strange vessel. The recognition was immediate. It was a sloop of war, fitted out for the express purpose of capturing the pirate. The fight was long and desperate but at length, overpowered by numbers, the guns of the sinking Rover were silenced. A last effort—they grapple—one burst of

flame and the fragments of the tall and shapely vessels are strewn, like sea-weeds upon the ocean. In the fury of his despair, Scot had fired his magazine, and involved himself and his conquerors in one common doom.

The Aurora Borealis was flashing brilliantly up the evening sky, when a single boat touched the shell-covered rocks, and its crew of wounded and weary wretches climbed in silence up their sides. A few of both parties had survived the explosion, and after struggling long with the waves, gained the only boat which escaped the general wreck. It was the mingled remnant of friends and foes; but here, in their desolation, friendship and enmity were alike forgotten. To complete their misfortunes, the boat, with one of their number, who had been unable to leave it the night before, was next morning descried drifting far in towards the main land; and thus, without materials to build another, all hope of again leaving the isle was forever banished.

Years came and passed over them, in their powerless solitude. Fish, and the eggs of sea-birds afforded a subsistence, but cold and hunger did their work upon them one by one; until at length, the last of the pirates, after toiling to lay his dead comrade in a grave beside his fellows, slept upon the turf of it.

By means of the accidental drifting on shore of the boat which I mentioned, continued the old man, I am enabled to give you this narrative.—The ancient graves, which the islanders point out to you with wonder and marvelling, are the resting places of the rovers and their foes; and the maidens whom you have met on yonder rocks, is the mistress of Scot. She waits there to guard his treasure and wait for his return, until the last trumpet shall summon her from the charge.

Such, reader, is the legend of the shoals, and if you should ever go there, and eat opium & find the same old fisherman, you will probably be enabled to corroborate it.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal]

TUESDAY, April 1.
In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the encouragement of Vaccination was, after some discussion, rejected. The bill for regulating the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, was discussed with some animation, and unanimously ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, after a short preliminary discussion on the bill to authorize the sale of lands by the United States, which was passed, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole in the state of the Union, on the Tariff when Mr. Sprague moved to amend the second section of the Bill, by striking out so much as imposes a duty on molasses and hemp. In support of his motion he spoke at some length, but before he had concluded the Committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, moved the consideration of the resolution relative to the adjournment of Congress, which he offered some days since, and the question of consideration being taken by Ayes and Noes, was rejected, the Ayes being 73, Noes 93.

WEDNESDAY, April 2
In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of bills, both public and private, had their third reading, and were passed. The bill allowing duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, (to which was added by amendment Nashville,) to be collected at those places, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The remainder of the day was spent in the discussion of the Graduation Bill.

In the House of Representatives, the House resumed the consideration, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, of the Tariff, when Mr. Sprague concluded his remarks in support of his proposition to strike out the clauses of the bill which impose duties on hemp and molasses. Mr. Buchanan followed, but after speaking for some time, he gave way for a motion for the Committee to rise, which prevailed. The House then went into Committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown, widow of the late General Brown, on which some discussion took place, but the bill was reported to the House, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 88 to 77.

THURSDAY, April 3.
In the Senate, yesterday, many bills were passed. The bill to graduate the price of the public lands, &c. was considered. Mr. Barton offered an amendment to the bill, striking out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and inserting the provisions following: That the price of the public lands be reduced to 75 cents per acre, and that donations of quarter sections be made, on certain conditions, to actual settlers and cultivators. The bill for the relief of Jacob Clements was discussed at great length and rejected.

In the House of Representatives the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown was passed by a vote of 97 to 73. The House then, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Buchanan concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Carson, Mr. Stannard and Mr. Ingersoll. Mr. Wright then introduced an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Sprague, which, after striking out certain items, introduced the duties on wool and woolens, nearly according with the second amendment offered by Mr. Mallory.—On motion of Mr. Reed the Committee, then rose, and reported progress. The amendment of Mr. Wright was ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, April 4.
In the Senate, yesterday, the bill regulating processes in the Courts of the United States, in those States admitted into the Union since 1789, was, after a long discussion, ordered to a third reading. Some private bills were disposed of.

In the House of Representatives the resolution offered on Wednesday by Mr. Wickliffe, containing a call for information relative to Internal Improvements, led to some discussion, which was cut short by the expiration of the hour devoted to motions and resolutions. Mr. Oakley gave notice that when the Tariff should again be taken up, he should move to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Bill, in order to bring it into the House. The House then, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of that bill, when Mr. Reed made a speech in favor of the amendment of Mr. Sprague. After some explanations between Mr. Sprague and Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clark expressed a desire to amend the amendment, and to make some accompanying remarks, and made a successful motion that the Committee rise.

SATURDAY, April 5.
In the Senate, yesterday, some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The process act was read a third time and passed. The bill authorizing the payment of interest to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; to which States, were added by amendments, South Carolina, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, was, after a long discussion, ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives yesterday resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, calling for information on the subject of works of Internal Improvement, but before any question was taken upon it, the discussion was again suspended by the expiration of the hour. Mr. Hamilton, from the Select Committee on Retrenchments, reported a resolution, giving them authority to send for persons and papers. The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when after some discussion, in which Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, Mr. Carson, Mr. T. P. Moore, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Martin, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Mallory, Mr. J. S. Stevenson, Mr. Stanbury and Mr. Daniel, the motion of Mr. Sprague to strike out the items imposing duties on hemp and molasses was negatived. The amendment moved by Mr. Clark to introduce a duty on cotton bagging was then decided in the affirmative, ayes, 80, noes 76. About seventeen other amendments were then moved, of which a modification of the duty on carpets, moved by Mr. Stevenson, of Penn. and an amendment increasing the duty on foreign spirits from ten cents to thirty cents per gallon, moved by Mr. Buchanan, were carried. The Committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.—The bill and amendments were then ordered to be printed.

For the Easton Gazette.
Exegit monumentum are perennius.
Ma. Graham.

The acute and sarcastic wit of a Horace, eminently entitled him to the merits of this sententious dedication, until eclipsed by the transcendent genius of Opponent. That I should have elicited the attention of a writer of such intrinsic worth & classic erudition, is a matter of serious gratification. It is hoped these candid admissions, will not meet with a doubting confidence for verily Opponent is an able man. With Stern and Swift, doubtless, he is as intimate, as his acquaintance is familiar with his Bible. Such at least are my conclusions, from the display he has made. Judging from the specimen,

"His wit is like the resplendent lamp of night, We love its mild beams, & bless its useful light."
Whether, however, I have been incited to the arduous effort of removing error, "from a Cacothous Scribbler," is a subject entirely extraneous of the Dance. I forbear to retort upon the expression. It is the common characteristic of error to blacken an adversary by abuse, to distort his meaning by unfair citations; to revile his cause before his principles are proved to be fallacious. By calm and dispassionate argument alone, can the truth of any proposition be arrived at. Not by vituperative epithets, nor by censorious remarks. These are always the instruments either of mental imbecility, or of squalid intellects.—How far Opponent has subjected himself to the force of remarks of this kind, is not my province to decide. If, though, I may be permitted to express an opinion, I should say that he is remarkable for every thing that is noble and magnanimous.

"Waving this, however, let us proceed."
The first effort of the Opponent of the Dance, evinces his perplexity in the refutation to which he aspires. In order to give to himself some latitude of discussion, he found it indispensable necessary to quote "admissions," such as suited the convenience of his refutative talents. In the piece over the signature of Advocate, there is no such sentence as that in which he is made to say, that in the Dance, there is nothing so exalted "as to command the adoration of the high and elevated." If there should be any difficulty in an intellectual discernment of the difference between an universal homage to any particular gratification, and the passage as used by Opponent, it may not be improper to recommend to him an analysis of the word. Perhaps Dr. Johnson may give him some assistance. Should this conjecture be correct, then it will afford no ordinary delight, if a disclosure appear, evincing the definitive operation of the associated word.

It assuredly is unnecessary to enter into a metaphysical examination, to ascertain the different influences acting upon the mind of man. It is a fact which cannot be controverted, that in the pursuit of pleasurable amusement, men are as diversified, as nature is bounteous in her passions. What with electrical effect visits the passions of one, in another harrows up the deep rooted feeling of desolation and odium. Nor are these differences confined to the bager enjoyments of life. They belong to man as well in his mental, as in his physical capacity.—To the recluse, the socialities of life are cold and insipid, while to the soul of sensibility they carry the surest pledge of felicity. Where then the inconsistency in the admission—On the contrary how manifest the embarrassment of Opponent. One would have supposed he would have devoted his classic quill to an abler argument. It seems also to be a matter of serious surprise to him, that any one should have the temerity to support a habit that is not so completely entrenched by excellence as to

prohibit the approach of vice.—Really he is strangely ignorant or most inordinately affected. He certainly must know that there is no subject upon which the mind is called to act, but is liable to vicious familiarities. One of the greatest sources of uneasiness to the spiritual and discerning is, that Religion should be so frequently made the cloak, whereby the secret machinations of her bitterest enemies are concealed. Now if Opponent's criticisms are correct, then does he destroy all those lofty edifices, reared by reason for man's happiness. If it is incorrect to advocate an amusement, though innocent in itself, because it is not impregnable to the advances, then is it idle to recommend the culture of those nobler virtues, to which the mind exalts her daring eye. If this is to be the test of amusements that should be cultivated, of habits that should be countenanced, then are all those doctrines which have been enthusiastically worshipped, since the days of spiritual improvement, fallacious and absurd. A proposition to which reason revolts, and upon which common sense turns her back. An argument that owes its existence to a mind incapable of perceiving the extremes to which it leads. I can hardly, though, imagine, that Opponent's perception is so dull, as not to have felt the force of the scrutiny I avoided, in expressing my opinion upon the structure of the mind, that draws general conclusions from particular facts.

If the perversion of which he has been guilty, originates from design, then it would be idle in me to moralize his conduct. All I have to say to him is, test the principles which it manifests, with those set forth in that book, of which he speaks with such veneration and respect. If on the contrary it proceeds from an unusually clouded vision, then possibly he may derive some small degree of improvement from one, who has devoted his talents to the humble amusements of the Dance.

He certainly must feel a conscientious conviction, that his production is not marked with those features of honesty, which should belong to the work of a man of enlarged and elevated sentiment. Why has he garbled extracts? Why selected particular & insulated passages? Was he incapable of embracing the whole tenor of an argument? Or did that argument carry more point than was convenient for his purposes?—Why did he limit his criticisms to the ingenuity, with which the character of Judas Iscariot is introduced? Why not extend it to the succeeding examples? The reason is obvious.—Like a bold adventurer, encountering a desperate object, he dashed forward regardless of consequences, with a hope of distracting attention and deranging the effect.—The means were as pitiful, as the effort was idle.

It certainly never entered into my mind, that in communicating upon this subject, I should bewilder and confuse the intellects of any creature in the community. Unfortunately, however, the atmosphere of Opponent's mind, seems to be completely beclouded. In no one instance has he arrived at such conclusions as reason would have conducted him to, had her guidance been consulted. When arguing the absurdity of general conclusions from particular facts—Or in other words, when showing the irrationality of an entire condemnation of the Dance, from the circumstance of its having been in some instances made to subserve purposes inimical to virtue, I deemed it expedient to test the absurdity by applying it to the more elevated and important pursuits of life. And yet this very absurdity by a rule of construction, peculiarly the offspring of Opponent's imagination, is made to convey the idea that I am opposed to classical improvement. On the contrary I do not believe that modern writers curb their effusions more than those of antiquity; nor do I believe that they depict characters more chastely. In order to enter into a defence of the Dance, it was necessary to present it in its true and proper character. Not by assuming an attitude, that does not belong to it. They who are most vociferous in their objections, imitate their opinions from its abuse.—From this circumstance, prejudice assumes the office of reason, and creates in their minds a proscriptive extreme. To prove the absurd result flowing from such premises, it was only necessary to apply the same argument to other, and more dispensable engagements of life.—Hence it was asked, would it be candid to attempt to refute the merits of Religious faith, by showing among her apparently most devoted disciples, men who in their intercourse with the world, are devoid of every charitable excellence that should adorn their characters? Now if it be fair to bestow wanton and indiscriminate abuse upon those who engaged in the amusements of the Dance, from the fact that in some instances it has been immorally practised—then will it be equally fair to condemn the culture of religious feeling, because in some instances it has been impiously made to suit the conveniences of designing and devilish men. If it be fair to denounce the dance, because it is not entirely prohibitory of the approach of vice—then is it equally fair to prescribe the culture of the nobler sciences, because they too, though they open to the mind the choicest stores of other times, are attended with difficulties and dangers. If it be fair to censure those who abuse the amusements of the Dance, then is it equally correct to censure all those adorning qualities that ornament mankind, and improve society. The only manner by which the validity of an argument can be tested, is to trace it to its legitimate consequence. If on being pursued to its ultimate source, it is manifestly absurd, then does the subject against which it was levelled stand upon a basis, firmer and more immutable than ever. If then Opponent has but a small portion of mental vision, I can but think his discernment will recommend him, to cease a vain and idle labour.

I certainly shall not controvert the information, imparted by Dr. Robertson, though he might have gone farther and said, that the same reason that induces the Savage to walk and to talk, induces the American to walk and to talk. What he does say, though, goes to the establishment of the point, for which I contended. Had Opponent have examined with a more scrutinizing eye, he would have perceived that the history of the Dance, as given both by Lyeurgus and Plato, tends to the very important fact, upon which he so confidently builds. From what the Doctor unfolds, it evidently appears, that it is one of those natural impulses, which peculiarly belongs to the mechanism of man. If the history of man be acquired into, he will be found to possess certain inherent qualities, which manifest themselves in whatever situation he may be placed. Whether in the rude state of uncultivated nature; or whether enlarged and elevated in his ideas, by a civilized education. In the Savage, for example, there is an innate conviction of a Great and Supreme Spirit. To the mind illuminated by the rays of divine Revelation, a distinct and definite idea is given of its glorious attributes and qualities. Hence the soul when in a state of improvement, is shocked at the absurd propensities of Savage idolatry. Certainly, though, it would not shrink from its Religious obligations, because uncultivated nature, in her modes of worship, is obnoxious to the more sublimated ideas of Christianised man. So with regard to all other inherent propensities. If the Dance were cultivated, with a view to the same purposes as practised by the Savage, then would it be barbarous and wicked. If it were resorted to for the purpose of exciting intelligent feelings; or with a view to enkindle the inflammatory passions of our nature, then would every exalted mind, condemn and discountenance it.—But such is not the fact.—Like all other original impulses, improved society has exercised its corrective influence, and now it is cultivated by the respectable and

ly he is affected. no sub- net, but of the spiritual of be so secret are con- edly edifi- ness. If asment, it is not it do to virtues, eye. If at should be coun- ed, since e, follow- ion some owes its receiving an hardly ception is the scrup- upon s general been guilt- would be All I have which it book, of n and res- from an ly he may ment from the humble tious con- cked with old belong ed elevated acts? Why ges? Was tenor of an ary more purposes?— e ingenui- is searlett to the suc- obvious. g a desper- cardless of ting atten- ments were mind, that I should any crea- how- n's mind. In no one elusions as to, had her arguing the m partic- showing the tion of the having been e purposes fient to test more eleva- And yet onstruction, I'm imaginat- On the con- scription of cures of antiquity; t characters into a de- to present Not by as- belong to it. their objec- its abuse.— assumes the their minds a the absurd it was only sent to other, of life. e candid to at- ous faith, by post devoted course with aritable ex- characters? and indis- engaged in the fact that in the last thirty years has taught us, that the World have never appealed from the decisions of this celebrated Judge.—In his adjustment of some very important and litigated questions in which deep prejudices and interests had been involved, some little murmuring has been heard for a short time after his decision, but as his arguments were found unanswerable, these died away and were lost in the general satisfaction and content.

gentle, as an innocent relaxation, and a amusement."

There is one part of Opponent's production, upon which it would seem unnecessary to offer any comment. In comparison with the nicety of his distinction, the refined and subtle reasonings of an Aristotle dwindle into nothingness.—why are the upright FARMER, the conscientious MERCHANT, the Religious SEVENTH-DAY, and the more than honest Politician, unwilling to die? This is made the delicate distinction between the feelings of these illustrious personages, and the fear of those who participate in the cause. If I understand the operation of the latter feeling, UNWILLINGNESS is its natural consequence. Certain I am that where there is a belief in translation to a happier sphere, there is no fear of death, & that where there is no fear, there is no UNWILLINGNESS. Equally certain, I am, that where there is doubt, there is unwillingness, and that where there is unwillingness, there is fear.

My Bible teaches me that where the blind lead the blind, they both fall into the ditch." My Bible teaches me, that charity meekness, and humility are the distinguishing virtues of a true Disciple.—It teaches me, that when an Apostle undertook the removal of error into which Antisocial had unfortunately fallen, it was by mild persuasive eloquence, not by such heated expressions as call the angry elements of character into existence. "A false prophet hath appeared among us."

ADVOCATE, CENTREVILLE, April 1st 1828. For the Easton Gazette. MR. GRAHAM, I observed in the Star of Tuesday, the 1st inst. an article over the signature of "One of the People" exclaiming very rudely against Messrs. Banning and Mills for the few changes in Talbot county. By the piece it appears there were only four Gentlemen turned out, and one of them was by joint ballot of the Legislature—I presume the Legislature thought Mr. Looker- man better qualified for Bank Director than Mr. Spencer, as I understand several Jackson men voted for him. If the Administration men had acted towards the Jackson men, as the Jackson papers advised their friends in case they got a majority in the Executive Council, there would not have been one Jackson man left in office, but this is not the wish of the friends of the Administration, they are the real friends of the people, the assertion of One of the People, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The writer in the Star of the 1st inst. speaks of the wits in the lobby. I presume he meant the Gentlemen from Talbot who were frequently seen there—they may dub Messrs. Banning and Mills by as many titles as they please, but the good Citizens of Talbot never will discard them for these wits of the lobby.—The Gentleman who signs himself One of the People, very gravely, & no doubt full of hypocrisy, undertakes to say, that Jackson & his friends are the only friends of the people;—the Lord deliver us from such friends. I know very well Mr. Editor, that some of the old democratic party, who had for a long time been Delegates, only a few months ago damnd Jackson, cared nothing for him, and declared that they did not know who they should support, but hoped they, the democrats, would not commit themselves, but act together—they damnd Adams, also, swore they would not vote for him; right or wrong. Now Mr. Editor, what is all this clamour about—I for my part guess that principle is not their object, for I do conceive, sir, that there is a very large majority of both the old contending parties of the wise, thinking and truly republican of our State, and no doubt of the United States, friendly to the Administration—it is to be feared that if Jackson, the butcher of his fellow citizens and who disregards all law whenever it comes in contact with his will or feelings, is ever made President of these United States, then will be the age of Terror and the bloody flag hoisted to butcher and hang the good old friends of seventy six and all that dare oppose his iron Rule.

A Democrat of '98. EASTON GAZETTE. EASTON.....Md. SATURDAY EVENING—APRIL 12—1828. CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL. Upon all questions of Law, evidence, and constitutional construction, the experience of the last thirty years has taught us, that the World have never appealed from the decisions of this celebrated Judge.—In his adjustment of some very important and litigated questions in which deep prejudices and interests had been involved, some little murmuring has been heard for a short time after his decision, but as his arguments were found unanswerable, these died away and were lost in the general satisfaction and content.

The charge of corruption or collusion between President Adams and Mr. Secretary Clay is a charge resting wholly and solely upon evidence, and we have the decision of the Chief Justice upon this litigated question, and that decision is "a strong sense of the injustice of the charge."—The following letter of the Chief Justice will better explain this matter, and we take great pleasure in laying it before our readers—we are bound though in justice to say, that many of the friends of General Jackson have long since given up this charge as groundless, and no inconsiderable number of them have abandoned his cause upon this conviction. When reflecting men, men anxious alone for their country's good, see the opinion of such a man as Chief Justice Marshall upon this serious matter, there can be no doubt that, like him, they will be inclined to shew their disapprobation of the charge and of the design that gave rise to it, by voting for Mr. Adams and maintaining the cause of their Country, of truth, and of justice.

The following note was drawn from Judge Marshall, by the article extracted from the Marylander, in the Whig of Saturday. It will be seen that while the Chief Justice disclaims the remark, "that he should consider the election of Gen. Jackson as a virtual dissolution of the Union," he likewise treats with contempt the charge of corruption preferred against the President and Secretary of State. The testimony of such a man, is worth whole volumes of argument, and weighs down the clamour of ten thousand such as Kremer, Ingham and Co.

From the Richmond Whig of April 2. March 29, 1828.

SIR:—I perceive in your paper of to day a quotation from the Marylander, of certain expressions ascribed to me respecting the pending election for the Presidency of the United States, which I think it my duty to disavow. Holding the situation I do under the government of the United States, I have thought it right to abstain from any public declarations on the election; and were it otherwise, I should abstain from a conviction that my opinions would have no weight.

I admit having said in private that, though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and had believed that I never should vote during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State; I never did use the other expressions ascribed to me.

I request you to say that you are authorized to declare that the Marylander has been misinformed.

Very respectfully, your ob't. J. MARSHALL.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS & MEANS.

Concurring with Mr. McDuffie in his general opinions against the increased Tariff, we were disappointed, as well as sorry, to find his late report from the committee of ways and means of the character and temper with which it appeared. In vindicating the country from the evils of prohibitory duties, he seemed to look alone to the Cotton of the South as the only export that would be much endangered by the projected measure. Resting himself almost exclusively upon this article, the product of that section of the U. States where it is supposed General Jackson's interest is strongest, he erects himself into a formidable adversary of the Secretary of the Treasury, and impeaches the matter and substance of his report—and, with no common zeal, contests both the propriety of his introducing the subjects he has, and his method of treating them.

Had Mr. McDuffie laid aside the partizan in his report and come out as the statesman, with a single eye to the national interest, notwithstanding its capital defects, there is enough of good sense and strong remark in the report to have recommended it to general attention—but it loses its force in its party character—judging from the whole report, it wastes itself more in the attack upon the Secretary than upon the question of tariff, and we are at a loss to determine, whether the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was more intent upon writing down the Secretary of the Treasury, or the question of prohibitory duties.

We are not disengaged enough, just now, to review Mr. McDuffie's Report as we shall probably be inclined to do at some future day, but we take occasion to remark, that he seems to have yielded the whole question as it concerns the bread stuffs states, by falling in with that rhetorical & indefensible doctrine, that the price of and demand for breadstuffs can be kept up by a home market. This deceptive position we warn our fellow citizens against—it is seductive in its character and unsound in fact—and when we come to treat on this subject we will show both the fallacy of this notion of the home market, as well as the utter erroneousness of some of Mr. McDuffie's doctrines about the cheapness of clothing and provisions being the strongest evidences of national prosperity and individual comfort—maxims that are borrowed from political Economists of other countries, and which are not applicable to any condition of things that has existed or that is likely to exist in this country for a century to come.

The Execution of Jim Truiston, sentenced to death for the murder of Jim Mackey, took place yesterday at 12 o'clock. About 10 o'clock he was brought out of jail, dressed in his shroud and seated in a cart accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Scull and followed by a large concourse of citizens of this and the adjacent counties to the place prepared for his execution—when after the usual ceremonies performed on these occasions, being asked by the Sheriff if he had any thing to say, he arose and in a firm voice addressed the surrounding multitude for about 10 minutes, warning them against giving way to their passions & against the vice of drunkenness, &c. &c. after which he was launched into eternity.

A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last, at the Chapel, in this county by P. Horney, Esq. over the body of John Allen. Verdict of the jury "death by a fall from a horse."

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Poor-House, in this county by P. Horney, Esq. over the body of Anna Stocker. Verdict of the jury "death by cutting her own throat."

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated March 29, 1828.

"General Baker treasurer of this state, committed suicide this day by strangling himself with a cord—he was discovered by a servant before life became entirely extinct and remained in a dreadful state of agony until two o'clock, when he expired. A committee had been appointed to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department and commenced their labors yesterday."

