

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING—JULY 5, 1828.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Although a feeble attempt has been made to hold up the late administration meeting here as a sort of Caucus and thereby to excite an unfriendly feeling towards it—yet we see the Jacksonites are doing the same thing and have made their arrangements; but we ask which is the fairest mode of doing business, to invite the people at a public meeting to express their opinions in person as to the mode of exercising their political rights, as the Administration men have done; or to have secret circulars issued from Baltimore, at the Jackson head quarters, addressed to particular individuals to manage matters in the counties so as to get a Legislature that will give all the Loaves and Fishes to the Jacksonites, as was done by the friends of Gen. Jackson, a week or two before the Administration meeting? The best way to manage all the political concerns is to hold public meetings, consult the wishes of the people, risk the political contest upon fair public principles & discard little arts and cunning devices. If a public object is the aim as it ought to be, make use of none but public means to attain it—If you succeed then, your success is worthy—if you fail, you have nothing to reproach yourself with—Let us all act upon these grounds, and our contest will be the contest of opinion, not the fostering of private feuds & personal animosities.

MILITARY CHIEFTAIN.

In enumerating the distinguished men who are united in the support of Gen. Jackson to make him President of the United States, it is worthy of remark, that the celebrated Aaron Burr, of New York, is ranked among the list. It has been a common thing to make a count of steam boat passengers, stage coach passenger, grand juries, militia musters, &c. to pass away the time and see what is the comparative strength of the two candidates for the Presidency, at these several meetings. During the past Autumn such an occurrence took place on board one of the North River Steam Boats, in which Col Burr was a passenger, and when he gave his vote he explained his reasons why he was the decided friend of Gen. Jackson as next President.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

According to previous notice a large and respectable number of the citizens of Caroline County, friendly to the present Administration assembled at Denton on Tuesday the 24th of June, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most judicious method of selecting four of the most wise and prudent men to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland—which course was recommended by the friends of the national Administration, at a general meeting held in Easton on the 10th of June, composed of citizens of Talbot, Caroline, and the Upper District of Dorchester counties.

On motion of William Orrell, Esq. General William Potter was called to the Chair, and Dr. Samuel Harper appointed Secretary.

On motion it was,

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of Theodore R. Lockerman, Esq.—which was made at Easton on the 10th of June as a proper person to be supported as an elector for this district; and that we will use all fair and honorable means to elect him.

Resolved, That this meeting concur in opinion with our friends who met at Easton on the 10th of June, suggesting the propriety of nominating four persons from each county friendly to the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency, to be run as Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland; and that we recommend the citizens of Caroline County, friendly to the present Administration to convene on the 3d Saturday of July, at the usual places of holding Elections in the different districts, and there elect 21 Committees from each district, whose duty it shall be to meet at Denton on the Tuesday following, and nominate four suitable candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That if any of the Committee who may be elected, shall neglect to attend at Denton on the day appointed, that the attending members are hereby authorized to appoint any person who may be at Denton from the district wherein the said absentee may reside.

Resolved, That this meeting will use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of the four candidates who may be nominated; as we consider the election will be a fair test of parties in this county.

Resolved, That the Chairman nominate five persons from each election district in this county, whose duty it shall be to make known to the citizens of each district the proceedings of this meeting—Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, viz:—

UPPER DISTRICT. JOHN JUMP, of E. WM. J. SEWARD. THOS. BURCHENAL. T. CLENDENING. SPENCER HITCH. MIDDLE DISTRICT. EDWD. C. HAUPER, WILLIAM JONES. THOS. CARTER, JAMES CARTER. SOL. RICHARDSON.

LOWER DISTRICT. CALEB P. DAVIS, THIST. HANDY. ANDREW MASON, ELIJAH B. SIPLE. ABLE GOOTY.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and Secretary and published in the Centreville Times and the Easton Gazette and Star.

WM. POTTER, Chair. Samuel Harper, Secretary.

DISTRESSING.—The Paper Mill of Mr. Henry Snyder, at Selin's Grove, Penn. was consumed by fire last week; and we regret to add that three young men and two boys, who usually slept in the drying loft were consumed in the flames.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Whilst our brethren of the Western Shore were assembling in Baltimore to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence, and to commence a splendid National work, that is to pour the rich treasures of the West into the State of Maryland, to be thence exported—the citizens of our town sociably assembled at the Court House, where a neat and abundant repast was provided by Mr. Lowe, and celebrated the Anniversary of American Independence with hearts of gratitude and joy.

The following toasts were drank upon the occasion and the Meeting adjourned in good order with great cheerfulness.

1. The Day we celebrate: let the railings of party contention be this day hushed, and let one voice of the FREE proclaim the blessings of Independence!
2. The memory of Washington: his Mausoleum is every where and everlasting—in the hearts of his Countrymen.
3. The Soldiers of the Continental Army:—prompt to meet the Cannon and the Bayonet—slow in receiving the reward of their virtue and valor.
4. The Constitution of the United States: Compromise its Vital Principle—to impair a part is to affect the whole system.
5. The Judiciary—it is the Axis of civil liberty—it protects our lives, our fortunes and our firesides—give us an upright Judge and an honest Jury!
6. The ex-presidents of our country—the mild lustre of their evening star reflects their meridian glory.
7. The President of the United States.
8. The Heads of Departments of the United States.
9. Charles Carroll of Carrollton—the only surviving member of that august body which laid the wisdom to conceive and the firmness to declare that these United States are of right ought to be free and independent.
10. The Navy of the United States—in war glory attends their march; in peace, honor is hers of right.
11. The Army of the United States—When all do well, we dare not discriminate.
12. The Militia—Let not their efficiency be derided; the Citizen Soldier is, after all, the best defender of his own rights.
13. The old Thirteen States—their younger sisters are worthy of their tutelage.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the evening mail of yesterday, we received our London papers to the 22d, & Liverpool papers to the 24th May. They were brought to New York by the packet ship Silas Richards, arrived on Sunday.

Most of our extracts are derived from the New York Daily Advertiser.

The most important political intelligence, is the proposed change in the British ministry. Lord Goderich will probably succeed Mr. Huskisson, and Lord Farnborough, Lord Palmerston.

We congratulate the consignees of merchandise in this ship, on her arrival in season to escape the new Tariff Law; it is said that they will save at least fifty thousand dollars by this fortunate occurrence.

The papers contain no further important advices from Constantinople nor of any actual hostilities on the part of the Russian armies.

CANCER.—Mr. Thomas Tyrrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith of N. Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the western country, had been cured in the following manner. He was recommended to use a strong porrah, made of the lye of the Ashes of Red Oak Bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards cover this with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if any protuberances remain in the wound, apply more potash to them, and the plaster again, until they all disappear, after which, heal the wound with any common salve." Caution and the knife had previously been used in vain. This treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.

The number of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States in the year 1775, was thirty-seven; in 1810, three hundred and fifty-eight; and in 1828, eight hundred and twenty-eight—185 of these are printed in Pennsylvania—and 161 in New York. In England, the number of newspapers in 1821, was but 284!—These facts we collect from "The Traveller," a new Periodical published in Philadelphia.

LONDON PORTER.—This popular beverage would seem, from the statements made of its ingredients, very ill to deserve its renown. The proportion of the malt consumed to the porter used, shows that if malt and hops alone were used, the liquor produced would not be so intoxicating as the most watery and ill beer. Its intoxicating property must arise, therefore, from some other ingredients. What is called "porter essence," is the most in use for this purpose. The following is said to be the recipe for this agreeable and highly salutary compound. "Take 4 cwt. of Spanish liquorice, and 4 lbs. of copperas, boil them together in a copper pan, in 3 gallons of water. Then take 3 cwt. of molasses or treacle, and 3 cwt. of raw sugar, and boil them till they thicken a good deal; add the mixture above mentioned, and boil altogether two hours. When cold, add the following ingredients, in powder; 4 lbs. of gentian root (ground), 4 lbs. of orange peel, 2 lbs. of ground calamus root, and stir and mix till the substance becomes like a soft extract."

Other ingredients are used, such as quassia, the mulberry powder, as it is called, to save hops, the cocculus indicus, and nux vomica, which are in the highest degree destructive to animal life, though their immediate effect is only a kind of stupid intoxication. More than 30,000 lbs. of nux vomica, and more than 12,000 lbs. of cocculus indicus, are annually imported into Great Britain. As the only other use for these drugs, besides their infusion into porter, is to poison vermin, it is naturally concluded that nearly the whole goes into the porter for the purpose of poisoning men. It is this deleterious beverage which gives a London porter that inflammatory habit and ed complexion which are mistaken for health, but which rather betoken so much solidified hydrogen, ready to take fire at every moment. It is a problem for the curious, which is the more effectual and honorable means of extinguishing life—English porter, or American whiskey.

AMERICAN CITIES.—Amidst the alternations of trade, our principal cities present a progressive improvement seen no where out of Great Britain, and not always equalled there. It is with reason that Mr. Ward remarks in his travels, that he found ample proof in America of an active and thriving country, abounding in energy and wealth. A New York journal complains that the endless improvement of that city; the pulling down of old, and the erecting of new houses; and the interminable excavations for gas-pipes and water pipes; make the year a round of discomfort. There is no sort of city discomfort encountered with more cheerfulness than this. The crashing fall of old walls is a nuisance, when we know they are to be replaced by new.

Before the end of the building season, there is a prospect of our seeing many of the results of this peripatetic labor in brick and mortar.

Among the improvements in our sister cities, we notice that the workmen have broken ground for the new City Hotel in Boston, at the corner of Tremont and Beacon streets, opposite the Tremont Theatre. The front and ends of this building are to be of granite, for which, we remark by the way, the demand has become so great, that there may be some delay in procuring sufficient for the present edifice. The plan of this is said to be suitable to its design, & such as will be ornamental to the city. In both these particulars our own City Hotel will bear a comparison with any similar establishment.

The Calhoun Hotel, in Canal street, New York, is a new, and said to be an admirable establishment, the buildings and internal arrangement of which, and the style and excellence of the table, correspond to each other. It is in a street the rapid and elegant improvement of which, on a spot which but recently was nothing but mud hills and no-mans-land, is among the greatest of the wonders which commerce and wealth have wrought in New York.

A greater phenomenon is about to take place in Philadelphia. A subscription has been set on foot for adding a Steeple to St. Augustine's Church, in Fourth street. There never was a city in the world from which so few elevations rose to announce to the approaching traveller the population, wealth and elegance expanding below. Another pinnacle, the shot tower, is about to be added to the many which rise over the mass of our buildings; whose huge size and immense height we should be glad to see adorned with a parapet, or some other finish than is usual in these not very sightly structures.

Philadelphia, we find, possesses such an establishment as we were recommending a few days ago. It is an extensive bathing-house, of 40 feet front, three times that measure in depth, three stories high, and of a beautiful exterior. It contains 44 private baths, with separate entrances and suites of rooms for ladies and gentlemen; an elegantly furnished parlour, a double saloon, 40 feet in length, handsomely furnished, and supplied with the public papers. There is likewise a swimming-room, with a pond of pure, cool water, about 12 by 30 feet in dimensions, and from 3 to 4 feet deep, with attendants for the ladies for whose use it is intended, and who there learn to swim without danger. Above is a range of shower-baths; and preparations are in train for a steam-bath in the Turkish style. The water is raised by a steam-engine to the top of the building, to the amount of 200 gallons every fifteen minutes; so that the supply is constant and pure; and the amusements are convenient; cost \$35.000.

In the Bath of America, the Saratoga & Ballston district, another new spring has been discovered. It is in the rear of the Village Hotel (Ballston) a short distance from the Sans-Souci, and was found by boring to the depth of 260 feet. The established salubrity and pleasantness of these waters, promise to create a large and splendid town in one of the most unpromising and sterile and deserts we have ever seen. It is not remote, however, from many natural objects of great picturesque beauty; and many historical recollections, also, attach to the country in its vicinity.—[American.]

The London Morning Herald, since the Duke of Wellington's recent elevation to the head of the British cabinet, has frequently edited its readers with accounts of his Grace's domestic and official habits. Mr. Hunt, in the Examiner, has tried his hand at the same thing, with tolerable amusing.

Some account of the Duke of Wellington.—(Not from the Morning Herald.)—The Duke of Wellington rises about eight. Before he gets out of bed, he commonly pulls off his night cap, and while he is dressing, he sometimes whistles a tune, and occasionally damns his valet. The Duke of Wellington uses warm water in shaving, and lays on a greater quantity of lather than ordinary men. While shaving, he chiefly breathes through his nose, with a view, as is conceived, of keeping the suds out of his mouth; and sometimes he blows out one cheek, sometimes the other, to present a better surface to the razor. "When he is dressed, he goes down to breakfast, and while descending the stairs, he commonly takes occasion to blow his nose, which he does rather rapidly, following it up with three heavy wipes of his handkerchief which he instantly deposits in his right hand coat pocket. The Duke of Wellington's pockets are in the skirts of his coat, and the holes perpendicular. He wears false horizontal flaps which have given the world an erroneous opinion of their position. The Duke of Wellington drinks tea for breakfast which he sweetens with white sugar, and corrects with cream. He commonly stirs the fluid two or three times with a spoon before he raises it to his lips. The Duke of Wellington eats toast and butter, cold ham, tongue, fowls, beef, or eggs; the eggs are generally those of the common domestic fowl. During breakfast, the Duke of Wellington has a newspaper, either in his hand, or else on the table, or in his lap. The Duke of Wellington's favourite paper is the Examiner. After breakfast, the Duke of Wellington stretches himself out and yawns once. He then pokes the fire out and whistles. If there is no fire, he goes to the window and looks out. At about ten o'clock the General Post letters arrive. The Duke of Wellington seldom or never inspects the superscription, but at once breaks the seal and applies himself to the contents. The Duke of Wellington appears sometimes displeased with his correspondents, and says *phew* in a clear & loud voice.

The Duke's daily manner of mounting his horse is the same that it was on the morning of the glorious battle of Waterloo. His Grace first takes the reins in his left hand, which he lays on the pommel of the saddle, he then puts his left foot in the stirrup, and with a spring brings up his body, and his right leg over the body of the animal, by way of the tail and thus places himself in the saddle; he then drops his right foot into the stirrup, puts his horse to a walk, and never falls off, being an admirable equestrian.

At the Treasury, the Duke does nothing but think. He sits on a leather library chair, with his heels and a good part of his legs on the table. When thus in profound thought, he very frequently closes his eyes for hours together, and makes an extraordinary and rather appalling noise through his nose.

The characteristic of the Duke's oratory is a brevity, the next thing to silence. As brevity is the soul of wit; it may confidently be affirmed, that, in this quality, Lord North and Sheridan were fools compared with him.

The following account of an agricultural festival annually celebrated in China, is taken from *Mate Brin's Geography*—the most interesting, and far the most valuable work of the kind that has ever been published.

"Every year, on the fifteenth day of the first moon, which generally corresponds to some day in the beginning of our March, the Emperor in person goes through the ceremony of opening the ground. He repairs in great state to the field appointed for this ceremony. The princes of the Imperial family, the presidents of the five great tribunals, and an immense number of Man-

darins attend him. Two sides of the field are lined with the officers of the emperor's house, the third is occupied by different mandarins; the fourth is reserved for all the laborers of the province, who repair thither to see their art honored & practiced by the head of the empire. The emperor enters the field alone, prostrates himself, and touches the ground nine times with his head in adoration of Tien the God of heaven. He pronounces with a loud voice a prayer prepared by the court of ceremonies, in which he invokes the blessing of the Great being on his labour and on that of his whole people. Then in the capacity of chief priest of the empire, he sacrifices an ox in homage to heaven as the fountain of all good. While the victim is offered on the altar, a plough is brought to the emperor, to which is yoked a pair of oxen, ornamented in most magnificent style. The prince lays aside his imperial robes, lays hold of the handle of the plough, and opens several furrows all around the field; and gives the plough into the hands of the chief mandarins, who laboring in succession display their comparative dexterity. The ceremony concludes with a distribution of money and pieces of cloth as presents among the labourers; the ablest of whom execute the rest of the work in the presence of the emperor. After the field has received all the necessary work and manure, the emperor returns to commence the sowing with similar ceremony and in presence of the laborers. These ceremonies are performed on the same day by the viceroys of all the provinces."

"Hare (Indostan) the kingdom of Flora is arrayed in all her glory. Cashmere salutes the sense with the perfume of its roses from which the highly valued odor is obtained. The fine white rose, called *koordja*, scents the vales of Delhi and Serinagur; the large flowering jessamine; the antimoca, which is equally elegant; & the temabaga, which the Indians use for adorning their hair and perfuming their clothes. We must also particularize the *Mussenda*, which displays so fine a contrast of white leaves; and blood red flowers; the *Isora*, which, from boughs six feet in height, exhibits its scarlet and yellow tufts of flowers, like so many bright flames, enlivening the foliage of the woods; the sindrical whose flowers open at four in the evening, and close at four in the morning; the *nyctagales*, *sambac*, with which the Indians perfume their hair before going to bed, the *negatali*, which creeps along the walls, covering them over with its foliage."

DIED.

At Vienna, on Friday the 27th ult. William Jackson, sen. in the 73d year of his age. — In this county this morning, after a short illness, Mrs. HANLEY, wife of Mr. Thomas Dewlin.

MASONIC.

COATS LODGE, No. 76.

MONUMENT to the Memory of Dr. JOHN ADAMS, First Grand Master of MASONRY in this State of Maryland is about to be erected in this place by Coats Lodge, No. 76, and others of the fraternity.—The consent of his only surviving child has been obtained and the ceremony of removing the remains of the dead, and the dedication of the Monument will take place on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst.—A funeral procession of the Fraternity will be made by Coats Lodge on that occasion—at which all worthy free and accepted MASONRY are invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge, WM. B. MULLIKIN, H. R. EDMONDSON, JAMES BENNY, Committee.

July 5.

(S)

Bank of Caroline.

June 24th, 1828.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That an Election will be held among the Stockholders in this Institution on MONDAY the 4th day of August next, at the Court-House in Denton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. for seven Directors to manage the affairs in closing said Institution.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN BOON, Agent.

July 5

4w

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

25th June, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton on the first Monday (4th) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOHN GOLESBOROUGH, Cash'r.

July 5

4w

MARYLAND, SCT.

CAROLINE COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the undersigned one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline County, by petition in writing of John Waddell of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said act a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as also of the debts due and owing to him on oath being annexed to his petition, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Waddell who has bonded agreeably to law for to complete the trust reposed in him, and the said trustee has certified to me that he has received all of the property mentioned in the said schedule, and he being in confinement for debt only, I have appointed Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the said John Waddell to be at the Court House in Denton, before the Judges thereof, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore adjudge and order that the said John Waddell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, four successive weeks, at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the said Court at the time at the place aforesaid, to show if any they have why the said petitioner should not have a final discharge from all of his debts. Given under my hand this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

PETER WILLIS.

True copy, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

Test July 5. 4w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST received from Philadelphia and

Baltimore, and is now opening a

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Staple and Fancy Goods

Of all descriptions, which will be offered un-

usually low for CASH or in exchange for FEA-

THERS & WOOL.

EASTON, May 17. eoW

TO BE RENTED.

FOR one or more years from the end of the present year, several PLANTATIONS in Wicomico-Creek-Neck, and Poplar-Neck in Caroline County.—Applications may be made to the subscriber, who is agent for the owners.

DANIEL CHEEZUM.

July 5—6w

TO RENT.

THE subscriber has three Valuable Farms to rent in the Head of Wye that are in good order—For terms apply to

E. ROBERTS.

Easton, July 5—30w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington County, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES HARRY. He is stout, well made, lively fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar near his left elbow—also on his right cheek and over his left eye. He says he was born free, and was in the employment of Isaac Queen, a farmer near Upper Marlboro. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and grey pantaloons and waistcoat.

The owner of said negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

GEO. SWEARINGEN,

Sheriff of Washington county, Md.

July 5—3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, (Md.) July 1, 1828.

A	K
Paca Addison	Mary Ann Kemp
Flora Adams	Wm. K. E. ler.
James Adams	Hudson Kerby
Robert T. Allen	Col. Joseph Kemp
Rev. Wm. P. Alrick	L
	Edward Lucas
B	M
John L. Bonwell	Foster Maynard
Susan M. Bartlett	William Mullen
Sam. H. Benson	Sch. Martin
William Brion	Rachel Martin 2
Perry Benson	James Mallory
Rev. Thomas Hayne 2	Mrs. Mary Morris
Samuel D. Blackiston	N.
	Joseph Nicols
C	O.
John Crow	Thomas Oldson
Edward Crisp	Jonathan Ozmont (2)
Easter Capeneter	Charles Oldham
Ellen M. B. Carroll	George Oldham
Juan Council	P.
Rev. Covington	Reuben Perry
Ym. T. Clark	Juliana Paca
James Chambers	W. B. Paca
D	R
Spry Denny 2	Benjamin Fyler
Elisha Dawson	Charlotte Reardon
James Denny	Sally Ratliff
E	S
John Edmondson	William Smart
John Elliott	Charles Stevens
William F. Frow	Spencer & Hackett
John Freeman	Samuel Splan
John Freburger	John Stewart
William Ferguson	Frederic Styl (2)
Charlotte Falkner	J. S. Skinner 2
	C. Charles F. Sweeney
F	T.
Retsly H. Gray	Samuel Satterfield
C. Goldsborough, Jr.	Joseph L. Turner
Eleanor M. Goldsbo-	Thomas S. Turner
rough	Joseph Turner
Mary Granger	Henry Townsend (2)
William Gow	N. W. Thomas
H	Adeline Tomlinson
Mary Holt	Lieut. J. I. Thomas
Sally Harwood	W.
Robert E. Hogg	William Willis
Joseph Haskins	Rachel Williams
Alex. B. Harrison	Thomas Willoughby
J	Y.
James W. Jones	Elizabeth Yoe
	A. GRAHAM, P. M.