RICHMOND, April 1. THE TREASURY.—The remains of the late Treasurer are now consigned to the bosom of the earth; his afflicted family, and our sympathising fellow citizens, are beginning to recover from the first shock which his melancholy death produced; and no sentiment of delicacy can now be violated, by touching upon some of the circumstances which probably impelled him to lay violent hands upon himself. These events too have become the town-talk, and they are rapidly finding their way into the country. They are matters of such notoriety, that any attempt to conceal them would be perfectly unavailing—and the public have an interest in the occurrences, which entitles them, if not to a full, at least to a correct account of them, as can be directly obtained. It gives us great pain to put the following statements upon paper; for we loved and respected him during his life-time; and would be among the last to cast the most distant reflection upon the memory of the dead.

In an unfortunate moment, Mr. Baker suffered himself to be overcome by the heavy pecuniary embarrassments under which it seems he has been laboring. At what time he began to convert any portion of the public funds to his own private purposes is not known; but it seems to be pretty well ascertained, that the amount of the deficit at the day of his death is about \$35,065—exclusive of any Auditor's warrants for the payment of money into the Treasury, and of Treasurer's checks on the Banks, which may possibly be about—though it is to be presumed, there are few, if any, of either description out.

In what way the discovery was effected, we shall not attempt to detail at full length. It is well understood, that a committee of the Executive Council examines the state of the Treasury at the expiration of every quarter of the year. On the morning of the 1st January, the then committee (Messrs. Pendleton and Campbell) did count the money in the Treasury; and on the next day, received letters from the Presidents of the State Banks, being in answer to letters from the committee to them of the 31st December, enquiring how much money stood to the credit of the Commonwealth on the books of the respective Banks.—The statements, as furnished by the Banks, added to the amount of the money in the Treasury chest, were found to correspond to what ought to be the state of the funds agreeably to the Auditor's accounts—exceeding it in fact by a few hundred dollars, which the Treasurer accounted for by saying, that it was probably owing to some checks, which he had drawn on the Banks, not being presented there for payment. So far all seemed well. There was no shadow of suspicion.

But, when the committee were about at the end of the quarter to make up their report for the Executive, some suspicion began to be excited by the state of his Bank accounts—by the appearance of some cross-checking on the two Banks, viz.—on the 31st December, the Treasurer had drawn a check on the Farmers' Bank in favor of the Bank of Virginia for \$11,750—and on the same day, a check on the Virginia Bank in favor of the Farmers' for \$9,880—which checks had not been reciprocally presented by the Banks for payment, but which entered into the statements rendered by the Banks of the monies then standing in them to the Commonwealth's credit.

On Thursday last (the 27th ult.) the committee called upon the Treasurer for an explanation of these cross checks—which he promised to give on the following day—and on that night he breathed his last.

We withhold the reflections which these painful events are calculated to call up to the mind of the reader. The Commonwealth will not ultimately lose one cent of the money—for independently of that part of his own property, which is said to be considerable and to be unincumbered, (and which he refused to incur in justice to his securities) there are twenty-six securities, who are many times sufficient to insure the Commonwealth against any loss.

Compiler.

A letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool to its correspondent in Quebec, dated the 20th of February, contains the following: We regret to learn that it is the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to admit flour, the produce of the U States of America, duty FREE, into the West Indies, if imported via Great Britain.

Improved Plough.—Mr. Charles Howard, of Hingham, in Massachusetts, has invented and obtained a Patent for a valuable improvement in the construction of this highly important implement of agriculture. By the application of friction rollers, as they are called, which produce a self-governing principle, and operate in such a manner as to render the plough completely subservient to them, they keep the plough close to the work without the aid or assistance of a ploughman, and it does the work in a more regular and uniform manner than can possibly be done in any other way; and the improvement makes the saving of one man in the labour of ploughing. The apparatus may be attached to any common plough, and put on and taken off at pleasure, & the plough used either way. At the last Brighton Show, the inventor received from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, a premium for his improvement on an inspection of its work in competition with other ploughs. A perfect model of this Plough may be seen at the Patent Office.—Nat Intel.

The Dover (New-Hampshire) Republican, in giving the result of the late election to that state, has the following hit: "The town of Sullivan sent two delegates to a Jackson convention previous to the election. At the town meeting the same men gave but one vote for the Jackson ticket. What has become of the other?"

We copy the following article from "The people," a paper recently established at Washington, and without doubt already known to many of our readers.

SONG.—GALLERY of the House of Representatives. Gentlemen and ladies entering at the different doors. Messengers running to and fro, pushing before their faces a paper on which was written in large letters: "Out of order for gentlemen to remain in the gallery with their hats on." Enter a Pennsylvania farmer with a plain broad brimmed hat on, who is met by the messenger, and the label pushed under his nose.

FARMER. Stand away, sir: what do you mean?

MESS. You must take off your hat, sir: it is not in order to wear it here.

FARMER. By whose order am I to take off my hat?

MESS. By order of the Speaker.

FARMER. Let me see the order.

MESS. It is only a general order, not in writing. You must take off your hat, or I must give your name to the Speaker.

FARMER. I will not take off my hat in this cold gloomy place: I am an old man, and shall take cold: go give my name to the speaker, and tell him I will not take off my hat.

[The messenger disappeared a few minutes. The old farmer deliberately took his seat with heavier on. The messenger returned and showed him an order in writing to take his hat off.] FARMER. Is that your authority, for being impertinent to me? It is of no validity; it has no signature to it. Go get the Speaker to sign it. I cannot submit to such imposition without you have a legal warrant.

[The messenger disappeared again for a few minutes, and returned with the same order.]

MESS. You must leave the gallery, sir, or take your hat off.

FARMER. I take my hat off or keep it on at my own will, friend, and want no more of your impertinence.

MESS. I must do my duty, then, and remove you from the gallery.

FARMER. There is no order of the House compelling us to remain uncovered in the gallery. I resigned the petty British tyranny in the War of the Revolution, and I am too old to submit to it now. The House, and not the Speaker, has a right to make rules to govern the people in the gallery. I am one of the sovereign people, fought to achieve your independence, and helped to make our Representatives below stairs sit with their hats on, & look up to us with contempt. We, plain people, from the country, can't come into this GARRET to look down upon our SERVANTS, to see how they perform their over-work, without being ordered to pull off our hats. Masters must pull off their hats to their servants, and cry boo to the big men. They tell me this is a JACKSON CONGRESS, the Speaker is a JACKSON MAN, & that the JACKSON party is the DEMOCRATIC party. This is pretty democracy, I have been here before for several years, and no former Speaker has enforced such a rule, or exacted such "servile submission." But a military chief's partizan, is now in the chair and clothed in a little "brief authority." He is so puffed up with conceit, that a plain honest farmer cannot look upon him even from the garret, without pulling his hat off. Under the British monarchy, a maxim is known, that a "cat may look on a king," but here, in Republican America, a FREEMAN cannot look upon his REPRESENTATIVE without an insulting order to uncover his head. I suppose I shall next be ordered to pull my coat or shoes off. I will not submit to any such order; but I have staid in this uncomfortable place long enough, and will now leave it. You may tell your master, he shall not tyrannize over me. The plain, honest farmers of Pennsylvania, will be astonished to hear of such anti-republican Jacksonism as this.

[We publish the above as we receive it. There is much excitement among the visitors in the city on this subject. We were astonished to hear of this aping of military authority in the Speaker. In the army, we are informed, the common soldier is not permitted to "approach the officer without pulling off his hat;" but this is the first time, we believe, an attempt has been made in the walks of civil life, to compel the people to do that sort of homage to a representative in Congress. The occurrences of almost every day, afford evidence of the tyrannical disposition of military rulers and their partizans, and solemnly warn republican people to check usurpations in the bud, before they bloom upon their ruined liberties. We have enquired, and are informed, that there is no order of the House, that the people in the gallery shall be uncovered—it is the order of the Speaker.

"This is altogether a mistake, the soldier does not take off his cap."—(Marylander.)

FRESH FISH FROM HELICON.

Mr. Clay remarked, in his speech at Lexington, that military achievements, like those of General Jackson, should be rewarded by the songs of the poet. The suggestion was a good one—and we are right glad to find that it has not fallen to the ground. A Kentucky bard has taken the hint and is plying the hero with poetry equally remarkable for rhyme and reason.

List reader—"there's music in the air."

"Ye patriot bands

"In all the land.

"Ye men of every region

"Oh with one soul

"Come to the polls

"And give your votes for Jackson."

Now we submit the question to every candid mind whether, after this, General Jackson is not bound to rest satisfied.

He is soaring off to Immortality, astride a Kentucky goosequill—then why need he crave the petty honors of the presidency? Fight for Gen. Jackson.

(New England Review.

DIED On Thursday morning the 10th inst. at his late residence in King's Creek, Talbot county, Major George Parrott in the 50th year of his age.

PUBLIC SALE. BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court will be sold on Wednesday the 16th inst. at the late residence of Solomon Harris, dec'd. All the personal Estate of the said deceased, (Negroes excepted,) Consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Broom, Lard, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-blankets, top-fodder, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, the seeded crop of Wheat, and the Lease of the Farm for the present year, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

A Credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars by the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.—All sums of five dollars and under the Cash must be paid before the property is removed.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JAS. CHAPLAIN, Adm'r. of Solomon Harris dec'd.

April 12 ts

A CARD. Persons in Easton and its vicinity, who are indebted to me for tuition, are requested to take notice that, unless their accounts shall be settled, or reasonable satisfaction with regard to them, be given, before the 30th of the present month, I shall without further delay, resort to legal measures for their recovery, or transfer them to some one from whom no indulgence can be expected.

D. BING.

Baltimore, April 12.

TECUMSEH. This celebrated JACK, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Martin, will be let to mares the present Spring at the moderate price of 3 Dollars for the single leap. Five Dollars for the spring's chance. Eight Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, and Twenty-five cents in each case for the Groom.

TECUMSEH will stand at Easton on Tuesdays—at Mr. Martin's residence of Wm. P. Kerr, on the Bay-Side road, on Wednesdays—at the Trappe every other Friday and Saturday—at Joseph Callahan's, in Puckshoe, on Thursdays and Fridays; and at Wye Mill, on Saturdays. The season will commence on the 2d day of April and end on the 25th of June. (No mares will be ensured without previous contract with one of the subscribers.

WM. P. KERR. JOS. CALLAHAN. WM. ROSE.

April 12.

THE NOTED JACK, RIEGO.

WILL stand the present season on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Col. Nicholas Goldborough's Farm, near Easton—and Saturdays and Mondays at the subscriber's Farm near St. Michaels. He will be let to Mares by the Spring's Chance only, at 25 each, which may be discharged by the payment of Four Dollars, on or before the 1st day of October next. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each Mare.

RIEGO is six years old this Spring, is well formed, and remarkably active. He is of the best Stock in this country, being sired by Col. Fitzhugh's Knight of Malta, who was Gen. Washington's celebrated Imported Jack, the Knight of Malta. The Mares from this stock of Jacks are not surpassed by those of any other in the United States.

JOHN TILGHMAN, Melfield.

April 12.

P. S. The distance of my residence from the stands of Riego; together with the inconvenience of collecting small sums of money for the payment of which no definite time can be fixed are the only reason why I decline insuring.

J. T.

CANTON SPECULATOR.

THE well known Horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by Old Canton, his Dam by the much admired horse Speculator, whose colts in general have been celebrated for their superior qualities for saddle and harness.—The Horse is very kind to all sorts of Geer, and by proper management may be made as good a Saddle Horse as his Grand sire.

CANTON SPECULATOR will stand this Season at Easton on Tuesdays, at the Trappe and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately. The terms will be 4 dolls. the spring's chance, but if paid by the first of September 3 dollars will discharge the claim, 2 dollars the single leap, payable with 1 dollar and 40 cents cash, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the 25th March and end the 25th June.

R. H. WATTS.

March 22.

Young Gabriel.

A beautiful chestnut bay, eight years old next July, is near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire, OLD OSCAR, dam Diamond, by VINGTUN.

GABRIEL will be at Easton every Tuesday at the Trappe, and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately throughout the season.—For his Pedigree at large, see Handbill.

TERMS.—Five Dollars the spring's chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare in foal, Two Dollars the single leap, Twenty Five Cents in each case to the Groom.—He will be managed by Pompey.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

March 15.

Wanted

A TRACHER in a private School, an elderly man, with a good moral character, may hear of a situation, by applying to the Editor.

March 29—4f

NOTICE

HERBERT GIVEN, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY the 29th days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock A. M. & will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space of term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and amendments in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb. 9. 10w

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

Inscription on a Tablet in Giffordham Church, Norfolk, England, in memory of the Lady Sophia Macdonald, who died September 28th 1824.

Here—where the tie was formed the vow was part,
That led to happiness too bright to last;
Within these walls, whence, but as yesterday,
She went forth lovely in a bride's array;
In more lovely far, the village throng
Blessing her footsteps as she passed along—
To-day, a widowed husband drops a tear
Of parting anguish o'er her early bier;
And kneels to ask a blessing from above,
On his young charge, her legacy of love!
Pause thou too, stranger, parent, daughter, wife;
Whate'er thy duties in the east of life—
A moment pause; and in her name recall
The fairest, best example of them all.
Vainly might this cold stone attempt to trace
That look all gentleness, that form all grace;
That heart with every kind affection warm—
Truth its delight, simplicity its charm—
Of these the image lives but with a few
That knew and loved her; and all loved that
knew.

Patient in agony content to die;
Fulfilling woman's highest destiny.
Gave she not back to Heaven a spirit meet
For purer realms to find a worthier seat?
Then farewell what she was—of what she is,
Welcome the hope of one who called her his!

FROM THE LADIES' MAGAZINE.
THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came—with light and laughing air,
And cheek like opening blossom,
Bright gems were twined amid her hair,
And glittered on her bosom,
And pearls and costly bracelets deck
Her round white arms and lovely neck.

Like summer's sky, with stars bedight,
The jewelled robe around her,
And dazling as the noontide light
The radiant zone that bound her;
And proud and joy were in her eyes,
And mortals bowed as she passed by.

Another came—o'er her mild face
A pensive shade was stealing,
Yet there no grief of earth we trace,
But that deep holy feeling,
Which makes the heart should ever stray
From the pure fount of Truth away.
Around her brow, as snow-drop fair,
The glossy tresses cluster.
Nor pearl, nor ornament was there,
Save the meek spirit's lustre—
And faith and hope beamed from her eyes,
And angels bowed as she passed by.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

The Publics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chalmers' shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes.

Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER TANK.
N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business.
Feb. 9.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

On application of Mary Morris, Administratrix of Clement Morris, 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 both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the State of Delaware.

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 at Easton, this 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg't.

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 Clement Morris, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to file the same with the proper vouchers thereof in the office of the Register of Wills for Talbot county, on or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

MARY MORRIS, Adm'x.

of Clement Morris, deceased.

April 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

That handsome new Establishment, lately occupied by James M. Lambdin in Easton, consisting of a neat and most commodious Dwelling House, ample back buildings, with a Counting-room and Store in front, all new and in fine order, in the most eligible part of the town for business, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the premises, to the highest bidder. A credit of two years will be given to the Purchaser—the purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four months from the day of sale, and Bonds with good & approved security must be given by the purchaser for the respective instalments bearing interest from that day. Immediate possession will be given upon the execution of the Bonds, and a full and ample title will be conveyed upon the final payment of the purchase money upon the above terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to inspect the premises.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE W. NABBS,
JOHN M. G. EMOY.
Easton, Feb. 23, 1828—ts

FOR SALE.

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadwell Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—It is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred panels of fence will enclose the said farm, to itself. The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat, seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at New Year's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.

JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot co. Nov. 3.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

RICHARD KENNEY—MASTER.

WILL leave Easton on Sunday the 24th February (inst.) at nine o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season. The subscriber has taken the Grains belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is incomplete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge.

All orders left with the subscriber or with Capt. T. Parrott, Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber hopes, from his knowledge of, & strict attention to the business, to share a part of the public patronage—every accommodation necessary for the comfort and convenience of passengers will be attended to by the public's obedient servant.

RICHARD KENNEY.

Easton, Feb. 16.

HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.

WM. HUSSEY.

Easton, March 15.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet on the 2d Monday of next month (April) to grant licences to Qualified Applicants, to practise Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

March 15.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, & lately by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing a commodious dwelling & Storehouse convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizable pale garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to

HENRY NICOLS.

Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneyville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to

WM. POTTER.

Sept. 22.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 29.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

This Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situated on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Arnold. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber.

JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, Sept. 22.

To Let,

And Immediate Possession Given.

Two comfortable Houses in Eglar Row. To potential tenants the terms will be very low, for further particulars enquire of Alexander Graham or the subscriber.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

January 26.

SHANNON DALE.

THIS full blooded Horse will be let to mares the present Spring, at five dollars the single leap, & 33 the Spring's chance, sixteen dollars to ensure a foal, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

SHANNON DALE is a beautiful dark sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, of fine action and great vigor; was got by the full blooded Imported Horse Eagle, and bred by Mr. Thomas Lowrey of Virginia, and by him sold to Mr. Gato Moore of Charles Town in said State, and by him to Mr. Thomas A. Hammond of the same Town. His Dam a full blooded Mare, was got by the Imported Horse Bedford, and raised by Mr. J. G. Fountleroy, of King and Queen's county, Virginia.

A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County House, have certified that Shannon Dale is a sure foal getter; and has produced as likely Colts as any horse that has stood in that county for 12 or 15 years; which Certificates are in the possession of the subscriber.

SHANNON DALE will stand at Easton on Tuesdays and Wednesdays—at Centerville on Fridays and Saturdays, and at the Subscriber's stable on Mondays in each week during the season. No Mare will be ensured, unless by special agreement.

The season will commence the 8th of April instant, and end the 25th June.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

Talbot county, April 5

THE SPLENDID HUNTER,

LOGAN,

Will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of Six Dollars the single leap, and Four Dollars the single leap, and Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case. No mare will be considered as ensured but by agreement with the subscriber himself.

LOGAN is full sixteen hands high, a beautiful dark bay, six years old in May next; and for bone, muscular power and action, is equal to any horse on the Eastern Shore. He was sired by the Imported Hunter, EMPEROR, out of a Medley Mare. Logan will be in Easton every Tuesday during the season; every other Wednesday at Queenstown, every other Thursday at St. Michaels, at the Trappe every other Saturday, at the Subscriber's Stable the remainder of the time—and will attend the above stands. Season to commence the 17th inst. and end on the 20th of June next.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

Talbot county, March 8.

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium last fall at the Easton Cattle Show, will be let to mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit: Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Fifty Cents in each case to the Groom.

Tuckahoe is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Top-Gallant Mare.

Tuckahoe will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March—at the Trappe the remainder of the week—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, and the remainder of the week at the subscriber's stable, "Farmers Delight," head of Wye, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately once in two weeks—the season to commence the 17th March, and end on the 20th of June next.

E. ROBERTS.

February 23.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION

Tom Jefferson,

Will be let to mares this season, (commencing 25th March & ending 25th June,) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Easton; Wednesdays and Thursdays of every alternate week, at Denton and Wye Mill, and Saturdays at the Trappe. Terms \$4 the single leap, \$6 the spring's chance, and \$12 to insure a mare in foal; 25 cents in each case to the groom, payable on or before the 18th October next.

PENEGREE, &c.

Tom Jefferson was foaled on the 2d September, 1822, is upwards of 16 hands high, a beautiful bay with black legs, "high formed," in "fine twig," and can be "hailed out" without suffering much in comparison with any horse in point of form, figure and action. He was sired by the celebrated Cleveland Bay Exile, who sold for \$1500 his grand sire, one of the most splendid coach horses in England; his great grand sire, the famous Yorkshire horse Mollineux, that sold for \$3250. His dam was got by Eagle which sold for \$7000 (Eagle may be traced to the celebrated English Eclipse), grand dam by Montezuma, g. dam by Nebuchadnezzar, g. g. dam by Obscurity, g. g. g. dam by Badger. TOM when he had just turned two years old was recommended to the attention of breeders of fine horses by the Agricultural Society of Maryland; and before he was three, received a premium as a Stallion adapted to get horses for the quick draft. See 7. American Farmer 90, Lewis's Coll.

"The breed of Cleveland Bays was the native sort of improved English horse, before the introduction of the Arabians and Barb. Yorkshire has always been celebrated for its horses, and Cleveland is the Northern district of that country; by crossing their mares with race horses, the Yorkshire breeders have supplied, for many years, London with high priced coach horses, and the sportsmen with hunters, to carry high weights. The cross with the blooded horse is admirable, as it combines strength and power with fleetness; but by crossing too much with the blooded, we have lost too much in size and strength, that it is difficult to get a horse to carry weight, that has sufficient activity. Their colour ranges through the various shades of bay. I have never bred them of any other colour. See 2 A. Farmer, 229, Tophin, 322—425.

In the Sportsman's Magazine for 1837, will be found the following remark from the first writer and sportsman in England: "I consider Durham altogether a very sporting county, the farmers ride good horses, the greater part of which they breed themselves, beginning the cross with the Cleveland Bay." In fine the crosses from the Cleveland Bay strain are better than any other for every purpose (except the turf) which a horse can be applied to, and without the primary cross from this strain, the blooded horse would only be speedily without being stout. The American Eclipse has some of the Cleveland blood in his veins—he is in the Sampson line of descent. Any breeder desirous of information upon this subject will find that each and every of the foregoing statements is fully sustained by reference to John Lawrence on the blooded horse in the Sportsman's Magazine.

March 30.

PHILIP WALLIS.

March 15.

VALENTINE.

IS five years old this spring; a good bay, black legs, mane & tail, sixteen hands one inch high; a fine lofty carriage horse, with a great proportion of bone and sinew. PEDIGREE of the thorough bred imported horse VALENTINE.

Valentine was gotten by Magistrate, he by Camillus, he by Hamiltonian, he by King Fergus, and King Fergus by Oakley's Eclipse. Valentine's dam, Miss Forrester, was got by Diamond, he by Highflyer, who was never beaten and never paid forfeit. Valentine's grandam, by Alexander, by Eclipse, out of Capt. Absolute's dam, by Sweet William, he by Syphon, he by Squirt, and Squirt by Bartlett's Childers; g. grandam, Thetis, by Chemist, he by Matchem, he by Cade, and Cade by the Godolphin Arabian—g. g. grandam, Curiosity, by Snap, he by Snip, and Snip by Flying Childers—g. g. g. grandam, by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian—g. g. g. g. grandam, Bartlett's Childers, &c. &c.

It may be seen, by a reference to the general Stud Book, that the above sires, grandires, dams and grandams, of the bay horse Valentine, are all of fine very best blood in England, without one exception.

There can be no doubt but the above is a correct Pedigree of Valentine, as will appear by the following Certificates of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. of Manchester, member of Parliament, and Samuel R. Brooks, Esq. Deputy Consul, U. S. America, at Manchester, with his seal of office affixed thereto.

FARNFIELD, November 29th, 1828.

This is to certify, that the bay colt by Magistrate, dam Miss Forrester, by Diamond, sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Connah, was bred by me; and is now three years old.

WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH.

Miss Forrester's dam was got by Alexander, out of Capt. Absolute's dam, by Sweet William—Thetis by Chemist, &c. &c. Magistrate was got by Camillus, out of Lady Rachel, by Stamford—grandam, young Rachel, by Volunteer, out of Rachel, sister to Maid-of-all-work, by Highflyer, &c. &c. "Lady Rachel" is also the dam of Settrington, Rhadamanthus, Minos, Racus, and Fleur de lis, by Bourbon. The four colts are own brothers; (by Camillus.)

J. E. SCHOLES.

MANCHESTER, December 18, 1828.

I hereby certify, that the annexed statement of the Pedigree of the bay colt by Magistrate, sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Connah, is correct.

THOS. HOULDSWORTH.

I hereby certify, that Thos. Houldsworth, Esq. M. P. personally appeared before me this 18th day of December, 1828, and signed the above statement, to which full faith and credit is due. Given from under my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of December, 1828, at Manchester.

SAML. R. BROOKS, Dy. Consul, U. S. A.

Bucks County.—Thomas Connah, being solemnly sworn according to law, doth depose & say, that the bay colt Valentine, sold to Bela Badger, is the same colt bought by Wm. Coates for the said Thomas Connah, of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. M. P. agreeably to the annexed Pedigree.

THOS. CONNAH.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 15th day of April, 1827.

WM. SWIFT, Justice of the Peace.

An extract from the Sporting Annals of June, 1823. Magistrate now stands to mares at Farnfield, Nottinghamshire, at 10 guineas each, and one guinea the groom.

Performances of Magistrate—March, 1817.—At two years old, he won £50 at Malton, for all ages—May 28th, same year, he won £50 at Manchester—July 24th, £50 at Nottingham—Sept. 25th, £100 at Doncaster—in 1818, four years old, 6th May, he won the Grand Stand Cup of 100 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 guineas each—and on the 9th, a Sweepstakes of 100 guineas at Chester—and on the 14th, the Stand Gold Cup at Manchester—in 1819, five years old, at the New-Market Craven Meeting, April 12th, he beat Mr. Watson's Fitz Orville, 2000, 300 guineas—on the 14th, he won the Third Class of the Oatland's Stakes, 60 guineas each, 8 subscribers, even betting on Magistrate five to one against any other—on the 17th, he received 250 guineas forfeit from Mr. Bowerie's Manfired, by election.—Note. By the laws of racing, Horses take their ages from May day.

List of Winners by Magistrate.—3 year old black colt, dam by Smolensko, Sir Edward Dodsworth's, £180 at Catterick, & £40 at Stockton.—4 year old, Bestwood, Mr. Charlton's £50 at Beverley.—2 year old Brown Filly, out of Manuallu, Mr. Watt's £250 at York Spring Meeting.—3 year old Butterfly, Lord Jersey's £200 at Newmarket first spring meeting, 50 sovereigns, £300, and £40 at Ascot Heath, and £70 at Ipswich.—3 year old, Edith, Mr. Davie's £50 at Cheltenham, Mr. Berkeley's, £50, and £45 at Egham.—3 year old, Fairy, Mr. Jopp's £50 at Catterick.—3 year old Gift, Mr. Scott's £50 at Catterick.—3 year old, the Constable, Lord Queensbury's £100 at York Spring Meeting, £25 at Doncaster.—3 year old, His Grace, Mr. Houldsworth, the Doncaster Guineaf, £100—and several other prizes not named.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centerville. Particulars hereafter.

March 15.

VALENTINE will stand in Easton on

Mondays, Tuesdays & Wednesdays—at Mr. Thos. Hemmley's farm, near Wye Mill, on Thursdays and Fridays, and in Centerville on Saturdays.

TERMS—15 dollars the Springs Chance, payable on or before the 1st day of October next, and 30 dollars to insure a mare being in foal, payable as soon as the fact be ascertained.

Mares from a distance can be accommodated for feed & pasture on moderate terms, in the neighborhood of Easton, and at the farm of Mr. Hemmley.

THOS. EMOY.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,

THOS. HEMMLEY.

March 29 Weeks.

THE BEAUTIFUL SPOTTED HORSE

Young Diomed.

Will stand the ensuing season (commencing the 17th inst. and ending the 20th of June next) at Easton every Tuesday, at Wye Mill every Thursday and at the Trappe every Saturday, and the remainder of the time at the Subscriber's stable near Easton, at \$5 the spring's chance, \$3 the single leap, and \$5 to ensure a foal, no insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case, twenty five cents to the Groom.

DIOMEDE is four years old the 29th of April next and was sired by Diomed, who was sired by Young Spotted Diomed the property of Littlebury H. Jones of Botetourt county, State of Virginia—His dam, by Nappertandy, out of a three quarter bred mare—Nappertandy was sired by the thorough bred horse First Counsel, who belonged to Mr. Bond of Philadelphia. I deem it unnecessary to make any remarks on the shape or form of the said horse, as he possesses every mark of Beauty, Strength and Activity too eminently to escape the observation of a Judge.

WM. BENNY, JR.

March 15.

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodation terms, her House & Lot, situated on Goldborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin.

SUSAN SETH.

Nov. 24.
P. S. To an approved tenant the above House and Lot will be rented low for the remainder of the present year.

apply to JOHN STEVENS.

March 1, 1828.

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

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

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

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.

Easton, Dec. 29—ts

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL.

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the Public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the public patronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year.

Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Horses or Carriages at a moment's notice.

The public's obedient serv't.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1828.

Denton Hotel.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, as a runaway, by Jacob Deems, Esq. a negro man who calls himself HERCULES, and says he belongs to Andrew Offord, of Montgomery county. Said negro is about twenty seven years of age about five feet three inches high—his clothing when committed was a drab coat and pantaloons, much worn, coarse shoes and old hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANBURY, Warden.

Baltimore County Jail.

March 22.

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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1828.

NO. 14.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for
every subsequent insertion.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Groome, deceased; all persons indebted to the said estate on Note or Open Account are hereby requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber who is anxious to settle the estate as soon as possible and therefore cannot give indulgence—and all persons having claims, are also requested to present the same for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO WISHES TO DISPOSE OF THE

STOCK OF GOODS

LEFT ON HAND BY THE DECEASED.

ALSO TO RENT,

The Store Room and Cellar
Which contains the goods; to which will be added, if desired,

The Elegant Dwelling establishment, attached to the above. For all which very favourable terms will be given.

The very extensive and profitable business which it is well known the deceased had done in this establishment for the last 12 or 15 years, recommends it to the notice of industrious and enterprising capitalists as the best opportunity of making a fortune that has been presented to them for many years past, or that may perhaps occur for many years to come.

WM. H. GROOME, Esq.,
of Samuel Groome, dec'd.

March 29.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chalmers' shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER FARR.

N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business.

Feb. 9.

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,
H1, LIGHT STREET WHARF, a supply of
GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received,
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD
CRASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Md.
April 1, 1828.

Margaret Able.	A.
Margaret Benny	B.
Elizabeth Bullen	Miss Mary Baker
Scarborough Bracco	Mrs. Ann Blake
George R. Benson	John Bell
John Bennett	Enoch Bayley
Rachel Bruff	Richard Baker
Elizabeth Bracco	
Alexander Cooper	C.
Mrs. Hannah Collins	Miss H. M. Clayland
John Cornish	Mrs. Suth Cromean
	Miss Elizabeth Caldwell
Mrs. Mary Dickinson	D.
Wm. Ferguson	F.
Mrs. Charlotte Forkner	Thos. H. Ford
Annans Gossage	G.
Capt. Edw. Griffith	Jacob Gibson
John Hardcastle	H.
Jonathan Hall	Jos. Hanson
James Jones	Miss Mary Holte
	Robert Jones
James Kersey	K.
Isaac Lowe	L.
Wm. Lowe	Miss Sarah Loveday
	Nichols Layton
Rachel Martine	M.
Mr. Martin	R. B. G. Mitchell
Robert Morris	Capt. Wm. Moore
Isaac Man	John S. Martin
Thomas Hopkins	Wm. Murphy
James Mesick	James Miller
Matilda Ann Neighbours	N.
Jonathan Ozment	O.
Reuben Perry	P.
Richard Plummer	Joel Page
Thomas Robinson	R.
Grace Richards	Nicholas Roberson
Mrs. Sarah Richardson	Richard Ringold
	Joseph Robson
Henry Sherwood	S.
Miss Sarah P. Sullivan	Spencer & Hackett
John Stevens	Mrs. M. ry D. Skinner
	James Smith
Joseph Turner	T.
Adeline Tomlinson	John W. Thompson
Thos. L. Usher	U.
Henrietta Vinson	V.
William Wilkes	W.
Miss Susan Wilson	Benj. Warner
	Alex. Ware
	A. GRAHAM, P. M.

Easton, April 5.
N. B. Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

A. G. R. M.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq., as a runaway Negro, a Bonaire Mulatto Man, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself CABLE MARTIN; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD BEALL, Sheriff
of Allegany county, Md.

April 5, 7w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Md. and to me directed against William Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said William Ferguson, of, in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of land as follows, viz: Garland's purchase, containing the quantity of 287 acres of land, more or less. Buck's Range and Warner's Discovery, containing 105 acres, more or less—Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Addition, containing 50 1-8 acres more or less—also Kirby's Venture, containing 12 1/2 acres of land more or less.

Also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against the said William Ferguson, viz: at the suit of Isaac Atkinson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold on the day aforesaid, and between the like hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—All and singular, all that farm and plantation of him the said Wm. Ferguson, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the Chapel, on which one William H. Nabb now resides as the Tenant of said Wm. Ferguson—also, all and singular all that other farm or plantation of him the said Wm. Ferguson, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the Chapel, on which one Henry Sherwood now resides or did reside as the Tenant of said Wm. Ferguson, which said farms are composed of the several tracts or parts of tracts of land: that is to say, part of Buck's Range, Warner's Discovery, Kirby's Venture, part of Morgan's Addition, part of Wolf Pit Ridge, part of Turner's Chance, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Addition, and containing in the whole by estimation, the quantity of six hundred acres of land, more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to prior liens. Attendance given by

W. TOWNSEND, Shff.

March 29 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against William Cox, late of Talbot county deceased, at the suit of John L. Kerr, and Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Cox, of, in and to the several tracts of land as follows, viz: Hawk's Hill and Hawk's Addition, being the lands purchased by James C. Wheeler of John L. Kerr, and sold by Edward N. Hambleton to said Cox, containing the quantity of 110 acres of land more or less; about 70 acres of the above is wood land, and 40 acres arable, situate within one mile of Easton, on the main road leading from Easton to Dover Bridge and lately occupied by Samuel Jackson—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

W. TOWNSEND, Shff.

March 29 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, at the suit of William Ross, against Thos. I. Bullitt, \$10 interest from 23rd May 1827. Balance for the use of Archibald Ross, use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Nicholas Connelly Harrison and Mary his wife, will be sold on Tuesday the 29th day of April, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all their equitable right, of, in and to a part of a tract of land called Bennetts Prashes, containing 118 1/2 acres of land more or less, one horse, one sorrel mare, one shay top Carriage and Harness, one negro girl called Sarah—Seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholas and Mary Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRICK, late Shff.

April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of eight writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against Fayette Gibson at the suits of Jas. Tilton Executor of James Tilton, William Farlow admr of Thos: Harrison of Jas. William W. Moore, Edward Lloyd, Philemon Thomas & Wm. H. Groome use of Philemon Thomas, John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, Edward Auld, admr. of Jos: Parrott, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—A tract of Land called Maringo containing 550 acres of Land more or less; also, on Wednesday the 30th day of April between the hours of ten A. M. and five o'clock P. M. at the House of said Gibson will be sold for Cash the following property to wit:—13 head of Horses, 40 head of Cattle and 52 head of Sheep, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above and several writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due. Attendance by

THOS. HENRICK, late Shff

April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against James Chambers, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Edward N. Hambleton, use of Jacob Lookerman, use of Levin Millis, sen. William Ferguson, and Eusebius Leonard (Levin Millis, sen. and William Ferguson's parts for the use of William Jenkins) the State of Maryland for the use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory, and George W. Nabb, will be sold on Wednesday the 23d day of April next, at the dwelling plantation of said James Chambers, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said James Chambers, of, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, that is to say, part of Orem's Delight and Turner's Resurvey, containing the quantity of 102 acres of land, more or less, part of Beaver Dam Neck and part of Forest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less, part of Chambers' Adventure, and part of The Adventure, containing 21 1/2 acres of land, part of Locust Grove, containing 36 1/2 acres, part of Dumore Heath, in King's Creek, containing 27 1/2 acres, more or less—also all the life estate of said James Chambers and Alice his wife, of, in and to one third part of a tract of land, called Poplar Level and part of Summerly, containing 75 acres of land, more or less—also the following negroes, to wit:—one negro man called Tom, 1 do. called Jim, 1 do. Greenbury, 1 woman called Patience, 1 do. called Annie, 1 girl called Charlotte, 1 do. called Mary, 1 do. called Maria, 1 boy called George, 1 called Theodore; all the above negroes are for a term of years; also ten beds, bedsteads and furniture, 1 eight day clock, 2 side boards, 4 tables 13 Windsor chairs, 2 cupboards and contents, all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture—also 14 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 40 head of hogs, 24 head of sheep, 1 gig and harness, all the crop of wheat seeded on the lands, a quantity of corn housed, and eight stacks of hay—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

March 29 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan and Henry Morgan, at the suit of Robert Delahay, Henry Delahay and Edward B. Stevens, will be sold at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest or claim of the said Enoch and Henry Morgan, of, in and to, that farm or plantation, situate in Bambury, called part of Little Bristol, containing the quantity of 337 acres of land, more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

March 29—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Wrightson at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of him, the said William Wrightson, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which he at present resides, situate on the head of Harris' creek in the Bay Side, be the quantity what it may, 3 head of Horses, 13 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 20 head of Sheep, one ox cart, and one gig taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WILLIAM TOWNSEND Shff.

April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William P. Kerr at the suit of Solomon Lowe use of Samuel Groome, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of April inst. between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all his reversionary right and interest of, in and to the Farm on which one Samuel Eason at present resides, situate near the Hole-in-the-Wall be the quantity what it may taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to a prior judgement. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND Shff.

April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle at the suit of Philemon Skinner will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—the Farm of said Rolle, on which he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, also, 2 head of horses; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance by

THOS. HENRICK, late Shff.

April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Thomas Barrow at the suit of The State of Maryland for the use of John Catrop and Ann his wife will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on Tuesday 29th of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Part of the Farm where James Price now lives or did live, and adjoining Mr. John Catrop's near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range and Upper Dover and Neala's Adventure, supposed to contain Seventy-five acres of Land more or less, also his reversionary right and interest of, in and to the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrop now resides be the quantity what it may—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, debt, interest & costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRICK, late Shff.

April 5.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE.

Peculiarity of the Cockney Pronunciation.

Sir—Much has been said of late about the 'vast improvements' made, and making and of the 'march of intellect,' which they say is steadily going on.—Amidst all these 'improvements and marches, I wish to God the people of this metropolis would bestow a little trouble in procuring teachers to instruct them, their wives and children, in the pronunciation of the English language. It is intolerable to hear (go where you will) ouse, orae, ome, im and er, &c. instead of house, horse, home, him, and her, &c. and hale, hicc, hiron, hair, &c. for ale, ice, iron, ai, &c. &c. Surely it is just as easy to sound the r where it ought to be, as where it ought not, and vice versa. In the same way they add the letter n where it should not be, and take it off where it really is, viz—fellow, tallow, idea, law, &c. &c. they sound fellow, tallor, hidear, lawr; while father, mother, sister, &c. they pronounce fathee, mothee, siste, &c. They invariably sound wine, gown, &c. wind gou, d, &c. As to the r for w and w for v, it is as disgracefully annoying, that one is astonished at their persevering in it; aware, as they must be, that they are laughed at, on this score, by the whole kingdom

"Weal, Vine, and Winegar,"

Wery good Victuals, I wow,"

I remember laughing at (when nine years of age) at school. Their anything and nothing, rale instead of real, are not quite as bad, though in truth bad enough. Road ought not by well educated persons, to be pronounced rowd; or post, wost; and an Englishman ought to sound the word whig differently from wig. Hardly a man you meet with, can pronounce the word whole; some say wole, others hole, and others again hull (Lord Grenville pronounces it in the latter way). Observe, Mr Editor, I am not alluding to the 'Patois' of watermen, hackney coachmen, or link boys, in these remarks. The abominations I complain of occur in nearly every dining-room & party in the parishes of St. James', St. George's and Mary le bone.

'Obl' reform it altogether.—Shakespeare.

Your obedient servant,

VIATOR.

Stephen's Bond street, Jan. 28.
The best English I have heard has been spoken by Americans. I acknowledge it with shame.

V.

A MEAL IS A MEAL.—A traveller some time ago, stopped at a tavern in Rhode Island at the decline of day, when his appetite began to be rather clamorous, asked for a cold cut, at the same time prudently enquiring the price. 'Twenty five cents' replied mine host. 'That's rather high,' returned the other, 'as I merely want a cold bite.' 'No matter for that,' replied mine host, 'A MEAL IS A MEAL, and I never charge less than twenty five cents.' 'Well, if that be the case,' replied the traveller, 'I may as well have a meal cooked.' Accordingly the gridiron was placed over the coals, and a steak of respectable dimensions was soon broiled and placed on the table. The stranger sat down, and like a man that works by the job, soon despatched the beef steak, together with its accompaniments, and called for more, observing at the same time 'A MEAL IS A MEAL you know.' Another steak of goodly size was forthwith cooked and placed before him.—This also disappeared in a very short time, and yet unsatisfied, the traveller bawled for more, still repeating, 'A MEAL IS A MEAL Sir.' A steak larger than either of the former was now cooked, and without the least appearance of satiety in the eater, sent to join the rest; and the demand was reiterated for more, accompanied as usual with the unlucky phrase of mine host, 'A MEAL IS A MEAL.' Thus mine hostess was kept cooking for two full hours, and steak after steak disappeared with the most appalling despatch, each time accompanied with the ill-omened sentence, 'A MEAL IS A MEAL you know; until at last the innkeeper, hopeless of satisfying his guest, and heartily sick of the operation of his own rule, told the traveller if he would quit him then, he would charge him nothing for what he had eaten;—to which the other, finding he could not hold out much longer, consented, without much show of reluctance, & merely added, as he was washing down the last morsel with a mug of cider 'A MEAL IS A MEAL, you will recollect.'

Berkshire American.

An Irish paper gives the following anecdote of the simplicity of a raw Pat, who had just been transplanted from the interior to Dublin. Pat had been sent by his master to purchase half a bushel of oysters, to the quay, but was absent so long, that apprehensions were entertained for his safety. He returned at last, however, puffing under his load in the most musical style. 'Where the devil have you been?' exclaimed his master. 'Where have I been? why where would I be but to fetch the oysters?' 'And what in the name of St. Patrick kept you so long?' 'Long! by my sowl I think I've been pretty quick considering all things.' 'Considering what things?' 'Considering what things? why, considering the gutting the fish to be sure!' 'Gutting what fish?' 'What fish? why, blur-

an-owns, the oysters to be sure!' 'What do you mean?' 'What do I mane? why, I mane, that as I was a resting myself down forenent the Pickled Herring, and having a drop to comfort me, a jontleman axed me what I'd got in the sack! 'Oysters,' says I. Let's look at them, says he, and he opens the bag. 'Och! thunder and prateen,' says he, 'who sould you these?' 'It was Mich Carney,' says I, 'aboard the Pawl Doodie smack?' 'Mick Carney the thief o' the world!' says he; 'what a black-guard he must be to give them to you without gutting.' 'And ar'n't they gutted?' says I—'Devil o, one o' them,' says he. 'Musha, then,' says I, 'what will I do!' 'Do,' says he, 'I'd sooner do it for you myself than have you abused.' And so he takes 'em in doors, and guts 'em nate and clane, as you'll see; opening, at the same time, his bag of oyster shells, which were as empty as the head that bore them to the house. If we had not this from an Irish paper, we should venture to doubt its authenticity.

[London paper.

The following good story is from the Buffalo Gazette.

Original Anecdote.—Not long since a son of Erin riding in the stage, with some cheerful companions, maintained the discourse until a sudden buskiness in his throat much oppressed him; at length however, an inn-post boy in view, and Pat's visage brightened. A stop was effected—the passengers all got out, and were seated in the room. 'A bottle of brandy,' cried Pat, with distressed countenance; no answer was returned, but a huge placard was placed before his wonder-opened eyes, on which was painted the arms of the state, and the following words to wit:

"Know ardent spirit sold,
good lickker for medasin."

The barwoman was dumpling-built, a little above forty, and on beholding the phiz of the Irishman she declared she had 'kauply for tence pence a cup.' Pat whispered a fellow passenger, 'By the shiners of Cork, but I'll gi' both the spalpeen; so suiting the action to the word, 'Hallo!' says he, 'I'm in a fix, and popt on the floor.—The company gathered about Pat, with lines of consternation marking each countenance. The humanity of the bar lady was proverbial—she screamed, and bursting into the ring, 'law me,' says she, 'why he's got the apple palsy; tickler will-b'lp 'im, I'll be bound; it always does it for sterrickay folks'—and soon she paraded brandy for cholic, whiskey for physic, gin for spleen, rum for ague, and cold water to dash in Pat's face, when she rinsed half a tumbler of it on Pat. 'Lightning shine on your cap, honey, but you'll gi' me no more o' that! but if ye possess a dist o' th' love of charity in your composition, bring me a drop of catnip tea, or I'm kilt.' And while the honest landlady was busy in concocting Pat's tea, he jumped up and all regaling and refreshing themselves, departed.—The landlady came in with the smoking nero drink; but the scene before her deprived her tongue of the power of articulation: sundry of her 'lickkers' vanished with her guests; but there was a luminous side to the picture—'tis most true,' (alas!) 'the lickker is gone, but (casting an eye upon the table) they've left me a silver dollar,' quoth she—She destroyed her placard, and now sells good liquor to all who pay her in hand.

Curious Manuscript.—A Philadelphia paper makes mention of a very curious piece of penmanship, which is at present exhibited at the room of the Athenaeum of that city. It is a sheet of vellum a yard square, containing the books of Ruth, Esther, Job, the Song of Solomon, Lamentations, and Psalms, written in the Hebrew character, and so disposed as to form a series of beautiful figures, representing all the sacred instruments and furniture of the Temple of Jerusalem—the altar the mercy seat, the cherubim, the candlestick, the tables of the law, the columns and flowers upon their capitals, &c. 'The work is beautifully written and drawn, and was the exclusive labor of three full years. Although the patience, ingenuity and industry, necessary to the performance of such a work would, properly exerted, entitle the possessor to much commendation, yet we cannot but think that, in the present instance, they have been unworthily bestowed, and that the end is in no wise proportioned to the means. The misapplication of so much time as a performance of this kind consumes—three full years it is stated that it occupied—is of itself deserving to be censured; but in addition to this we will venture to say, that the young lady alluded to, in her sedulous attention to a work, which, now that it is consummated, is of no real, intrinsic value, has injured her health, and very probably destroyed her sight. Such at all events we know to have been the case with an interesting female in this city, who indiscreetly undertook to copy the whole of Young's Night Thoughts, in imitation of print, which she finally accomplished in a style of great beauty and neatness, but at the expense of her sight, which she soon after totally lost.

N. Y. Telegraph.

The following testimony to American generosity and feeling, is taken from a pamphlet entitled "Remarks during a residence from June 18th to August 11th 1820 at the Cape of Good Hope, by Thomas George Love,"—published in Buenos Ayres:

"Foreigners of all nations are domesticated in Cape Town; Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, &c. and even North Americans. A gentleman of the latter state, (and I regret that I cannot recollect his name) has gained much esteem from the following occurrence.—He commanded an American privateer, last war, (I think the Rambler) and made a considerable sum of money in captures from us. He had taken a British merchant vessel in the latitude of the Cape, and went himself in the boat to take possession. On boarding, almost the first object that met his eye was a beautiful woman in tears, (the captain's wife.) 'A woman's tears are more fatal than our swords,' at least the American seemed to feel something of this. Addressing the afflicted lady, he stated that he had only boarded to hear the news, and have the pleasure of a glass of wine with the captain. He proceeded to the cabin, and after the lady had retired, told her husband that although by the laws of war, the vessel was made a prize, yet a sight of so much distress would not allow him to proceed to extremities. Taking pen, ink and paper, he made over all claim on the vessel to the fair creature that had so interested him. Shortly after this event the war closed, and the privateer came into Table Bay.—The intelligence of his generosity had preceded him, and upon passing a British frigate anchored in the Bay, the band, in compliment struck up the air of 'Yankee Doodle.' The lovely 'Niobe' who had thus softened the heart of the rough sailor, was brought to bed at the Cape, and the child named after her benefactor. The American told me he felt more real pleasure at this, than the value of the prize could possibly have given him.—Privateersmen are generally reputed to be so hard hearted & mercenary, that one would hardly believe this detail. Yet it is well authenticated at the Cape, and I feel the greatest pleasure in relating it. I had the happiness of knowing the individual whose conduct was at once so delicate and humane."