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

A. G. P. M.

NOTICE.

THE CITIZENS of Talbot, friendly to the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President of the United States, are requested to meet in the several Election Districts of this county on the third Saturday (19th) of July next, for the purpose of electing five citizens from each District, who shall meet in Committee at Easton, on Tuesday the 22d July, and recommend four respectable and competent Citizens, decided advocates for the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS, to the freedom of Talbot as Candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

It is suggested that the meetings in the Districts be held at 3 o'clock P. M. and the meeting at Easton on the Tuesday following be held at the same hour.

It is also respectfully suggested that Committees of Vigilance be appointed in each election District, to consist of such number as the Citizens of each District may think proper.

Many Friends of the Administration.

June 21—1m—[S]

New Book and Stationary Store.

BENJAMIN M. MILLER

HAS opened a Book and Stationary Store at the corner of Gay and Water st. directly opposite the Custom House and within a few steps of the principal Wharves, where he has on hand and intends keeping a regular assortment in his line of the best quality.

SCHOOL BOOKS in all the departments, NEW PUBLICATIONS, BLANK BOOKS of all sizes & variety of Binding, WRITING and LETTER PAPER from the best Mills,

Quills, Ink & Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. &c. by Wholesale or Retail.

BINDING—Orders for Binding will be attended to with punctuality and despatch, executed in the most substantial manner and on the best terms.

The above establishment being contiguous to the Basin, Merchants, School-Masters and others residing on the Eastern Shore will find it convenient to call or send their orders. Particular attention will be paid to obtain for his friends any Book or article he may not have on hand.—ALSO—kept as above, COMMERCIAL MAGISTRATES and all other BLANKS.

Baltimore, June 7 4w

Union Bank of Maryland.

MAY, 23d, 1828.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 17th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Cashier.

By the act of the incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 31 6t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A TEACHER in the Hillsborough School in

Caroline County—He must produce the best recommendations as to capability, Character, habits, &c. Apply to

HENRY NICOLS, President.

Hillsborough, June 21.

POETRY.

From the Boston Patriot.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The week is past! its latest ray
Is vanished with the closing day;
And 'tis as far beyond our grasp,
Its now departed hours to clasp,
As to recall that moment bright,
When first creation sprung to light.

The week is past! And has it brought
Some beams of sweet and soothing thought?
And has it left some memory dear
Of heavenly raptures tasted here?
It has not winged its flight in vain,
Although it ne'er returns again.

And who would sigh for its return?
We are but pilgrims, born to mourn;
And moments as they onward flow,
Cut short the thread of human woe,
And bring us nearer to the scenes
Where sorrows end, and heaven begins.

BOWRING.

SONG.

Away—away my gallant bark,
The waves are white and high,
And fast the long becalmed clouds
Are sailing in the sky;
The merry breeze which wafts them on,
And chafes the billow's spray,
Will guide thee in thy watery flight—
My gallant bark, away!

Now like the sea bird's snowy plumes
Are spread thy winged sails,
To soar above the mountain waves,
And scoop their glassy vales;
And like the bird, you'll calmly rest,
Thy azure journey o'er,
The shadow of thy folded wings
Upon the sunny shore.

Away—away my gallant bark
Across the billow's foam;
I leave awhile for ocean's strife
The quiet haunts of home—
The green fields of my father-land,
For many a stormy bay—
The blazing hearth for beacon light
My gallant bark, away!

Emigration to Liberia.

NOTICE.—The Managers of the American Colonization Society give notice that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for twelve months previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John E. John H. B. Latrobe Esq. or Chas. C. Harpoe Esq. Agents of the Society.

On the papers in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, friendly to this Society, are respectfully requested to publish this notice.

June 28 4w

BRANDYWINE

Chalybeate Springs.

THE Subscriber having recently removed to this elegant establishment, situated about five miles from the Borough of Wilmington, and about the same distance from the Town of New-castle, and occupying an elevated site in a district of country alike remarkable for the varied beauty of its landscape, the high cultivation of its soil, and the salubrity of its atmosphere—has opened it as a resort for those in pursuit either of health or amusement.

The sanative properties of the waters have been long celebrated, and for many years the invalid has sought the renovation of his strength in their use, notwithstanding the absence of those accommodations which were essential to his comfort and which are now abundantly provided.

The approach to it, is by various routes along the Elkton and Lancaster turnpikes, and the cross roads of the country, which are at all times in excellent condition. Its vicinity to Wilmington and Newcastle places it within the reach of the citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who enjoy the facilities and despatch of Steam boat conveyance to the former places. To the inhabitants of the Peninsula it offers an agreeable refuge from the heats of summer, and a valuable tonic in its Chalybeate Springs.

The buildings, erected about a year since by an incorporated company, are spacious, and having been newly furnished by the subscriber, offer every accommodation that can be desired. The supplies of his table are drawn from the market of Wilmington and the immediate neighborhood, and will be found to embrace all the varieties of the season. His bar is provided with the choicest liquors, and the no less essential contribution of a well filled ice house.

The subscriber flatters himself that as from his experience in his business, he will not be found deficient in a knowledge of its duties, neither will he be found wanting in the anxious desire to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those who may honor him with their patronage.

W. WILLSON.

June 28.—1828.—6w

N. B. The Steam Boat Superior, Capt. Read, will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M.—on the arrival of the Boat at Wilmington, Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers direct to the Springs. Stages will leave the Springs every morning, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, and passengers will arrive in Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. Fare through \$1.25. Carriages, Gigs, &c. can at all times be had at the Springs for any excursion, and also, carriages will be in attendance to convey passengers from the Steam Boats at Newcastle to the Springs.

NOTICE.

THE LEVY COURT of Talbot County will meet on TUESDAY the 8th day of July next, to receive and Levy Accounts and appoint a Collector of the County Tax for the present year.

By order

J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk.

June 21.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

June 21—4f

The Centerville Times will please publish the above till forbid.

MARYLAND: Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

19th day of June, A. D. 1828.
On application of Richard H. Watts, executor of Nicholas Watts, 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 both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of June, 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 Nicholas Watts late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of December next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

RICHARD H. WATTS, Ex'r. of Nicholas Watts, late of Talbot county dec'd. June 21—4w—(8)

LAND & MILLS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Worcester county Court setting as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned, appointed Trustee by the same, will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder a

Saw and Grist Mill.

with a FARM and Cyprus Swamp contiguous to the Mills. The whole is supposed to contain about two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, and is situated on the west side of Pocomoke River, near Parker's bridge. A more particular description thereof will be given on the day of sale, which will take place on the premises on SATURDAY the 19th of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one half of the purchase money, and twelve months on the residue; the purchaser giving bond with approved securities to the Trustee for the purchase money.

THEO. W. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

June 21—3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Ann McDaniel, at the suit of Jas. M. McDaniel, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: All the estate right, title, interest and claim of her the said Ann McDaniel, of in and to the Farm on which Ruth Lowe & William Lowe at present resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called "Rich Neck," and "Haddaway's Lot," and said to contain 302 acres of Land more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fa. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

June 21.

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 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 11th of July next at the premises, the HOUSE & LOT on Harrison St. at present occupied by Mr. Henry Ward, late the property of Stuart Reidman dec'd subject to a ground rent of eight dollars per annum.

The purchaser will be allowed a credit of six months, by giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

On Sale to take place at 3 o'clock.

RICH'D. SPENCER, Adm'r. of S. Reidman, dec'd.

June 21—ts

FOR RENT.

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, May 10.

TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called "Locust Grove," the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased.

To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodating.

GEO. W. NABB.

Easton, May 17.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Thread-haven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighborhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property. The road leading to the same open, post Dr. John Roger's residence. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

May 31—1828, 4f

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS

Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families. The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the day, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.

Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Talbot county (Md.) on Monday the 23d. inst. two negro men, JIM & DAVEY, (brothers.) Jim is twenty-six years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, stout & well made, very black, large mouth and prominent lips. Davey is twenty-three years old, something lighter complexioned than Jim, near the same height, and nearly as stout made, both pleasant when spoken to; their clothing consisted of white home made kersey and low linen. I will give the above reward for apprehending & securing the above named negroes so that I get them again; or \$50 for either of them if taken out of the state, or \$30 for either of them if taken in the state, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSIAH CHAPLAIN.

June 28.

The Delaware Patriot will insert the above 4 times and forward account to J. C.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber has erected a Wool Carding Machine at the stand formerly occupied by William Brown and Samuel S. Smith, as a Plaster Mill, on Low, between Front and High streets, O. T. and adjoining the Market Yard occupied by Nicholas Gorschuch, where all persons can have their Wool carded in the best manner, and at the shortest notice, the Cards being of the best quality.

For the convenience of persons residing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in Virginia, I have made arrangements with M. BALDWIN, No. 61, Smith's Wharf, to receive all Wool coming by water; and it will be taken from, and returned to the aforesaid Store, free of any charge other than for the Carding, which will be eight cents per pound.

JACOB ELY.

Baltimore, June 7 4w

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.

May 17—4f

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of at private sale an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 28—4f

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 Chain's shop, a nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at his 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.

P. T.

Feb. 9.

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.

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 dec'd.

Dec 16.

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. 20 w

New Spring & Summer Goods.

WM. H. GROOME

RECEIVED on 10th instant from Philadelphia and Baltimore a

LARGE & BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

Adapted to Spring and Summer Sales; consisting of a great variety of PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Carpenter's, Joiner's, Shoe Maker's and other TOOLS, China, Glass and Queen's Ware, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. &c.

Which being added to those on hand, makes his Assortment Very Complete.

W. H. G. is enabled to sell many of the above Articles lower than usual, in consequence of the late pressure for money in the Cities, having reduced the prices.

Easton, May 24—8w

LANDS IN CAROLINE COUNTY FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court, passed on the twelfth day of March last, will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on THURSDAY the twenty first day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that

day, at the DWELLING HOUSE on

the premises, all and singular that Tract or parcel of Land called Bennett's Purchase, and also, that other

Tract or parcel of Land called Haskins' Addition to Bennett's Purchase, adjoining to each other, and situate, lying & being on the Branches of Marshy Creek, and on the road leading from Dover to Hunting Creek Mills in Caroline county in the State of Maryland, and containing together the quantity of 617 acres of Land more or less, according to the description, metes and bounds expressed in the respective patents thereof. On these Lands is a large plantation distant about one mile from the upper Mill and village on Hunting Creek, whose soil is kindly and of easy cultivation, with a considerable quantity of Timber Land, and Branch Grounds belonging thereto abounding in Cranberries.—The Buildings and Improvements are out of repair.—The Orchard and Fruit Trees have been often very productive & valuable.—This Estate belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Haskins and has been decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage.—It will be sold on a credit of one year for a third part of the purchase money, of two years for another third part thereof, & of three years for the remaining third part, with interest on the respective instalments from the day of sale. The purchase money to be secured, in such instalments with Interest, by Bond with good and approved security. On the purchase money being paid and satisfied, and the Sales ratified by the Court, the Lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. The Lands shall be surveyed and laid off, and a Plot prepared for the inspection of persons disposed to purchase as soon as this can be conveniently done & lodged with the Trustee.

And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in the covenant of a deed executed by the said Joseph Haskins to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on the same day and at the same place, and between the hours aforesaid, all and singular that part of a Tract of Land called Laing's Discovery, containing 130 acres of Land, more or less, and also that part of another Tract of Land called Painter's Range, containing 72 acres of Land, more or less, situate, lying and being near the said Village at Hunting Creek Mill, and in the neighbourhood of the Plantation and Land herein before first mentioned; which said Lands will also be offered and sold on the like Credit of one, two and three years for the respective third parts of the purchase money, to be secured by Bond or note with approved security; and on the payment thereof the said Lands will be conveyed by the said President, Directors and Company to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. Other particulars and terms will be made known, and attendance given, by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM K. LAMBDIN, Trustee, and Agent.

Easton, June 7

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL about sixteen years of age, a Slave for Life—For terms enquire of the Editor.

June 7.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situate on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry.—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land—

The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the Land in a high state of cultivation—the Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Fowl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

June 14. 4f

HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Talbot County Court at May Term 1828 the undersigned Commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on the 22nd day of 7th mo. (July) next, two Lots of ground situated at the upper end of Dover street in the Town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient & comfortable two story Frame dwelling, with Kitchen attached.

This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchaser giving bonds to the several Heirs for their respective portions bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. M. G. EMORY, WM. V. MOORE, WM. JENKINS, WM. H. GROOME, LAMBT REARDON, Commissioners.

Easton, June 14. 4w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a run-away slave, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES HARDY. He is a stout, well made, likely fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar near his left elbow—also on his right cheek and over his left eye. He says he was born free, and was in the employment of Isaac Queen, a farmer near Upper Marlboro. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and grey pantaloons and waistcoat.

The owner of said negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff. of Washington county, Md.

June 28 3w

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

UNION HOTEL. SOLOMON LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison 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 complaint 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—4f

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. 4f

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 the Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 4f

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 Serv't.

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, JULY 12, 1828.

NO. 25.

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.

**MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL FACULTY
OF MARYLAND.**—At the Annual Con-
vention of the Faculty, held on the 2d June,
1828, the following officers were elected for
the ensuing year:

Dr. Robt. Goldsborough, of Queen Anne's, President.

R. S. Steuart, Orator.

John Fonerden, Recording Secretary.

John Buckler, Corresponding Secretary.

Wm. W. Handy, Treasurer.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Examiners for the Western Shore.

Dr. W. Donaldson, Dr. R. S. Steuart

J. Buckler, M. S. Baer,

P. Macaulay, T. E. Bond,

W. Fisher.

Examiners for the Eastern Shore.

Dr. E. Martin, Dr. P. Wroth,

J. M. Anderson, T. Thomas,

T. Denny.

CENSORS

For the City of Baltimore.

1st Ward, Dr. H. Johnson,

2d do J. Allender,

3d do J. L. Yeates,

4th do J. B. Taylor,

5th do A. Alexander,

6th do R. W. Hall,

7th do R. S. Steuart,

8th do G. S. Gibson,

9th do M. S. Baer,

10th do H. W. Baxley,

11th do J. H. O'Donovan,

12th do

City of Annapolis, Dr. J. Ridgley,

Frederick City, Dr. D. Claude,

Chestertown, Dr. J. Bear,

Caroline County, Dr. W. B. Tyler,

Hartford do Dr. P. Wroth,

Kent do Dr. G. Martin,

Cecil do Dr. C. Tilden,

Worcester do Dr. W. Dalm,

Talbot do Dr. T. Worthington,

Somerset do Dr. E. Scott,

Dorchester do Dr. M. Brown,

Baltimore do Dr. J. Parker,

A. Arundel do Dr. J. W. Veaz,

Calvert do Dr. J. S. Spencer,

St. Mary's do Dr. S. Martin,

Charles do Dr. N. Hammond,

P. Georges do Dr. S. T. Kemp,

Montgomery do Dr. S. K. Hand,

Frederick do Dr. H. Highland,

Washington do Dr. W. Jackson,

Alleghany do Dr. F. Phelps,

Q. Anne's do Dr. H. Goldsborough,

Dr. C. Byr e,

Dr. J. Hopkins,

Dr. A. Riggs,

Dr. J. Hungerford,

Dr. Blake,

Dr. Stone,

Dr. W. J. Edlin,

Dr. W. Weems,

Dr. B. Semmes,

Dr. C. Duwall,

Dr. O. Willson,

Dr. W. Palmer,

Dr. W. Willis,

Dr. J. W. Durey,

Dr. W. Hammond,

Dr. W. Hitt,

Dr. J. M. Lawrence,

Dr. S. P. Smith,

Dr. J. Craze,

Dr. R. Goldsboro' jr.

The following gentlemen have been admitted

members of the Medical and Chirurgical Fac-

ulty, since the 4th June 1827.

Thos. W. Houd, L. M. Sam'l. Harper, M. D.;

Wm. H. Wailes, L. M.; Silas Larsh, M. D.; Hugh

ACCOUNT OF TWO MEN RESCUED FROM A DESERT ISLAND IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN.

[From the "Calcutta Government Gazette."]

On Sunday the 4th of November, 1827, the
Palmyra made the desert island of Amsterdam,
or as it is sometimes called, Saint Paul, the two
islands, situated in the same longitude, 77 deg.
53 min. East & in 37 deg. 53 min. and 37. South
latitude, being often described by either name,
in different maps & charts. According to Hors-
burg, the Dutch navigator, Vlamming examined
these islands in 1697, & called the northernmost
Amsterdam, and the southernmost or largest island
St. Paul, which is more accessible than the other,
and better known. "They are nearly," he says,
"on the same meridian, and distant from each
other about seventeen leagues, and may be seen
at twenty leagues' distance in clear weather."
St. Paul sometimes called Amsterdam by the
English, is about eight or ten miles long,
and five in breadth.

The island which the Palmyra approached, was
the northernmost: and passing to leeward, at a
distance of about five miles, a quantity of smoke
was distinguishable on the North side, which
induced the Captain to run in as close as possi-
ble, supposing that some sufferers from ship-
wreck might have lit the fire by way of signal,
and, when within a mile of the shore, two men
were distinctly seen standing on a little eminence
near it. A boat was immediately lowered down
and Mr. Addison the Chief Officer, proceeded
to ascertain the condition of the men, and afford
such assistance as might be required. In less
than an hour the boat returned, with the two
strangers. Their appearance, at the first glance,
was truly squalid and miserable; they had long
beards; their old ragged cloths were patched
with seal skins, with the fur on. The bristly
hide of a wild hog fastened together, served for
the breeches of one of them. Their shoes were
also made of hog's skin of the form called moc-
casin, which consists of a circular piece, with the
hair outside, and when the foot is placed in the
middle of it, a cord, rove through the edges,
draws the leather together round the ankle and
instep.

The name of one was James Paine, about 22
years of age, and of the other Robert Proudfoot,
about 40, both sailors, natives of Edinburgh—
They had been fourteen months on the island.

It appeared, from their own account of them-
selves that they joined the Governor Hunter, a
schooner of about 60 tons, belonging to Van De-
man's Land at the Isle of France, that vessel being
engaged on a sealing voyage and in Sept. 1825,
they arrived off the northernmost island, above
mentioned. It is customary for these ships to
load a number of their crew at the different is-
lands, where seals and sea-lions are procurable,
and take them up again a few months afterwards
with the oil and skin they may have been able
to obtain. Accordingly, a boat was sent off
from the schooner, with a bag of biscuit, a few
pounds of flour, and other provisions—also a
kettle, a frying pan, & a considerable quantity of
salt for the purpose of curing the seal skins. It
happened to be in the evening that Paine & Proud-
foot, and the provisions, were landed at a con-
venient point, where two comfortable huts were
discovered, roofed with grass—the habitations,
doubtless, of some former adventurers. The
boat had to return again to the schooner, to take
off more provisions, and four other men, but
after getting on board, a smart breeze sprung
up, the vessel was driven to leeward, and noth-
ing more was seen or heard of her at the island.
The two sufferers were thus left to themselves,
and in the morning, examining the extent and
quality of their resources they found that
almost all the stock of salt had been destroyed
by the surf; and that neither of them (a most
extraordinary circumstance for sailors) had even
a knife—Paine's being in his jacket pocket, ac-
cidentally left in the boat, and Proudfoot had
lent his to a messmate. Their only clothing
was on their backs. They seem to have hus-
banded their little store of bread and provisions
with great care, having made them last five
months. After that, they were thrown entirely
on their own ingenuity and exertions for every
meal they had.

Circumstances as they were, it was natural
for them to keep a constant look out for ships,
and they saw several, but at a great distance,
during the first month of their residence on the
island. The last they saw was the Hope, bound
to Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's land, which in
November 1825, approached within a few
miles of the shore, and sent out a boat to fish.
Paine and Proudfoot ran with alacrity to the
beach, and hailing the boat, communicated their
situation to the officer, who in reply told them
that when he returned to the ship he would
inform the Captain of the circumstance, and act
according to his orders. He did return to the
ship, and the unhappy men had soon the mor-
tification to see the boat hoisted in, and the ves-
sel making all sail in prosecution of her voyage.
They had then however, been but a short time
on the island, and their provisions not being
exhausted, they had not yet felt the utter deso-
luteness of their condition. From that period
to the appearance of the Palmyra, (twelve
months afterwards) they had not seen a single
ship.

It was suspected that the master of the schoo-
ner must have committed a mistake, and that the
men were intended to be landed on the south-
ernmost island, to which we shall call St. Paul,
where seals are to be met with in abundance—
whilst at the other, during the whole fourteen
months, Paine and Proudfoot were only able to
obtain seven. It is certain that they thought
themselves on the island of St. Paul, for they
kept continually looking to the north in search
of Amsterdam, the island being in sight of each
other on a clear day, and wondered why it could
not be seen. It was in other respects, a great
misfortune to them; for there are hot springs
on the other island, of temperature enough to
boil fish, which are to be caught with the great
ease in a lagoon, or basin close by.

To keep an account of time, Paine and Proud-
foot notched the stave of a cask every morning,
but they had committed an error of two days;
their calculation bring the date up to the 2d of
November, instead of the fourth, when the Pal-
myra arrived at the island.