The person of whom this honorable anecdote is told, was Captain Ottaway Burnes of Beaufort, N. Carolina. In the same little work is the following description of an ascent to Table Mountain which hangs over Cape Town:

"By accident I pounced upon the regular path, and trudged fearlessly on, but I thought I should never get to my journey's end, and often sat down looking wistfully at the summit, added to which the sun became very hot, and I was parched with thirst; the waterfall was now a long way below me. At length after most toilsome exertions I reached the top. The first thing that attracted my attention was the remains of some rain water and as I was almost dying with thirst, I threw myself on the ground and eagerly drank. I then looked about for something to compensate me for my fatigue—a fine landscape, or romantic view—Alas! I looked in vain. On one side the vast expanse of ocean and Cape Town, the latter appearing like so many card houses—on the other, a continuation of rocks and sands, or as Irene would express it, 'nothing but dreary land and sky.' From the great height (4000 feet) I felt a little cold. Vestiges of fire places, bottles &c. lying about, told me that travellers had lately been up, and from the appearance of good cheer, they had come up better provided than I was. In my ascent, I observed numerous caves in situations which seemed inaccessible, probably the haunts of baboons. They may too have served as a retreat to many a proscribed Negro. I afterwards learnt that in thus going alone and unarmed I ran some little risk from outlawed slaves, who prowled about the mountain. The baboons, too, it is related, have assembled in large bodies, and attacked individuals, especially when not provided with a stick or some weapon of defence."

Horse Butcheries of Paris.—We have just been looking into a new French work, lately published by the civic Authorities of Paris, with the singular title of "Recherches et Considerations sur l'Entretien et l'emploi des chevaux morts"—but is "Researches and Considerations on the removal and disposal of dead horses," which furnishes us with some curious facts.

It appears that there are in Paris a number of Horse Butcheries; and that in only two of them as many as 12,775 horses have been slaughtered in a singular year. Of these about one fourth had died in the city, and the rest had been worn out with labour, exhausted by disease and old age, and sold by their owners, for a few francs, to these establishments. Here every part of the animal is turned to some account. The hair of the mane and tail is taken off before he is killed, and sent to the upholsterer, &c. After he is dead, the skin is sold to the tanners. The flesh is then cut up and sent about for food for cats and dogs, and possibly some *morceaux* of it pass through the hands of skillful cooks into the stomachs of men and women. Some other parts are disposed of to the farmers for manure. Occasionally, the small intestines are manufactured into cords for the wheels of turners. The tendons are valuable to the makers of glue. The fat, if any, is carefully separated and preserved. The old iron shoes and nails are not forgotten. The hoofs are separated, and made into combs, or if any of them are injured or defective, they are sold to the manufacturer of volatile alkali, and Prussian blue.—The bones were formerly good-for-nothing and troublesome; but now there is a constant

call for them from the cutlers, toy men, and fan makers.

These establishments, it seems, are infested with innumerable rats that make nothing of devouring the whole carcass of a horse (except the bones) if left exposed, during a single night. They are however, paid for their pains, and 'forced to contribute to the profits of the concern—for they are caught and killed for their skins. More than 2600 of them have been killed in a day, and 9100 in four hours; but the largest number despatched in a month was 16,050.

These Horse Butcheries are chiefly established at Montfaucon; but they have become so noxious, and dangerous to the public health, that the authorities of Paris have been obliged to interfere, and the Commissioners appointed to examine them and report have found that the business at them has been managed with so much barbarity and disorder as to require a change of the whole system. They admit, however, that such places, under proper regulations are necessary, and useful; and the business, it seems, shocking and disgusting as it is, offers chances for making fortunes.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Samuel Robertson, Captain Choate, from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser & Evening Post, have received London papers to the 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th Feb. The intelligence they contain is not more recent than that received by the Boston arrival of Saturday. The Turkish manifesto will be found below. The attitude assumed by the Turk is dignified. The publication of this appeal to the Mussulmen produced a great sensation at Paris & London, as will be seen by the extracts subjoined.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

French papers to the 25th inst. arrived last night by Express. They have brought no additional intelligence from Constantinople. Prince Metternich is said to have sent numerous couriers to that capital since the appearance of the Turkish Manifesto, to endeavour to arrange differences, but the Divan continued steady in its determination for war. It was reported, that as soon as the Manifesto reached the Russian headquarters, the whole army instantly crossed the Pruth, and the rumour had occasioned a fall in the Austrian Funds.

LONDON, February 25, evening.—The Turkish Manifesto has been the general theme of conversation throughout the day; although the course which the Porte is determined to pursue has now been made manifest, and is what has been anticipated for days past, yet the effect it had upon the Funds was considerable. Consols which closed on Saturday at 84, opened this morning at 83 5/8-7-8 and declined to 82 3/4, sellers; they afterwards rallied a little, and left off at 83 1/8 to 83 3/4.

From the Paris Moniteur of Feb. 22.—Yesterday published, without adding any reflections, the manifesto of the Ottoman Porte. We have to-day to confirm a notorious fact, namely, the surprise with which this unexpected document fills every class of readers. We may judge of the astonishment with which it must have filled the Diplomatic Body at Pera, and particularly the Ministers of Austria and Prussia, whose most persevering efforts, and the most earnest exhortations, were contending, the day before, with the fatal obstinacy of the Porte.

The Internuncio, who continues at that time, his endeavors to influence it, was evidently influenced, like every body else, by the feigned assurances which it now boasts of having lavished by design. We have already had occasion to observe that the concurrence of the two powers, strangers to the treaty, without being divided as to its principle object, had caused a happy result to be hoped for, and it is difficult to conceive that the Porte should have suddenly declined this frank intervention, in itself so salutary.

From the Gazette de France dated Feb. 24.—LEHORN, Feb. 8.—Letters from Naples inform us that Count Capo D'Istria sailed from Malta for Egina on the 23d January.

TRIESTE, Feb. 12.—A vessel which arrived to-day from Alexandria has reported that some days previous to its departure from that port forty Egyptian soldiers had arrived from Navarin. A few specimens of war are said to have been sent to the Akko-kir. No other details have been received.

THE TURKISH MANIFESTO.—From the Moniteur of Thursday Feb. 22.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12. Even the least informed are aware, that all Mussulmen naturally hate the Infidels, and that the Infidels on their side are the enemies of Mussulmen; that Russia, above all, has a particular hatred of Islamism, and that she is the chief enemy of the Sublime Porte. For fifty or sixty years, anxious (jalouse) to put into execution her guilty project against the Mussulman nation and the Ottoman empire, she has constantly profited by the slightest pretext to declare war; the disorders committed by the Janissaries, who, thank God! are annihilated, favoured her progress; she has by degrees, invaded our provinces; her arrogance and her pretensions have been ever augmenting, and she has, at last, imagined that she has discovered an easy method of executing her ancient plan against the sublime Porte, by exciting an insurrection against her co-religionists, the Greeks. The latter, united in the name of religion, made a simultaneous revolt—they did all the evil they possibly could to the Mussulmen, and, in concert with the Russians, who, on their part, attacked the Ottoman empire, conspired the extermination of all the faithful, and the ruin of the Sublime Porte—which may God

avert! Thanks to divine assistance, and to the protection of our Holy Prophet! this perfidious plot was discovered a short time before it was to be put in execution.

The measures which were taken in the capital without loss of time, checked at their commencement the guilty projects which seemed so easy of accomplishment; the sword inflicted justice on a good number of the rebels of the Morea of Negropont, of Arcarnania, of Missolonghi, of Athens, and other places on the Continent. The rebels of the Morea, and of the isles Foyer, dared, at the very beginning of these troubles, to engage with the Mussulmen; they killed a great number of them; they reduced their wives and their children to bondage, and under the name of the "Government of Greece," they committed unheard-of excesses. For many years, considerable forces, both military and naval, were sent against them; but our land troops, discouraged by want of pay, did not display the requisite ardor; our fleet did not succeed on account of the ancient disorganization of the arsenal. The matter being spun out, other Europeans, as well as the Russians, animated by ambition, furnished secretly, every kind of assistance to the rebels, either by promises or by deeds, and thus became the chief cause of the prolongation of our troubles. At last, led away by the subtlety and insinuations of Russia, England and France united themselves to her, and, under the pretext that their commerce suffered by the long continuance of those troubles, they prevailed on the Greeks, by every kind of artifice entirely to renounce their duties as [Rayahs] tributaries.

It was at different times proposed to the Sublime Porte no longer to interfere with the affairs of the Greeks, but to give them a form of independent government; to separate them altogether from the Mussulmen; to establish among them a chief, as in Wallachia and Moldavia; and to grant them their liberty, on condition of an annual tribute. Such, nearly, were the vain proposals that were made.—As it is evident, that this pretence of liberty tended to nothing else, which may Heaven forbid! than to make fall into the hands of the Infidels the whole of those countries in Europe and Asia, where the Greeks were mixed with the Mussulmen—to place by degrees the Rayahs in the place of the Ottomans, and the Ottomans in the place of Rayahs—to convert, perhaps, our Mosques into Churches, and to ring bells within them; in a word to annihilate Islamism with ease & promptitude; neither reason, nor law, nor policy, nor religion, could admit of such proposals being accepted. The sublime Porte gave repeatedly, both by writing and by word of mouth, the necessary answers, with all official formality, and according to the tenor of treaties.—Although the object of the France had been obvious from the beginning, and although every thing announced that, at last, the sword alone must answer their proposals, nevertheless, not to trouble the repose of Mussulmen, and, on the other hand, to gain the necessary time for warlike preparations, the Sublime Porte endeavored to temporize (seffoia de temporiser) as much as possible by satisfactory answers and official conferences, on the subject of the dishonor and of the injury which the proposals of the three powers would cause to the empire and to the nation.

It is here proper to observe, that although the demands made at Ackerman by the Russians on the subject of indemnities, and especially in respect to the Servians, were not in any respect proper to be granted, nevertheless, circumstances being pressing we complied with them whether we would or not as matter of necessity, in order that we might seize an opportunity of making a peace favorable to the Mahometan nation. Up to this time, most of the articles had been executed, the conferences respecting the persons to be indemnified, and respecting Serbia had also been entered upon, and although these two affairs were not of a character to be arranged with a good grace, they were, nevertheless, taken into consideration as acts of violence. Russia, however did not stop there. The military reforms adopted by the Sublime Porte offended her; she was aware that some day that surrender might hurl back upon her the evils which she had prepared against Islamism. From that moment she resolved to have no moment of relaxation to Mussulmen in Russia, England and France, among themselves, agreed to establish forcibly the liberty which we have mentioned. About a year ago, the three powers simultaneously demanded the liberty of Greece, by the means of their ambassadors, officially and openly, as quite a simple concession. The Sublime Porte could not subscribe to this, neither according to law nor according to reason, nor according to policy, nor according to religion. The Mussulmen nation was indignant at it, and it is quite impossible (de tout impossible) that it should be consented to. The Ottoman Government endeavored to prevail on them to renounce their prejudices by every sort of arguments and answers, but its language produced no effect. Proud of their power, they obstinately and rigorously persisted to press their demands; and they finished by sending fleets into the Mediterranean; they openly threatened the Egyptian and Ottoman squadrons, destined for that purpose, from attacking the islands. These two squadrons having entered the Port of Navarin, were tranquilly waiting the orders of the Sublime Porte, when the Russian, English & French fleets suddenly entered the same harbor, and all three began to fire at once, and every one knows the catastrophe which resulted to the Imperial squadron.

The three powers, having openly violated subsisting treaties, and declared war, the Sublime Porte had a right to retaliate, and to act otherwise than it has done towards the Ambassadors, the subjects, and the vessels which were in this place. But the Ministers of those three Powers have

endeavored to justify them by declaring that it was the commanders of the Imperial [Turkish] fleet who had been the cause of the battle; the Sublime Porte considering the circumstances, remained still silent, & by a last effort of policy invited the three Ambassadors to abandon together the affairs of Greece. Deaf to the voice of justice, those infidels did not cease to require that their demand respecting the Independence of Greece be admitted such as it had been made. It may even be said that their solicitations became more pressing. In a word, the hostile intentions of the Franks against Islamism became evident. Nevertheless, for the purpose of gaining time, at least till summer, every possible show of moderation was used in the conferences and conversations which took place some weeks ago. It was repeatedly declared to the Ambassadors, that as soon as the Greeks would sue for pardon their faults would be wholly forgotten; that their goods, their persons, their estates, would be restored; that they would enjoy perfect tranquility; that they should be relieved from the payment of the capitation and other tributes which they owe since the beginning of the insurrection; that besides, in order to gratify the three Powers, they would be exempt from all tribute for the space of one year; and that all the privileges which the condition of Rayahs allowed would be granted them, but nothing beyond that limit.

In the course of the conferences the Sublime Porte earnestly requested the ambassadors to transmit to their respective Courts those friendly declarations and sincere explanations, promising that the armistice which they had demanded would be observed until the answer should be received. This invitation only served to increase their pride and their pretensions.—Finally, they declared that they would consent to nothing so long as the privileges which they claimed should not be granted to the Greeks inhabiting ancient Greece (that is to say, the Morea, Attica, and the Isles of the Archipelago) and they announced that they would depart all three together.

Thus have our affairs come to this point. If at present (God preserve us from it!) after having witnessed such conduct, and been asked such conditions, we were to give way, and to concede the independence of the Greeks, the contagion would soon extend to all the Greeks settled in Rometia and Anatolia, without the possibility of arresting the evil. They would all pretend to the same independence; they would denounce their duties as Rayahs, and triumphing in a year or two over the generous Mussulman nation; they would finish one day, by suddenly imposing laws upon us, (God preserve us from it!) & the ruin of our religion and our empire would be the inevitable result. While, thanks to God! the numerous provinces of Europe and Asia are filled with an immense Mussulman population, does the sacred book, and does our law permit us through fear of war, to let our religion be trodden under the foot, and to deliver ourselves to the Infidels from hand to hand, our country, our wives, our children, our goods, and our property?

Though, in the origin, the whole world was in the power of the infidels, nevertheless, at the birth of the true religion, God, aiding the faithful, our Mussulmen brothers who have appeared and disappeared since the happy time of our Great Prophet, up to this day, through the effect of their sincere devotion and unconquerable courage, thought nothing of the number of the Infidels. United in heart for the defence of religion how many thousand times have they not put thousands of Infidels to the sword? How many provinces and states have they not thus conquered sword in hand? As often as we shall be united like them, and that we shall affront battles for the glory of God, the Most High will enlighten us with his inspirations, and our holy Legislator will cover us with his tutelary wings; his absent companions will become our guides; and who can doubt that, under their auspices, we should not gain the most brilliant victories?

If the three Powers, when they see us determined, as in the past, to reject their vain demands, accept our answers, and our explanations, and desist from the Greek affair, it will be well. If, on the contrary, they should persist to force us to accept their demands, even though according to the tradition, which says, that all the Infidels compose but one nation, they should all league themselves against us, we would recommend ourselves to God—we would place ourselves under the protection of our Holy Prophet; and united for the defence of religion and the empire, all the Viziers, all the Ulemas, all the Ridgals, and perhaps even all Mussulmen, would form but one single corps.

This war is not, like all former wars, a political conflict to acquire provinces or to settle frontiers. The object of the Infidels is to annihilate Islamism, and to tread under foot the Mussulman nation. It must therefore, be considered purely as a religious and national war. Let all the faithful rich or poor, great or small, know that to fight is the duty of us all. Let them not dream of a monthly pay, or of any pay whatever; far from it, let us sacrifice our property and our persons; let us fulfill with zeal all the duties which the honour of Islamism imposes upon us; let us unite our efforts, and labour with heart and soul for the maintenance of religion until the day of judgement. Mussulmen have no other means of obtaining salvation either in this world or the next. We hope that the Most High will vouchsafe to confound and disperse in every quarter the Infidels, foes to our religion and our empire, and that in all times, in all places, and in all cases, he will grant victory to the Faithful. Our true position being thus known to all Mussulmen, there is no doubt that if they have the least faith and piety, they will

also know their duty they will unite heart and soul to maintain our religion and our empire, as well as to insure their own salvation in this world and the next; and that if the occasion requires it, they will discharge with zeal and valor the varied functions of the war, and fulfill exactly the duties imposed upon us by our holy law.—Help comes from God!

From the N. Y. Gazette.

Disgraceful Riots.—A most outrageous and disgraceful riot took place on Sunday afternoon, on the First Avenue near Eighth street, in which between two and three hundred persons (men and boys) participated. We have not been able to ascertain such facts as would authorize us to account for the origin of the riot, but sufficient was known to the Police to induce them to send out, early in the day, a small party of officers in hopes of preventing any excesses. We learn from one of the officers that the rioters began to assemble about noon, and as they increased in numbers, showed a disposition to make an attack on two houses in the neighborhood, the inmates of which had made themselves objects of revenge to this lawless band. The officers used their best exertions to prevent matters from coming to a crisis, but all was ineffectual, and about sundown the ruffians commenced an attack, with stones and other missiles, on a house occupied by a man named Dennis Guinan, which resulted in the destruction of one end of the building, which was in a short time completely demolished, and the wife of Guinan was so severely injured by stones thrown from the outside that her life is despaired of.—The officers in their endeavors to quell the mob were all more or less injured; three of them, Messrs. Concklin, McCreedy and Dewy were very much hurt; the former received at least thirty blows from stones, most of them hitting him on the back.—Mr. McCreedy was also very much bruised; at one time some of the mob got him down and had it not been for speedy relief, he would probably have been killed. We are gratified to state that the officers assisted by a few of our citizens, succeeded about seven o'clock, in securing some of the ring-leaders, who were forthwith conveyed to the watch house. They were brought up yesterday morning before Justice Wyman, and some of them, for want of bail were committed to prison to await their trials. The others entered into cognizances for their appearance. The names of a number more are known to the magistrates and they will no doubt be taken.—We trust they may all receive punishment adequate to the enormity of the offence. Great praise is due to the officers for their exertions on this occasion.

NASHVILLE, March 23.

We have rarely witnessed a more intense and universal excitement, than was produced in this place on Wednesday last, from the discovery of forgeries to a considerable amount committed by Nelson Pateson Esq. It appears that he had been in the habit for several months of forging the names of several gentlemen of Nashville, to checks & promissory notes, which he himself would afterwards take up before they were presented for payment. We believe, indeed, that in most cases they were never designed for presentation, but deposited in the hands of persons, by way of security for money borrowed. By forging new checks, and selling, or rather borrowing money on them, he was for some time enabled to take up the old ones, before the holders applied to the pretended drawers. He has practised a system of this kind, for some months without suspicion; and might have continued it some time longer, but for circumstances which he had not expected. Mr. Pateson, we understand is of a good family in Virginia, & has generally borne the character of an honest man—though it was known that he has been much pressed by pecuniary difficulties. He was a man of weak mind and doubtless commenced the business of *forgery*, with the intent to take up the forged instruments before they should be presented for payment. But in thus attempting to get out of one difficulty he only plunged into a greater. His creditors became importunate—the checks and notes were in spite of his remonstrances and solicitations, presented to the persons whose signatures they bore, and then detection became inevitable. It is supposed that the extent of his forgeries reaches, perhaps, to ten thousand dollars. The unfortunate offender was generally liked, and even in the breast of those he has injured, there is more of compassion than indignation, at his treachery. Mr. Pateson was a member of the Bar, Secretary of Texas Association, and Secretary also to the Jackson Committee of Nashville. His ruin may be attributed to that root of many evils—GAMING.

WHIST.—The following is said to be a remarkable hand of cards, dealt to the Duke of Cumberland, as he was playing at whist, at the rooms, in Bath, England, by which he lost a wager of £20,000, not winning one trick. The Duke's hand consisted of king, knave, nine and seven of trumps, (clubs;) ace and king diamonds; ace, king, queen and knave of hearts; and ace, king & queen of spades. The Duke deals a small trump. Right hand of the Duke five small trumps, all the other cards hearts & spades. Left hand of the Duke, ace, queen, ten & eight of trumps; queen, knave, ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five and four of diamonds. This hand, after winning the first trick, leads a diamond. The Duke's partner's hand all insignificant cards.

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EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—APRIL 19, 1828.

We had intended to have passed by the "Old Democrat" in future, and should have done so, but for a piece of evidence furnished by himself in the last Star, which clearly proves, that he has no accurate knowledge of the political events of the country that can be relied on, and that, as he is now in controversy with us in relation to political historical facts and to views and opinions founded upon facts, he has given us the strongest possible evidence that his political knowledge and opinions deserve to have no weight, because they are shown by himself to be inaccurate. As for example—In the last Star this writer says "that in the Senate of the U. States, Mr. Adams was the able and strenuous defender of the conduct of Gen. Jackson." Now is it not notorious to all the world, that since the year 1808, Mr. Adams has never held a seat in the Senate of the U. States?—And is it not notorious, that at the time that Gen. Jackson's conduct was under examination before the Senate of the U. States in 1819, Mr. Adams was then Secretary of State under President Monroe? Yet this writer says, "that in the Senate of the U. States Mr. Adams was the able defender of the conduct of Gen. Jackson." When a man is thus uniformly upon a matter so notorious, & thus uniformly pretends to write to instruct others, is it worth while to put any trust in what he says? This is the way that well meaning men are led astray—uniform men undertake to teach them, and both fall into error. We are loth to believe that this was a willful false statement, indeed we do not believe it, we think the writer told us as well as he knew, and therefore we warn others against forming their opinions upon such information.

Men who read party newspapers, and obtain all their political knowledge from such sources, can never be trusted—not that they are not honest but that they do not know enough. There are maxims, principles, reasoning, practice & learning as exclusively belonging and necessary to make a Politician, as to make a Lawyer or a Physician—and a politician to be able to discharge his proper duties to the people ought to be intimately and accurately versed in all these, by long study and attention. For instance—if you wanted a legal opinion or a medical opinion, you would apply to a Lawyer or Doctor who was known to be well versed in the maxims, principles, practice and learning of Law or of Medicine—You would not go to the loudest talker in the streets or taverns, or to the man who treated to the most whiskey. So if you want to get good opinions in relation to political concerns, go to men who have studied the maxims, principles, learning and practice of political science and of Politics—do not go to party newspapers—readers, who without knowing any thing about the truth or propriety of what they say, just tell off what they get by heart of all the trash they read or hear.

To show the danger of confiding in party newspapers, we will state an analogous case. Suppose a cause of great importance was to be tried in Court, and the jury was only to hear the advocates on one side, and were then to be sent up to their room with a Bailiff to make up their opinions and to bring in a verdict—what chance would there be of their making up a correct opinion, and of giving in a just verdict? Just as much chance as there would be of a man's making up a sound and satisfactory opinion, about political men and political measures, who read only party newspapers on one side of the question.

Ninety nine out of a hundred politicians read nothing but newspapers—and a man who can get a newspaper regularly often thinks himself qualified to talk politics, discuss questions, and set others to rights. Thus we have more political Doctors than patients. Now we do not mean to be understood as speaking against the freedom of opinion or of speech, because we hold these invaluable privileges, peculiarly necessary under our particularly good form of Government. Nor do we mean at all to speak against reading of newspapers, because practical politicians must read newspapers to learn what is going on in the world, and to keep up with the times. Besides this, newspapers, merely as such, are easy and agreeable recreations to all classes of men from the poorest to the richest, and when read as newspapers, may be always useful. But whatever man or set of men read party newspapers and party writers exclusively, in order to form correct political opinions, may amuse themselves with the belief that they exercise the right of opinion and of judging for themselves, if they please—but they deceive themselves, for the man who takes his opinion from reading or hearing one side in politics, adopts the opinion that is given to him, he does not make up one. It requires two statements; one for the other against, to enable a man to make up an opinion—just as it requires two things to make a choice. When one apple is only left in the plate, there is no choice—take that or go without. Just so when you read or hear only one side; you have nothing to make up an opinion with—take that one sided statement or go without.

In conclusion, we will recur to the Old Democrat and say, your whole reasoning and remarks concerning the N. York elections, the Morgan Tale, the talk about one individual (Mr. Van Buren) controlling the elections of a state, the Kentucky elections and other things, are just as easily refuted as your statement about "Mr. Adams defending Gen. Jackson in the Senate of the U. States"—but we cannot spend the time and take the trouble; we must attend to matters of more interest, that are more contested, and more important to be decided. Besides, our refutation does not reach one tenth of your readers, we presume, and therefore the remedy (however easy) does not go with the malady. We hope it cannot be for this reason, that you are making loud and flattering appeals to the members of the old Democratic party. Is the cause of Jackson *so far in the rear*, that you are obliged to have recourse to this scheme? Then, believe us, your cause is hopeless, for we again assure you, to appeal to the old parties is to appeal to Ghosts. Your knowledge of man and of history ought to teach you this, and cause you to save yourself such trouble. Prejudices, personal predilections for some, and personal antipathies to others, that no time can quench or circumstance mitigate may survive the interment of the old political parties. You and ourselves may indulge these, if we are so little wise as to do so; and we may possibly find a few on each of our sides, very few, who may be as angry and as silly as we are to join with us—but in the great body of the people, these passions and that party pride are extinct, and we cannot give them resurrection.

Look at the history of the times just passed on the scenes around us—have not old federalists and old democrats been voted for in the state legislature by old federalists and democrats indiscriminately? Look to your state elections to congress in this district—did not a citizen who had always been a reputed federalist succeed twice against two established and distinguished gentlemen of the old democratic party in this formerly decided democratic district? and was not this owing to the active aid of conspicuous men of the old democratic party given against the old democratic candidate? Are not these very old democratic men who gave that aid against the old democrat who was a candidate, in favor of the federalist, men among the most conspicuous of the Jackson men?—and we suspect, the author of the "Old Democrat" was one of these, and his immediate

friends, others of these—if so, it is not quite consistent, to call out upon the old democrats now o'days, 'to spare not' seeing that ye have taken the liberty years ago, of turning from an old democrat when it suited your purpose. Let the democrats & federalists, that were and are, think and act for themselves—state your cause upon its merits, if it have any, and intrigue nothing for it—for we call that intrigue which enlists irrelevant matters to aid a cause with which it is not necessarily connected. But we ask, is it true as you state, that all the distinguished leaders of the old democratic party are on the side of Jackson? It may not be agreeable to persons to mention names, but who do you call leaders? men of most intelligence before the people and the people's delegates? or do you mean planners, head Caucus men, who rule all? as to men of intelligence and character, & those who have been distinguished by the favor of the people, there is certainly a considerable portion of such of the old democrats on the side of the administration—and if you confine it to men of sense and good character, then, of such men of the old democratic party, there are a great many who are decidedly in favor of the present administration—and moreover, there are several, perhaps we might say, many of the most respectable among the old democratic party, who not liking Mr. Adams, are very reluctant, indeed quite averse to be considered as Jackson men, for we ourselves have heard these declarations made by them. 'Sound then the charge' they will not go to you. So of the old federal party—although less divided in this County perhaps than in others, yet we are sorry to say, there are some of our most respectable who are opposed to the administration—very few though—and a few others, who are totally indifferent between both Presidential candidates. There are several worthy federalists however that are decidedly and warmly Jacksonian. Thus we see old parties are lost and the members of them are variously intermingled on either side of the new ones that are now springing in o' life.

We regret to have taken up this long space, but hope our temperate and, we believe, strictly faithful view of things, will have a tendency to correct and strengthen public sentiment. The appeal to party is disingenuous, but happily it will be vain.

Public Debt—We understand that it is determined to pay off five millions of the principal of the public debt on the first of July next.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

We record, with deep sorrow and sincere sympathy in the affliction which the event must necessarily produce to their numerous connexions and friends, the following shocking disaster, by which three of the most promising young officers of our Navy, have sunk into an untimely grave. It has cast a gloom over a large portion of our society, by many of whom these respectable and worthy young men were held in high esteem.

A boat, belonging to the Navy Yard, Gosport, in which were midshipmen Wm. J. Siddell, of N. York, Frederick Rodgers, (son of Com Rodgers) of Maryland, Robert M. Harrison, (son of Robert M. Harrison Esq, American Commercial Agent, St. Bartholomews,) and Busbrod W. Hunter, of the District of Columbia left the Yard on Saturday morning on an excursion of pleasure, and when between Lambert's Point and Craney Island, the boat was upset by a sudden flaw of wind and the three first named were drowned.

Mr. Hunter was providentially rescued from the fate of his companions (after remaining in the water a considerable time) by a vessel passing near the spot where the accident occurred.

Immediately on the receipt of this painful intelligence, Com. Barron despatched boats with instructions to use every possible exertion for the recovery of the bodies which have returned, being unsuccessful in obtaining either of them.

The boat was discovered sunk off Lambert's Point.—*Norfolk Beacon of Monday.*

EXTINGUISHING FIRE.—Wells and al. v. Boston Ins. Company. This case was decided on Saturday last. It was an action for value of blankets consumed and destroyed, by interfering them to prevent the progress of the late fire in Court-st. The Court decided that the property immediately protected, should contribute to pay for such a voluntary sacrifice, in proportion to its value, whether insured or not.

Note. This is an important decision on a new point. A similar opinion had been before given in a reference of a case arising out of a fire in Kilby street; but the question is not known to have been previously brought before a judicial tribunal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified, that his books are left with William C. Shannan, before who are disposed to call and settle on or before the 15th day of May next can do so, as after that date no indulgence will be given.

RICHARD KENNEY.

Easton, April 19.

TAILORING AND HABIT MAKING.

AT THE STAND NEAR THE EASTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber tenders his thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage, he has received & earnestly solicits a continuance of the same. He pledges himself to finish work in as neat, substantial & fashionable style, as can be done in any town or city in the Union—and at as low prices as the quality of the work will admit of.—He receives the fashions quarterly from Philadelphia; a representation of which can be seen at his shop at all times; but from the difficulty he has experienced in getting money to pay Journey-men, he is under the necessity of saying, that Cash or country produce will be required on the delivery of the work.—Otherwise it will be impossible to do it, as it is well known that he has to pay two thirds of his charge to his workmen for making the garment; and every reflecting mind cannot but be the impossibility of paying Journey-men and other necessary expenses without money. Those of my customers who are in arrears for work, will confer a favor by calling and paying their accounts.

The Publics Obedt. servt.
D. V. M. SMITH, Jr.
Easton, April 19th 1828.—3w

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, April 7.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe was again taken up, but the discussion was again suspended in consequence of the expiration of the hour. The Speaker then called the unfinished business of Friday, being the Tariff, Mr. Mallory then moved to postpone the further consideration of this bill and amendments, till Monday. Some discussion took place on this motion in which Messrs. Mallory, Silas Wright, Barney, J. C. Wright, & J. S. Stevenson, took an affirmative part, and Messrs. Martin, Moore of Alabama, Haile, and Wilde, spoke in the negative. The question being taken by Ayes and Noes, was decided in the affirmative, after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Storrs, to lay the bill and amendments on the table. The vote on the motion to lay the bill on the table, taken by Ayes and Noes, was Ayes 18, Noes 157. The motion to postpone was carried by a vote of 102 to 81. An attempt was then made to take up some other bills, but the House refused to consider them, and adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill reducing the duty on Imported salt was considered and was supported by Messrs. Harrison, Branch, Mac-n and Haynes, and opposed by Messrs. Sanford and Robins. Several bills were passed, among which was a bill to provide for the payment to several States of interest on advances made by them, during the war. The graduation bill was taken up, and Mr. Benton commenced a speech in favor of it.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe was taken up; but before any question was taken upon it, the discussion was again suspended by the expiration of the hour. The House then took up the Tariff Bill, and after various unsuccessful efforts to amend proposed by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, so as to raise the duty on blankets and worsted stuffs, and also on manufactures of hemp and flax, the House concurred in the two first amendments made in Committee of the whole. Before the third amendment, raising the duty on foreign spirits from ten to thirty cents a gallon, was taken up, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 9

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements was considered, and some discussion arose on the amendment to the bill reported from the Committee of Finance, limiting the appropriation for surveys to such surveys as have already been commenced. The bill was laid on the table for the present. The consideration of the bill for graduating the price of the public lands was resumed, and Mr. Benton spoke about two hours in its favor.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, relating to Internal Improvements, after a few words from Mr. Lacks, was agreed to. Various other resolutions were adopted or laid on the table. The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff. The third amendment adopted in Committee of the whole, being the duty of 30 cents a gallon on foreign spirits, being under consideration, the question was on concurring with the Committee in that amendment. After a brief discussion, the House refused to concur—ayes 58, noes 132. Mr. Buchanan then moved 20 cents, which was also negatived—ayes 90, noes 102. Mr. Buchanan then moved 15 cents, which was agreed to—ayes 108, noes 87. Mr. Mallory then renewed his first amendment rejected in Committee of the whole. Mr. Mallory, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kremer, Mr. S. Wright, and Mr. Oakley, made some remarks on this proposition, when the amendment was negatived—ayes 80 noes 115. Mr. J. S. Stevenson then renewed his motion to amend the bill by inserting the words "and bolt," in the 10th line of the 1st section of the bill, so as to read—"on bar and bolt iron," but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements was considered in the Committee of the Whole; and after some discussion, the amendment reported from the Committee of Finance, limiting the appropriations for surveys to such surveys as have been commenced, was agreed to, by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The Graduation bill was taken up, and Mr. Benton concluded his speech in its favor.

In the House of Representatives the resolutions offered on the preceding day were adopted, and several new resolutions were offered. The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff. The question on Mr. J. S. Stevenson's amendment to insert the words "and bolt," so as to make the paragraph read—"on bar and bolt iron," was carried in the affirmative—ayes 117, noes 71. Mr. Mallory then renewed the second amendment he moved in Committee of the Whole, to which Mr. Buchanan moved the amendment he offered in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Mallory accepted the amendment of Mr. Buchanan, as a modification of the original resolution. Mr. Ingham then moved to strike out so much of the modified resolution as provides that the duty shall be progressive, but the motion was negatived—ayes 80, noes 121. Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, then moved to amend, by making the lowest duty forty five cents, instead of forty, but the Speaker pronounced the motion to be out of order. Mr. Davis then moved to re-commit the bill for the purpose of making the motion, and asked the ayes and noes, which were ordered; but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 11.

In the Senate yesterday the consideration of the Bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements was resumed. Some amendments being made in the Committee of the whole, the bill was reported. The amendment, limiting the appropriations for surveys to such surveys as have already been commenced, was concurred in, by a vote of 24 to 23. The Vice President addressed the Senate in defence of the casting vote which he gave in the Committee of the whole on this amendment, and in vindication of his general course on the subject of Internal Improvements.

In the House of Representatives, the House resumed the consideration of the Tariff. The motion made by Mr. Davis on Tuesday, to recommit the bill, was negatived, after a modification had been made to it, on motion of Mr. Taylor giving special instructions to inquire into the expediency of amending the bill so as to accord with the views of the mover of the proposition to recommit—ayes 78, noes 111. Mr. Sutherland then moved to amend the bill by striking out the whole of the amendment of the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and substituting a proposition which he sent to the chair. This proposition containing two provisions, one imposing a duty of 4 cents on wool, and the other relating to a minimum duty on cloth. The question was divided so as to take the question on wool first, and that question was carried in the affirmative—ayes 100, noes 98. It was then discovered that the House had agreed to a motion which struck out the whole of the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont, which was not intended and a reconsideration of the vote was moved and carried—ayes 104, noes 97. The call for a division of the question was then withdrawn, and the question was then taken on the motion to strike out the whole of the amendment of Mr. Mallory, and insert the amendment moved by Mr. Sutherland which motion prevailed—ayes 100, noes 99. The house then adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, the motion of Mr. Chandler to recommit the resolution reported from the Committee of Military Affairs, in favour of continuing the office of Major General of the United States' army to the same committee with instructions to report a bill for the abolition of the office of Major General was taken up. After some discussion, the motion was negatived and the report was concurred in. The bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements was discussed, and ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Wright of Ohio submitted a proposition to amend the amendment adopted, on motion of Mr. Sutherland, by adding to it a proviso, abolishing the credit system, as regards foreign importers and manufacturers; on fabrics of wool, or of which wool is a component part. The amendment was pronounced out of order. Mr. Wright then modified it, so as to confine its operation to the goods imported, in whole or in part on foreign account. The Speaker decided that this proposition was in order. This led to a discussion, Mr. Cambreleng having appealed against the decision of the Chair which was finally reversed, by a vote of 113 to 85. Mr. Wright then submitted a modification of his amendment; but before any question was taken upon it, Mr. Storrs moved to recommit the bill, with instructions, embracing the points of the amendment. These instructions were afterwards amended, on motion of Mr. Bartlett, but the question to recommit was rejected—ayes, 77, noes 121.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1828.
WHEAT 85, a 90—CORN 40, a 41.

ERRATA.—In the Communication in our last under the signature of "Advocate" the reader will correct the following errata, viz.—In the second paragraph, 8th line, insert the word or before the word to. In the 7th paragraph, 25th line, for "altitude" read altitude. In the 36th line, same paragraph, for "dispensable" read indispensable—in the 44th line, same paragraph, for "engaged" read engage—and in the same paragraph, 53d line, for "prescribe" read prescribe.

From the Baltimore American.

Died on the eleventh instant, EDWARD C. PINKNEY, Esq. of the bar of Baltimore. Mr. Pinkney had for a few months past been the Editor of the Marylander. To the arduous and delicate task of conducting a public journal, he brought a rare union of accomplishments, for the display of which nothing was wanting but health.

His friends who admired and loved him mourn the untimely death of one possessed of the highest sense of honor; of one who was born even to civility; who united the manners of the perfect gentleman with the varied acquirements of the ripe scholar. But they are not without consolation. They have the proud satisfaction of reflecting that he has died as he had lived—without fear and without reproach.

COTILLION PARTY.

A Cotillion Party will be held at Mr. Peacock's Assembly Room on Thursday evening, the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock, to which the Ladies and Gentlemen of this and the adjoining counties are respectfully invited to attend.

MANAGERS.

April 19.

A GIG & HORSE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of a private sale, an EXCELLENT Second-hand GIG & Harness, made by Ogile of Philadelphia;—Also, a First rate GIG & Saddle Horse—both the property of the late Samuel Groome.—For terms apply to

H. M. G. GROOM, Esq.

Easton, April 19—1f

POST OFFICE.

EASTON, April 19, 1828.
Persons indebted for Postage, are earnestly requested to call at the Office and settle the same without delay, otherwise their accounts will be closed.

A. GRAHAM, P. M.

April 19.

MILITARY STANDARDS, Masonic Banners and Aprons, SIGNS, &c.

Painted in an elegant and satisfactory manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by

GEORGE ENDICOTT.

FANCY PAINTER,

N. W. corner of Market and Charles sts.

BALTIMORE, Md.

April 19 8w

\$30 REWARD.

A BSCONDEN from the employ of Jerre Valiant, Esq. near the Oak, in this county, on the 30th of March last, a negro woman named SARAH ADALY.

A Slave for a Term of Years to Mrs. Sarah McNeill. Sarah is a bright mulatto, about seventeen years of age, has long straight hair, supposed to be about five feet high, her clothing, as near as can be described, were as follows:—A yellow linsey frock, and a plaid domestic do, a pair of Monroe Shoes.—There is reason to believe that she has made her way towards the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania. A reward of Fifteen Dollars will be given for the apprehension of Sarah Adaly if taken in the State and secured in the Jail in Easton, and if taken out of the state and secured as aforesaid, the above reward will be paid.

THOMAS HENRIX.

Talbot Co. April 19, 1828.—3w

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium last fall at the Easton Cattle Show, will be let to mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit: Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the springs chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Fifty Cents in each case to the groom.

Tuckahoe is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; out of the dam of Lady Light foot, that took a premium at the Easton Cattle Show in the fall of 1825. He was sired by Governor Wright's celebrated Horse Silver Heels, he by Col. Taylor's Old Oscar, who was got by the imported Horse Gabriel, (sire of Post-Boy, Harlequin, and Lady Jack Bull, grand dam of Chance Medley,) Oscar's dam was Vixen by old Medley, grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope by Old Yorick; g. g. dam by Ranter, g. g. dam by Old Gilt—Silver Heel's dam was Pandora, who at three years old sold for a thousand dollars, she was got by Col. Taylor's grey Diomed, who was got by the imported Horse Medley, his dam by Sioe, his grand dam by Valiant out of the imported Mare Calista, the property of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover.—The above Horse Sioe was got by Old Partner out of Gen. Nelson's imported Mare Blossom; her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her grand dam by Leonidas; her great grand dam by the imported horse Othello; her g. g. grand dam by the imported horse George's Juniper; her g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Morton's Traveller, her g. g. g. g. grand dam was Col. Tasker's imported mare Seima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Osseroy) was got by Dormont; his dam by the famous H gh-Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Sheph-rd's Crab Mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet and other good runners) her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the LITTLE HARTLEY MARE. Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple Godolphin Arabian) his dam full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle, was A. amanda by Snap—grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, great grand dam M. dge by bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers, great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian out of the dam of the two True-blues—So that Medley's blood, so desirable among Sportsmen flowed through Grey Diomed the sire of Pandora the dam of Silver Heels; and also through Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver Heels (the sire of Tuckahoe) who is of course a quarter Medley and a quarter Gabriel, the best running blood in America.

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

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

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

TUCKAHOE will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, & the remainder of the week at the subscriber's Stable, Farmer's Delight, Head of Wy-e—and will attend each of the above Stands on the above named days alternately once in two weeks—the season to commence the 17th of March, and end on the 20th of June next.

E. ROBERTS.

Talbot county, April 19, 1828.—1f

SHANNON DALE.

THIS full blooded Horse will be let to mares the present Spring, at four dollars the single leap, \$9 the Springs chance, twelve dollars to ensure a foal, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

SHANNON DALE is a beautiful dark sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, of fine action and great vigor; was got by the full blooded Imported Horse Eagle, and bred by Mr. Thomas Lowrey of Virginia, and by him sold to Mr. Cato Moore of Charles Town in said State, and by him to Mr. Thomas A. Hammond of the same Town. His Dam a full blooded Mare, was got by the Imported Horse Bedford, and raised by Mr. J. G. Fountleroy, of King and Queen's county, Virginia.

A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester Court-House, have certified that Shannon Dale is a sure foal getter; and has produced as likely Colts as any horse that has stood in that county for 12 or 15 years; which Certificates are in the possession of the subscriber.

SHANNON DALE will be in Denton every other Monday and Tuesday—in the neighborhood of Nine-Bridges every other Thursday—at Centreville every other Friday and Saturday—and at Easton every other Tuesday. The season will commence the 8th of April instant, and end the 25th June.

N. B. No Mare will be ensured, unless by special agreement.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

Talbot county, April 19

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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1828.

NO. 15.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per

Annun, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Groome, deceased; all persons indebted to the said estate on Note or Open Account are hereby requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber who is anxious to settle the estate as soon as possible and therefore cannot give indulgence—and all persons having claims, are also requested to present the same for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO WISHES TO DISPOSE OF THE
STOCK OF GOODS
LEFT ON HAND BY THE DECEASED.

ALSO TO RENT,
The Store Room and Cellar
Which contains the goods; to which will be added, if desired,

The Elegant Dwelling establish-
ment, attached to the above. For all which very favourable terms will be given.

The very extensive and profitable business which it is well known the deceased has done in this establishment for the last 12 or 15 years, recommends it to the notice of industrious and enterprising capitalists as the best opportunity of making a fortune that has been presented to them for many years past, or that may perhaps occur for many years to come.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r
of Samuel Groome, dec'd.
March 29.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chalmers' shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots & Shoes.

Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER TARR.
N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business.
Feb. 9.

GEORGE T. HOPKINS & MOORE,
H. 1, LIGHT STREET WHARF, a supply of
GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received,
BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD
40. RASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified, that his Books are left with William E. Shanahan. Those who are disposed to call and settle on or before the 15th day of May next can do so, as after that date no indulgence will be given.

RICHARD KENNEY.
Easton, April 19.

A GIG & HORSE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of a private saddle, an excellent Second-hand GIG & Harness, made by Ogle of Philadelphia;—Also, a First rate Gig & Saddle Horse—both the property of the late Samuel Groome—For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.
Easton, April 19—11

POST OFFICE,

EASTON, April 19, 1828.
Persons indebted for Postage, are earnestly requested to call at the Office and settle the same without delay, otherwise their accounts will be closed.

A. GRAHAM, P. M.
April 19.

A CARD.

Persons in Easton and its vicinity, who are indebted to me for tuition, are requested to take notice that, unless their accounts shall be settled, or reasonable satisfaction with regard to them, be given, before the 30th of the present month, I shall without further delay, resort to legal measures for their recovery, or transfer them to some one from whom no indulgence can be expected.

D. RING.
Baltimore, April 12.

Wanted

A TEACHER in a private School, an elderly man, with a good moral character, may hear of a situation, by applying to the Editor.
March 29—11

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY 29th days of the present month (February,) at 11 o'clock A. M. & will continue to sit on the same days & term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order.

JOHN S. FLETCHER, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 9. 10w

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a BRUIER MULATRO MAN, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself CALFB MARTIN; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD BEALL, Sheriff
of Allegany county, Md.
April 5. 7w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, at the suit of William Ross, use of Thomas I. Bullitt, \$10 interest from 23rd May 1827. Balance for the use of Archibald Ross, use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Nicholas Connelly Harrison and Mary his wife, will be sold on Tuesday the 29th day of April, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all their equitable right, of, in and to a part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes, containing 118½ acres of land more or less, one horse, one sorrel mare, one shay top Carriage and Harness, one negro girl called Sarah.—Seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholas and Mary Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of eight writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against Fayette Gibson at the suits of Jas. Tilton Executor of James Tilton, William Farlow adm'r of Thos. Harrison of Jas. William W. Moore, Edward Lloyd, Philemon Thomas & Wm. H. Groome use of Philemon Thomas, John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, Edward Ald, adm'r. of Jos. Parrott, and Francis D. M'Henry, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—A tract of Land called Maringo containing 550 acres of Land more or less; also, on Wednesday the 30th day of April between the hours of ten A. M. and five o'clock P. M. at the House of said Gibson will be sold for Cash the following property to wit:—13 head of Horses, 42 head of Cattle and 52 head of Sheep, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above and several writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shff
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Wrightson at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of him, the said William Wrightson, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which he at present resides, situate on the head of Harpiss' creek in the B. y Side, be the quantity what it may, also, 3 head of Horses, 13 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 20 head of Sheep, one ox cart, and one gig taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WILLIAM TOWNSEND Shff.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William P. Kerr at the suit of Solomon Lowe use of Samuel Groome, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all his reversionary right and interest of, in and to the Farm on which one Samuel Eason at present resides, situate near the Hole-in-the-Wall be the quantity what it may taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to a prior judgement. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND Shff.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle at the suit of Philemon Skinner will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 29th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—the Farm of said Rolle, on which he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, also, 2 head of horses; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Thomas Barrow at the suit of The State of Maryland for the use of John Catrop and Ann his wife will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on Tuesday 29th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—the Farm of said Barrow, where James Price now lives or did live, and adjoining Mr. John Catrops near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range and Upper Dover and Neals' Adventure, supposed to contain Seventy-five acres of Land more or less, also his reversionary right and interest of, in and to the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrop now resides be the quantity what it may—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, debt, interest & costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.
April 5.