Desperate, in a remarkable degree, of the
means of assisting themselves—without tool or
instrument—fortune, after a short time, contrib-
uted a little to their aid. They found on the
rocks, at different times, a needle, an old knife,
and a spike nail; and the latter they made a
hook, and a piece of coil-rope supplied them
with a line. With this they contrived to catch
fish; but, their being no barb at the point of
the hook, they had often the misfortune to lose
their prey. The only kind of fish they could
obtain, was what the sailors call the trumpeter,
and the only shell fish, limpets. They were fre-
quently much distressed for want of fresh water.
The rocky surface not being covered with more
than two or three feet of earth, digging for a

spring was out of the question, even, if they
had been furnished with the means. They had
therefore, to search for pools of rain water, and
sometimes they had to go several miles for a
draught to quench their thirst. The island was
well furnished with wild hogs, but all the time
they were on it they could not manage to
catch above five. These they ran down, and
killed with a stick, torn from a stunted tree,
only two or three inches in diameter. "You
must have run very fast for your dinner!" said
the Captain. "Certainly we ran fast for a din-
ner," was the reply; "but the pig had to run
for his life!" The flesh of the Amsterdam wild
hog was very dry and hard, without an atom of
fat. Once they caught a few young ones,
which could not, in running away, keep up
with the old sow. These, of course, afforded
the two Robinson Crusoes a sumptuous ban-
quet.

Soon after their arrival, they were under the
necessity of clearing the ground, by setting fire
to the impenetrable tuft of tussock and long grass
which obstructed their proceedings, and the
conflagration, spreading over the greater part
of the island, is said to have lasted several
months.

To improve their resources, they attempted
to make a bow and arrows; but the branches
of underwood, and the shoots of stunted trees,
were found too brittle for the purpose. They
could only subsist, indeed, from hand to mouth
as the salt failed them, which prevented their
laying up a stock of fish, and for many months
they were accustomed to eat their casually pro-
cured victuals without any salt at all. On more
occasions than one, they were three days with-
out an opportunity of obtaining a morsel of food.

They had a tinder-box when they landed,
but the tinder was soon expended; and there
was nothing to be found, of a vegetable nature,
dry enough to supply its place. Keeping up
the fire in the hut, therefore, during the latter
part of their residence, became a subject of
most painful anxiety, especially in the night,
for, if it happened to go out, there was no
chance of lighting it again; and the preservation
of the "vestal flame" seems to have been the
only, at least the chief cause of any quarrelling or
difference between them. The younger was
a heavy sleeper, so that upon Proudfoot more
frequently fell the imperative and indispensable
duty of watching. And if they went to sleep
any distance from the hut, it was usual with
them to keep the fire with peat and moss; and
sometimes, for better security, they carried a
piece of ignited peat along with them.

In Hornsbury, the island is said to be about
12 miles in circumference; but they reckon it
much more, having been whole day in roving
round it, and they therefore think it cannot be
less than about twenty. One day they succeeded
in ascending the highest peak, where they dis-
covered the crater of a volcano, more than a
hundred yards in diameter, and so deep, that
no bottom could be seen. The island produces
nothing edible, except parsley, which is
found in great quantity; it is covered with thick
underwood and tussock, and dried grass was the
only thing that they had to supply the place of
a bed, or to keep them in any degree warm
during the night.

No snow fell in the winter months, but hail
and sleet continually, and it was extremely cold
at that season of the year. Their health continu-
ed good without interruption; and the only ac-
cident that occurred was a fall which Proudfoot
experienced from a precipice, and which con-
fined him with a violent sprain in his shoulder
for four months.

The only birds they could get hold of were
the snovy pterid, and these they caught in holes
—the flesh, of course, dry and fishy—but the
eggs were good. The albatross laid their eggs,
and continued themselves in the most precipi-
tous and inaccessible parts of the rocks, defying
the exertions of man to disturb their repose.

On the 4th of November, when the Palmyra
was first seen by them, Paine was sanguine
enough to anticipate their deliverance, and of-
fered a wager that his notion was right. Proud-
foot, less confident than his younger compan-
ion, derided the idea; but, seeing the vessel
come nearer, they both rushed down from the
height upon which they stood, and instantly
lighted as large a fire as they could, to give in-
timation of the presence of human beings on the
spot. Nearing the island, the ship hoisted her
colours, and then their happiness was complete,
for they then felt certain of their sufferings be-
ing at an end. The surf, though on the ice side
of the island, was very high, and threatened
destruction to the boat. Mr. Addison hailed the
men, and the moment his voice was heard, Paine
said to his companion, "I am sure that is my old
chief mate!" He was, for, three or four
years before, they had been, together, on the same
ship, the Regalis, and had been at Macao, and
Island together. As the surf ran so high, it was
fortunate that they had left a sufficient length of
coil-rope to throw into the boat, and hold on by,
which enabled them to get on board without
much difficulty.

A MARINER'S SKETCHES.

One singular feature in the Chinese charac-
ter is want of curiosity. While in Canton, in
1817, there was an eclipse of the sun, almost
total. One would naturally suppose that an
event of such very rare occurrence, would have
excited some notice, but no, they hardly
looked at it, and only answered my earnest in-
quiries as to their opinions of it, by supposing
that Josh was angry, and was about extinguish-
ing the sun, an occurrence which they only re-
gretted as likely to affect the price of candles.
We brought from America a number of our
common spotted turtles, which the Chinese had
never before seen, and which with the circum-
stances of their having survived a passage of
nearly five months, without the least particle of
food or drink, entitled them to some considera-
tion, but the Chinese only "yab'd" once or
twice, as in duty bound, and said no more about
them. In short I never knew a Chinaman ex-
press much surprise but once. An Englishman
belonging to the Duke of York Indiaman, was
breakfasting in my company at a Chinese coffee
house. He drank thirteen cups of coffee hold-
ing a pint each, and called for the fourteenth,
when the Chinaman, utterly aghast at such an
"ad libitum" acceptance of his terms of "break-
fast for two mace," exclaimed, "By gah! how
can belly hold?" My Gargantuan of a messmate
having finished his fourteenth cup, "capp'd" the
"chimax" with a horn of gin, "to keep every
thing in its place," and walked off.

The markets in Canton are generally well
supplied with flesh, fowl and fish, the latter
being generally brought to town alive in tubs
made for the purpose. Live frogs are also a
common article in the market. The cool shops
are abundantly supplied with meat principally
pork, which seems to be more generally eaten
than any other kind of meat, and is most usual-

ly roasted when they "go the whole hog" at
once, and hang him up by the nose in the shop
where they cut off slices as occasion requires.
Their cattle are of two kinds, one somewhat
smaller than ours, with a hump on the shoulders,
and the other more than twice as large, and
of a black colour, without hair. These last,
generally prefer a pasture by the river side, &
during the day they remain with nothing but
the tip of their nose extant. The beef of both
are very miserable. The river abounds with
fish, and the rice grounds in the fall are cover-
ed with swarms of wild pigeons, among which
the Chinese sportsmen do not make much de-
struction. Their fowling pieces are fitted with
a barrel nearly four feet long, and the but of
the stock is shaped like that of a pistol. They
commonly go with match lock.

Every boat however small has an apartment
fitted up expressly for the use and behoof of
their god Josh, who with his wife sits aloft in
awful state, surrounded with little dishes of
sweatmeats, fruits and flowers, and stands of
turning Josh sticks. Images of these two di-
gnitaries of the Chinese church, are to be seen
at every corner of the streets, the matches
burning before them, being very convenient
for the smoking part of the community. They
do not seem to pay great attention to this deity
excepting that they keep the images of him in
their houses, well supplied with the comforts
of life, and occasionally burn a vast quantity of
candles in his praise, which ceremony as it
commonly occurs in the night, serves to dispel
mosquitoes and sleep from its immediate vicinity.
Offerings of sweatmeats, fruits, &c. are occa-
sionally placed in small canoes, and turned
adrift in the river, which our boys frequently
amuse themselves in picking up.

They are extremely jealous of foreigners, but
in no respect do they carry it so far as in their
hostility to foreign women, whose punishment
on being found within the limits of the celestial
empire, is certain death. An English captain
once however yielding to his wife's curiosity to
see Canton, brought her up dressed in boy's
clothes. The trick was discovered at dinner on
board the ship, by the lady's throat wanting the
'Adam's apple,' which was ascertained as she
was drinking a glass of wine. A friendly Chi-
nese gave the warning, but it was too late for
the lady to go on deck to make her escape; she
was passed out the bridal port into a boat under
the bow, and a chase immediately commenced,
which lasted from Whampoa to Macao, a distance
of seventy or eighty miles. English skill and
perseverance was too much for their pursuers,
and the baffled Chinese were compelled to sat-
isfy themselves with firing the flat of a husband,
who deserved no less, for yielding to the abur-
dinary curiosity of a silly woman. A Mandarin
assured that if the pretty commodity of Eve's flesh
had been taken, she would have been beheaded on
the spot, in terror of the rest of her 'me'er do
well' sex.

Macao, which I have just mentioned, is a Por-
tuguese settlement at the mouth of the river.—
Here every foreign vessel must procure a shop
or permit to go up the river, and it was here
that the poet Camans wrote his "Jasaid," his
house was pointed out to me by a Monk who
spoke English. It was a beautiful little spot
buried in the shade of orange and fragrant trees
and plants, and near the sea. The town makes
an elegant appearance from the bay, but the
Chinese are so jealous of the few Portuguese
there, that their situation is exceedingly un-
pleasant.—*Prosp. Journal.*

The article which follows is written in the
best style of Sterne. Our friend, the Junior
Editor of the "Village Record," from whose
pen it comes, has not been idle since his return
to the bosom of his family. His zeal and indus-
try in the great cause of religion, morality and
good order, are worthy of all praise, and deserve
to be held up as an example to every Adminis-
tration Editor. The "Fragment" contains, in a
condensed and well devised form, that argu-
ment against the fitness of Jackson for the Presidency,
which can be best understood by the great mass
of the people—the argument drawn from his
ungovernable violence of temper, his cruelty,
his inhumanity, and his recklessness of conse-
quences. Our readers, we are certain, will not
be displeased that we have transferred the ar-
ticle to our columns.

A FRAGMENT.

"For Jackson, of course, Corporal!"—
said Dan Markham to a little, withered, grey
headed man, who came limping towards him.
"Though lame, and evidently approaching three
score and ten years, there was an upright, inde-
pendent look in the corporal, which seemed to
remember—"to the right—dress!"—"For Jack-
son of course, Corporal," repeated Daniel
Markham. "The brave man, the brave, and I
of elevating a hero of two wars to the Presi-
dential chair."—"The corporal halted, and placing
first his left hand on the top of his ivory head-
cane, and then his right hand upon his left
leaning over, gently resting his breast upon
both—"Good morning to you, Colonel Mark-
ham!"—said Corporal Christie; "wait half a min-
ute, and tell me a thing or two before I answer
you.—A hero of two wars, did you say? Nay
Colonel, but I was in that of the Revolution—
the sacred war for independence, from the bat-
tle of Brandywine to the capture at Yorktown,
and never heard of Jackson in all that time.
Where did he distinguish himself?"—"As for
that, Corporal, it is neither here nor there. He
was but a boy, it must be confessed; but he re-
fused to brush a British officer's boots; that you
know."—"Yes, yes, he did so. It was well, but
Colonel, you will pardon me if I don't scandalize
so low, those who fought, and bled, and suffered
that a boy who refused to brush a British officer's
boots, became thereby one of the heroes of that
war. It would be making its honors rather
cheap, if such an exploit entitled a man to—"

"Poh! well—no matter for that!" interrupted
the Colonel, "but you will allow he fought brave-
ly and gained great glory against the Indians."
"He is brave, replied the corporal; but bravery
alone is so common to Americans, that the ab-
sence of it was a reproach in our army, rather
than its possession a merit. Yes, he was brave
—but I wish, Colonel, we could add, "he was
human."—"Ah, I know what you allude to,
Corporal Christie; the killing the sixteen Indians
the day after the battle of the Horse Shoes; but
was it not necessary? was it not proper, by an
act of severity, to strike terror in the savages?"
"Alas! for the poor Indians, replied the Corporal,
had not the battle raged the live long—
long day before? Had not slaughter warred &
cloyed herself with human life? Had not the
sword become drunk with blood, and the spear
and the bayonet become wearied with the work
of death? Alas! for the poor Indians! I have
not been preaching moderation to them, &
justice, and humanity? Have not our mission-
aries been among their tribes, to teach them the
truths of the ever-blessed gospel, which speaks

of mercy and peace as the characteristics of the
followers of Jesus; and have we not, in opposi-
tion to, and in despite of their efforts, pushed
them from spring to spring, from river to river,
from valley to valley, from hill to hill, by our
land ravages; giving them no peace, no rest, un-
til a great and noble race is almost driven into
the Western ocean, hardly room enough left to
spread their blankets? Are they not a broken
people, weak and few, compared with white
men? They have no presses to tell their wrongs
—no newspaper to record their sufferings. If
they have fought to defend their country, have
they not been beaten into insignificance by the
white people? Was there any further fear of
them? Was not the force of the ir tribes wholly
annihilated by the long day's butchery? When
did Washington slay prisoners? Had not the
sun gone down on the most complete victory—the
most severe exterminating battle ever
known? Had not the blood cooled, and the
current had time again to flow in the channels
of benevolence and humanity?"

"Come, come, Corporal, you grow warm,"
said Colonel Markham.
"Had we not, continued Corporal Christie, all
that could be gained by the victory, complete
power to dictate peace, which there was no ef-
fective force to break? Why then, when the
blessed sun arose on men in cool blood, an six-
teen poor, naked, heart-broken prisoners were
taken—the remnant of their tribe—why, accord-
ing to what law, human or divine—what plea
of policy—what pretence of necessity existed to
butcher them? Slay prisoners! Americans kill
unresisting prisoners! O no, the heart, it seems
to me, that could commit that deed, must be
cold to the impulses of humanity—dead to the
precepts of our holy religion; seared as with a hot
iron to the sufferings of our race! Oh, no! Col.
Markham—and he dashed a tear from his aged
eye.—Oh, no! do not ask me to justify that deed,
by elevating the man who was guilty of it to the
highest station in his country's gift. No!" said
he as he hobbled away—"No! and no become
fainter as he retired—the old soldier's hand rest-
ing on his breast—No!"

—I watched Col. Markham narrowly. As
he turned to go into the house, he said, in an
under tone, "Tough business that! Don't like it
—but as he comes back I'll attack him about
the six militia men. There I think I'll get the
advantage. As to the poor devils of Indians, it
was as unnecessary act—poor devils—poor de-
vils!"

[From the American Farmer.]

CHEAP SPINNER.

MR. JOHN S. SKINNER.

Virginia, 28th May, 1828.
SIR: I notice in your American Farmer, No.
7, vol. 10, a communication from a gentleman
Milledgeville, (Geo.) signed Fanch Carter, ex-
pressing a wish to know, if a spinning machine
could be procured such as would answer family
use. I also noticed in three or four previous
numbers, a similar and anonymous communi-
cation, dated Harrisville, Kentucky. I now in-
form those gentlemen, and southern planters gen-
erally, through the medium of your widely cir-
culated paper, I am in possession of a family
spinner and cotton carder, designed solely for fam-
ily use, being the fruits of two years labour to
bring it to its present perfection. I cannot
here with any propriety, use panegyric on the
perfections of these machines, but their merits
must force their way and become in general use.
The spinner is now patented, and is thought to
be as durable, cheap and simple, (if not more so)
than any machine now in use. Its probable
cost will be something like the following:—

A workman 3 days, at \$1.25, from 6 to 12
steel spindles may be used, at 25 cents each, an
iron crank 50 cents, being the only iron about
it; wire and tacks 12 cents. The right of using
it will bear a proportion to the cost of making,
which is intended to bring it within the reach
of every poor family.
From six to eight cuts of cotton or woolen
yarn, can be spun in a day, on each spindle; six
have been done; a child of ten years old, black
or white, is sufficient to work it, being done by
the foot sitting on a chair. To adjust the qual-
ity of thread, is done by moving two pegs, spin-
ning it from twine or cord to any degree of
fineness wanting.

The probable cost of the cotton carding ma-
chine, will range from \$20 to \$30, and is equally
durable and simple, moved by the foot also,
with ease.—The speed is about equal in discharg-
ing rolls in a given time or number, to the
common woolen carding machine. A model is
now in progress for the patent office for this
machine. Agents will be made in different
states, and shall visit the southern states myself,
as soon as practicable.

Gentlemen at a distance, desirous of having
the use of either, or both these machines, will
inform me of it. A complete drawing, with
corresponding references, so as to render the
whole perfectly understood, will be sent them,
on condition of their enclosing \$10 for both.
Enclosed, I send you a copy verbatim, of three
certificates presented, of the family spinners,
which I would thank you to publish; some of
the signers are well known at Washington city.
I am yours, &c.

WM. R. MCALL.

VINCENNES, Sept. 1827.

We, the undersigned,

Compels us to state, the thread upon is as good as any we have made on the big wheel; we have no hesitation in saying, the machine is no trick, but a labour saving one; we say candidly, there is less labour in using it, than on the common big wheel.

ELIZABETH BARKMAN.
MARGARET BARKMAN.

October 5, 1827.

From the Baltimore American of July 7. FOURTH OF JULY—FOUNDATION OF THE RAIL-ROAD.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, and the ceremonies attending the commencement of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, brought to town a great concourse of strangers a day or two before the celebration. On the afternoon and evening immediately preceding, all the roads to town were thronged with passengers, while in the city itself, the lively and incessant crowds in Baltimore street; the movement of various cars, banners, and other decorations of the Trades to their several points of destination; the erection of scaffolds, and the removal of window shades; gave so many "notes of preparation" for the ensuing fête. Fortunately, the morning of the Fourth rose not only bright, but cool, to the great comfort of the immense throng of spectators that, from a very early hour, filled every window in Baltimore street, and the pavement below, from beyond Bond street on the east far west on Baltimore street extended, a distance of about two miles. What the numbers were, we have no means of ascertaining; fifty thousand spectators, at least, must have been present, among the whole of whom we are happy to say, we witnessed a quietness and good order seldom seen in so immense a multitude. With the exception of one or two lost children, we know of no accident that disturbed the festivity of the scene in the city.

The Procession left Bond street a little before eight o'clock, and moved up Baltimore street in the order previously arranged and published. The "good ship," the "Union," completely rigged on Fell's Point, was on the extreme left of the line, and as the various Bands of Music, Trades, and other bodies in the procession, passed before it, it was evident, from their greetings that they regarded this combined symbol of our confederacy and navy with especial approbation. The thick of the crowd, too, was immediately around her. About ten o'clock, the procession reached the spot on which the Foundation Stone of the Rail road was to be placed, a field two miles and a quarter from town, south of the Frederick turnpike road, and near Carroll's upper mills, on Gwynn's Falls. Through the middle of this field runs from north to south, a ridge of an elevation of perhaps thirty feet; in the centre, and on the summit of which, was erected a pavilion for the reception of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the President & Directors of the Rail-road Company, the Engineers, the Mayor and City Council, and the orator of the day. Among the guests in the Pavilion were also the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, Gov. Coles, of Indiana, the Members of Congress and the Legislature, the Cincinnati and Revolutionary Soldiers, Colonel Grenier, and Gen. Devereux. On either side of the Pavilion, and along the line of the ridge, was ranged the cavalry. In front of it towards the east, and on the brow of the ridge, was the excavation for the reception of the foundation stone, beneath which, and parallel with the ridge, lay a long and level plain, in which the procession formed on its arrival, facing towards the pavilion. The cars were drawn up in a body on the left, and inclining towards the rear of the pavilion. The Masonic Bodies formed a large hollow square round the First Stone. The spectacle presented from the pavilion, was gay and splendid in a very high degree.

The ceremonies were commenced by a Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Masonic Grand Chaplain, the vast audience uncovers their heads; when Mr. Heath, after an eloquent preface, read the Declaration of Independence. The Carrollton March, composed by Mr. Clifton, being then performed, Mr. John B. Morris delivered an Address from the President and Directors of the Company.

On the conclusion of the address, two boys dressed as Mercuries, advanced to the canopy and prayed that the printers might be furnished with a copy of the remarks and address just delivered, that they might be printed and distributed to the people.

[Here follows a long account of the order of procession, describing the different banners &c. of the various trades which occupies eight columns of the American.]

MARINE NEWS—EXTRA.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Officers of the ship Union, for the following extract from her Log-book. It furnishes a complete account of the voyage performed on Friday last, and will be perused with pleasure and interest by all classes of readers, whether landmen or seamen.

Extract from the Log-book of the ship Union.
July 3d, 1825.—During this day, fine pleasant weather and moderate breezes; employed in making preparations for sailing; Captain Gardner at the Custom House, clearing the ship; the officers employed in getting the artillery and stores ready; the sailors on board at times, during the day, but principally employed in spending their month's advance. Ends with fresh breezes and rain showers.