From the London Repository of Arts &c. A SCENE ON THE PONT NEUF.

If the French do not follow in all respects the precepts of the Gospel, at least it must be confessed that they pay due regard to the apostle's injunction, "Weep with those that weep, and rejoice with those that rejoice." I have seen a thousand instances of this disposition, but I do not know that I ever witnessed one with more pleasure than that which I am about to relate.

I was crossing the Pont Neuf, which, be it said by way of parenthesis, is the most misshapen, ugly clumsy looking bridge I ever saw in my life; but this one must not say to the Parisians, who are so proud of it, and the dirty ditch like river that runs under it, as if the one were the masterpiece of nature, and the other of art. I remember a Frenchman once asking me whether we had any thing like it in London. I answered, "No," with great emphasis and equal sincerity; but as a Frenchman always construes what you say into a compliment, if it is possible, he professed himself enchanted with my candor, and invited me to dinner on the spot.

Mais revenons a nos moutons! I was crossing the Pont Neuf at the moment when a porter belonging to the Bank of France, pretty well tired of the weight he carried (it was a bag containing nine thousand francs in silver,) stopped to rest himself by leaning against the parapet wall of the bridge; but at the moment that he did so, his valuable load, either from awkwardness or carelessness, slipped out of his hands, and, fell into the Seine, which is very deep just in that spot.

Never shall I forget his look of despair. He made a movement as if to jump over; and, I believe, would have effected his purpose, but for the presence of mind of a girl, a little delicate-looking thing, about sixteen, a violet-seller, who, clasping her arms around him, cried for help, which in an instant was afforded. Myself and some others seized him; he struggled with us desperately "Let me go! let me go!" cried he; "I am ruined forever! My wife, my children, what will become of you?" A multitude of voices were raised at once, some to console, others to inquire; but above the rest were heard the clear and silver tones of the little violet girl: "My friend, have patience, you have lost nothing."

"Nothing! O heavens!"
"No, no; I tell you no. Let some one run for the dive; there is no doubt that they will succeed in bringing it up."

"She is right," resounded from a number of voices, and from nine among the rest, and in an instant half a dozen people ran to fetch the divers. Those who remained exerted themselves each in their way for the salvage of the poor porter. One brought him a small glass of liquor; another a little brandy; a third some eau de Cologne; and four or five presented the grand specific, sugar and water. The little violet-girl had been before all the rest in administering a cordial, and perhaps hers was the most efficacious—a glass of pure water which she held to his trembling lips, and made him swallow. "Drink," cried she, "drink it; it will do you good." Whether it was the water or the kind & sympathetic manner with which it was offered, that relieved him I know not, but certainly one of the two had its effect, for his looks grew less wild; he burst into a passionate fit of weeping, and by degrees became composed enough to make his acknowledgments to the humane spectators, who had shown such interest in his misfortune.

The divers soon came, and one of them descended without loss of time. Never did I witness such an intense anxiety as the search excited; if the fate of every one present had hung upon the success, they could not have testified greater interest in it. Soon he reappeared, bringing up, not a bag of silver, but a small iron box. It was instantly broken open, and found to be full of twenty-five pieces in gold; they were soon counted, and found to amount to nearly twelve thousand francs, about four hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

There were three divers, who, overjoyed at their good fortune, speedily divided the prize among themselves; and directly afterwards another descended in search of the porter's bag. This time he returned with it in triumph. The poor fellow could scarcely speak when they put it into his hands. On coming to himself, he cried with vehemence, "God reward you; you know not the good that you have done—I am the father of five children. I was formerly in good circumstances, but a series of misfortunes reduced me to the greatest distress. All that I had left was an irreproachable character, and that procured me my present situation; I have had it but a week. To-day I should without your help, have lost it. My wife my children would have been exposed to all the horrors of want; they would have been deprived of a husband and a father; for never, no never, could I have survived the ruin I had brought upon them! It is you who have saved us all; God will reward you, he alone can." While

* The circumstances of the Porter's dropping his bag into the Seine, and the divers finding on descending to search for it, a box full of gold, actually happened in Paris, in the month of February, 1826.

he thus spoke, he rumaged in his pockets and drew out some francs. "This is all I have," 'tis very little, but tell me where you live, and to-morrow—"Not a farthing" interrupted they with one voice; and one of them added, "Stop a bit, let me talk to my comrades." They stepped aside for a moment; I followed them with my eyes, & I saw by their gestures, that they listened to their companion with emotion. "We are all of a mind," said he returning with them. "Yes, my friend, if we have been serviceable to you, you also have been the cause of our good fortune; it seems to me then, that we ought to share with you what God has sent to us through your means. My companions think so too, and we are going to divide it into four equal parts."

The porter would have remonstrated, but his voice was drowned by the acclamations of the spectators. "Generous fellows!"—Much good may it do you!"—The same luck to you many more times!" resounded from every mouth. There was not one present but seemed as happy as if he or she were about to participate in the contents of the box. I defy the most determined misanthrope to witness this touching picture of happiness, arising from motives so disinterested and so pure without thinking the better of poor calumniated human nature.

The money was divided, and, maugre his excuses the porter was forced to take his share. The generous divers went their way; the crowd began to disperse; but the porter still lingered, and I had the curiosity to remain in order to watch his motions. He approached the little violet girl,—"Ah! my dear," cried he, "what do I not owe you! but for you it had been all lost with me. My wife, my little ones must thank you."

"Ma foi! it is not worth mentioning—Would you have had me stand by and see you drown yourself?"

"But your courage, your strength! could one have expected it from so young a girl?"
"Ah! there is no want of strength wherever there is good will."

And nobody ever had more of that.—Give me six of your bouquets, my dear; my children are so fond of violets, and never can be induced to play as they will do these."

She drew a bag of thread round six of the violet bouquets, and presented them to him. He deposited them carefully in his bosom, and slipped something in her hand; then, without waiting to hear the acknowledgments which she began to pour forth, took up his heels as if his bag had been under his feet.

The girl looked after him pleasure dancing in her eyes. "What will you take for the rest of your bouquets?" said I, going up to her. "Whatever you are pleased to give," cried she with vivacity; "for that good man's money will burn my pocket till I get home to give it to my mother. Oh! how glad will she be to have all that, and still more when she knows why it has been given to me!" The reader will easily believe that my purchase was speedily made; the good girl's purse was something the heavier for it, and I had the pleasure of thinking that I contributed, in a small degree, to reward the goodness of heart she had so unobtrusively displayed. She hastened home with her little treasure, I returned to my lodging to put my violet into water, promising myself, as I did so, to be a frequent customer to the little nose-gay-girl of the Pont Neuf.

[From the National Journal.]

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

It has been asserted by the opposition paper of this city, that the letter of General Jackson, in relation to Silas Dinsmore, was presented to the world in a mutilated form; and that this mutilation was wilfully made for the purpose of placing General Jackson in an unfavorable light before the people of the United States. By no conduct of ours, have we ever rendered ourselves justly liable to such an imputation. With a view to free ourselves from a charge of this nature, we publish to-day a literal copy of the letter of General Jackson. We have no comments to offer upon the subject. All our present purpose is completed, by making it clear, that we have neither distorted the letter in question, nor been the agent of circulating a distorted version.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.

Hermitage near Nashville
October 15th, 1812.

The Honorable
George W. Campbell, Esq.

Sir
You will receive herewith inclosed, the certificate of John Gordon and Major Thomas G. Bradford editor of the Clarion on the Subject of the card bearing date Sept. 11th 1812, published in the Clarion on the 26th of Sept. 1812 from Silas Dinsmore united States agent to the Choctaw nation being in the proper hand writing of the said Silas Dinsmore you will also receive enclosed, the paper of the 26th. Sept. containing the card of Mr. Dinsmore, which I beg you to lay before the Secretary of War, as soon as they reach you, & I beg of you to communicate to me without delay any determination as it respects the removal of Mr. Dinsmore.—When I recd your letter of the 10th of April last inclosing me an extract of the Secretary of War's letter to Silas Dinsmore agent to the Choctaw na-

tion, I, for the citizens, of West Tennessee, hesitated not, to believe that Silas Dinsmore would cease to exercise over our citizens such lawless tyranny as he had been in the habit of, and that our peaceful and honest citizens would be left to enjoy the free and unmolested use of that road as secured to them by treaty—you can easily Judge and so can the [Secre]tary of War, our surprise and indignation, at the wanton insult offered to the whole citizens of West Tennessee by the publication of his card in the Clarion—in which he boasts—that he has set at defiance the Solem treaty that secures to our citizens and those of the United States the free and unmolested use of that road as well as the express instructions of the Secretary of War of the 23rd of March last, and boast his detention of a defenceless woman and her property—and for what! the want of a passport—and my god, is it come to this—are we free men or are we Slaves is this real or is it a dream—for what are we involved in a war with great Britain—is it not for the Support of our rights as an independent people and a nation, Secured to us by nature and by nature's god as well as Solem treaties and the law of nations—and can the Secretary of War for one moment retain the idea, that we will permit this petty Tyrant to Sport with our rights Secured to us by treaty and which by the law of nature we do possess—and Sport with our feelings by publishing his lawless tyranny exercised over a helpless and unprotected female—if he does he thinks too many of our Patriotism and gallantry—were we base enough to Surrender our independent rights Secured to us by the bravery and blood of our fore fathers, we are unworthy the name of freemen and we view all rights Secured to us by Solem treaty, under the Constituted authority rights Secured to us by the blood of our fathers and which we will never yield but with our lives—"he indignation of our Citizens are only restrained by assurances that government so soon as they are notified of this unwarrantable insult, added to the many injuries that Silas Dinsmore has heaped upon our honest and unoffending Citizens, that he will be removed—Should we be deceived in this, be frank with the Secretary of war, that we are free men, and that we will Support the Supremacy of the laws, and that the wrath and indignation of our citizens will sweep from the earth the invader of their legal rights and involve Silas Dinsmore in the flames of his agency house we love order, and nothing but a Support of our legal and inalienable rights, would or could prompt us to do an act, that could be construed as wearing the appearance of rashness—but Should not the Source of the evil be removed our rights secured by the treaty restored to our Citizens—the agent, and his houses will [be] demolished—and when government is applied to, and so often notified of the injuries heaped upon our Citizens and they will adhere to the agent who delights in treading under foot the rights of the Citizens, and exults in their distresses—the evil be upon the government not upon the people who have so often complained without redress—we really hope that the evil will be cut off by the root, by a removal of the agent, should this not be done we will have a right fairly to conclude that the administration winks at the agents conduct under the rose, notwithstanding the instructions of the Secretary in his letter to Mr. Dinsmore of the 23rd of march—the right of nature occurs—and if redress is not afforded, I would despise the wretch that would slumber in quiet one night before he cut up by the roots the invader of his Solem rights, regardless of consequences—let not the Secretary of War believe that we want more than Justice, but both from indians and indian agents, we will enjoy the rights secured to us by Solem treaty or we will die nobly in their Support, we want but a bare fulfillment of the treaty—we neither under Stand the Tyranny of the agent in open violation of our rights Secured to us by treaty—or the Creek law, that takes from the united States the right guaranteed by treaty that the indians who commit murders on our Citizens, shall be delivered up when demanded, to be tried by the laws of the United States and punished—the Creek law says the Creeks will punish them, themselves—These innovations without the consent of the constituted power of the government being first had our citizens do not understand the information of Colo. Hawkins U. S. agent for the Creeks and the information of Genl. James Robertson agent of the Chickasaw Nation to the contrary notwithstanding neither can we the citizens of Tennessee believe without better proof that the hair of the head of one of the murderers of Manley's family & Co. lies at the mouth of Duck river are disturbed by the creeks when we have proof that they have lately passed near to Caskaskia fifteen in number to Join the Prophet.—In this particular we want and do expect the murderers delivered up agreeable to treaty—this is only Justice this we ask of Government—this we are entitled to, and this we must (Soon or later) and will have—This may be thought strong language—but it is the language that freemen when the are only imagining a fulfillment of their rights ought to use—it is a language that the ought to be

taught to lie from their cradles—and never when they are claiming rights from any nation ever to abandon—

Pardon the trouble I have given you in this long letter—it relates to the two Subjects that has for sometime irritated the public mind, and is now ready to burst forth in vengeance—I am Dr sir with due regard

Yr mo ob Servt

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON

I do certify that, some time in the month of August last, on my way from Natchitoches I passed the Agency house in the Choctaw Nation, with two servants, and inquired for Silas Dinmore, the agent, who was not then at home. I tarried for the space of an hour or more, and no person demanded a passport of me. I then proceeded on my journey, met Mr. Dinmore, near the pigeon roost, who asked me for my passport. I informed him that I had none. He appeared astonished that I should have come through without one. I told him that I had been advised that it was not necessary as he had been advised by the Secretary of War, to desist from stopping of property under the pretext he had heretofore done and that I had it in my power, without any inconvenience, to have procured a passport had it been deemed necessary. He admitted he had received such instructions, with discretionary power, to detain property, under suspicious circumstances, but that he would not undertake to discriminate, and should under circumstances act as he had done, until the powers under which he acted, were entirely taken from him.—He then took an obligation of me, to give him, from some proper person, a certificate of the right of property, and gave me a passport to proceed.

Certified at Nashville, this 26th of Sept. 1812.

JOHN GORDON.

Can any freeman read the above without indignation and a firm determination, if government does not give us immediate relief, to burn the lawless tyrant in the agency house—what that he will not obey the orders of the Secretary of War or the Solemn guarantee under the treaty that "the Citizens of the United States shall enjoy the free and unmolested use of that road"—and Mr. Dinmore nevertheless will not suffer it—the die is cast—The citizens say they will remove the nuisance if government does not—

A. J.

From the Albany Chronicle.

Some of the Jackson editors, "if they are poor dogs, are merry ones," as Pat said by his pigs. They see a sign of some change that has happened or is to happen, favourable to their wishes, in every trivial occurrence. Let us see how stand their present prospects, compared with those of which not three months since they so confidently boasted.

At that time, they claimed Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, entire; they were more than half inclined to do the same thing by Ohio; in Kentucky they were to have an overwhelming majority; Maryland was to give them nine electoral votes, and New York at least 23, if not the whole of hers. Then they were to have New Jersey, and not satisfied with this, they boasted that they would

"—heard the lion in his den
"The Douglass in his hold."

by wresting from the support of Mr. Adams even one of the N.-w. England States, and that in another Massachusetts, they would shew such a numerous and powerful opposition as would "astonish the natives"—Such were their hopes, their boasts and—if they were to be credited—their expectations: how stand, now, their actual situation and their future prospects? Illinois and Indiana they have given up; Missouri they still affect to claim, for form's sake, but they have ceased expecting to obtain it; recent elections have settled the question beyond all dispute, that Delaware goes for the Administration; in Maryland, they have reduced their claim from nine electors down to five, and they will get but three; Kentucky, by the adoption of the general ticket system, is lost to them, "hook and line," and in New York instead of claiming twenty-eight of the electors for Jackson they admit that Adams will probably get twenty and he will, in fact, get at least twenty-six, so that Jackson instead of having twenty-eight will be left with barely ten; and as to New Jersey, not one of them except the venereal Judge Noah can now muster impudence enough to claim her, and he, blushing at his own records the empty boast. With regard to Pennsylvania and North Carolina, we do not say that either of them can be counted on for the Administration; but we do say, and we say it from information as good as is possessed in relation to the subject by the most judicious and the best informed among those who are upon the spot, that both of these states are to the full as likely to choose tickets of electors who are for Adams, as of those who are for Jackson.

So much for the boasts and prospects, the anticipations and the present state of Jacksonism, south and west of New England. Nor have the blossoms of their hope been productive of any thing but bitter and nauseating fruit, in the "land of the Pilgrims." We need not advert to the recent election in New-Hampshire, to their high built anticipations, and the ruinous & remediless prostration of them which it produced. And yet these happy fellows still continue to hope on to the end of the chapter, and even now are gathering their recently discomfited and scattered forces to "fight all their battles over again" in the fall; and they still continue to promise—

Who will not say, after reading this that the Jacksonians are a happy, or at least a merry set? If they win, they laugh; if they lose they do the same.

CONGRESS.

(From the National Journal.)

MONDAY, April 14.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, made another attempt to get up his resolution to appoint a Committee to fix the day of adjournment, but the House refused to consider the resolution—ayes 75, noes 86. The discussion of the Tariff was then resumed, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Mallary, as amended by Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, moved to amend the amendment in the line where a duty of 20 cents a yard is imposed on the fabric, by adding the word "five," so as to make it read 25 cents. After a short discussion on the question of order, and the effect of the amendment, the motion was negatived—ayes 84, noes 115. Mr. Stewart then renewed two of his propositions, made in Committee of the Whole, the one raising the duty on the higher minimums, and the other to assess the duties at the place whence imported. The first proposition was negatived by a vote of 110 to 85; and the second, by a vote of 126 to 74. Mr. Martindale then moved to amend by raising the progressive duty—ayes 76, noes 116. Mr. Wright of Ohio, moved a new proviso, which was defeated—ayes 80, noes 120. After an ineffectual attempt, because out of order, of Mr. Woods, of Ohio, to amend the original bill, so as to strike out the second item of Mr. Mallary's amendment, which was not stricken out by Mr. Sutherland, the question of agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Mallary as amended by Mr. Sutherland, was taken—ayes 183 noes 17. Mr. Wickliffe then demanded the previous question—ayes 78, noes 125. On motion of Mr. Randolph, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, for changing the position of the Chair of the President of the Senate, to the place where it formerly stood. The bill for the graduation of the price of public lands was discussed, and Mr. Barton's amendment being rejected, several amendments were offered.

In the House of Representatives some discussion took place, on a motion made by Mr. Wickliffe to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill to extend the terms of the commission acting under the treaty of Ghent, with a view to bring the bill into the House, to be immediately acted on. But the hour having elapsed before the discussion was ended, the debate was suspended. The House resumed the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Wolf moved to amend the bill, by inserting the provision he moved in Committee, imposing an increased duty on slate, Mr. Halle moved to amend the amendment, by adding to it the provision he offered in Committee, imposing a duty on Indigo and Castor Oil. On the Indigo considerable discussion took place, when it was negatived, as also was the amendment imposing a duty on Castor Oil. The amendment of Mr. Wolf was then carried in the affirmative—ayes 104, noes 90. Mr. Gorham then moved an amendment excluding "ravens duck" from the operation of the bill, but before any question was taken the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

In the Senate yesterday, several private bills were disposed of. The discussion of the Graduation Bill was continued. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives the question was resumed, on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe, to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill to prolong the term of the Commission acting under the Ghent Treaty; but the hour elapsed before any vote was taken. The Tariff was then taken up for consideration. The proposition of Mr. Gorham, to exempt ravens duck from the operation of the bill, was rejected. Mr. Sprague then renewed his motion to strike out molasses from the bill, which was rejected, as also was a modified proposition of Mr. Condit to reduce the duty to seven cents. The amendment moved in Committee by Mr. Sutherland, to impose a duty on oil cloths, carpeting, &c. was then renewed by Mr. Miller, and was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 99 to 93. Mr. Wright then modified the duty on raw flax, so as to make it commence at thirty five dollars per ton, instead of forty-five, as reported by the Committee, and the modification was agreed to by the House. At this stage of the bill Mr. Ward demanded the previous question, which was seconded by 107 members; and the main question was ordered to be put, by a vote of 110 to 91. The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill, which was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 109 to 91. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

THURSDAY, April 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines in Missouri to be exposed to public sale, was considered; and after some discussion, it was ordered to be engrossed. The bill extending the time allowed for the redemption of lands forfeited, was ordered to be engrossed. Several private bills were acted on. The graduation bill was taken up, and an amendment being offered to it by Mr. Tazewell, it was laid on the table. The bill for enabling delegations of the Choctaw & Chickasaw Indians to explore the country west of the Mississippi was considered. On motion of Mr. Cobb, the Creeks and Cherokees were included; and on motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. the bill was amended so as to include such other tribes as may be willing to send delegations. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion was still continued on the motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill to prolong the term of the Commission acting under the Treaty of Ghent. When the hour had expired, the question was still undecided, and a motion of Mr. Gilmer to postpone the orders of the day was negatived. The House then took up the Tariff, and the bill having been read a third time, and the question being on its passage, Mr. Randolph rose, and spoke for a considerable length of time against the bill, concluding with a motion for its indefinite postponement. Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina, Mr. Bates of Missouri, and Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, then severally addressed the House at length in opposition to the bill, but before Mr. Pearce had concluded his observations the House adjourned FRIDAY, April 18.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Foot offered a resolution, referring to the Committee of the district of Columbia an inquiry as to the measures proper to be adopted for the regulation of the Police of the Capitol, and to secure free and uninterrupted communication between the two Houses of Congress and the Executive and Legislative Departments, and whether there has been any breach of privilege of the Senate during the present session, &c. The resolution for the change of the position of the Chair, and the seats in the Senate chamber was considered, and after some discussion, rejected, 20 to 21. The Graduation Bill was discussed at some length.

In the House of Representatives, the motion which has been under consideration for the last three days, to discharge the Committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill to prolong the term of the Commission acting under the Treaty of Ghent, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, until certain information, called for by Mr. Wilde, should be obtained. Various resolutions were then offered. The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff, when Mr. Pearce concluded his observations against the bill. He was succeeded by Mr. Cambreleng, who spoke against the bill, and in favor of the motion for indefinite postponement. Mr. McDuffie then obtained the floor, and, having succeeded in postponing this bill until to-morrow, when he stated his intention to make some remarks, he moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the amendments made by the Senate to the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement. The House, in Committee, then agreed to the appropriation for the work at Buffalo. The Committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. A message was then read from the President of the United States, communicating the fact of an assault committed on his Secretary while in the act of passing between the two Houses on Tuesday. The message was referred, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, to a select Committee to consist of seven members.

SATURDAY, April 19, 1823.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Foot's resolution respecting the late assault in, and the general police of the Capitol, was after some discussion, laid on the table. A communication from Russel Jarvis on the subject of the same assault, was received, read, and after some discussion, laid on the table. The bill providing for certain surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army was taken up. Mr. Woodbury offered an amendment which was submitted some weeks ago, and the bill was postponed to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, after disposing of some preliminary business, resumed the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Woodcock, in a brief and explanatory reply to Mr. Cambreleng, vindicated the testimony of Mr. Schenck from the imputations cast upon it by Mr. Cambreleng. Mr. McDuffie then occupied the floor about three hours, in an argument against the bill. Mr. Alexander then obtained the floor, and the House then adjourned.

The Greek Cause.—Among other evidences of the progress of the Greek cause in our state, we are told that our Greek Committee have received a letter from a worthy barber, dated from his Head Quarters, at Newburgh and enclosing the sum of \$11.68, "being the proceeds," he says, "of his shop on Tuesday the 25th ult. a day set apart for the benefit of the suffering and oppressed Greeks." The letter is full of honest and liberal sentiments, and closes with the following professional strain.—"But I will not dwell on this serious subject, I sincerely trust that all the Knights of the Pole throughout the states will turn out on this occasion; and with Brush in one hand and Razor in the other, aided by their Scissors and Comb, will lend their abilities to assist the Greeks to cut off the Turks and make even the Great Bashaw tremble for his whiskers! Yours, James C. Clarke, K. C."—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Morgan discovered in Asia.—We have seen and conversed with the Captain of a ship recently arrived from Smyrna, who has informed us that there is now living at Smyrna an American who is undoubtedly the much talked of, mysterious, Mr. Morgan. He arrived at Smyrna about a year and half ago, in a brig from Boston, and immediately on his arrival placed himself under the protection of the Hadgi-Bey, was circumcised, induced himself with a monstrous turban and a pair of wide trousers—had his head shaved, and so became an accomplished and undoubted Mussulman. He frequently spoke of the United States, and manifested a very intimate acquaintance with the western part of this state, and the Canadas. He had when he arrived at Smyrna a considerable sum of money, with which he commenced business; but the Turks took an opportunity of robbing him, in spite of his turban; and when our infor-

mant left, Mr. Morgan was very anxious to return to the United States. His real name could not be ascertained; because, when asked he gave himself different appellations; but it was the general opinion among the American merchants and captains at Smyrna, that he was no other than the unhappy, murdered Morgan. He was commonly known by the name of the American Turk. Our informant describes him as being a man of about 50—about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and rather stout built. N. Y. Evening Post.