July 4th, 1825.—This day begins with light northerly breezes and pleasant weather. At day-light heard the report of great guns. At 4 h. 30 m. A. M. the commander, Timothy Gardner, came on board, mustered all hands, got ship out of dock at Fell's Point, and made ready for sailing. Crew all pretty sober. At 5 A. M. got under way and made sail, stood up Fell's street channel; at 5 h. 15 m. hauled up Market st. channel; at 5 h. 15 m. hove too off Engine House Point, waiting the rest of the Fell's Point convoy. At 5.35 got under way again and stood up channel; at 5.40 hove too to let the frigate BALTIMORE, and boat OHIO get ahead. At 5.45, made sail again in company with them. At 6 A. M. rounded York Street Point, and entered Baltimore street main channel. At 6.15, hove too off Bond street main channel, until orders were received from the commander-in-chief. At 6.35 stood up the main channel again steering W. by S. From thence until 7, trimmed, and made sail as required. Passed numerous convoys, under various colours and standing on different courses to fall into the general convoy. Spoke Marshal Thompson and received orders. At 7.25, hove too off our temporary station in the line off Gay street corner, the old house marked 1741 bearing N. N. E.; Baltimore Exchange in sight bearing S. S. W. not far distant. At 7.45, drifting, let go the anchor under foot. Light baffling winds. Find our new patent capstan (made by Mr. Glass, and beautifully finished by Mr. Barkman), an excellent purchase, by which we got our anchors up with great ease. From thence until 8 A. M. was passed by various convoys, all of which appeared in high glee and good humour. At 10 A. M. got under way and stood in for our place in the order of sailing, in the line ahead, and stood West, up Baltimore main channel. All along these channels, since sailing, we find the land on both sides very high, the banks of which are of a dark red colour, but crossed horizontally by strata of white; they were full of regular shaped apertures, which were crowded with natives, principally of the softer sex. The male population of this part of our navigation made very little of standing in great crowds into the very channel we floated in. The males appeared, generally speaking, a well formed, good-natured and cheerful set, highly pleased to see us among them; but as we were fearful

of a surprise we kept them off—all hands at quarters. As to the female natives, they really appeared so handsome and fascinating, and to our eyes so far superior to any we have seen on former voyages, that we all resolved to settle in this apparently so blessed land on our return. In some parts, indeed, they even cheered us and waved their scarfs at us; and had it not been that we had an old Ulysses with us, these Syrens might have tempted all hands to jump over-board and attempt swimming to the land. At 9.40, began entering a less mountainous region; the land on each side of the channel covered with trees, flowers, shrubs & grain, apparently a very fertile country. Fewer of the females were now seen, but we began to be seriously alarmed, as we found crowds of the male natives still following us; fortunately, they were unarmed. Continued our voyage to the westward, without any remarkable occurrence for the log-book, although the private journals are filled with interesting incidents & anecdotes of their own observations. At 11.5, passed two vessels full of interesting looking female natives, said to have come out on purpose to obtain conveyance to our land. Crossed through a very narrow channel, called here, a turnpike gate, and bore away down the narrow channel towards Carroll's mills; and at 11.30, A. M. having arrived at a place where the company was to lay by a while, anchored in company with all hands engaged in this patriotic enterprise. Took in sail and piped to dinner.

After observing all that was going on, for which we refer to private journals, at meridian, fired a salute of 24 guns in honor of the day. By accurate observation with a good chronometer, find our present anchorage to be in latitude 39 deg. 2', 14 North—76 deg. 42', 27 West. At 12.45, P. M. observed a most venerable personage approaching our ship, accompanied by immense crowds of natives. On enquiry found it to be the only surviving sprig of that glorious crown of ever-green laurel, whose names are inscribed at the foot of Liberty's dearest gift to us, the Declaration of Independence. Immediately manned the sides and had the honor of receiving on board of the Union, amidst the acclamations of the surrounding crowd, CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON. He was accompanied by Gen. Saml. Smith, Grand Marshal Sterett and his Aids, Alex. Brown, John B. Morris, Patrick McCaulay, Robert Oliver, J. M. Patterson, and Wm. Lorman, Esqrs. and several other eminent natives, whose names unfortunately could not be noted down. The very unexpected and overpowering feelings of pleasure experienced at having, on our quarter deck, the man whom all venerate, must be our excuse to those who accompanied him, for omitting their names—should this ever cross the deep, and be seen by them.

Captain Gardner then introduced his officers to Mr. Carroll, after which, water, his only beverage, was handed him in a tumbler, a part of the camp equipage of one of the foreign officers who came over with Lafayette, and who, like both of these worthies helped to establish liberty on its present basis in the United States. After remaining on board some minutes, he departed under three cheers from all hands on board. Several other eminent and respected natives boarded us, with all of whom we were much pleased. We here learned how impracticable our further advance would be at present; and having been informed that if we could lay in some safe harbour until the RAIL ROAD CHANNEL was accomplished, (an undertaking in which the natives generally were at heart, & hand) we could easily reach the western regions, which we had started to explore. Our commander, on consulting with the officers, resolved to stand to the eastward again, and put ship in dock until the work was accomplished. Accordingly at one P. M. hove short, made sail and got under way, standing for Carroll's lane channel; found all the convoy inclined to return into home quarters, for the same cause as ourselves; made and trimmed sails as required. At 1.15 P. M. returned to the Bond street channel in company with the whole convoy. Our sailors, whose optics must have been more or less injured, either by gazing too intently on the fascinating features of the female natives we had seen about the highlands, or by the wine, &c. &c. which they had pilfered from the cabin, were now getting high, & one of them who was as expert at throwing a bowline as Long Tom Coffin with his harpoon, fairly caught a native instead of a shark, and hauled him on board to the great merriment of some, and fear of others of the crowd. Having treated him kindly, we let him go, in hopes he might at some future period induce the natives to treat us kindly. At 1.25 our commander-in-chief bore away for Pratt street channel; we up helm and squared after him. At 1.40, again among the red coloured highlands, the dangers of losing our crew now rapidly increased, for Bacchus having got more or less power over our officers and crew, it required all old Ulysses' vigilance to keep them from deserting their duty, or looking too intently on the fair natives.

A number of the convoy separated. Kept up to Baltimore Main channel and stood down east to Centre Market broad channel, occasionally meeting and cheering ship to the different parts of the convoy we met. On our safe return from such a perilous and unknown navigation, bore away down Pratt street channel, where we again met and cheered CHARLES CARROLL. Thence kept down Gough street channel to Bond street channel. Here we began to feel easy at being better acquainted with the navigation. At 2.45, off Bond and Fell street point, hove too and fired a salute of 24 guns; thence got under way and stood through Fell, Philpot and Block street channels to our worthy commander's own harbor, where we hove too, out boat and after having shaken hands with his officers and men, and forgiven their unruly and fore-castle-like tricks, he expressed his best wishes for their welfare, and directed the UNION to be put into dock until again required, and then landed her under a salute of 24 guns. At 3, stood down Fell's street channel and anchored off the dock gates, where the Union having been got in, her sails furled, decks cleared and grog served out, the officers and crew were regularly discharged until again called on for the like voyage.

For the depth and kind of soundings, appearance of land, astronomical and thermometrical observations and many other interesting particulars, we refer to a very useful work, soon to be published, entitled "a trip to the Rail Road." Ends with fresh breezes and showers of rain.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Corporations and people of the District of Columbia, by a formal commencement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

At an early hour, the members of the several Corporations, and those who were invited to accompany them and the President and Directors of the Canal Company on this interesting excursion, began to assemble at Tilly's Hotel in Georgetown, and cordial greetings were exchanged between them. At half past 7 o'clock, the President of the United States arrived, escorted by Capt. Turner's and Capt. Tyler's Troops of Cavalry, under the command of Maj. Stewart.

Amongst the gentlemen composing the Company thus assembled at the invitation of the Committee of Arrangement, were (besides the President of the United States) the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, Mr. Russ, General Porter, and Mr. Southard; the Post Master General, Mr. McLane; Senators of the United States, Mr. J. S. Johnston and Mr. Boutigny; and Mr. Washington, Representative in Congress; Mr. Vaughan, the Minister of Great Britain to the United States; Baron Krudener,

Minister of Russia, and Baron Maltitz, the Secretary of Legation from the same Power; the Chevalier Huygen, Minister from the Netherlands; Baron Stackelberger, Charge d'Affaires from the King of Sweden; Mr. Lisboa, Secretary of Legation from the Emperor of Brazil; Mr. Hersant, Vice Consul General of France—comprising all the Representatives of Foreign Powers at this moment in the city and able to attend. Among the other invited Guests was the Commander of the Army, General Macomb, and General Stuart and Col. Brooke, Surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army.

About eight o'clock, the Procession was formed on Bridge street, and moved on, to the excellent Music of the full band of the Marine Corps, to High street wharf, where they embarked in perfect order, as previously arranged, and the boats immediately set forward, amidst the cheers of the crowds which lined the wharves.

The steamboat Surprise, followed by two other steamboats and a line of barges and other boats, led the Procession up the Potomac, crossing the wild margin of what was once the Virginia shore—still bordered as when it came from the hands of its Maker, with primitive rocks, and crowned with the luxuriant and diversified foliage of its natural forest. A kindly sky shed its refreshing influence over the water, whose surface the west wind gently ruffled. The Sun shone now & then from the clear blue Heavens through fleecy clouds. All nature seemed to smile upon the scene. Along the road on the Maryland shore, crowds of moving spectators attended the voyage of the boats, and met the procession on landing above the lower termination of the present Canal.

Having arrived at the spot selected for the commencement of the Canal, General Mercer, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, having received from the hands of the Mayor of Georgetown the Spade with which the work was to be commenced, addressed the multitude in these words:—

Fellow Citizens: There are moments, in the progress of time, which are the counters of whole ages. There are events, the monuments of which, surviving every other memorial of human existence, eternise the nation to whose history they belong, after all other vestiges of its glory have disappeared from the globe. At such a moment we have now arrived. Such a monument we are now to found.

Turning towards the President of the United States, we stand near him, Mr. P. proceeded: Mr. President: One day halved by the fondest recollections, beneath this cheering (may we not humbly trust, auspicious) sky, surrounded by the many thousand spectators who look on us with joyous anticipation; in the presence of the representatives of the most polished nations of the Old and New Worlds; on a spot, where little more than a century ago, the painted savage held his nightly orgies; at the request of the three cities of the District of Columbia, I present to the Chief Magistrate of the most powerful republic on earth, for the most noble purpose that was ever conceived by man, this humble instrument of rural labor, a symbol of the favorite occupation of our countrymen. May the use to which it is about to be devoted, prove the precursor, to our beloved country, of improved agriculture, of multiplied and diversified arts, of extended commerce and navigation. Combining its social and moral influences with the principles of that happy Constitution, under which you have been called to preside over the American People; may it become a safeguard of their liberty and Independence, and a bond of perpetual Union!

To the ardent wishes of this vast assembly, I unite my fervent prayer, that to this infinite and awful being, without whose favor all human power is but vanity, that HE will crown your labor with HIS blessing, and our work with immortality. As soon as he had ended, the President of the United States, to whom Gen. Mercer had presented the spade, stepped forward, and, with an animation of manner and countenance, which showed that his whole heart was in the thing, thus addressed the assembly of his fellow citizens:—

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—It is nearly a full century since Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, turning towards this fair land which we now inhabit, the eyes of a prophet, closed a few lines of poetical inspiration with this memorable prediction:—

"Time's noblest Empire is the last." A prediction which, to those of us whose lot has been cast by Divine Providence in these regions, contains not only a precious promise, but a solemn injunction of duty, since upon our energies, and upon those of our posterity, its fulfilment will depend. For, with reference to what principle could it be, that Berkeley proclaimed this, the last, to be the noblest Empire of Time? It was, as he himself declares, on the transplantation of Learning and the Arts to America. Of learning and the arts. The four first acts—the Empire of the old world, and of former ages—the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, the Roman empires—were empires of conquest; dominions of man over man. The Empire which his great mind, piercing into the darkness of futurity, foretold in America, was the Empire of Learning and the Arts—the dominion of man over himself, and over physical nature—acquired by the inspirations of genius, and the tools of industry; not watered with the tears of the widow and the orphan; not cemented in the blood of human victims; founded not in discord, but in harmony—of which the only spoils are the imperfections of nature, and the victory achieved is the improvement of the condition of all. We'll may this be termed nobler than the empire of conquest, in which man subdues only his fellow man.

To the accomplishment of this prophecy the first necessary step was the acquisition of the right of self-government by the people of the British North American Colonies, achieved by the Declaration of Independence, and its acknowledgment by the British Nation. The second was the union of all these colonies under one General Confederated Government—a task more arduous than that of the preceding separation, but at last effected by the present Constitution of the United States.

The third step, more arduous still than either of the others, was that which we fellow-citizens, may now congratulate ourselves, our country, and the world of man, that it is taken. It is the adaptation of the powers, physical, moral, and intellectual, of this whole Union, to the improvement of its own condition, by wise and liberal institutions—by the cultivation of the understanding and the heart—by academies, schools, and learned institutes—by the pursuit and patronage of learning and the arts: of its physical condition, by associated labor to improve the bounties and to supply the deficiencies of nature; to stem the torrent in its course; to level the mountain with the plain; to disarm and fetter the raging surge of the ocean. Undertakings, of which the language I now hold is no exaggerated description, have become largely familiar, not only to the conception, but to the enterprise, of our countrymen. That, for the commencement of which we are here assembled, is eminent among the number. The project contemplates a conquest over physical nature, such as has never yet been achieved by man. The wonders of the ancient world, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Ephesus, the Mausoleum of Artemisia the Wall of China, sink into insignificance before it—insignificance in the mass and momentum of human labor, required for the execution—insignificance in the comparison of the purposes to be accomplished, by the work when executed. It is, therefore, a pleasing contemplation to those sanguine and patriotic spirits who have so long looked with hope to the completion of this un-

derstanding, that it unites the moral power and resources—first, of numerous individuals—secondly, of the corporate cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria—thirdly, of the great and powerful states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland—and, lastly, by the subscription authorized at the recent session of Congress of the whole Union.

Friends and Fellow laborers: We are informed by the Holy Oracles of Truth, that, at the creation of man, male and female, the Lord of the Universe, their maker, blessed them, and said unto them, be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the Earth, and subdue it. To subdue the Earth was, therefore, one of the duties assigned to man at his creation; and now, in his fallen condition, it remains among the most excellent of his occupations. To subdue the earth is pre-eminently the purpose of the undertaking, to the accomplishment of which the 1st stroke of the spade is now to be struck. That it is to be struck by this hand, I invite you to witness.—[Here the stroke of the spade.]—And in performing this act, I call upon you all to join me in fervent supplication to HIM from whom that primitive injunction came, that he would follow with his blessing this joint effort of our great community, to perform his will in the subjugation of the Earth for the improvement of the condition of man.—That he would make it one of his chosen instruments for the preservation, prosperity, and perpetuity of our Union. That he would leave in his holy keeping all the workmen by whose labors it is to be completed.—That their lives and their health may be precious in his sight; and that they may live to see the work of their hands contribute to the comforts and enjoyments of millions of their countrymen.

Friends and Brethren: Permit me further to say, that I deem the duty now performed at the request of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and of the Corporations of the District of Columbia, one of the most fortunate incidents of my life. Though not among the functions of my official station, I esteem it as a privilege conferred upon me by my fellow citizens of the District. Called, in the performance of my service heretofore as one of the Representatives of my native Commonwealth in the Senate, & now as a member of the Executive Department of the Government, my abode has been among the inhabitants of the District longer than at any other spot upon earth. In availing myself of this honorable return to them my thanks for the numberless acts of kindness that I have experienced at their hands, may I be allowed to assign it as a motive operating upon the heart, and superadded to my official obligations, for taking a deep interest in their welfare and prosperity. Among the prospects of futurity which we may indulge the rational hope of seeing realized by this junction of distant waters, that of the auspicious influence which it will exercise over the fortunes of every portion of the District, is one upon which my mind dwells with unqualified pleasure. It is my earnest prayer that they may not be disappointed.

It was observed that the first step towards the accomplishment of the glorious destinies of our country was the Declaration of Independence. That the second was the union of these states under our Federal Government. The third is irrevocably fixed by the act upon the commencement of which we are now engaged.—What time more, suitable for this operation could have been selected than the Anniversary of our great National Festival? What place more appropriate from whence to proceed than that which bears the name of the Citizen Warrior who led our armies in that eventful contest to the field, and who first presided as the Chief Magistrate of our Union? You know, that of this very undertaking, he was one of the first projectors; and it, in the world of Spirits, the affections of our mortal existence still retain their sway, may we not, without presumption, imagine that he looks down with complacency and delight upon the scene before and around us.

But, while indulging a sentiment of joyous exultation at the benefits to be derived from this labor of our friends and neighbors, let us not forget that the spirit of internal improvement is catholic and liberal. We hope and believe that its practical advantages will be extended to every individual in our Union. In praying for the blessing of Heaven upon our task, we ask it with equal zeal and sincerity upon every other similar work in this confederation; and particularly upon that which, on this same day, and perhaps at this very hour, is being undertaken by a neighboring city. It is one of the latest characteristics in this principle of Internal Improvement, that the success of one great enterprise, instead of counteracting, gives assistance to the execution of another. May they increase and multiply, till, in the sublime language of inspiration, every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; the crooked strait; the rough places plain. Thus shall the prediction of the Bishop of Cloyne be converted from prophecy into history and in the virtues and fortunes of our posterity, the last shall prove the noblest Empire of time.

As the President concluded, a national salute was fired by the detachment of United States Artillery posted upon the ground.

Several addresses were then delivered, at the conclusion of which the Spade was taken and soda of earth dug in succession by the President of the Canal Company, the Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy, the Postmaster General, the Commander of the Army, the Revolutionary Officers present the Directors of the Canal Company, and then by a great number of other persons.

After a few moments repose, the Procession again formed, and returned to the boats, and by the way of the Canal back to tide water, where they re-embarked on board the Steam Boat. A cold collation was then partaken of on board the boats, with a relish sharpened by exercise, & by the gratification, freed from the least particle of alloy, which the whole excursion & the incidents of the day had afforded to all.

At the table on the deck of the Surprise, the President of the United States, being called upon for a toast gave the following:

"The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Persevere!"

The President of the Canal Company, on being called upon for a sentiment, gave the following:

"The Constitution of the United States.—The offering of mutual concession, may it be preserved by mutual forbearance!"

The Secretary of the Treasury being also called upon for a toast, gave the following, which only spoke the universal feeling:

"The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—May its completion be as productive of public benefits, as its commencement has been of social pleasure."

By this time the Steam-Boats had arrived opposite to Georgetown; and after lying in the

attending this action was an incident which produced a greater sensation than any other that occurred during the day. The spade which the President held struck a root, which prevented its penetrating the earth. Not deterred by trifling obstacles from doing what he had deliberately resolved to perform, Mr. Adams tried it again, with no better success.—Thus foiled, he threw down the spade, hastily stripped off and laid aside his coat, and went seriously to work. The multitude around, and on the hills and trees which could not hear, because of their distance from the open space, but could see and understand, observing this action, raised a loud and unanimous cheering, which continued for some time after Mr. Adams had mastered the difficulty.

stream a few minutes, proceeded down the river, and swept up to 12-vidon's wharf, in the city, where most of the passengers were landed at about half past 2 o'clock, and the Company dispersed to their respective homes, with the kindest feelings in themselves and to one another.

Mr. Rothschild, the celebrated Banker, is by birth a Jew, and sprung from a humble origin. He is, if we mistake not, a native of Amsterdam, and in his earlier days, pursued the humble vocation which is followed by the tribe of Abraham. Some years ago, having accumulated a small fortune, he took advantage of the political affairs of Europe, and removing to Manchester, entered into famous speculations, and as the tides turned in his favor, he amassed a princely fortune. From Manchester he proceeded to London and became an extensive dealer in stocks and met with almost unparalleled success. His reputed wealth soon introduced him to the most powerful Princes of Europe, who in their emergencies called on him for loans, and after the lapse of a few years, many of the states of the continent, as well as England, were regulated by his nod. At present though proscribed for his religion, he is by far the most important personage of Europe, & if he were as ambitious of fame and of diadems as he is of the charms of wealth, he might overturn the governments of the old world, by entering the forces of his wealth, and employing them in carrying on the schemes of the military chieftain.

Though "a circumcised Jew," his society is courted from the sovereign to the plebeian, and they who affect to despise him for his creed are compelled to admit his power, and to succumb to his greatness.

He is generally seen at the London Exchange during the bustle of the day, and if he were not pointed out to the spectator as the famous banker, no one would, on gazing at his person, suppose it to be that of Mr. Rothschild. He is careless of his attire, which is not of the richest order, and partakes of nothing that has the least semblance to extravagance or even ordinary richness. A drab hat slovenly flapped about his eyes, gives him a ludicrous appearance whilst the legs of his trousers which are generally pushed up and hang over the top of his boots, renders his appearance rather offensive than otherwise. But it is when the contour of his face is examined, that the mightiness of the mind within is displayed, and seen to discover its energies to the attentive spectator. His eye which is very dark, possesses great vivacity, & is sure to glance among the multitude that addresses him, and to examine and decide at the instant on the merits of the numerous applicants, who appeal to this modern Ceres for the use of his treasures. Mr. Rothschild, notwithstanding his numerous engagements with the world and notwithstanding he belongs to that class of the world's population, with which we are too apt to associate sordidness, and all the offensive qualities of the professed miser, is as benevolent and charitable as he is rich; and yearly expends vast sums in meliorating the condition of the poor, whether they be Jews or Gentiles. In his manners he is mild and agreeable, and never assumes that aristocratical demeanor which is so often observable in the deportment of those minor lords of creation, who grow proud and austere, and seem to think the world was made for their entire use and disposal. His example is worthy of the imitation of Christians, and by adopting his line of conduct, and practising upon his rules of action, they might render themselves far more useful to themselves and society. The bounties of heaven were never bestowed upon a more meritorious individual, and by the manner in which he makes use of them he teaches us that it is not wealth alone that can purchase happiness; and beyond this he has already proved, that the eternal vengeance of the Almighty does not rest upon the tribe of Israel.—Cade.

WORLD OF FASHION.—There are divers sorts of worlds, even in this sublimity system—worlds within worlds—like the divisions and layers of a garlic—sphere inclosing spheres even in the compasses of social life, after the manner of Captain Symmes' theory, christened by neighbor Hale, "a stupid paradox." We have the religious world, the learned world, and a host of others besides—and above all, or beyond all, in a limbo large and broad, it would not be gentle to add the residue of the bard's sentence—"the paradise of fools"—there is the World of Fashion.

What an incomprehensible assortment of interests and occupations does this beau monde comprise!—What an inconceivable variety, of arts and trades thrive therein—and what terrible agitations and convulsions of intellect are caused by the giddy and ceaseless rotations of this grand and glittering bubble! It embraces and sustains every description of handicraft and headwork; from the making of gloves to the making of dummies—from the forming of dummies to the framing of dummies. Constructed of puffs, plumes and pasteboard—yes, poets, painters & physicians—printers, paragraphists, and politicians—with an immeasurably elongated catalogue of operatives, in p, or any other letter of the alphabet, hang like so many stars of different magnitudes within the celestial globe of Fashion. To enumerate them is impossible—the task is one of those which, in the ordinary parlance of lazy workmongers, is "better imagined than described"—and must of course be abandoned to the fruitful fancies of intelligent readers.

One subdivision of the System of Fashion concerns most especially the article of Dress. The shapes and colours of certain habiliments pertaining to male or female wardrobes, have become matters of such excessive importance that the magazines and most approved periodicals of Europe, our prototype in every thing that is refined and elegant, are partially devoted to descriptions and illustrations thereof. Such a dress is prescribed for the morning or the evening; and certain sorts of attire only are proper for walking or riding. His highness the duke of Goosereese sports a chapeau of such a form or a coat of this tint, or breeches of that cut, made by Mr. Blockskull of Goldsmithfields, or Mr. Leatherhead of Bond-street; while her Grace the Duchess of Muttonshire is arrayed in a robe of Scotch gauze; bespangled with golden dragons and frilled to the very nose with lace four yards deep.

From these convenient and useful data, our fashionables take their cue. We have exquisite be it known, though suspected of imitation, a species of second-hand nobility, who can really cut a figure in some sort of style as soon as they get the necessary information from abroad.—And then—and then—only step into Washington street! You shall see the hank waist, and the padded collar, and the cut-throat dicky, and the diagonally-chained quizzing-glass, to perfection—you shall see the moving figures called ladies, with their seven-acre hats flapping in every direction, beneath which their pretty faces appear like a filbert in a frying pan—their tout ensemble presenting the similitude of a delicate mushroom, newly risen in the sunshiny glistening with the dew of morning and proudly towering above the daises and buttercups that undertake to flout around it! Such is the World of Fashion. Etc. Bullitt.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING—JULY 12, 1828.

MEETING IN THE ELECTION DISTRICTS.

It may be well enough to remind the friends of the Administration, by a special paragraph, that this day week, Saturday the 19th July, meetings are invited of the friends of the Administration in their respective election districts at the places of holding the Elections, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing five citizens from each district, to meet at Easton the Tuesday following, to consult together and report four respectable and competent men, friends of the present Administration, who, from their knowledge of the sentiments of the people, will be likely to be most acceptable as candidates for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

This meeting is an important one, and it would be well if the friends of the Administration would generally attend. Success will attend them if they will all attend to this thing themselves; but if each trusts to another, as is too often the case in this as in other matters, like those other matters will be liable and likely to fail. As men then attend to your own public concerns, and see that things are done as you wish them.

TARIFF, JACKSON AND MOLASSES.

The Southern members of Congress, as well as the people, are almost all Jacksonians and anti-tariff—to spite the Yankees, the southern members of Congress voted to put five cents more duty upon molasses than was paid before, making the whole duty ten cents a gallon. This is done by anti-tariff men too, and if the Jacksonian anti-tariff men of the South had not voted for this high duty on molasses, it would not have passed; for even the tariff men would not have voted for that, as more than three fourths of the molasses imported is eaten by the people—not one fourth of it is converted into rum. Thus the Spirit of Jacksonism has taxed us out of the use of molasses, whilst they are pretending that they are opposed to tariffs and friendly to free trade.

This is the way the Jackson work is to go on—already they have taxed away our cheap sweetening; yet they pretend they are anti-tariff.

U. S. BANK.—We observe that this institution has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent, on the capital stock, for the six months ending on the 1st inst.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—A letter from Fernandez, Cuba, communicates to the owner at Philadelphia, the melancholy information of the capture of the schooner Charles of the latter port, and of the horrid butchery of all her crew, by the pirates of Cuba. The commander of the fort of Xagua, writes to the consignee as follows:—

PORT OF XAGUA, 8th June, 1828.
“Esteemed friends, to day has arrived here the Flechera (guarda costa) which is going to pursue the pirates who have assassinated Capt. Coquin and all his crew, which event took place on the 3d inst. about 7 leagues south of this fort. The Flechera found the schooner Charles, on the 4th inst. in the evening. The decks were full of blood, and the vessel water-logged. From all appearance there is not the least doubt of the identity of the vessel; for they say the hull is black, and the interior is fresh painted green. They found a boy's red jacket, which is undoubtedly the one worn by the little lame boy, (a nephew of the captain, who was lame.) In fine, the bearer will give you a more explicit description, which does not leave the least spark of doubt, all of which I communicate to you that you may take the measures you may think proper.”

“The pirates who have thus butchered the unfortunate Coquin and all his crew, are not likely to remain long near this place. They are pursued from all quarters. It is reported here that two English men of war have sailed from Havana in pursuit of another piratical vessel which destroyed near Cape Antonio a French ship and English brig.”

The brig Norma, at Boston, sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 14th May, and brings letters from Buenos Ayres to the 20th April. The following is an extract from one to a merchant in Boston:—

“BUENOS AYRES, April 19, 1828.
“This instant, we have received accounts from the Salado, stating that the Brazilian corvette Casiopea had fallen in with the schooner Amity, Capt. Collins, from Boston, off that port, and burnt her with her cargo. Such a daring outrage on a neutral vessel, never was committed by any government; and they must pay most dearly for it. Capt. Collins and crew were taken on board the corvette, and, we suppose, carried to Monte Video. We shall see what Com. Biddle will say about this.

The above schooner (the Boston Palladium says) sailed from Boston on the 20th Dec. last. The captain had ordered to proceed to the River Salado, or Buenos Ayres, if not blockaded, but by no means to violate the blockade, after his papers were endorsed—and it is presumed that this vessel has been taken and destroyed, (contrary to the understanding between our government and that of Brazil,) without being notified or warned off. We hope to see our Government take immediate notice of this affair—and seek, at once, for that redress, which will be but too long in obtaining, however early it may be put in a favorable train.—American.

“Some things can be done as well as others.”

Under this head, the New-York Journal of Commerce of Monday has a paragraph detailing the performance of a most remarkable feat of daring at the Passaic Falls of New Jersey. The Journal states that on Friday last at half past four P. M. agreeably to appointment, a hair-brained fellow in Patterson, leaped from the Passaic Falls, just to gratify an idle whim of his own. This is the third time he has done it—the first time he did it privately by way of experiment—he then gave out that he would do it publicly for the gratification of any who pleased to attend. The authorities in Patterson were justly alarmed and put him under keeping, till they supposed he had abandoned the purpose but he watched the opportunity after he was freed from restraint, and when a number of persons were present, in a favorable position, he carried it into execution. Since that time the authorities have allowed him to consult for his own safety, and he leaps from a precipice of 100 feet whenever it takes his fancy. It does not appear that he receives or expects any compensation for performing this daring feat. He says he, “merely wants to show that some things can be done as well as others.” The position from which he leaped on Friday was a few rods below the bridge on the side towards the village and if the falls are 70 feet, (as commonly estimated,) about 85 or 90 above the water. The giddy precipices

around the chasm were covered with a promiscuous multitude of both sexes, whose curiosity had brought them together to see this singular feat of temerity. The universal anxiety of the multitude was manifest in their countenances, and still more perfectly in the silence that prevailed. When the man made his appearance a dark cloud had come over the spot, adding to the sublimity of the catastrophe that of an approaching storm. As he walked deliberately forward to his position, you might have heard the beating of their hearts had it not been for the mingled thunders from the chasm beneath and the clouds above. When he had divested himself of his coat, vest and shoes, and laid them carefully by, as if debating the question whether he should want them again, he commenced a short speech to the spectators which but few of course could hear. He then stepped forward to the edge of the rock and looked down, and the spectators on that side supposing that he was going off came forward as their curiosity or their fears moved them, and seemed to be as opposite as if all were about to make the leap; indeed there was great danger of a white line of those in front being crowded off. After he had looked down a moment, he stepped back a few feet, ran forward, and leaped into the abyss. He went down with his feet foremost, though drawn up somewhat.—For this reason, or some other past comprehension, he did not just go under the water, for he was immediately seen swimming off as quietly as if he had done nothing, and nothing had befallen him. The maniac, (for what else can he be called?) was greeted with a shout from the spectators when they saw that he was still safe; and when he reached the shore he marched round to his clothes with a look of composure and satisfaction, and they to their homes, some admiring his courage, but more pitying his temerity.

New York, 4th July, 2 o'clock P. M.
“A very destructive fire occurred in Delancy street early this morning. All the buildings on Delancy, between Essex and Norfolk streets, with the exception of that on the corner of Norfolk, were destroyed; and ten or twelve houses on Norfolk and Essex streets. The whole number of front buildings, burned is twenty. Most of them were of brick, though not of the most expensive class. An unusual distress is produced, as most of the houses contained more than one family, and several of them as many as six. The space in the rear was filled with carpenters' shops and several mechanics have lost all their property. A brick wall fell on and wounded several of the firemen badly, but we believe, none of them dangerously. The fire, it is to be presumed, was communicated from the India crackers or other kind of fireworks, with which our streets were filled last evening.”

OTTER TAMED.—This solitary and amphibious animal has been completely tamed and domesticated by Geo. Humble, a shoemaker of Rotherbury. It is in the habit of hunting Otters on the banks of the Coquel. On the 13th April, 1827, he was hunting near Brinkburn Priory, a few miles from Rotherbury, when the terriers brought a young otter out of a hole, dead. The otter had having pointed near the water side, Humble broke a hole and put in his arm, and brought out a young otter alive, seemingly about three weeks old. The old ones were in a hole about 300 yards distant, one of which was killed. Humble brought the young one home, fed it with milk, until it could eat other food, and called it “Ben,” which name it knew and answered to in a month's time, and in two months it would follow like a dog, and accompany him a fishing, and many persons have seen him dive for, and bring fish out of the water.

Humble has often run and hid himself, while the otter was overhead in the water, to try if it would run away and leave him, but such was the animal's attachment to his master, that as soon as it missed him, it whistled and made a plaintive sort of whining cry, and if Humble whistled or calls “Ben,” the animal follows the sound, and as soon he discovers his master, he fawns upon him like a dog, and shews every symptom of fond attachment. He creeps about any person like a cat, and is so harmless that he has been frequently found by the neighbours lying in bed with their children, lying in their bosoms sound asleep. When Humble takes down his fishing apparatus, the animal shews every symptom of being highly pleased; but if he is shut up, and not allowed to accompany his master, he seems very discontented, and makes a noise for some time after. His sense of smell seems very acute, as if a fish is under a stone in the water he can smell it out. He will follow any stranger to the water to fish, and will even go himself and return home again.—He has no particular smell about him, & Humble's otter would which first discovered poor “Ben,” is now his constant companion and playfellow, and they will roll about and play together for hours. He frequently goes to the butcher's shops: his food now is chiefly on butcher's offals. If he is within hearing, he will answer to his name; but knows Humble's voice best, and is fonder of him than any other person. This animal is four feet in length.—Humble has been offered from £2 to £4 for him but refused it.—English paper.

IRISH SAGACITY.—An Irishman, who some time ago was committed to Knutsford house of correction for a misdemeanor, and sentenced to work on the treadmill for the space of a month, observed, at the expiration of his term, “What a grate dale of fatigue and vexation it would have saved us poor craters if they had invented it to go by stame like all other w—n—mills; for, d—n—l burn me, if I have not been after going up stairs for this four weeks, but never could reach the chamber door at all, at all, at all.”

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. GRAHAM, I have always told you we outmanned you, and so you will find it. The Executive of this state have, I must confess, pursued a liberal course in their appointments to office, and few Executives have in general done better. Although opposed to the Executive in the present state of parties, I must rejoice, that they have acted so well, for that very good course of conduct we mean to take advantage of and turn it against them and against the friends of the Administration. As parties begin to wax warmer and warmer, and we are in the Opposition, we can silently, unobserved by the world, pursue all our objects by the strictest and most exclusive party means, turning to our account and against you all the liberality of your Adams Executive in Maryland, and prepared to set up the hue and cry of persecution against you and your friends, if you attempt to do the same thing.

Don't you see how we are carrying this thing on now? We mean to have our Jackson Collector appointed by a Levy Court, that has six of its members out of seven for the Administration—and then we shall laugh at you and at the Levy Court—and while we shall say to you all, Oh! you are a LIBERAL set of fellows, we know full well that we shall cut you down at least fifty votes from the Adams ticket by the effect which the success of this plan will have. Now you must not think hard of this—for every man knows that Mr. Adams has a large majority of votes in this county, and unless we can work you in this way and in some others that you shall see, Genl. Jackson will stand no chance.

I wish I had bet you that you wanted to bet the other day, but I was not so sure of our schemes being so well laid as I find them. However, I will get a hat with somebody else and that will do well.

Don't tell any one about all this, and trust me I shall be to death a true Militia shooting JACKSON MAN.

ANSWER.
To the True Militia Shooting Jackson Man.
Dear Sir—I will be true to the letter of your instruction in your letter above; I will not “tell any one about all this.” I will take good care of your communication and transfer it to my Letter-Box to my paper for preservation.

My hope is, that you may have some friends who have longer tongues than yourself, who cannot keep a secret, and that your plans may reach the Levy Court in time to put them on their guard, and to save them from the ridicule that is preparing for them.—Edit. Easton Gaz.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Died near this village on the 30th ult. THOMAS CARNEY, a coloured man, at the advanced age of 74. At the commencement of the Revolution Tom enlisted as a soldier under Col. Peter Adams, and soon after was marched to the North, and was in the memorable battle of Germantown. In this action the Maryland troops bore a conspicuous part, but the Americans were compelled to yield to superior force. Soon after this, Washington retired to Valley Forge, and took up his winter quarters. The sufferings of the army during that severe winter are well known to every American.

With the spirit of true patriotism, Tom bore his share of privation and suffering. When the Maryland and Delaware lines were ordered to the south, Tom marched with his brave regiment, and shared in that quarter with his companions in arms the hardships, misfortunes and glories of the war. At the battle of Guilford Court House he bore a conspicuous part as a soldier, and has often persisted that when the Maryland troops came to the charge he bayoneted seven of the enemy. At Camden, Hobkirk's hill, and Ninety-six he bore his part, and was always with his brave regiment under Howard among the first to the charge. At Ninety-six his captain (the late Major General Benson) received a dangerous wound, but regardless of nothing but opposing the enemy he forgot his commander until ordered to take him to the Surgeon. Though Benson was considerably above the common size he carried him on his shoulders some considerable distance to the place at which the surgeon was stationed; but like a true soldier held on to his musket that had so often protected him in the hour of danger. At length overcome by excessive fatigue and heat, as he laid the almost lifeless body of Benson at the feet of the Surgeon, he fainted. After he came to himself he determined to join his regiment again, but to his great mortification was temporarily ordered by the commanding officer to remain, and protect his captain, which he did with great care and tenderness. For this kindness and attention Benson never forgot him, and whenever he came to this county invariably paid his first visit to Tom, and while reviewing the militia would always have him mounted on a horse and at his side.

As the infirmities of age advanced he began to feel the necessity of pecuniary aid, and at the instance of Gen W. Potter of this county, who was then a member of our State Legislature he was granted a pension without a dissenting voice, and shortly afterwards he received one from the United States, which enabled him to live in comfort the remainder of his life. He was better than six feet high and well made in proportion, and in early life was a man of great physical powers. Few men of his colour ever conducted themselves with more propriety, and whenever met by those, who knew him, he was sure to receive a cordial greeting.

Denton, July 12th 1828.
—in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline County on Tuesday the first inst. after a very short illness PHILIP RICHARDSON eldest son of Joseph P. W. Richardson, Esq in the eighth year of his age.

Died, at Madalena, 12 miles from Vera Cruz, June 5th, Midshipman THOMAS PORTER, son of Com D. Potter, of malignant fever, a short illness.

EASTON, 8th July 1828.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bible Society of Talbot county it was Resolved, That the following named Gentlemen be and are hereby appointed Agents for the several Election Districts under the ninth article of the Constitution:—viz:

FOR EASTON DISTRICT.
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.
Wm Jenkins,
Rev Joseph Scull,
N. Hammond Jr.
Jas. Murry Lloyd,
Dr. E. W. Spedden,
Samuel Roberts,
R. H. Goldsborough,
Wm. T. Clark.

FOR ST. MICHAEL'S DISTRICT.
A. BRADFORD HARRISON.
John Hall,
Wm. Caulk,
Robt. Lambdin,
J. M. S. Seth,
James Hopkins,
James McDaniel.

FOR CHAPPEL DISTRICT.
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.
James Ridgway,
Edw'd. McDaniel,
Joseph Turner,
J. C. Goldsborough,
Elias Hopkins,
Philip Muckey,
Wm. Pratt.

FOR TRAPPE DISTRICT.
DANIEL MARTIN.
Thomas Hayward,
Rev. Thos. B. yne,
Jacob Bromwell,
Benjamin Bowdle,
Thomas Martin,
James Chaplain,
Wm. Connelly,
Samuel Stevens,
R. H. d. Sherwood.

The duties of the Agents, prescribed by the Constitution, are to visit every family in their respective neighborhoods, and ascertain in “each how many copies of the Scriptures may be wanted; to solicit donations; collect the subscriptions of the members, and pay them over to the Treasurer; and faithfully to ascertain and report all cases of destitution within their bounds.”

Resolved, That the above named Agents be and are hereby requested to report the results of their labours, before the second Thursday in August next, to the Manager in their respective District; viz: to Samuel T. Kennard in Easton District; to A. Bradford Harrison in St. Michael's District; to Wm. H. Tilghman in Chapel District; and to Daniel Martin in Trappe District.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the next Newspaper.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Pres't.

RS: HAMMOND Jr. Sec'y. pro. tem.

Easton, July 12—1828. 3w

FOR SALE.

For life, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Easton on Wednesday 23d inst. between the hours of 12 and one o'clock, a like negro woman about 16 years of age with her infant child.

SAM'L W. THOMAS.

July 12 3t

Phoenix Lottery & Exchange Office

South West Corner of Balt. & Gay Sts. Baltimore.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Easton and Talbot county to the following brilliant scheme of Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, to be drawn in this city in about three weeks; all orders will be faithfully executed and the cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 4.

TO BE DRAWN IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SCHEME:			
1 prize	of	\$10,000	
1 do.	of	2,000	
1 do.	of	1,000	
10 do. of	500	is	5,000
10 do. of	100	is	1,000
30 do. of	50	is	1,500
30 do. of	20	is	600
30 do. of	10	is	1,000
30 do. of	5	is	500
30 do. of	4	is	400
600 do. of	3	is	18,000

To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, where the holder of two tickets is sure of one prize and may draw three.

WHOLE TICKETS, \$4 00 | QUARTERS, \$1 00
HALVES, 2 00 | EIGHTHS, 50

For Tickets and shares in great variety, apply at the PHENIX OFFICE, south west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets.

THOS. PHENIX.

Baltimore, July 12. 1d

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed the second day of June last, will be exposed to sale, and sold on TUESDAY the 12th day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of Tench Tilghman, dec'd. or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy & pay the debts due by the said Tench Tilghman, (dec'd.) as follows, viz: A part of a tract of land called “Partnership,” containing 480 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and now divided into two fields, one at present in Corn, which may be put in small grain by the purchaser.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong body and may be divided into four fields with good Springs of water in three of them, affording an eligible site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked, surrounded on three sides by first quality timber of almost every description produced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the town of Easton, on the Bay-Side road opposite to Mr. Wm. Clarke's lot, containing about three acres of land.

ALSO another lot of ground, situated in Oxford-Neck being a part of a well known tract called Anderson, containing 1002 acres, 80 of which is arable and under a good fence, about one half now in Corn, between the lands of Mrs. Bowles & Mrs. Jonathan Spencer—with wood land adjacent, sufficient for the use of the cleared land.

Also another lot of Land called Jack's Point containing 51 acres within the inclosure of Mrs. Anna Maria Tilghman and adjoining the Town of Oxford; part of this land is in cultivation & part thickly covered with a young and thriving growth of pine timber.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase are particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by WM. H. TILGHMAN Trustee.

July 12
N. H. The creditors of Tench Tilghman, (deceased) are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of Sale.

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years:—

ALSO
The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Reardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO
The Small Tenement on the hill, near my Dwelling.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 12. 1f

For Rent at a Reduced Price, The Fountain Inn Tavern.

LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year—Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to JAMES WILLSON, agent for Mary J. Willson.

Easton, 12th July, 18 28. 1f

CONSTABLE SALE.

By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed against Jenkins Abbott at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 5th day of August between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the interest, right, title, claim and demand, in and to a certain Negro Girl named Diana, held by the said Jenkins Abbott, taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of Venditioni Exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due—Attendance by JAMES GASKINS Constable.

Easton, July 12 3t

Agricultural Notice.

THE TRUSTEES of the Maryland Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at 12 o'clock on the 17th inst. at which, all the members are particularly invited to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, R. SPENCER, Secretary.

July 12.

Union Bank of Maryland.

MAY 23d, 1828.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 7th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINNEY, Cashier.
Not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.
May 31 6t

MARYLAND, scd. CAROLINE COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by petition in writing of John Waddell of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said act a schedule of his debts due and owing to him on oath being annexed to his petition, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Waddell who has bonded agreeably to law for to complete the trust reposed in him, and the said trustee has certified to me that he has received all of the property mentioned in the said schedule, and he being in confinement for debt only, I have appointed Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the said John Waddell to be at the Court House in Denton, before the Judges thereof, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore adjudge and order that the said John Waddell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, four successive weeks, at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the said Court at the time at the place aforesaid, to show if any they have why the said petitioner should not have a final discharge from all his debts. Given under my hand this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

PETER WILLIS.