CONGRESS.

The following message was communicated from the President of the United States, by Mr. Daniel Brent, Chief Clerk in the Department of State, acting as his private Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

WASHINGTON, 17th April, 1823.

In conformity with the practice of all my predecessors, I have, during my service in the office of President, transmitted to the two Houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same private Secretary, such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to me to require. On Saturday last he was charged with the delivery of a message to each House.—Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, whilst he was passing within the Capitol, from their Hall to the Chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the Rotundo, by a person, in presence of a member of the House, who interposed, and separated the parties. I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress to whose wisdom it belongs, to consider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any animadversion; and also, whether any further laws or regulations are necessary, to ensure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and to prevent disorders within the Capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected nor desired by me that any consequence should be attached to the private relation in which my Secretary stood to me.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Hoffman moved that it be referred to the committee on the Judiciary. Mr. McDuffie objected to this motion; and, observing that the subject of the message was of an important character, and required to be noticed by the House in the most solemn and respectful manner, moved that it be referred to a select committee. The question being taken on Mr. Hoffman's motion it was negatived without a division. The resolution for a select committee was then agreed to, and it was ordered to consist of seven members. The House then adjourned.

In relation to the Message of the President published above, the National Intelligencer has the following paragraph:—

The motion of Mr. Foot, in the Senate and the Message of the President to both Houses of Congress, at a late hour of the day, have reference to an occurrence which has been much the topic of conversation within the last two days, and is, by the reference to a select committee in the House of Representatives, to become the subject of serious investigation before that body, and possibly, also before the Senate. As the report of the committee of one, if not of both Houses, will present the particulars, before long; in an authentic shape, it is thought advisable to defer offering such as have reached us through the channel of public report.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

In Senate.—The Chair announced a letter from Russel Jarvis, stating that he supposed himself to be the party alluded to in the communication of the President of the United States of yesterday, detailing the facts and circumstances connected with the same.

Mr. Branch said he was not disposed to consider the subject at all. He thought the most proper course would be to send a message to the other House, proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to act in connection on the subject. In conformity with the views of the gentleman from Virginia, which to him seemed satisfactory, so far as related to the Senators acting alone, he had voted for laying the message of the President on the table.—He felt perfectly convinced that the subject should be examined, but he also thought in connection with the other House. If the two houses acted in unison, differences of opinion which was spoken of could not exist.

Mr. Berrien.—Before we proceed to take any step, I desire to hear the letter read. So far as I am concerned, Mr. President I should be extremely unwilling to take any course in relation to this matter, until I know upon what grounds I am to proceed.

Mr. Smith of Md. thought as the Senate had not acted on the message of the President, that it certainly ought not to act upon a counter paper. He thought the reading of the letter unnecessary.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. said he wished to hear the letter read; and asked if the reading of the letter had been objected to.

It having been decided that the letter should be read, it was read as follows:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Learning that the President of the U. States has made a communication to both Houses of Congress, stating that his Secretary, while passing from the Hall of the House of Representatives to the Chamber of the Senate, and while charged with a message from the President to the Senate had been way-laid and assaulted, I am induced to believe that, such communication relates to a private affair that lately occurred between Mr. John Adams and myself. As one of the parties concerned is an offi-

cer of the General Government, and as the transaction may be supposed to involve the rights of both Houses of Congress, and those of the Executive, I feel bound, by a consideration of respect to those bodies, to offer to each House a brief statement of the facts, which induced the course that I have pursued.

I lately accompanied a party of ladies & gentlemen on an evening visit to the mansion of the President; among whom were Mrs. Jarvis, her parents, and two young ladies, her relatives. As all the ladies, excepting Mrs. Jarvis, were recently from Boston, and for the first time in Washington, they were desirous of paying the usual tokens of respect to the President and his lady, and made this visit in pursuance of the etiquette usually observed on such occasions. While they were in one of the drawing rooms, with other visitants, Mr. J. Adams, the son of the President, declared in their presence and hearing, that, their being at the President's involved an impropriety, and that, if I knew the estimation in which I was held in that House, I would not suffer myself to be seen there, and that, he intended the remarks to be heard by those for whom it was intended, and hoped it was so heard.

Those ladies, and the Father of Mrs. Jarvis, who was a political friend of the President, deeming this a gross indignity to themselves, and a violation of the hospitalities of a House to whose inmates they were paying a complimentary visit, he immediately retired. From respect to the lady of the mansion and the company present, I forbore to notice at the time, the conduct of Mr. John Adams; preferring to seek an explanation, after the excitement produced by the outrage had, in some degree, subsided.

I afterwards addressed a note to Mr. John Adams, stating that, I had heard of his having made the remarks above mentioned, and that the gentleman who delivered the note was authorized to receive his explanations; believing that, on reflection, he would be sufficiently sensible of what was required by common civility, to offer a satisfactory apology. After reading my note, he affirmed that, he did pronounce our presence at the President's on the occasion above mentioned, to be highly improper, considering the political relation which I bore to his Father; that he had no explanations to give; and that he should decline all correspondence with me on the subject.

I will here observe that, I had understood the drawing rooms of the President were open on certain occasions, that the visit above mentioned was made on one of those occasions; to all who were disposed to honor him with their civilities; that I had, on coming to reside at Washington in January last, paid to him the usual tokens of respect; and that, while at his house on a former occasion, I met there the most distinguished gentlemen of that political party with whom I have the honor of being associated.

After receiving this answer, I did not see Mr. John Adams until Tuesday last, when he appeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives, charged with a message from the President to that body.—After he had left the Hall, and while he was in the Rotundo of the Capitol, I accosted him and asked if he had given his final answer to my note; for I still hoped that he might be induced to offer some apology or explanation. On his saying that his final answer was given, I was excited, by his continued refusal, and by a recollection of the offence, to commit an assault upon his person, which assault consisted merely in pulling his nose and slapping one side of his face with my open hand.

In doing this, I disclaim any intention of inflicting upon him, any bodily injury; for I was totally unarmed, and assailed him merely in the manner described, while he was provided with a stout cane. I also disclaim any intention of way-laying him; for, our meeting at the Capitol was accidental. More especially do I disclaim any intention of infringing the rights or assailing the dignity of the President of the U. States, of either House of Congress or of any public functionary; or any intention of obstructing an officer of the General Government in the discharge of his official duties.

When I accosted Mr. John Adams in the Rotundo, I supposed that he had discharged his official duties, and was on his way from the Capitol. I was not aware that he was charged with a message to the Senate, or was on his way to the Chamber of that body. I viewed the Rotundo as common ground, as a public passage, not particularly within the jurisdiction of either House of Congress, and differing in no respect, so far as related to the rights or dignity of any public body or functionary, from any public street or highway.

I know that an assault upon an individual within the public peace, is a violation of the laws, and regret that any indignity should have been offered to a party of ladies under my protection, and in a place where they expected at least the ordinary forms of civility, whereby I was impelled to an offence against the civil authority, which I hope that I may be always disposed to maintain, as a sober and peaceful citizen. But, if either House of Congress shall consider that, I have unintentionally or inadvertently violated its rights or dignity or those of the Executive, by resorting, within the walls of the Capitol, a grievous insult to the ladies of my family, and which insult I choose to consider entirely of a private character, I am ready and disposed to offer any atonement that shall be due to such bodies.

RUSSEL JARVIS.

Fifteenth street, April 18th, 1823.

Concerning the above affair, which is now pending before Congress, as a studied silence seems to have been adopted by editors, as far as has reached our observation, we feel no inclination to defy the example, but will defer.

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entally leave to Congress what belongs to Congress, and through them to the country.

As to the origin, or matter of the ill-will between the parties, that is a matter exclusively appertaining to themselves—it ought not to bear a feather's weight in the balance, because it is exclusively a private concern. The public concern in this affair is wholly of a different nature, it is a deep and serious concern, affecting the dignity of the government and the facility and convenience of its official intercourse, the individuals themselves are lost sight of, the welfare and honour of the Government and people are alone at stake.—Ed. Eas. Gaz.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Md.
SATURDAY EVENING—APRIL 26, 1826.

CORN PLANTING.

Finding all our Farmers now conversing about planting Corn, we re-publish from the American Farmer of the 2d November last, Dr. Mose's letter upon the subject of planting and cultivating his crop of Corn last year which won the Sweepstake. The result of this competition being to show how much profit may be gained from a small piece of land, we have thought that it embraced one of the greatest essentials in Agriculture, and would be particularly desirable to those whose circumstances in life confine them to the use of very limited pieces of ground. We do not know how we can make a better return to our Subscribers, who are Farmers, for their liberality to us, than by giving them such evidences of our good will and good wishes for their interest.

Cambridge, Oct. 4, 1827.

DEAR SIR,

Last winter, some gentlemen, entertaining the same sentiments with myself, of the propriety of cultivating less land with more attention, in preference to more land with less attention, determined on a sweep stake on five acres of corn, free to all the farmers of the county who would throw in \$5 each, to be laid out in a silver plate for the victor. Unfortunately only six entered for the race; unfortunately, too, my corn was planted four weeks after theirs, and the drought of a month fell directly upon the first shooting, (as it is called,) or earing of mine, (which I had planted in a manner novel here, I once, some years ago, saw the mode described, or nearly so.) Upon my five acres I had twelve thousand stalks to the acre. My land was laid off in double drill, 18 inches apart, lands 4 1/2 feet apart, and so throughout, and the stalks in these lines about 12 inches apart—making a regular series of isosceles triangles. My ground was most perfectly pulverized by the plough, roller, harrow, and scurrier, before planting. When the corn was six or eight inches high, I bar-ploughed it very deep, and let the earth remain unreturned till I supposed the roots had descended under the furrow; which was my object, that in case of drought the depth of the root might supply the moisture, which would be so extravagantly demanded by the excessive number of plants. These are the only peculiarities attending my experiment, and the ground was cultivated in extreme; my corn had reasonable weather and made a growth of twelve feet high, and as large stalks as could be desired; but unfortunately, at the very crisis of fructification, a drought commenced and continued about one month. The effects upon my thick growth you may imagine; my neighbours predicted that I would make none; and I think I would have made (but for this mishap,) fifty per cent more. As it is, I ought to be satisfied, having swept the stake.

I enclose a statement of the product of the five acres; and also of ten acres, and will thank you to exhibit them to the committee on crops, at your cattle show; and whether I be or not the successful candidate for the five or ten acre premium, or both, or neither, I feel gratified that under the most unfavourable circumstances of weather, I have convinced many obstinate farmers of their error—quod erat desideratum.

You will perceive that I have had all these matters verified on oath; and this full authentication ought to be forever required by your board; nor does it imply suspicion, but it will make the overseers more particular, and the owners perhaps also; and it goes abroad upon a firmer basis than a loose letter of conjecture.

The board generally prefer to possess the mode of cultivation. You will please to use this as may best suit their views.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.
P.S. The manures used were snout and ashes strewn in the lines, the peculiar advantage of these substances is derived from their containing deliquescent salts and their consequent tendency to counteract the effects of drought.

J. E. M.

Dorchester county, to wit—Oct. 8, 1827.

Joseph E. Muse deposes that he accurately surveyed and measured the ground from which John Wheeler, his overseer, swears he obtained the corn below mentioned; & that the one measurement contains five acres precisely, and the other measurement ten acres to the best of his knowledge.

Taken and certified by me, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid.

JAMES HOUSTON.

John Wheeler deposes that the corn which grew on the above named grounds this season, measured as follows, to wit: on the five acres, four hundred and forty-nine bushels and one half bushel and one half peck of shell-corn, or ninety bushels per acre wanting a half peck—and on the ten acres, seven hundred and sixty bushels of shell-corn, or seventy-six bushels per acre. Taken and certified by me, a justice as aforesaid.

JAMES HOUSTON.

We understand that General M. Comb, has been nominated to the Senate by the President, to succeed General Brown as Commander in Chief to the Army.

THOMAS SARGEANT has been appointed Post Master in Philadelphia, vice R. BACHE.

A deficit in the Treasury of the state of Mississippi, of five or six thousand dollars, has been discovered. The committee of accounts have taken possession of the Treasurer's negroes and other property, to secure the state against any loss.

COURT OF APPEALS.

This Court will, at its session in June next, & every succeeding June term, for the Western Shore, commence with hearing arguments in cases standing on the docket under rule argument, from the counties of Saint-Mary's, Charles, Prince-George's, Calvert and Montgomery. After which the cases from other counties, and from the Court of Chancery, will be taken up in the order in which they stand on the docket. As the court do not meet but once a year for the hearing arguments, it is not to be understood that cases removed to the December term preceding their June session, and which may be placed under rule argument, are to be considered as cases to be then argued; but in all such cases; if not for argument; the judgment will be affirmed with stay of execution according to the rule of the court made relative to such cases.

The Editors of newspapers, friendly to the gentlemen of the bar are requested to give the above a place in their respective papers.

Maryland Gazette.

We do not remember to have ever heard so general a Complaint of the difficulty of meeting pecuniary engagements. Many people say, that the old times when alleviating laws were in fashion, were not to be compared with these in this respect. We heard of a case the other day in which land, which has been held to be worth four thousand dollars, was sold by the sheriff for thirteen hundred. One tract of it was knocked off at six hundred dollars, and was immediately therefor sold for thirteen hundred, on a credit till Christmas.

Md. Georgia Journal.

The Committee appointed on the Message of the President of the United States, relative to the assault on his Secretary, consist of the following members: Messrs. M'Duffie, Gorman, P. P. Barbour, Oakley, Bell, Ingersoll and Ripley.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Harrison made an effort, saying that it would be his last for the present Session, to call up the bill introduced by him, for reducing the duty on imported salt. The motion was lost, by four votes. As the House of Representatives has, some time ago, refused to instruct a committee to inquire into the expediency of such reduction, the subject is doubtless at rest for the present Session. We have been requested to mention this for the benefit of those concerned.—Nat. Intel.

Commodore Porter, it is stated, has issued an order prohibiting foreign vessels of war from entering the harbour of Vera Cruz, without express permission from himself. They must anchor at the isle of Sacrificios or some place in its neighborhood.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

A friend authorizes us to state, as a remarkable fact, that, on the 7th inst. there were not a debtor in Jail or on the limits of the Prison Bounds, of Charleston District, from either the Court of Common Pleas or City Court. At this time there is but one solitary instance of a debtor in Jail. This District contains a population of (perhaps) 60,000.

From the Norfolk Herald, April 14.

The bodies of Midshipmen Rodgers, Slidell and Harrison, were again dragged for on Saturday, and found near by place where they had sunk on that day week.—Com. Rodgers on learning the afflictive tidings of his son's death, came down in the steam packet Potomac, from Washington, and accompanied the party who were detached on that melancholy service, the result of which afforded him the mournful satisfaction of once more, and for the last time, clasping in his parental embrace a beloved son. The scene which followed was too affecting for description. Every heart that possesses a particle of feeling will sympathize with the bereaved parent under such a heart rending dispensation.

The remains of Mr. Rodgers will be taken by his afflicted father to Washington, this morning in the steam packet Potomac.—Those of Mr. Slidell and Mr. Harrison, were last evening committed to the earth, in the New Burying Ground, with military honors, attended by the greater part of the population of our town, whose sympathies have seldom been more powerfully awakened, than on this occasion.

Beacon office, NORFOLK, April 14, 9 A. M.

The remains of midshipman Frederick Rodgers, were brought over from the Navy Yard this morning in the same solemn procession as were those of his unfortunate companions, Midshipmen Slidell and Harrison, yesterday. The procession landed at the Ferry wharf; from thence the body was conveyed to the steam boat Potomac, escorted by a detachment of U. S. marines and a large procession of officers and citizens.

Mr. S. N. Reynolds, who formerly lectured on the theory of Captain Symmes, has written a letter to the editor of the New York American, in which he says: "It is true, I formerly amused an audience, by an exposition of that novel doctrine, to the authorship of which I make no pretension, but have long since laid aside all speculative theories, and directed my energies and humble powers, to bring before Congress the importance of an enterprise, directly national in its character, practical in its views, and to be put solely under the direction of Government."

The editor of the American remarks: "Mr. Reynolds himself thus admits that he only preached this theory for amusement. How far, for amusement, it be justifiable to urge with seriousness, with the appearance of conviction, and for money, a theory in which the lecturer does not believe, the public will have no difficulty in determining."

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1829.

Dear Brethren:—Our conference rose yesterday evening, after a most harmonious session of nine days. A great deal of business was transacted, and several cases of some difficulty and importance were satisfactorily adjusted.

The increase in the membership for the last year, within the bounds of this conference, is 2,800, surpassing the increase of any former year for several years past.

Six preachers were admitted upon trial and two re-admitted into the conference.

The following are the appointments for the present year.

Philadelphia District.—Wm. Thacher, P. E.—E. Cooper conference missionary. Philadelphia city. St. George's—S. Doughty, J. Gruber, L. Scott, J. T. Thompson. Union—M. Force, T. F. Sargent, sup. St. John's J. Rusing, Kensington—W. W. Wallace, T. Dunn, sup. West Chester—D. Parrish, Strasburg—G. Woolley, J. Nicholson. Dauphin—T. Neall, F. Hodgson. Lancaster—S. Grace, D. Best, J. Lednum. Lancaster station—J. M'Cool. Chester—T. Miller, E. Reed. Bristol—H. G. King, J. B. Ayres. Coventry—J. Carey, sup. Frankfort—J. Smith, sen. sup.

Chesapeake District.—L. Laurensen, P. E.—Smyrna—J. Smith, J. Thompson. Dover—D. Lambdin, W. Rider. Caroline—W. Bishop, W. Lummis. Talbot—L. Jones. Kent J. Bateman, A. White, T. Smith, sup. Cecil—S. Sharp, W. Cooper. Port Deposit—J. Goforth. Wilmington—S. Higgins, J. Tally, sup.

Delaware District.—H. White, P. E. Dorchester—D. Daily, G. Wilshire. Cambridge—C. Reed, L. Storks. Salisbury—M. Sorin, J. Bell. Annamesset—A. Smith, W. B. Sneed, W. Quinn, sup. Accomac—E. Stevenson, W. Allen. Snow Hill—J. Bayne, J. A. Massey. Lewistown—W. Torbert, W. Barnes. Milford—W. Leonard, J. Henry. Wesleyville—C. Morris, sup.

West Jersey District. C. Pitman, P. E. Burlington—H. Boehm, L. M. Prettyman, W. W. Foulkes, sup. Trenton station; J. Lybrand. Freehold; R. W. Petherbridge, W. Granville. Pemberton; B. Weed, J. M'Laurin. Gloucester; E. Page, J. H. Bargaintown; W. Burrows, Jas. Moore. Cumberland; J. Woolson, S. Rusling. Bridgetown; James Smith, Del. Salem circuit; J. Walker, T. Sovereign. Salem station; J. Potts, T. Ware, sup. Woodbury; R. Gerry. Julistown; J. Egbert, sup. Camden; E. Stout, sup. Tom's River, N. Swain, sup. Mount Holly; J. Campbell, sup. Medford; J. Osborn, sup. Dover; D. Fidler. Dennis Creek; W. Williams, sup.

East Jersey District. L. M'Combs, P. E. Trenton circuit; T. Davis, W. H. Bull. Asbury; J. Finley, J. K. Shaw. Warren; P. A. Ogden, James Long. Stroudsburg; J. Hevener, W. Colbert, sup. Hamburg; J. Dandy, James P. Potts. Paterson; W. A. Wiggins. Haverstraw; G. Banzhart, J. Lawton. Belleville; J. Winner. Newark; J. Kennedy. Essex; D. Bartine. Atwood. Elizabethtown; J. Holditch, T. Morrell, sup. Rahway; T. B. Sargent. Staten Island; B. Collins. New Brunswick; G. G. Cookman.

Samuel Merwin and E. Andrews transferred to the New York Conference.

The following persons were elected delegates to the General Conference, namely, E. Cooper, M. Force, J. Potts, L. M'Combs, C. Pitman, Jas. Smith, Del. John Smith, S. Higgins, D. Daily, J. Lybrand, L. Warfield, W. Leonard, T. Neall, W. Burrows, G. Woolley.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—"Opponent" is received.

MARRIED.

On Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Samuel Satterfield to Mrs. Rebecca Liddleton, all of this To n.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Easton on THURSDAY, the 6th May, between 2 & 5 o'clock in the evening, all the unsold part of the personal Estate of the late Charles Goldsborough dec'd, consisting of Negro Slaves, Books &c. A Credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving his Bond or Note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for adm'r of Chas. Goldsborough dec'd, Easton, April 26.

A PIANO & HARPSICORD.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the public generally that he exhibits at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Hotel for sale, a second hand Piano Forte and Harpsicord of London make, which will be sold on a liberal credit by Thomas Peacock or the subscriber.

Piano Forte Maker, from Baltimore. Easton, April 26.

The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above three weeks and charge E. Gazette.

MRS. MULLIKIN,

Grateful for the liberal support she has received in her business, informs the Ladies and public generally, that she has lately returned from Baltimore and opened a handsome assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, Ladies & Misses Leghorns, Straws & Gimps; Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, &c. selected with great care and will be sold for Cash. Also on hand Gentlemen's Leghorn hats. Easton, April 26.

Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at COMPTON the seat of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on Thursday the 1st of May; at which the members are particularly requested to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

By Order, RIC'D. SPENCER, Sec'y.

APRIL 26—1828

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Thos. D. Singleton, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts and the said Thos. D. Singleton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thos. D. Singleton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court on the 1st Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days, and times as the court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Thos. D. Singleton to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Thos. D. Singleton, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 22d day of March 1828.

WILLIAM MANKINS, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, for Talbot county.

APRIL 26 4w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by Thos. Baile, esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 8th day of April, 1828, as a runaway, a negro fellow, who calls himself George Grayson, & says he is a slave to the estate of Edward Lloyd, and came from the city of Washington. He is about five feet four inches high; about 24 years of age, and had on when committed, a blue roundabout jacket and pantafoons.

The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden Baltimore County Jail

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, by J. B. Bosley, esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 12th of April, 1828, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself John Wm. Wilmore, & says he belongs to Judge Done of Annapolis.—He is about four feet four inches high; about 12 years of age. Had on when committed, a dark green twilled roundabout and pantafoons.

The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden Baltimore County Jail.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against John Turner and Edmond W. Lowe, one at the suit of Richard D. Ray, and the other at the suit of Richard D. Ray and Mary Ann his wife, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of the said John Turner, of, in and to that Farm or Plantation, situate on King's Creek, called King's Bridge, containing the quantity of two hundred and ten acres of land more or less, being the farm on which Sarah Roberts formerly lived—Taken to satisfy the above fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

APRIL 22 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Charles Goldsborough, one at the suit of Sarah Vickers, and the other at the suit of Thos. Culbreth and Edward B. Hardcastle, against Joseph Caldwell, William P. Kerr and Charles Goldsborough, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: The farm of said Charles Goldsborough on which he at present resides, called Part of Mount Hope, situate on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less. Also, one bay mare, one sorrel mare, one horse cart, and one yoke of oxen and cart. Taken to satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

APRIL 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Charles Goldsborough, at the suit of John D. Green & Lambert Reardon, use of John Goldsborough, Edward N. Hambleton, use of John S. Higgins, use of Thomas White of Dorchester, and Thistram Thomas & William H. Thomas, use of Thomas J. Henrix, and James Chambers, Administrator of John Crowder, use of James Wilson, Jr. use of John W. Blake, use of Henry Goldsborough, will be sold for Cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: Part of Mount Hope, situate on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less. Also, part of Hickory Ridge, near Easton, containing 190 acres of land more or less. Seized & taken to pay and satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due. Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, late Shff.