True copy, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

Test July 5. 4w

MASONIC.

COATS LODGE, No. 76

Easton, July 2d, 1828

ACOMMUNION to the Memory of Dr. JOHN COATS, First Grand Master of MASONS in the State of Maryland is about to be erected in this place by Coats Lodge, No. 76, and others of the fraternity.—The consent of his only surviving Child has been obtained and the ceremony of removing the remains of the dec'd, and the dedication of the Monument will take place on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst.—A full and complete Procession of the Fraternity will be made by Coats Lodge on that occasion—at which all worthy free and accepted MASONS are invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge,
WM. B. MULLEN, }
H. L. EDMONDSON, } Committee
JAMES BENNY. }
July 5. (S)

FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

25th June, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton on the first Monday (4th) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

July 5 4w

Bank of Caroline.

June 24th, 1828.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Election will be held among the Stockholders in this Institution on MONDAY the 4th day of August next, at the Court House in Denton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. for seven Directors to manage the affairs in closing said Institution.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, Agent.

July 5 4w

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber has erected a Wool Carding Machine at the stand formerly occupied by William Brown and Samuel S. Smith, as a Plaster Mill, on Low, between Front and High streets, O. T. and adjoining the Market Yard occupied by Nicholas Gorsuch, where all persons can have their Wool carded in the best manner, and at the shortest notice, the Cards being of the best quality.

For the convenience of persons residing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in Virginia, I have made arrangements with M. BALDERSTON, No. 61, Smith's Wharf, to receive all Wool coming by water; and it will be taken from, and returned to the aforesaid Store, free of any charge other than for the Carding, which will be eight cents per pound.

JACOB ELY.

Baltimore, June 7 4w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Staple and Fancy Goods

Of all descriptions, which will be offered unusually low for CASH or in exchange for FEATHERS & WOOL.

Easton, May 17. cc6w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

19th day of June, A. D. 1828.

On application of Richard H. Watts, executor of Nicholas Watts, 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 both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my official fixed, this 15th day of June, 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 Nicholas Watts late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

RICHARD H. WATTS, Ex'r.

of Nicholas Watts, late of Talbot county dec'd.

June 2

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM—
I send you enclosed the first attempt of a very young poet—it appears to be an imitation of Burns' Ode to Despondency, & seems to me to possess some merit—the author sent it to me the other day, and is not aware of my sending it to you—If you should think it fit to meet the public eye, it may encourage youthful genius.

Oh hapless world! thy latent harms,
Thy vain delusions, wild alarms,
Prepar'd for poor mankind,
With all their strength to wound the heart,
And all the worst they can impart,
Each one, methinks, I find!
Most hard, I labor for that thing,
That lures my eager breast,
That rends me with the keenest sting,
The moment 'Gd possess'd:
Still gaining, obtaining
The vilest drugs of earth—
Dismissing, or losing
Each thing of any worth!

If thus, in youth, encounter'd ills,
With care perplexed, and sorrow fills
My breast, my throbbing heart—
Declining Age! Oh! what shall be
The still more wretched pangs of thee?
Inflicting keener smart!
With all the ills that now I bear,
To think of worse to come;
Compells me, nearly, to despair
And makes me court the tomb!

For why man, (reply man),
Can mortal wish to stay,
When care must, despair must,
Attend him ev'ry day?

J. M. M.

Emigration to Liberia.

NOTICE.—The Managers of the American Colonization Society give notice that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for twelve months previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John E. John H. B. Latrobe Esq. or Chas. C. Harper Esq. Agents of the Society.

Of the papers in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, friendly to this Society, are respectfully requested to publish this notice.

June 28—4w

BRANDYWINE Chalybeate Springs.

THE subscriber having recently removed to this elegant establishment, situated about five miles in the Borough of Wilmington, and about the same distance from the Town of New-castle, and occupying an elevated site in a district of country alike remarkable for the varied beauty of its landscape, the high cultivation of its soil, and the salubrity of its atmosphere—has opened it as a resort for those in pursuit either of health or amusement.

The sanative properties of the waters have been long celebrated, and for many years the invalid has sought the renovation of his strength in their use; notwithstanding the absence of those accommodations which were essential to his comfort and which are now abundantly provided.

The approach to it, is by various routes along the Elkton and Lancaster turnpikes, and the cross roads of the country, which are at all times in excellent condition. Its vicinity to Wilmington and New-castle places it within the reach of the citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who enjoy the facilities and despatch of Steam boat conveyance to the former places. To the inhabitants of the Peninsula it offers an agreeable refuge from the heats of summer, and a valuable tonic in its Chalybeate Springs.

The buildings, erected about a year since by an incorporated company, are spacious, and having been newly furnished by the subscriber, offer every accommodation that can be desired. The supplies of his table are drawn from the market of Wilmington and the immediate neighborhood, and will be found to embrace all the varieties of the season. His bar is provided with the choicest liquors, and the no less essential contribution of a well filled ice house.

The subscriber flatters himself that as from his experience in his business, he will not be found deficient in a knowledge of its duties, neither will he be found wanting in the anxious desire to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those who may honor him with their patronage.

W. WILLSON.

June 28, 1828.—6w
N. B. The Steam Boat Superior, Capt. Reed, will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M.—on the arrival of the Boat at Wilmington, Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers directly to the Springs. Stages will leave the Springs every morning, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, and passengers will arrive in Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. Fare through \$1.25. Carriages, Gigs, &c. can at all times be had at the Springs for any excursion, and also, carriages will be in attendance to convey passengers from the Steam Boats at New-castle to the Springs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Ann McDaniel, at the suit of Jas. M. McDaniel, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: All the estate right, title, interest and claim of her the said Ann McDaniel, of in and to the Farm on which Ruth Lowe & William Lowe at present reside, situate in the Bay-Side, called "Rich Neck," and "Haddaway's Lot," and said to contain 302 acres of Land more or less, taken and to be sold to pay and satisfy the storesaid f. fa. Attendance by

W. M. TOWNSEND, Shff.
June 21.

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

J. B. WOOLFOLK.
June 21—4f
The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, (Md.) July 1, 1828.

A Paca Addison Flora Adams James Adams Gabriel T. Allen Rev. Wm. P. Alrick	B John L. Bonwell Susan M. Bartlett James H. Benson William Brion Perry Benson Rev. Thomas Bayne 2 Samuel D. Blackiston	C John Crow Edward Crisp Easter Carpenter Ellen M. B. Carroll Susan Councell Mr. Covington Wm. T. Clark James Chambers	D Spry Denny 2 Elisha Dawson James Denny John Edmondson John Elbert Daniel O. Elliott	E William Farlow Daniel Fidaman John Freburger William Ferguson Charlotte Falkner	F Betsy H. Gray C. Goldsborough, Jr. Eleanor M. Goldsborough Mary Granger William Gow	G Mary Holt Sally Harwood Robert E. Hogg Joseph Haskins Alex. B. Harrison	H James W. Jones
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July 5 3f
Persons calling for Letters on the above List will please say they are advertised.

A. G. F. M.

LAND & MILLS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Worcester county Court setting as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned, appointed Trustee by the same, will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder a Saw and Grist Mill, with a FARM and Cyprus Swamp contiguous to the Mills. The whole is supposed to contain about two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, and is situated on the west side of Pocomoke River, near Parker's bridge. A more particular description thereof will be given on the day of sale, which will take place on the premises on SATURDAY the 19th of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one half of the purchase money, and twelve months on the residue; the purchaser giving bond with approved securities to the Trustee for the purchase money.

THEO. W. WILLIAMS Trustee.

June 21—3w

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 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 12th of July next, on the premises, the HOUSE & LOT on Harrison Street, at present occupied by Mr. Hunt Ward, late the property of Stuart Reedman dec'd subject to a ground rent of eight dollars per annum.

The purchaser will be allowed a credit of six months, by giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to take place at 3 o'clock.

RICH'D. SPENCER, Adm'r. of S. Reedman, dec'd.

June 21—ts

FOR RENT.

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, May 10.

TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called "Locust Grove," the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased—To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodated.

GEO. W. NABB.

Easton, May 17.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Treadhaven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt-water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighborhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property. The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Roger's residence. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

May 31—1828, 4f

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS

NOTICE.

THE CITIZENS of Talbot, friendly to the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President of the United States, are requested to meet in the several Election Districts of this county on the third Saturday (19th) of July next, for the purpose of electing five citizens from each District, who shall meet in Committee at Easton, on Tuesday 22d July, and recommend four respectable and competent Citizens, decided advocates for the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS, to the freemen of Talbot as Candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

It is suggested that the meetings in the Districts be held at 3 o'clock P. M. and the meeting at Easton on the Tuesday following be held at the same hour.

It is also respectfully suggested that Committees of Vigilance be appointed in each election District, to consist of such number as the Citizens of each District may think proper.

Man: Friends of the Administration.

June 21—tm—[S]

Fountain Inn,

LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

M. BARR.

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favorite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.

Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber living in Talbot county, (Md.) on Monday the 23d inst. two negro men, JIM & DAVY, (brothers.) Jim is twenty-six years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, stout & well made, very black, large mouth and prominent lips. Davy is twenty-three years old, something lighter complexioned than Jim, near the same height, and nearly as stout made, both pleasant when spoken to; their clothing consisted of white home made kersey and tow linen. I will give the above reward for apprehending & securing the above named negroes so that I get them again; or \$50 for either of them if taken out of the state, or \$30 for either of them if taken in the state, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSEPH CHAPLAIN.

June 28.

The Delaware Patriot will insert the above 4 times and forward account to J. C.

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Easton every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton at 8 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—For route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.

May 17—4f

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of private sale an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 28—4f

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 Chain's shop, an 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.

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.

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. H. Ward or the subscriber.

WM. HUSSEY.

Easton, March 15.

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 dec'd.

Dec 16.

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, 20 w

New Spring & Summer Goods.

WM. H. GROOME

RECEIVED on 10th instant from Philadelphia and Baltimore a

LARGE & BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS

Adapted to Spring and Summer Sales; consisting of a great variety of

PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Carpenter's, Joiner's, Shoe Maker's and other TOOLS, China, Glass and Queen's Ware, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.

Which being added to those on hand, makes his Assortment Very Complete.

W. H. G. is enabled to sell many of the above Articles lower than usual, in consequence of the late pressure for money in the Cities, having reduced the prices.

Easton, May 24—8w

LANDS IN CAROLINE COUNTY

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court, passed on the twelfth day of March last, will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on THURSDAY the twenty first day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the DWELLING HOUSE on the premises, all and singular that Tract or parcel of Land called Bennett's Purchase, and also, that other Tract or parcel of Land called Haskins' Addition to Bennett's Purchase, adjoining to each other, and situate, lying & being on the Branches of Marshy Creek, and on the road leading from Dover to Hunting Creek Mills in Caroline county in the State of Maryland, and containing together the quantity of 617 acres of Land more or less, according to the description, metes and bounds expressed in the respective patents thereof. On these Lands is a large plantation distant about one mile from the upper Mill and village on Hunting Creek, whose soil is kindly and of easy cultivation, with a considerable quantity of Timber Land, and Branch Grounds belonging thereto abounding in Cranberries.—The Buildings and Improvements are out of repair.—The Orchard and Fruit Trees have been often very productive & valuable.—This Estate belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Haskins and has been decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage. It will be sold on a credit of one year for a third part of the purchase money, of two years for another third part thereof, & of three years for the remaining third part, with interest on the respective instalments from the day of sale. The purchase money to be secured, in such instalments with interest, by Bond with good and approved security. On the purchase money being paid and satisfied, and the Sales ratified by the Court, the Lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. The Lands shall be surveyed and laid off, and a Plot prepared for the inspection of persons disposed to purchase as soon as this can be conveniently done & lodged with the Trustee.

And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in the covenant of a deed executed by the said Joseph Haskins to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on the same day and at the same place, and between the hours aforesaid, all and singular that part of a Tract of Land called Laing's Discovery, containing 130 acres of Land, more or less, and also that part of another Tract of Land called Painter's Range, containing 72 acres of Land, more or less, situate, lying and being near the said Village at Hunting Creek Mill, and in the neighbourhood of the Plantation and Lands herein before mentioned: which said Lands will also be offered and sold on the like Credit of one, two and three years for the respective third parts of the purchase money, to be secured by Bond or note with approved security; and on the payment thereof the said Lands will be conveyed by the said President, Directors and Company to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. Other particulars and terms will be made known, and attendance given, by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM K. LAMBDIN, Trustee, and Agent.

Easton, June 7

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, a Slave for Life.—For terms enquire of the Editor.

June 7.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situate on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry.—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land.—

The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation.—The Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Fowl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

June 14. 4f

HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Talbot County Court at May Term 1828 the undersigned Commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on the 22d day of 7th mo. (July) next, two Lots of Ground situated at the upper end of Dover street in the Town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient & comfortable two story Frame dwelling, with Kitchen attached.

This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchaser giving bonds to the several Heirs for their respective portions bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. M. G. EMORY,

WM. W. MOORE,

WM. JENKINS,

WM. H. GROOME,

LAMBT REARDON, Commissioners.

Easton, June 14. 4w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES HARDY. He is a stout, well made, likely fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar near his left elbow—also on his right cheek and over his left eye. He says he was born free, and was in the employment of Isaac Queen, a farmer near Upper Marlboro. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and grey pantaloons and waistcoat.

The owner of said negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff. of Washington county; Md.

June 28 3w

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company.

He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison 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—4f

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 everything 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 provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 4f

TO BE RENTED.

FOR one or more years from the end of the present year, several PLANTATIONS in Hunting-Creek-Neck, and Poplar-Neck in Caroline county.—Applications may be made to the subscriber, who is agent for the owners.

DANIEL CHEEZUM.

July 5—6w

TO RENT.

THE subscriber has three Valuable Farms to rent in the Head of Wye that are in good order.—For terms apply to

E. ROBERTS.

Easton, July 5—30w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A TEACHER in the Hillsborough School in Caroline County.—He must produce the best recommendations as to Capability, Character, habits, &c. Apply to

HENRY NICOLS, President.

Hillsborough, June 21.

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'r

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, JULY 19, 1828.

NO. 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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

TALES OF THE REVOLUTION

The events of the Revolution pass before us like the bright vision of a dream; some are clothed in the gay dress of imagination, and others with the gloomy garb of fact, yet whether real or imaginary, they are alike interesting and ever calculated to please the general reader. I have selected some few events, and intend with your permission, to intrude them on the public. As this is the commencement of a series I make no further preface, than that which every unassuming writer is bound to make to his readers, who he trusts peruse his Tales, as the hasty productions of youth, and not crush his aspiring ambition by a just, though often ungenerous criticism. One thing I beg leave to observe, and that is the subject of this and future Tales, will be founded on facts, which occurred in the dark days of the Revolution.

"In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans, who could not follow their beloved commander, was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive force. Bound to pay obedience to the laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of 18 or 20 miles; and even this indulgence was not granted them until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from Delaware to Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these through the woods extending as far as Frankfort, were stationed the picket guards—thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach the Bristol Mills, unless first obtaining a pass.

The commander in chief of the American forces, was then encamped at the Valley Forge. Suffering from the cold, hunger and the inclemency of the season, the British rolled in plenty spent their days in feasting, their nights in balls, frolics, and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extinction. A poor woman, with six small children, whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent applications for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentor to give one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children, she started alone without a pass, and by good luck, eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living, that six brothers by the name of Doole or Dowell about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men of six feet high, stout and active; a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds, in a way peculiar to themselves, and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow case, holding about twenty pounds, was returning with light heart, to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the picket guard at Frankfort, and was just entering a wood a little this side, when a tall, stout man, stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand, requested her to read it. She grasped the paper with eager joy, bearing the characters of her husband's hand writing. After a pause he said: "Your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you; money is scarce amongst us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker." So saying, he handed her a purse of money. "My means are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish, seeing she was about to refuse it."

"You said sir, my husband would see me shortly; how do you know that which seems so impossible, and how did you know me never?"

"Hush madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say the American commander has that in his hand, which like an earthquake will shake the whole of the American continent, and expunge these miscreants, left, farewell." So saying he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he had stood. With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine st. Already hopes sprung up to her heart, already her fire burned beneath her breast when the awful word, halt—struck terror to her soul. She started and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel. "Your pass woman—I have none sir, my children!"

"D—n the rebel crew, why do you breed enemies to your King—let them starve—this flour is mine, off woman and die with your babes." A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was about departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed—humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour. "Fool, idiot, exclaimed the guard, who are you; see yonder guard house, if you interfere here, thou shalt soon be its inmate." May be so, sir; but what you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family, one week longer; recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag, and recollect!"

"Hell and fury, sir! why bid me recollect, you plead in vain; begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You want give this poor woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then by my country's faith, and hopes of freedom, you shall; and with a powerful arm, he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground. "Run madam, run, see the guard house is alive, seize your flour, pass Vine st. and you are safe." It was done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew out a pistol and shot him dead. The report of the pistol immediately alarmed a whole line of guards, the unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity. There was but one way of escape, and that was through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer pursued by the hounds. "Shoot him down—down with him," was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the

wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit, in the mean time flew like lightning, the main guard was left behind; but the whole picket line would soon be alarmed; one course alone presented itself and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed in the bushes, and gallop down the Delaware; a boat was always ready there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put into execution. He mounted his horse, and eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware, (on the very spot where stands the extensive glassworks of our enterprising citizen, Dr. Dyott.) Here he found himself headed, his boat taken possession of, and himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers—sprung from behind a tree, and demanded his immediate surrender. "Tis useless to prevaricate, rebel, you are now our prisoner, and your boat, which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession." "S—n of a slave, slave to a king, how dare you address a freeman—surrender yourself—a Doole never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded paltrio; away or you die; and he attempted to pass. The guard leveled his gun; but himself was leveled to his native dust; the ball of Doole's pistol had been swifter than his own. His case was now truly desperate: behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankfort pickets, and on the left the city of Philadelphia, filled with British troops. One and only one way presented itself and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in; about succeeded it, and he reached half the distance, twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest, while the balls whistled around him. The tide was running down, and when he reached the Jersey shore he found himself immediately opposite the old ship at Market st. On reaching the shore, he turned around, took out a pistol, and with steady & determined aim, fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side, and sunk to rise no more, he then disappeared in the wood. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers, gave one look, one curse, and went to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that, if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principle agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequently of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards this one, are in no wise to be censured—personal danger seemed to be no part of their character—plunder, but only from British, seemed their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile, of creating in the minds of their enemies the belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume—at another they were relieving the distresses of their friends, at the Valley Forge.

Many instances of heroic valor are on record, and I am pleased to think that many remembered their actions, who will add to my feeble effort, living testimony of their truth. A remembrance of things past connected with events out of which spring liberty, cannot be otherwise than pleasing.

NEW MIRROR FOR TRAVELLERS.

This is one of the pleasantest bagatelles we have met for some time. It is published by G. & C. Carvill, New York, and bears internal evidence of the humour of the writer: for *Salmagundi*. A portion, not inconsiderably small, of the first part of the work is entirely occupied with a description of our sister city, New York—which is the point from which all travellers start wherever and for whatever they mean to travel, and until they arrived at which, the author very correctly remarks, "all is lost time." After telling his readers that New York is situated at the confluence of two noble waters—that it is a very honest and well intentioned city as times go (with the exception of Wall-street which labors under a sort of a shadow of suspicion)—that it is the greatest city of the New World—that it contains one university, two medical colleges, twenty-two banks (good, bad, and indifferent), forty-three insurance companies (solvent and insolvent), one public library—one hundred churches—the same number of lottery offices—an academy of arts—an atheneum, and sundry other establishments for the encouragement of literature, the arts and sciences,—six theatres, &c. &c. the author gives us the following account of what he supposes to be the grand attraction.

Besides these attractions & ten thousand more New York abounds beyond all other places in the universe, not excepting Paris, in consummate institutions for cultivating the noble science of gastronomy. The soul of Heliogabalus presides in the kitchens of our hotels and boarding houses and inspires the genius of a thousand cooks—not sent by the d—l, as the old proverb infamously asserts, but by some special dispensation. There too will be found canvass backs from the Susquehanna; venison from Jersey, Long Island and Catskill; grouse from Hempstead Plains; snipe from the Newark meadows; & partridges from Bull Hill; which if the gourmand hath never eaten, let him despair. Then as for fish—O for a month to eat or to utter the names of the fish that flutter in the markets of New York silently awaiting their customers like so many pupils of Pythagoras.

It is a pleasure to keep Lent here. It is impossible to enumerate them all; but we should consider ourselves the most ungrateful of mankind were we to omit making honorable mention of the inimitable trout from the Fire Place, whose pure waters are alone worthy the gambols of these sportive Undines; or the amiable sheep's head, whose teeth projects out of his mouth, as if to indicate that he longs to be eaten up himself; or the blackfish, which offers a convincing proof that nature knows no distinction of colors, and has made the black skin equal to the white—at least among fishes; or the delicious bass—the toothsome shad—and the majestic cod from the bank of Newfoundland, doubly remarkable, as being almost the only good that ever came of banks. All these, together with countless varieties of smaller fry, offer themselves spontaneously to the experienced connoisseur, a new delicacy for every day in the year. We invoke them all! These, sea green lobsters of the Sound, best beloved of southern invalids, a super of whom is a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; these, juicy soft crabs, the discovery of whose inimitable excellence has made the city of Baltimore immortal, eat fish and flour, slippery eel, and rough shelled mussel; elephant clam, which the mischievous boys of the Sound call by more inglorious name; we invoke ye all! And if we forget these, O most puissant and imperial oyster, whether of Blue Point, York River, Chingoteague, or Chingora's, may our palate forget its cunning, and lose the best gift of heaven—the faculty of distinguishing between six different Madeira wines, with our eyes shut! All these and more may be seen of a morning at Fulton and Washington Markets and the travel-

ler, who shall go away without visiting them, has travelled in vain.

Then for cooking these various and transcendent excellencies these precious bounties—These we invoke—these of the *Bank Coffee House*, who excel equally in the sublime science of procuring and serving up these immortal dishes, and hast no equal among men, but the great STARKS, with whom thou didst erewhile divide the empire of the world. But *Eheu fugaces Posthume* too! the smoke of his kitchen which bore up incense worthy of the gods is now gone out—he himself is like a shadow, long departed, and nothing is left of him but the recollection of his suppers and his debts. Neither must we commit the crying sin of passing unnoticed and unhonored the utterly famous gastronomist of the great DROZS, master of the twelve sciences that go to the composition of a consummate cook; nor the crying injustice of omitting to point the nose of the curious traveller to *Him of the New Masonic Hall*, great in terrapin soup—greater in fricasees and fricandeaux—greater of all in a c 1/2's head! Neither would we pass over the modest merits of *Him of the Goose and Gridiron*, who like the skillful logician can make the worse appear the better reason, and convert by the magic of his art, the most ordinary material into dishes worthy the palates of the most erudite members of the Turtle Club, whose soup and whose jests are the delight of the universe. But we should never have done, were we to pass in review an hundred, yea a thousand illustrious worthies to be found in every street and lane of this eating city, who fiddle the cunning palate in all the varieties of pulse and taste, from a slice of roast beef and a glass of beer, at a shilling, to grouse and canvas backs, and Bingham wine at just as much as the landlord pleases. Suffice it to say that if, as the best practical philosophers do maintain, the business of man's life is eating there is no place in the universe where he can live so exquisitely purpose as the renowned city of New York.

A GHOST.

The good people in the neighbourhood of Mount Tom, in the north part of West Springfield are in sore tribulation on account of a babbling ghost that has been attempting to prove the old adage, that "murder will out." The long and short of the story as gathered by our informant, during the mixing of a glass of cooling lemonade, from the fixtures of a bar room in that vicinity is this: It seems that a party of men are employed in digging limestone from the south side of Mount Tom, which is burnt for the purpose of making a cement for the H. & H. Canal. Some of those who had tended the kiln in the night, which they do by turns, had heard divers appalling and unearthly sounds, accompanied with visions to correspond. They had seen

"spectres glide,

Gibbering and pointing as they pass,

fifty degrees in the proper habitment of uneasy spirits that "revisit the glimpses of the moon."

And in the course of a few nights the alarm became so great among the workmen, and their ghostly attendants growing continually more assiduous in their unwelcome civilities that not one dare to remain in his post, and the work seemed about to cease.

It was the want of some one with hardihood enough to oversee it.

At this juncture a stranger happened along, reporting himself to be from the west of New York, who on hearing the direful tale laughed their fear to scorn; and boldly offered to take a tour of duty upon the haunted spot, promising if anything appeared; whether it were a "spirit of health or goblin damned, he'd speak to it."

The proposition was greedily accepted, and the man took his station on one of the nights of last week.

The night was as anxious and a sleepless one to those in the neighbourhood; and when the dawn at length brought the unbelieving watchman again among them, his report aroused horror and consternation. He had seen, he said the usual sight, and heard the strange uncouth sounds; but his harder nerves had conjured them into shape and meaning, and he had held a familiar conversation with the spirit of the place.

A human form (bating the head which it had none) had appeared to him and after due ceremonies of introduction, informed him (where the ghost's tongue was located) we are not informed, as it had no head; that what stood before him was the spiritual remains of one Timothy Felt—that he was murdered: some three years ago, & that his mortal remains, or so much thereof as the worm had not tasted, were now concealed in a particular fissure of a particular rock not far distant, which was described with great minuteness—that search must be made in that spot, and bones would be found which would give "confirmation strong as holy writ" of the truth of the account—and that if upon the discovery of the bones the murderers would not confess their guilt, their names should be revealed.

Such is the substance of the tale. It got wind and currency. Some honestly believed it—others had not the boldness to deny it, and all agreed that an examination must be made.

Money was raised—volunteers enlisted, and on Saturday last a strong exploring party proceeded to the spot, which they were enabled to find by the accurate description of the ghost.

They found the precise rock contained the precise fissure, but up to Sunday night had discovered no bones. The whole neighborhood is in commotion, and the fact that Timothy Felt is the name of a man who did actually disappear in an unaccountable manner about three years since, tends to increase the excitement, and gives a credit to the story.

We wish the good people much success in their explorations but would venture to suggest that if instead of upturning Mount Tom in pursuit of the marrowless bones of Timothy Felt's ghost, they would delve and dig for the rich treasures that are well known to be deposited beneath the surface of the West Springfield farms, they would be likely to find rather more solid satisfaction in the results.

[Springfield Republican.]

Singular Whim—Some time ago a Mr. Thrope of Cornwall, advertised a reward of an annuity of 60*l.* a year, for life, to any one who would undertake to live seven years underground, without seeing any thing human, and to let his hair and beard grow during the whole time.

Apartment were prepared under ground very commodious, with as many books as the occupier pleased; & provision served from Mr. Thrope's own table; whenever the recluse wanted convenience he was to ring a bell, and it was to be provided for him. Singular as this residence may appear, an occupier offered himself, and is now in the second year of his probation. He is a laboring man, and has a wife and a large family.

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

We copy below from the Lancaster Gazette, an account of a species of deception, of a character quite novel in this country, and one which could hardly be thought of by any other than an adept in roguery.

[From the Lancaster Gazette, July 1.]

We have heard of stories being circulated through the county unfavorable to the manner in which the corps of Engineers employed in locating the route for the rail road conduct their operations. It has been stated that fences have been thrown down, grain wantonly injured, &c. On the one hand we were perfectly satisfied that the gentlemen belonging to the corps were incapable of the conduct attributed to them, & on the other that our citizens could not have originated such complaints without some foundation.

It is now proved that we were right in both opinions—a man named Walker well known as an occasional occupant of our jail made his escape some months since from confinement but with a hardihood not uncommon with those who are lost to all sense of shame, took up his quarters within a few miles of the city and with the aid of two vagabonds like himself, formed an independent corps of engineers furnished themselves with a few poles, and a line, and commenced running a route of their own, making it a point to arrive near a good farm house a little before breakfast or dinner, fix up their poles on one side of the garden or orchard or barn-yard and a second at a distance on the other side; as soon as this was done, a great bawling and noise was made by one of these levellers who would cry out—*lower—a little lower—higher &c.* until the following brought out the whole family—when there were the engineers, laying out a road in the very track that would do the most injury.

The alarmed farmer expostulates—wonders if they could put a good little way round to save his garden—his orchard—his spring-house, or his barn-yard—inquires if they had breakfasted—or if they would drink something—the weather was parching hot. The gentlemen when well treated, were willing to accommodate, & would try another course; but if the farmer was grumpy, it was nothing but dash through the cabbage bed—down with the fences—thrash down the grain to let them see the mark upon the pole—and higher! higher! a little lower! was roared out as before, until the farmer obtained a suspension of hostilities by an invitation, treat or drink, and then the accommodating engineers moved off to make another exploration. Walker, the chief of this corps, has explored his way into the criminal apartment, and the chain carriers and target men are dismissed the service.

After this discovery we need not expect to hear any complaints of the gentlemen belonging to Major Wilson's company who have always conducted themselves in a manner that has secured the most friendly and kind treatment from the inhabitants.

DORRILLITES.

The first time we have had an account of that singular denomination of christians called Dorrellites. Having never heard of them before, we will give a short notice of their origin and sudden dispersion. The founder of the sect whose name was Dorrell, was a refugee from the army of Gen. Burgoyne. He was a person of art and management, and his acquaintance with mankind induced him to set himself about some employment by which he might procure a subsistence without work. To this end he set up preaching, and such was his success that he soon gathered a large number of followers.

His religious notions were, as his pretensions to preteratural powers were, impious and profane. He assumed to himself the attributes of Deity, and proclaimed abroad that such was his condition, that no human power could injure his person, or take from him his life, and such was the effect wrought by his preaching, that great numbers flocked to his standard, and placed the most implicit belief in all his assumptions. He promised them, that by embracing his faith and living according to his system of belief, they, like him, should live forever and enjoy uninterrupted health, & be beyond the reach of accidents. He taught his adherents to abstain wholly from all food or clothing procured at the expense of animal life, and they accordingly threw off their leather shoes and substituted those made of wood or cloth in their place. He preached so effectually that his followers conformed to his notions in the smallest particulars, and to such extent did their doctrines of humanity lead them, that one, who was a blacksmith, laid aside his leather bellows as unprobable, and constructed a pair from cloth. Their principal food was milk and vegetables. He professed to be governed wholly by the light of nature, and instructed his pupils to throw aside all revelation. He taught them to reject all laws except such as he should approve. Like all founders of a new sect, he was full of zeal and activity, and was incessant in his preaching. Frequent meetings were held, and their worship was composed of a singular combination of eating, drinking, dancing and lecturing.

Dorrell himself resided in Leyden, in this state, but his followers were composed of the inhabitants of that and some of the adjoining towns. Some of the most respectable persons became converts to his faith, and gave most liberal aid in the promotion of his scheme.

Although Dorrell had little or no property, he required of his followers that they turn a great portion of their worldly goods into common stock, and then remain in the form of or management as Dorrell might direct. During the years of 1787 and '89, his hearers increased rapidly, great numbers, some from motives of curiosity, others from the belief of his divine character, went to hear his preaching. It happened that at one of the meetings there was present a man by the name of Ezekiel Foster of Leyden. He was visited by curiosity to see a man of Dorrell's singular character. He had heard much of his supernatural powers, and had courage finally of putting to the test the truth of his pretensions. He found Dorrell as usual addressing a large audience, and when he came to speak of his invulnerable qualities, among other things, he uttered in a very impressive tone, "no arm can hurt my flesh." Foster, who, besides having much good sense, was of a gigantic figure, requested the preacher to repeat the sentence, which he did, and no sooner had the words, "no arm can hurt my flesh," escaped his blasphemous lips, than Foster gave him a blow with his fist that brought the preacher to the floor.

Dorrell, dismayed and astonished, attempted to rise, but the incredulous Foster repeated the blows with such expedition and effect that Dorrell cried for mercy, and under a shower of kicks and thumps, renounced his doctrines and promised that he would never preach them more provided Foster would relieve him from further examination. In the midst of his people he acknowledged himself an impostor, and greatly to their confusion and mortification, confessed that his only object had been to see what fools he could make of men. Dorrell con-

tinued to reside in Leyden, and was, a few years ago, a pauper of that town.
Worcester Regis.

A WEST INDIA HURRICANE.

Our small but beautiful ship of war lay becalmed, out of sight of land, in the regions of the West Indies. The day was sultry in the extreme, and the officers and crew, oppressed with the scorching rays of an almost vertical sun sought refuge under the awnings, beneath which a gentle air passed as the ship rose over the smooth undulating waves, which rolled on without one ripple upon their calm blue surface.

As the sun went down, the atmosphere assumed a gloomy appearance; and though no breath of wind was yet stirring, and the ship lay listless and unmanageable on the heaving ocean, yet the topsails were reefed, and the courses close hauled up. During the first watch, the weather still looked more portentous, and there was but one ominous interruption to the darkness which had spread around it: it was

"A little glooming light, much like a shade,"

which hung over a dreary spot on the western horizon. A gentle breeze from that direction presently filled the sails, and the gallant ship began to breast the waves, and threw up their white fringes against her vanishing bows.

"Haul on board the fore tack!" called the officer of the watch; and instantly the released sail fluttered in the increasing breeze; but scarcely was it set, when a sudden glare of lightning, broad and bright, illumined the whole concave arch of the heavens, and showed the ropes penciled in gilded strings among the tall masts and gleaming sails. Then came a tremendous crash of thunder, and the rain fell fast and in large drops. "Luff!" cried the officer, as the ship began to feel her canvass; but no sooner was the order issued than there was a rush of wind upon the waters, and the ship heeled almost on her beam ends, trembling under the force of the gust, and roared among the tackling. "Let fly the topsail sheets!"—up with the helm!—vociferated the same voice that had before called "Luff!" but the loud blast, howling amidst the gloom, drowned all less powerful sounds. Then came the tempest whirl, and took the sails back, the topmast went by the board, and the whelming brine rushed over the decks, sweeping the unprepared to a watery grave. One sudden flash of light showed them struggling with the stiling waves and then they were forever hidden by the curling tops, which sparkled in the deep obscurity of night.

The hurricane soon passed away, but left this late so beautiful an object, as this work of art, a wreck upon the troubled water.

Day-light came, and all was calm and still while the remainder of the harassed crew, so recently poised 'twixt life and death, were again at work, with cheerful voice, equipping their floating home.—[Tales of the Sea.]

TAKING A MAN AT HIS WORD.

Mr. Jeremy White, one of Cromwell's domestic chaplains, a sprightly man & a top wit of his court, made his addresses to Frances, Oliver's youngest daughter, who did not much discourage him. But the Protector being told of this, obliged his informant to be upon the watch; who hunting Jerry White, as he was called, to the lady's chamber, ran immediately to tell his master of it. Oliver, in a rage, hastening thither, found Jerry on his knees, kissing the lady's hand, or having just kissed it, and asked him what was the meaning of that posture before his daughter Frank? White, with much presence of mind, said, "May it please your highness, I have a long time courted that young gentlewoman there, my lady's woman, and cannot prevail; I was, therefore, humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for me." The Protector turning to the young woman, said, "What's the meaning of this, hussey? Why do you refuse the honor Mr. White would do you? He is my friend, and I expect you should treat him as such." My lady's woman desiring nothing more, answered, "If Mr. White intends me that honor, I shall not be against him."

"Say'st thou so," replied Cromwell, "call Goodwin; this business shall be done presently, before I go out of the room." Jerry being gone too far to go back, they were married, and the Protector gave the young woman 1500 for her portion.

THE LIGHT OF THE BENCH.

At one of the recent English assizes, (courts) the following charge was delivered to the jury by a learned Judge, who is celebrated for exercising his attention on different subjects at the same time. The recollection of the tone of Liston's voice in some of his mock heresies, and his eye "in a line frenzy rolling" will fill up the sketch for the imagination of the reader.

"Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar is indicted for—(This—halt—pray don't be silent)—horse stealing, that is, a black. This is a capital charge, gentlemen—which affects—(That man hammering below must stop)—his life—a gentleman—I can't go on—I can't hear myself speak. Make way, I say, make way there, for Mr. —.) You must take care, gentlemen, that in—deciding on this case, your conclusions are—a—drawn from the evidence that—(those dogs below ought really to be kept quiet)—the prisoner at the bar is the person, who—(Really, really, Mr. Under Sheriff)—was guilty of the offence—he is charged with. You have it in evidence, that on the night of the 14th, the prisoner was seen near the premises of the prosecutor, and—(The court is insufferably hot!)—and the next morning he was found ten miles off—(Pull down that window, there, don't stare laughing at me like a great fool!)—in possession of the black horse I introduced for—(This—halt—pray don't be silent)—a recent possession, which, if you believe the witnesses leaves very little doubt of what your duty should be."—(Mr. Under Sheriff! Oh fine you, it they let any more into that gallery—it is too full already.)

The following authentic anecdote may be read with interest at this day.

"Two young Americans on their travels in Europe, once met with Sir Peter Parker, a dinner party in London, and were particularly introduced to him, as coming from Charleston."

The old admiral received them very cordially, and holding each by the hand said, "Gentlemen I ought to be happy to see you, for I never anywhere met with a warmer reception than I received from your countrymen at Charleston."

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE LAST RESORT.

Mr. Clay is accused of guilt in the old story about a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams, and the last testimony resorted to is the private correspondence between Mr. Clay and Mr. F. P. Blair in January 1825. Mr. Amos Kendall, whose profligacy of character renders him an unworthy and discredited witness, is the only person, as we understand it, with whom originated the suggestion that this private, confidential, and social correspondence, between Mr. Clay and his friend Mr. Blair, contains evidence of this corrupt bargain. The grounds of argument are these, viz: Mr. Blair received a letter from Mr. Clay in January 1825. Mr. Amos Kendall says in that letter is the proof of a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams in the Presidential election—this is the charge—and the proof relied on is, that Mr. Blair refused, before the Senate of Kentucky, to divulge the contents of that private letter from his friend Mr. Clay, upon the ground, that he would not, and no person had a right to require that he should violate the private confidential correspondence between friends—and not that the correspondence would have any effect upon the controversy, one way or the other.

Not satisfied with this correct course and positive assertion of Mr. Blair, a hue and cry is kept up by the Jackson men, as their last and desperate dependence, that, because Mr. Blair will not divulge the contents of the letter, although Mr. Blair says it could have no influence one way or the other upon the question, therefore the letter must contain proof to fix guilt on Mr. Clay. We ask any candid man, if this is fair reasoning? Is this such proof as to convince any man?

Mr. Clay, not having kept any copy of this confidential correspondence, as no man ever takes copies of social letters that he writes to a friend, obtains from Mr. Blair a copy of his letter since it became the subject of controversy—and the Committee in Kentucky apply to Mr. Blair for permission to publish the correspondence, if he should think fit to give permission. Mr. Clay replies to the Committee, "That his correspondence with Mr. Blair was friendly, familiar and sometimes sportive—occasionally characterized by freedom of language—which is admissible in private and friendly intercourse, but which would not be decorous towards the public. That so far as regards the charge made against me [Mr. Clay] the publication of the letter would benefit rather than injure me [Mr. Clay] & such is the opinion of several Gentlemen to whom the correspondence has been shown—But I will not [says Mr. Clay] avail myself of this advantage, at the sacrifice of a principle, the preservation of which is a necessary guarantee to social confidence and intercourse. I could not publish my own letters without some of Mr. Blair's, shewing the sense in which he understood me—and although Mr. Blair has given me permission to publish both, he thinks they ought not to be published, and I will not, on the defence of a profligate editor, be the first to set a mischievous example, which the other party to the correspondence has refused to establish. But the Committee is at liberty to exhibit to the inspection of any gentleman, of any party, all such portions of it [of the correspondence] as relate to the late Presidential election—and I will do the same upon any such application being made to me."

After this letter of Mr. Clay's containing the offer of shewing all parts of the correspondence relating to the Presidential election [the matter concerning which alone the charge is made] to any gentleman, of any party, who desires to see it—and of giving permission to the Committee to do the same thing—where, we ask, is the ground now to rest either a charge or suspicion of guilt against Mr. Clay? If the Jackson men now really want to know the contents of that correspondence in all that relates to the Presidential Election, let them appoint a trusty friend or two and send them to wait on the Committee or on Mr. Clay to see the correspondence and ascertain the truth or falsehood of Mr. Kendall's allegations. If it is the purpose of the Jackson men to get at the truth, by seeing the correspondence, they may do it—they are invited to do it. But it is rather to be feared that they would prefer not to see the letters, and that would enable them to go on and make a clamour about supposed guilt founded on a refusal to shew the letters.

To show what attention Mr. Kendall's allegations are worthy of in this affair, it is proper to state—This charge against Mr. Clay, founded on this correspondence, originated with Kendall—this correspondence took place in January 1825. Kendall states that he obtained information from Mr. Blair in January 1825 of the corrupt bargain. He could not have obtained any such information up to the 21st January, 1825, for on that day Kendall writes to Mr. Clay, that "he has faith, that Mr. Clay will do nothing to compromise the interests of the Western Country or the Nation." Kendall could not have had any such information from Blair on the 20th February 1825, because on that day he again writes to Mr. Clay, that they had received the news of the Presidential election—"that there was much enquiry whether Mr. Clay would be offered the Secretaryship of State, or whether he would accept of it." Kendall could not have had any such information from Blair on the 11th October 1826, for on that day he writes another most friendly letter to Mr. Clay in which he says, "whatever course I may feel constrained to take in relation to the Administration generally, I trust I shall not be the means or the occasion of casting any imputation upon your integrity or honor."

What then are we to think of Kendall's allegation, that Mr. Blair informed him in January

1825, of the existence of the corrupt bargain? If Mr. Kendall had been informed of Mr. Clay's corrupt bargain, as an honest man faithful to the cause of the country, could he have kept it secret and all the while been writing for 21 months after to Mr. Clay, that he [Kendall] had full faith that Mr. Clay would do nothing against the interests of the Western Country or of the Nation. Or that it was doubted, after they had heard of the Presidential election, whether the Secretaryship of state would be offered to him or whether he would accept it? Or that he [Kendall] could not be the means of casting imputation on the integrity or honor of Mr. Clay.

Can any man, after this, put any belief in anything that Mr. Kendall can say? Yet upon his allegation, in regard to the nature of a correspondence in January 1825, a clamour is attempted to be excited against Mr. Clay, because he will not publish his private letters, at the instigation of this discredited and debased man, Kendall, but offers to show all parts of the letters relative to the Presidential election to any gentleman of any party that wishes to see them and ascertain the fact charged. The same permission is given to the Committee to shew the letters.

In Kentucky where Mr. Blair and Mr. Kendall are both known, all this story can have no effect against Mr. Clay, but these things are published in the Jackson party papers with false glosses and extravagancies for those who are strangers to the parties to do the best with they can—As the case is now desperate, desperate means or any means will be resorted to by the vicious Jackson party presses to gain their ends.

Mr. Kendall having violated the correspondence with Mr. Clay by publishing misrepresentations of it in his paper "The Argus," Mr. Clay gave up his letters afterwards to correct the errors and misstatements made. This was the cause of their publication.

From the National Intelligencer.