APRIL 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of eight writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. Mc Enry, and State of Maryland, for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tilghman. Also by virtue of four writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against said Edward Auld, at the suits of William Hubbard and Catharine Somerville, will be sold for Cash at Easton Point, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: One Lot at Easton Point, containing 1 acre of land more or less—one other Lot at Easton Point, containing 4 acre of land more or less, which he purchased of John L. Kerr, Esq. with the improvements thereon—one other lot containing 17 acres of land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins—also one lot on the Landing Road, containing 1-8 acre of land more or less: three head of cattle, two horses, one gig and harness, one Cart, subject to a Bill of Sale to E. N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, debt, interest and costs due and to become due. Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, late Shff.

APRIL 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Isaac P. Cox, at the suits of Martha Chaplain, Executrix of James Chaplain, Henry Holmes, use of Thos. Coward, & Carson Bowdye, use of John Sleight, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—287 1/2 acres of Land more or less, called Part of Bennett's Freshes, Part of Bolden, Part of Taylor's Ridge, formerly the property of Joseph Darden. Seized and taken to satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and cost due, and to become due. Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, late Shff.

APRIL 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan at the suit of Jas. Chaplain will be sold for cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Monday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Part of a tract of Land called Poplars or Hows Manor, containing two hundred acres more or less situated near the Trappe. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS: HENRIX, late Shff.

APRIL 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan at the suit of Jas. Chaplain will be sold for cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Monday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Part of a tract of Land called Poplars or Hows Manor, containing two hundred acres more or less situated near the Trappe. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS: HENRIX, late Shff.

APRIL 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan at the suit of Jas. Chaplain will be sold for cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Monday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Part of a tract of Land called Poplars or Hows Manor, containing two hundred acres more or less situated near the Trappe. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS: HENRIX, late Shff.

APRIL 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, directed, against Greenbury Turbutt, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All and singular that tract of land lying & being in Oxford neck, known by the name of Part of Goodfields, part of Judith's Garden, Adventure Chance, part of Oldham's Discovery, two head of horses, one yoke of oxen, one ox cart, two end mahogany dining tables, one high post bedstead, bed and furniture, six Windsor chairs. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.

APRIL 26. 4w

AGRICULTURE.

IN order to disseminate extensively the numerous advantages which flow from the development of new resources and valuable improvements in the Agricultural World, it is reasonable to presume that a proper medium for the accumulation and distribution of practical knowledge, must prove of the first importance. A Periodical Publication devoted to these purposes, if conducted with spirit and industry, cannot prove otherwise than eminently useful.

Under these impressions, the Publishers have determined on offering to the agricultural community The Farmer's Magazine, as a repository of useful information; satisfied they cannot render to their country a more valuable service, or better contribute to its permanent prosperity, than in subscribing, as they hope to do, its agricultural interests.

The leading feature of this publication will be sustained by our own ample resources, united to the promised contributions of several Agricultural Societies, and the assistance of distinguished agriculturists, in this and other states.

The Literary and Scientific department will be conducted by a gentleman heretofore editor of a popular literary journal.

In furtherance of their views, the publishers solicit original contributions on Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c. and the co-operation of agriculturists and the friends of Agriculture throughout the country; to whom is respectfully submitted the following

Proposals for Publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S MAGAZINE Or Agricultural & Literary Gazette

The Farmer's Magazine is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c. Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament with information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c. and in short whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, for sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded for the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and sciences, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, state of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.—The Farmer's Magazine will be published Semi-Monthly; the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for binding, while the quality of the paper, the beauty of the type, (entirely new) and the general execution of the work, will be such as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its Patrons.

Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke agent for the Proprietors, No. 48, Market St Philadelphia.

*. Editors copying the above may contribute to the interests of an invaluable science, and will receive a copy of the work.

APRIL 26

Young Gabriel,

A beautiful chestnut sorrel eight years old next July, is near sixteen hands high, of a fine form, strength and action; his sire, OLD OSCAR; dam Diamond, by VINTUNG. GABRIEL will be at Easton every Tuesday at the Trappe, and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately throughout the season.—For his pedigree at large, see Handbill.

TERMS—Five Dollars the spring's charge, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare in foal, Two Dollars the single leap, Twenty Five Cents in each case to the Groom—He will be managed by Pompey.

E. N. HAMBLETON, March 15.

SHANNON DALE.

THIS full blooded Horse will be let to mares the present Spring at four dollars the single leap, \$5 the Spring's charge, twelve dollars to ensure a foal, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

SHANNON DALE is a beautiful dark sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, of fine action and great vigor; was got by the full blooded Imported Horse Eagle, and bred by Mr. Thomas Lowrey of Virginia, and by him sold to Mr. Cato Moore of Charles Town in said State, and by him to Mr. Thomas A. Hammond of the same Town. His Dam a

POETRY.

From the Warren (Rhode Island) Star.
THE PRINTER'S LOVE.
We love to see the blooming rose
In all its beauty dressed;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see a ship arrive
Well laden to our shore;
We love to see our neighbors thrive,
And love and bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joys;
We love to see a youthful wife
Not pleased with trifling toys.

We love all these—yea far above
All that we here have said,
We love—what every PRINTER LOVES,
To have subscriptions paid.

TAILORING AND HAT MAKING.

AT THE STAND NEAR THE EASTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber tenders his thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage, he has received & earnestly solicits a continuance of the same. He pledges himself to finish work in as neat, substantial & fashionable style, as can be done in any town or city in the Union—and at as low prices as the quality of the work will admit of. He receives the fashions quarterly from Philadelphia; a representation of which can be seen at his shop at all times; but from the difficulty he has experienced in getting money to pay Journeymen, he is under the necessity of saying, that Cash or country produce will be required on the delivery of the work—Otherwise it will be impossible to do it, as it is well known that he has to pay two thirds of his charge to his workmen for making the garment; and every reflecting mind cannot but see the impossibility of paying Journeymen and other necessary expenses without money. Those of my customers who are in arrears for work, will confer a favor by calling and paying their accounts.
The Public's Obedt. servt.
DAVID M. SMITH, Jr.
Easton, April 19 1828—3w

MILITARY STANDARDS, Masonic Banners and Aprons, SIGNS, &c.

Painted in an elegant and satisfactory manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by
GEORGE ENDICOTT.

FANCY PAINTER,

N. W. corner of Market and Charles sts.
BALTIMORE, Md.

April 19 8w

\$30 REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the employ of Jerre Valentine, Esq. near the Oak, in this county, on the 30th of March last, a negro woman named

SARAH ADALY,

A Slave for a term of years to Mrs. Sarah McNeill. Sarah is a bright mulatto, about seventeen years of age, has long straight hair, supposed to be about five feet high, her clothing, as near as can be described, were as follows:—A yellow lincey frock, and a plaid domestic do. a pair of Monroe Shoes.—There is reason to believe that she has made her way towards the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania. A reward of Fifteen Dollars will be given for the apprehension of Sarah Adaly if taken in the State and secured in the Jail in Easton, and if taken out of the state and secured as aforesaid, the above reward will be paid.
THOMAS HENRICK.
Talbot Co. April 19, 1828—3w

New establishment at the old Stand.

BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the public generally that he has opened a

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store

in the house formerly occupied by WILLIAM WHITE, on Washington Street, opposite the Court House, where he has for sale a handsome assortment of the above articles, which he is disposed to sell very low for Cash only.—He will also manufacture Boots or Shoes at the shortest notice, (having excellent workmen in his employ,) which he will warrant to be equal to any manufactured on this or the Western Shore. He has a good supply of Leather on hand, selected by himself in Baltimore, to which he calls the attention of Boot & Shoemakers, and farmers who may want that article—he solicits a share of the public patronage.
THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, March 29.

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to
WM. POTTER.
Sept. 22

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

JOHN ROGERS.
Sept. 29.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situate on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Martin. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,
JOHN STEVENS.
Easton, Sept. 22.

To Let,

And Immediate Possession Given.

Two comfortable Houses in Earle Row. To punctual tenants the terms will be very low, for further particulars enquire of Alexander Graham or the subscriber.
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
January 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

That handsome new Establishment, lately occupied by James M. Lambdin in Easton, consisting of a neat and most commodious Dwelling House, ample back buildings, with a Counting-Room and Store in front, all new and in fine order, in the most eligible part of the town for business, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the premises, to the highest bidder. A credit of two years will be given to the Purchaser—the purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four months from the day of sale, and Bonds with good & approved security must be given by the purchaser for the respective instalments bearing interest from that day. Immediate possession will be given upon the execution of the Bonds and a full and ample title will be conveyed upon the final payment of the purchase money upon the above terms.
Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to inspect the premises.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE W. NABH,
JOHN M. G. EMOY.
Easton, Feb. 23, 1828—ts

FOR SALE.

That Valuable Farm known by the name of 'Peck's Point,' lying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—it is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred pannels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase said situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at New Year's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot Co. Nov. 3.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

RICHARD KENNEY—MASTER.

WILL leave Easton on Sunday the 24th of February (inst.) at nine o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season. The subscriber has taken the Granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is incomplete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge.
All orders left with the subscriber or with Capt. T. Parrott, Easton Point, or at Moore & Kelie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.
The subscriber hopes, from his knowledge of, & strict attention to the business, to share a part of the public patronage—every accommodation necessary for the comfort and convenience of passengers will be attended to by the public's obedient servant,
RICHARD KENNEY.
Easton, Feb. 16.

HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on F. S. Hayward or the subscriber.
WM. HUSSEY.
Easton, March 15.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & C. Cannon, & lately by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing commodious dwelling & Store house, convenient kitchen and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable paved Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline Co. Md. Dec. 15

TECUMSEH.

This celebrated JACK, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Martin, will be let to mares the present Spring at the moderate price of 3 Dollars for the single leap, Five Dollars for the spring's chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, and Twenty-five cents in each case for the Groom.
TECUMSEH will stand at Easton on Tuesday—at 'Morning's' the residence of Wm. P. Kerr, on the Bay-Side road, on Wednesday—at the Trappe every other Friday and Saturday—at Joseph Callahan's, in Tuckahoe, on Thursdays and Fridays; and at Wye Mill on Saturdays. The season will commence on the 24 day of April and end on the 25th of June.
No mares will be ensured without previous contract with one of the subscribers.
WM. P. KERR,
JOS. CALLAHAN,
WM. ROSE.
April 12

THE NOTED JACK, RIEGO,

WILL stand the present season on Tuesday's and Wednesday's at Col. Nicholas Goldsborough's Farm, near Easton—and Saturday's and Monday's at the subscriber's Farm near St. Michaels. He will be let to Mares by the Spring's Chance only, at \$5 each, which may be discharged by the payment of Four Dollars, on or before the 1st day of October next. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each Mare.
RIEGO is six years old this Spring, is well formed, and remarkably active, he is of the best Stock in this country, being sired by Col. Fitzhugh's Knight of Malta, who was by Gen. Washington's celebrated Imported Jack, The Knight of Malta. The Mares from this stock of Jacks are not surpassed by those of any other in the United States.
JOHN TILGHMAN, Mchfeld.
April 12.

P. S. The distance of my residence from the stands of Riego, together with the inconvenience of collecting small sums of money for the payment of which no definite time can be fixed are the only reason why I decline issuing.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.
Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere.
The Public's Obedt. servt.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium last fall at the Easton Cattle Show will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit: Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Fifty Cents in each case to the Groom.
Tuckahoe is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; out of the dam of Lady Light foot, that took a premium at the Easton Cattle Show in the fall of 1825. He was sired by Governor Wright's celebrated Horse Silver Heels, he by Col. Tayloe's Old Oscar, who was got by the imported Horse Gabriel, (sire of Post-Boy, Harlequin, and Lady Jack Bull, grand dam of Chance Medley,) Oscar's dam was Vixen by old Medley, grand dam Col. Tayloe's Penelope by Old Yorkick; g. g. dam by Ranter, g. g. dam by Old Gilt—Silver Heels's dam was Pandora, who at three years old sold for a thousand dollars, she was got by Col. Tayloe's grey Diomed, who was got by the Imported Horse Medley, his dam by Sloe, his grand dam by Valiant out of the imported Mare Calista, the property of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover—The above Horse Sloe was got by Old Partner out of Gen. Nelson's Imported Mare Blossom; her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her grand dam by Leonid; her great grand dam by the imported Horse Othello; her g. g. grand dam by the imported Horse George's Juniper; her g. g. g. dam by the imported Horse Morton's Traveller, her g. g. g. g. grand dam was Col. Fasker's imported mare Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Osseroy) was got by Dormant; his dam by the famous H gh-Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab Mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet and other good runners) her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the LITTLE HARTLEY MARK. Medley was got by Gimerack (Cripple Goolphin Arabian) his dam full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Feazle, was Araminda by Snap—grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, great grand dam Midge by bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartlett's Children, great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian out of the dam of the two True-blues—So that Medley's blood, so desirable among Sportsmen flowed through Grey Diomed the sire of Pandora the dam of Silver Heels; and also through Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver Heels (he sire of Tuckahoe) who is of course a quarter Medley and a quarter Gabriel. The best running blood in America.
The dam of Tuckahoe, Grey Hornet, by Col. Thornton's celebrated Virginia Horse Post-gallant who was got by the imported Horse Diomed, his dam by the imported Horse Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, who was got by Old Fearnought out of the imported Shakespear Mare—Fearnought was by Regulus and he was by the Godolphin Arabian—Top Gallant's great grand dam by Mark Anthony, his g. g. grand dam by Old Janus, that was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that perhaps, ever will come—It was by the Godolphin Arabian out of the Little Hartley Mare.
Grey Hornet the dam of Tuckahoe was out of White Hornet, by Col. Lloyd's celebrated horse Ratler, who was got by Gen. Ridgely's Medley, who was got by Old M. dley—Ratler's dam was a fine running mare of Gen. Ridgely's.
White Hornet, the grand dam of Tuckahoe was out of a fine blooded Virginia mare that was brought in this State some years ago and sold to Charles Walker Benney, Esq. of this county.

TUCKAHOE will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week. & the remainder of the week at the subscribers Stable, Farmer's Delight, Head of Jfy—and will attend each of the above Stands on the above named days alternately once in two weeks—the season to commence the 17th March, and end on the 20th of June next.
E. ROBERTS.
Talbot county, April 19, 1828.—tf

THE SLENDOR HUNTER, LOGAN.

WILL be let to mares this season at the moderate price of Six Dollars the spring's chance, Four Dollars the single leap, and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, and Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case. No mare will be considered as ensured but by agreement with the subscriber himself.
LOGAN is full sixteen hands high, a beautiful dark bay, six years old in May next; and for bone, muscular power and action, is equal to any horse on the Eastern Shore—He was sired by the Imported Hunter, EMPEROR, out of a Medly Mare. Logan will be in Easton every Tuesday during the season; every other Wednesday at Queenstown, every other Thursday at St. Michaels, at the Trappe every other Saturday, at the Subscriber's Stable the remainder of the time—and will attend the above stands. Season to commence the 17th inst. and end on the 20th of June next.

CANTON SPECULATOR.

THE well known Horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by Old Canton, his Dam by the much admired Horse Speculator, whose colts in general have been celebrated for their superior qualities for saddle and harness.—The Horse is very kind to all sorts of Geer, and by proper management may be made as good a saddle Horse as his Grand sire.
CANTON SPECULATOR will stand this season at Easton on Tuesdays, at the Trappe and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately. The terms will be 4 dolls. the spring's chance, but if paid by the 1st of September 3 dollars will discharge the claim, 2 dollars the single leap, payable with 1 dollar and 50 cent cash, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the 25th March and end the 25th June.
R. H. WATTS.
March 22.

VALENTINE,

IS five years old this spring; a good bay black legs mane & tail: sixteen hands one inch high; a fine lofty carriage horse, with a great proportion of bone and sinew.
PEDIGREE of the thorough bred imported horse VALENTINE.
Valentine was gotten by Magistrate, he by Camillus, he by Hamiltonian, he by King Fergus, and King Fergus by Okilly's Eclipse. Valentine's dam, Miss Forester, was got by Diamond, he by Highflyer, who was never beaten and never paid forfeit. Valentine's grandam, by Alexander, by Eclipse, out of Capt. Absolute's dam, by Sweet William, he by Syphon, he by Squirt, and Squirt by Bartlett's Children; g. grandam, Thetis, by Chemist, he by Matchem, he by Cade, and Cade by the Godolphin Arabian—g. g. grandam, Curiosity, by Snap, he by Ship, and Ship by Flying Childers—g. g. g. grandam, by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian g. g. g. g. grandam, Bartlett's Children, &c. &c.

It may be seen, by a reference to the general Stud Book, that the above sires, grandsires, dams and grandams, of the bay horse Valentine, are all of the very best blood in England, without one exception.
There can be no doubt but the above is a correct Pedigree of Valentine, as will appear by the following Certificates of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. of Manchester, member of Parliament, and Samuel R. Brooks, Esq. Deputy Consul, U. S. America, at Manchester, with his seal of office affixed thereto.
FARNFIELD, November 29th, 1826.
This is to certify, that the bay colt by Magistrate, dam Miss Forester, by Diamond, sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Connah, was bred by me; and is now three years old.

WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH.
Miss Forester's dam was got by Alexander, out of Capt. Absolute's dam, by Sweet William—Thetis by Chemist, &c. &c. Magistrate was got by Camillus, out of Lady Rachel, by Stamford, grandam, young Rachel, by Volunteer, out of Rachel, sister to Maid-of-all-work, by Highflyer, &c. &c. "Lady Rachel" is also the dam of Settrington, Rhadamanthus, Minos, Aacus, and Fleur de lis, by Bourbon. The four colts are own brothers, (by Camillus).
J. E. SCHOLLES.
MANCHESTER, December 18, 1826.

I hereby certify, that the annexed statement of the Pedigree of the bay colt by Magistrate, sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Connah, is correct.
THOS. HOULDSWORTH.

I hereby certify, that Thos. Houldsworth, Esq. M. P. personally appeared before me this 18th day of December, 1826, and signed the above statement, to which full faith and credit is due. Given from under my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of December, 1826, at Manchester.
SAML. R. BROOKS, Dy. Consul, U. S. A.
Bucks County. Thomas Connah, being solemnly sworn according to law, doth depose & say, that the bay colt Valentine, sold to Bela Badger, is the same colt bought by Wm. Coates for the said Thomas Connah, of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. M. P. agreeably to the annexed Pedigree.
THOS. CONNAH.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 13th day of April, 1827.
WM. SWIFT, Justice of the Peace.

An extract from the Sporting Annals of June, 1823. Magistrate now stands to mares at Farnfield, Nottinghamshire, at 10 guineas each, and one guinea the groom.

Performances of Magistrate—March, 1817.—At two years old, he won 150 at Malton, for all ages—May 28th, same year, he won 150 at Manchester July 24th, 150 at Nottingham—Sept. 25th, 150 at Doncaster in 1818, four years old, 6th May, he won the Grand Stand Cup of 100 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 guineas each—and on the 8th, a Sweepstakes of 160 guineas at Chester—and on the 14th, the Stand Gold Cup at Manchester in 1819, five years old, at the New-Market Craven Meeting, April 12th, he beat Mr. Watson's Fitz Orville, 72M, 300 guineas on the 14th, he won the Third Class of the Oxford's Stakes, 50 guineas each, 8 subscribers, even betting on Magistrate five to one against any other—on the 17th, he received 250 guineas forfeit from Mr. Bowerie's Manfred, by election. Note. By the laws of racing, Horses take their ages from May day.
List of Winners by Magistrate.—3 year old black colt, dam by Smolensko, Sir Edward Dowsdorth's, 150 at Catterick, & 140 at Stockton—4 year old, Bestword, Mr. Charlton's 150 at Beverley—2 year old Brown Filly, out of Manuall, Mr. Watt's 1250 at York Spring meeting 3 year old Butterfly, Lord Jersey's 1200 at Newmarket Craven meeting, 1400 at Newmarket first spring meeting, 50 sovereigns, 1300 and 140 at Scot Heath, and 170 at Ipswich—3 year old, Edith, Mr. Davie's 150 at Cheltenham, Mr. Berkeley's, 150, and 145 at Egham—3 year old, Fairy, Mr. Jopp's 150 at Catterick—3 year old Gift, Mr. Scott's, 150 at Catterick—3 year old, the Constable, Lord Queensbury's 1400 at York Spring meeting, 125 at Doncaster—4 year old, His Grace, Mr. Houldsworth, the Doncaster Goldleaf, 1400—and several other prizes not named.
The above horse will stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centreville. Particulars hereafter.
March 15.

VALENTINE will stand in Easton on Mondays, Tuesdays & Wednesdays—at Mr. Thos. Hemsley's farm, near Wye Mill, on Thursdays and Fridays, and in Centreville on Saturdays.

TERMS—15 dollars the Springs Chance, payable on or before the 1st day of October next, and 20 dollars to insure a mare being in foal, payable as soon as the fact be ascertained.—Mares from a distance can be accommodated for feed & pasturage on moderate terms, in the neighborhood of Easton, and at the farm of Mr. Hemsley.
THOS. EMOY,
EDW. D. N. HAMBLETON,
THOS. HEMSLEY.
March 29 6weeks

THE BEAUTIFUL SPOTTED HORSE

Young Diomead.

Will stand the ensuing season (commencing the 17th inst. and ending the 20th of June next) at Easton every Tuesday, at Wye Mill every Thursday and at the Trappe every Saturday, and the remainder of the time at the Subscriber's stable near Easton, at \$5 the springs chance, \$3 the single leap, and \$9 to ensure a foal, no insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case, twenty five cents to the Groom.
DIOMEAD is four years old the 29th of April next and was sired by Diomead, who was sired by Young Spotted Diomead the property of Littlebury H. Jones of Botetourt county, State of Virginia—His dam, by Nappertandy, out of a three quarter bred mare—Nappertandy was sired by the thorough bred Horse First Counsel, who belonged to Mr. Rond of Philadelphia. I deem it unnecessary to make any remarks on the shape or form of the said horse, as he possesses every mark of Beauty, Strength and Activity too eminently to escape the observation of a Judge.
WM. BENNY, Jr.
March 15.

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situate on Goldsborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin.
SUSAN SETZ.
Nov. 24.

P. S. To an approved tenant the above House and Lot will be rented low for the remainder of the present year.
apply to
JOHN STEVENS.
March 1, 1828.

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the "and at the corner of Harrison and Washington streets," in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.
Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with compliant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—tf

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the Public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the public patronage.
He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year.
Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Horses or Carriages at a moment's notice.
The public's Obedient servt.
THOMAS PEACOCK.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. tf

Denton Hotel.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 13 tf

Notice To Debtors.

The Notes given at the sale of the effects of the late Fench Tilghman, on the 15th day of October last, will fall due on Wednesday the 16th inst.; Punctuality is expected and required.
WM. H. TILGHMAN,
Admr. of Fench Tilghman, decd.
April 5 tf

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, as a runaway, by Jacob Deems, Esq. a negro man who calls himself HERCULES, and says he belongs to Andrew Orford, of Montgomery county. Said negro is about twenty seven years of age about five feet three inches high—his clothing when committed was a drab coat and pantaloons, much worn, coarse shoes and old hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.
March 22.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County by F. Gourdon, Esq. as a runaway, a Negro Boy, who calls himself WILLIAM THOMAS alias LEM JOHNSON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout built, says he belongs to Benjamin Gant, of Prince Georges's county; his clothing a drab jacket and trousers, of stout country Cloth, coarse shoes and old hat. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden.
March 22—

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Oct. 27

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r. of John W. Blake decd.
Dec 16.