We received, by a late mail from the West a letter from a respectable person, (we presume from his paying the heavy postage on his letter) who does not withhold his name, from which letter the following is an extract:

"Covington, (Ind.) June 26, 1828.

"Gentlemen: Although personally a stranger I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject connected with the present struggle for the Presidency—a struggle which, in my opinion, involves the glory, prosperity, and permanency of our free institutions. I deeply deplore the necessity which urges me on this occasion, as it implies a lamentable want of that information which the most humble individual in society ought to possess, to enable him to judge rightly on contested points. The character of that war which is now waged with such relentless fury against the present Administration, is marked by a boldness and profligacy unparalleled in the annals of our country. The most ridiculous, false, and malignant stories are circulated, with an effrontery that defies description. Is it not almost incredible that such fabrications as the following could ever be invented, and still more, that they could ever be believed, in a country boasting of its purity and intelligence, viz: That Mrs. Adams is a lady of English birth and education; and that her predilection for her native soil is such, that the water used by her for culinary purposes is imported; that the children of the family are also in England receiving their education; that the President is now shipping off his money to England, where he intends going himself, if he is defeated; that he is burying some secrets (mark that!) in coffins in different parts of the United States; that he holds a landed estate in England &c. &c. Intelligent men may smile at this farago of nonsense and falsehood; but, with me, it is no subject for mirth. When first I heard these tales, I paid no attention to them; but their number has so increased, and their circulation so wide in the young States, together with some facts which have leaked out, that I shrewdly suspect that there exists a systematic plan, secretly executed, upon an extensive scale, for this very purpose. In Cincinnati, the secret management of the Jackson party has come out; and traces of a similar kind, in parts of this State, have also been developed. There are many individuals here, as well as myself, would be glad if you would publish in the "Intelligencer," as early as practicable, some remarks on the following points, viz:—Whether Mrs. Adams is an English lady or not; where born, and who were her parents; where their children are now; and whether the President holds an estate in England. This information is not for ourselves; we know better; but for some honest ignorant men, who have engaged to vote for Mr. Adams if they can be convinced that they have been deceived on these points. I would suggest the propriety of calling upon the Jackson prints to contradict your statement, if it is incorrect."

The contents of this letter were to us so incredible—so revolting to common sense, that we should not, we believe, have complied with the writer's request, lest we should bring ridicule upon ourselves by treating a matter seriously; but that, in one of the Western papers that came to hand by the same mail, we found the following:

[From the Zanesville Messenger.]

MRS. ADAMS.

"No slander 'pon Queen Elizabeth, I pray,"

N, gentle reader, not a word. You will never see a Jackson paper traduce female reputation. I will only make the following quotation from Wood's History of John Adams' Administration, merely to show the stock of blood of the Lady of the Palace, who, in the language of Mr. Hammond, is "at the head of the female society in the United States." In page 498, we read as follows:

"The original quarrel between Mr. Adams and Mr. Pickens arose upon the nomination of Mr. Johnson to the STAMP OFFICE. Johnson was a Tory, and adhered to or sided with the British, after our Revolution, and resided in England until within the last three years, where John Quincy Adams married a daughter of Mr. Johnson. Upon the nomination of this gentleman Mr. Pickens had the honesty to offer his opinion against him."—People's Press.

There is so much in this newspaper article to confirm the statements of the letter, that we have thought it might be well to bestow a brief space in our columns to the satisfying the inquiries of our correspondent.

We are enabled, by our situationalist in the immediate neighborhood of Mrs. Adams' relations and connections, and from our personal acquaintances with the family of the President, to answer the inquiries of our correspondent.

The maiden name of Mrs. Adams was Johnson; her earliest ancestor emigrated to this country in the reign of Queen Anne, and settled in the State of Maryland. His descendants are now very numerous and respectable, and almost all of them, at this time, reside in or near Fredericktown. Mrs. Adams' father was named Joshua Johnson. He was, as will be seen by the following extract from the Journal of Congress, Vol. 3 page 369, on the 29th of September, 1779 appointed by that body to a highly important and responsible office:

"Wednesday, 29th Sept. 1779.

"Congress proceeded to the election of a person to examine the accounts of the several Commissioners, Commercial Agents, and others, in Europe, entrusted with the public money of these United States, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Joshua Johnson was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Jenifer."

On the second of August, 1790, he was nominated to the Senate by General Washington, and on the third of the same month, the Senate passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That they do advise and consent to the appointment of Joshua Johnson, of Maryland, to be Consul of the United States of America for the port of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, and for such other parts of the said Kingdom, as shall be nearer to the said port than to the residence of any other Consul or Vice-Consul of the United States in the same Kingdom."

He had several daughters, and one son who was a few years since Postmaster at New Orleans. Mrs. Adams' uncle, Thomas Johnson, it is well known, was a patriot of the Revolution and Governor of the State of Maryland.

The President was married to Mrs. A. while her father was Consul in London. He has at present three children: the eldest is a practicing lawyer at Boston, and has recently been a member, from that City, of the State Legislature. The second is now with his father, & has been for several years past. The third is at present residing in law in Boston. They were all educated at Harvard University. Of the small property owned by Mr. Adams, a portion is in this District, and a portion consists of the farm and mansion at Quincy the late residence of his father. Mr. Adams could not by the laws of England hold land in that country, nor does he possess any kind of property there.

We know not what may be Mr. Adams' intentions, when he retires from public life, but we have often heard, from sources entitled to credit (and we hope and believe it is true) that he intends to reside at the estate recently owned by his father, there to prepare and arrange for publication, the letters and papers left in his charge at the decease of his parent, in which we have no doubt, will be found many most precious materials for the future historian of our country.

We have now answered, from our own knowledge, all the inquiries of our correspondent; but we cannot dismiss the subject without expressing our admiration of the consistency of those editors, who in one paragraph fabricate a charge of foreign extraction against Mr. Adams and his wife, while in the next we find a panegyric of his opponent, the place of whose nativity is itself doubtful, and whose parents and ancestors his friends and biographers admit to have been foreigners.

We now further comply with the request of our correspondent by calling upon the Jackson prints to contradict our statement, if it be incorrect. Yes, we call upon them: will they answer our call? We

"Can call spirits from the vasty deep,
"But will they come for calling?"

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday, the 28th inst.

DESPATCH.—Three hundred barrels of pork were transported a few days ago from New York to Whitehall on Lake Champlain, a distance of 370 miles in 84 hours. Fifteen years ago this would have been called a fish story. Such is the result of canals and steam.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Lot Warfield, Mr. Wm. Bending to Miss Rebecca Newman, all of this county.

MASONIC.

COATS LODGE, No. 76

Easton, July 24, 1828

MONUMENT to the Memory of Dr. JOHN COATS, First Grand Master of MASONRY in the State of Maryland is about to be erected in this place by Coats Lodge, No. 76, and others of the fraternity. The consent of his only surviving child has been obtained and the ceremony of removing the remains of the dead, and the dedication of the Monument will take place on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst.—A funeral Procession of the Fraternity will be made by Coats Lodge on that occasion—at which all worthy free and accepted MASONRY are invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge,
WM. B. MULLEN,
H. I. EDMONDSON, } Committee
JAMES BENNY.

July 5.
The Brethren will take notice, that the Dress to be worn on this occasion is dark coats and pantaloons, white stockings and gloves and white aprons trimmed with black, the usual clothing of M. Masons.

None but Officers of Lodges to wear Jewels and emblems, and those to be suspended by a black crape scarf.

GRAND CONCERT.

A GRAND CONCERT of Instrumental Music will take place at Trons. Place at 7 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday evening 23d inst. at half past 7 o'clock P. M.

N. B. The above Concert will be given by a Band of excellent Musicians, who come to Easton for the purpose of attending the Masonic Procession on Wednesday 23d inst.

Barren Creek Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that this salutary watering-place is now open for the reception of Visitors. An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who may leave their avocations or the abodes of lingering disability, and resort to this fountain of salubrious purity, has induced him to make such arrangements as will promote the invigoration of the indisposed, or the happiness of those who are in search of pleasure.

When we reflect on the trifling investment necessary for a visit to this place, and the beneficial effects likely to be produced, we are induced to believe that such a resort is to be avoided the Autumnal diseases of our Climate, will repair to the Springs, for the double purpose of promoting health, and preventing disease.

Such as feel inclined to visit this place, may also feel assured that the charges shall be moderately suited to the times.

The Public's humble servant.

CHARLES LEARY.

July 19—31 eow

A STRAY STEER

CAME to the subscribers farm, near Denton some time in May last, a young Steer with a crop and upper bit off both ears, his legs and belly nearly white, and approaching to a mole colour on the back, with a white spot in his forehead, in the shape something like a heart. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay the expense of this advertisement and take him away.

JOS. RICHARDSON,
Denton, Caroline county.

July 19—4w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY the 29th inst. at the Court-House door in Easton, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, the Personal Estate of Gen. Perry Benson, (dec'd) consisting of the following articles, viz:—One double case Gold Watch, a quantity of Silver Plate, and Five Shares of Stock in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums over six dollars a credit of six months will be given, on all sums under six dollars the Cash will be required. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Attendance by 19

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING is appointed to be held at the woods of the late Jonathan N. Benney, about three miles from Easton, and 14 from Dover Bridge, to commence on Thursday the 14th of next month, (August), and to close on the Tuesday morning following—to which Ministers, Friends, and all persons friendly to Good Order are invited.

There will be a Pound prepared for the accommodation of Horses at a moderate charge.

MANAGERS.

Joseph Turner, William Benney,
John C. Stevens, Elias Hopkins,
John Arringdale, Wm. Townsend,
James Benney, Benjamin Kemp.

Our Friends are advised to bring their TENT FRAMES with them if convenient.

Easton, July 19—3w—(S)

CAMP MEETING.

THERE will be a Methodist Camp Meeting held near Centerville, in Queen Ann's County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, to commence on THURSDAY the 31st inst. and to conclude on the following Wednesday morning. Persons friendly to Camp Meetings, of all denominations of Christians, are respectfully invited. The Methodists are assured that there will be no distinction made between Anti-Reformers and Reformers in regard either to preachers or people. All discussions on church polity will be discontinued and prohibited on the Camp Ground.

By order of the Managers,
P. B. HOPPER, Chairman.

Tnos. C. BROWN, Secretary.

July 19th, 1828

TO BE RENTED

For the next year or a term of Years,

The FARM and FISHERY in Caroline County, near Denton, where Mr. James McComb now lives, and also the FARM that is now occupied by Mr. Wm. Emmers. n. If the present Tenants wish to keep the farms they will please to make immediate application—for Terms apply to

IGNATIUS RHODES

Talbot County near Easton.

or RORT R. RHODES in Easton.

July 19.

FOR SALE.

For life, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Easton on Wednesday 23d inst. between the hours of 12 and one o'clock, a likely negro woman about 16 years of age with her infant child.

SAM'L W. THOMAS.

July 12 3t

CONSTABLE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed against James W. Abbott and Jenkins Abbott security, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins, Adm'r of George Jenkins, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton the 12th of August, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Negro Boy called Dick, Negro Woman and one Horse the property of said Abbott's to pay and satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, interest and Costs due and to become due. Attendance by

JAMES GASKINS, Constable.

July 19.

JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST received from Baltimore a quantity of PRIME CURVED TOBACCO—also PORTER, ALE & CIDER which he will sell low for cash.

Easton, July 19.

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

ON APPL'ATION to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of JAMES DENNY, an Insolvent Debtor, 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 James Denny having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Denny be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he do appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first 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 James Denny to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said James Denny, Insolvent Debtor should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my Hand this 16th day of July 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot co. July 19

MARYLAND:

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

10th day of July, A. D. 1828.
On application of George Dudley, Adm'r of John Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, fixed, this 10th day of July, 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 John Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby required to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Office of the Register of Wills, on or before the 1st day of February next, (1829) they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r.

of John Dudley, dec'd.

July 19—3w—

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years: ALSO The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Reardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO The Small Tenement on the hill near my Dwelling.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 12. 1f

EASTON, 8th July 1828.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bible Society of Talbot county it was, Resolved, That the following named Gentlemen be and are hereby appointed Agents for the several Election Districts under the ninth article of the Constitution:—viz:

FOR EASTON DISTRICT.
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.
Wm. Jenkins, Wm. Hugglett,
Rev. Joseph Scull, Wm. Henry, Jr.
N. Hammond Jr. Wm. Duling,
Jas. Murry Lloyd, Eonalla Martin Jr.
Dr. Ew'd. Spedden, John Arringdale,
Samuel Roberts, John Edmondson,
R. H. Goldsborough, J. C. Hayward, &
Wm. T. Clark, John Martin.

FOR ST. MICHAEL'S DISTRICT.
A. BRADFORD HARRISON.
John Ball, Thomas Hanna,
Wm. Cault, Walter Sparks,
Rob't. Lambdin, Joseph Graham,
James M. Seth, Joseph Robson,
James Hopkins, J. W. Battle &
James McDaniel, Anthony Banning.

FOR CHAPPEL DISTRICT.
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.
James Ridgway, Dr. S. T. Rissum,
Edw'd. McDaniel, Charles Jump,
Joseph Turner, Jesse Scott,
J. C. Goldsborough, Wm. R. Tripple,
Elias Hopkins, R. Peddeman,
Philip Mackey, W. Slaughter, &
Wm. Pratt, Thos. Arringdale.

FOR TRAPPE DISTRICT.
DANIEL MARTIN.
Thomas Hayward, Josiah Chaplain,
Rev. Thos. Bayne, Thomas Howdle,
Jacob Bromwell, James Parrott,
Benjamin Howdle, James Keyner,
Thomas Martin, Wm. Birchhead,
Jas. Ch. plain, W. P. Emmons,
Wm. Connelly, Thomas Jenkins,
Samuel Stevens, T. Atkinson, &
George Stevens, Rh'd. Sherwood.

The duties of the Agents, prescribed by the Constitution, are to visit every family in their respective neighborhoods, and ascertain in each how many copies of the Scriptures may be wanted; to solicit donations; collect the subscriptions of the members, and pay them over to the Treasurer; and faithfully to ascertain & report all cases of destitution within their "bounds."

Resolved, That the above named Agents be and are hereby requested to report the results of their labours, before the second Thursday in August next, to the Manager in their respective District; viz: to Samuel T. Kennard in Easton District; to A. Bradford Harrison in St. Michael's District; to Wm. H. Tilghman in Chapel District; and to Daniel Martin in Trappe District. Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the next Newspapers.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Pres't.
NS: HAMMOND Jr. Sec'y. pro. tem.
Easton, July 12—1828. 3w

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed the second day of June last, will be exposed to sale, and sold on TUESDAY the 12th day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of Trench Tilghman, dec'd, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy & pay the debts due by the said Trench Tilghman, (dec'd.) as follows: Viz: A part of a tract of land called Partnership, containing 480 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and now divided into two fields, one at present in corn, which may be put in small grain by the purchaser.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong body and may be divided into four fields with good Springs of water in three of them, affording an eligible site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked, surrounded on three sides by first quality timber of almost every description produced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the town of Easton, on the Bay-Side road opposite to Mr. Wm. Clarke's lot, containing about three acres of land.

ALSO another lot of ground, situated in Oxford-Neck being a part of a well known tract called Anderton, containing 1002 acres, 80 of which is arable and under a good fence, about one half now in corn, between the lands of Mrs. Howdle & Mrs. Jonathan Spencer—with wood land adjacent, sufficient for the use of the cleared land.

Also another lot of Land called Jack's Point containing 31 acres within the inclosure of Mrs. Anna Maria Tilghman and adjoining the Town of Oxford; part of this land is in cultivation & part thickly covered with a young and thriving growth of pine timber.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of Sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase are particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by

WM. H. TILGHMAN Trustee.

July 12

N. B. The creditors of Trench Tilghman, (deceased) are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of Sale. (S)

For Rent at a Reduced Price,

The Fountain Inn Tavern.

LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year—Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to JAMES WILLSON, agent

for Mary J. Willson.

Easton, 12th July, 1828. 1f

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber has erected a Wool Carding Machine at the stand formerly occupied by William Brown and Samuel S. Smith, as a Plaster Mill, on Lo., between Front and High streets, O. T. and adjoining the Market Yard occupied by Nicholas Gorsuch, where all persons can have their Wool carded in the best manner, and at the shortest notice, the cards being of the best quality.

For the convenience of persons residing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in Virginia, I have made arrangements with M. HALDERSTON, No. 61, Smith's Wharf, to receive all Wool coming by water; and it will be taken from, and returned to the stores and free of any charge other than for the Carding, which will be eight cents per pound.

JACOB ELY.

Baltimore, June 7 4w

POETRY.

THE GRAY HAIR.

Come let me pluck that silver hair
Which 'midst thy clustering curls I see;
The withering type of time or care
Hath nothing, sure, to do with thee!

Years have not yet impaired the grace
That charmed me once, that chains me now;
And Envy's self, love, cannot trace
One wrinkle on thy placid brow.

Thy features have not lost the bloom
That brightened them when first we met:
No—rays of softest light illumine
The unambitious beauty yet!

And if the passing clouds of Care
Have cast their shadows o'er thy face,
They have but left, triumphant there,
A holier charm—more witching grace!

And if thy voice hath sunk a tone,
And sounds more sadly than of yore
It has a sweetness all its own,
Methinks I never marked before.

Thus, young and fair, and happy too—
If bliss indeed may here be won,
In spite of all that Care can do;
In spite of all that time has done.

Is yon white hair a boon of love,
To thee in mildest mercy given?
A sign, a token from above,
To lead thy thoughts from earth to heaven?

To speak to thee of life's decay;
Of beauty hastening to the tomb;
Of hopes that cannot fade away;
Of joys that never lose their bloom?

Or springs the line of timeless snow
With those dark, glossy locks entwined,
Mid Youth's and Beauty's morning glow,
To emblem thy maturer mind.

It does—it does—then let it stay;
Even Wisdom's self were welcome now;
Who'd wish her soberer tints away,
When thus they beam from Beauty's brow?

Emigration to Liberia.

NOTICE.—The Managers of the American Colonization Society give notice that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for twelve months previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John B. John H. B. Latrobe Esq. or Chas. C. Harper Esq. Agents of the Society.

The papers in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, friendly to this Society, are respectfully requested to publish this notice.

June 28 4w

BRANDYWINE

Chalybeate Springs.

The Subscriber having recently removed to this elegant establishment, situated about five miles from the Borough of Wilmington, and about the same distance from the Town of New-castle, and occupying an elevated site in a district of country alike remarkable for the varied beauty of its landscape, the high cultivation of its soil, and the salubrity of its atmosphere—has opened it as a resort for those in pursuit either of health or amusement.

The sanative properties of the waters have been long celebrated, and for many years the invalid has sought the renovation of his strength in their use, notwithstanding the absence of those accommodations which were essential to his comfort and which are now abundantly provided.

The approach to it, is by various routes along the Elkton and Lancaster turnpikes, and the cross roads of the country, which are at all times in excellent condition. Its vicinity to Wilmington and Newcastle places it within the reach of the citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who enjoy the facilities and despatch of Steam boat conveyance to the former place. To the inhabitants of the Peninsula it offers an agreeable refuge from the heats of summer, and a valuable tonic in its Chalybeate Springs.

The buildings, erected about a year since by an incorporated company, are spacious, and having been newly furnished by the subscriber, offer every accommodation that can be desired. The supplies of his table are drawn from the market of Wilmington and the immediate neighborhood, and will be found to embrace all the varieties of the season. His bar is provided with the choicest liquors, and the no less essential contribution of a well filled ice house.

The subscriber flatters himself that as from his experience in his business, he will not be found deficient in a knowledge of its duties, neither will he be found wanting in the anxious desire to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those who may honor him with their patronage.

W. WILLSON.

June 28, 1828.—6w

N. B. The Steam Boat Surgeon, Capt. Reed, will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M.—on the arrival of the Boat at Wilmington, Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers direct to the Springs. Stages will leave the Springs every morning, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, and passengers will arrive in Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. Fare through \$1.25. Carriages, Gigs, &c., can at all times be had at the Springs for any excursion, and also, carriages will be in attendance to convey passengers from the Steam Boats at New-castle to the Springs.

Bank of Caroline.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That an Election will be held among the Stockholders in this Institution on MONDAY the 4th day of August next, at the Court-House in Denton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. for seven Directors to manage the affairs in closing said Institution.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, Agent.

July 5 4w

FOR RENT.

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, May 10.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, (Md.) July 1, 1828.

A Paca Addison Flora Adams James Adams Gabriel T. Allen Rev. Wm. P. Alrick	B John L. Bonwell Susan M. Bartlett James H. Benson William Brion Perry Benson Rev. Thomas Bayne 2 Samuel D. Blackiston	C John Crow Edward Crisp Easter Carpenter Ellen M. B. Carroll Susan Councell Mr. Covington Wm. T. Clark James Chambers	D Spry Denny 2 Elisha Dawson James Denny	E John Edmondson John Elbert Daniel O. Elliott	F William Farlow Daniel Fidaman John Freburger William Ferguson Charlotte Falkner	G Betsy H. Gray C. Goldsborough, Jr. Eleanore M. Goldsborough Mary Granger William Gow	H Mary Holt Sally Harwood Robert E. Hogg Joseph Haskins Alex. B. Harrison	J James W. Jones
K Mary Ann Kemp Wm. Keebler Hinson Kerby Col. Joseph Kemp	L Edward Lucas	M Foster Maynard William Mullen Richard Martin Rachel Martin 2 James Mallory Mrs. Mary Morris	N Joseph Nicols	O Thomas Oldson Jonathan Ozmont (2) Charles Oldham George Oldham	P Reuben Perry Juliana Pica W. B. Pica	R Benjamin Ryley Charlotte Reardon Sally Ratcliff	S William Smart Charles Stevens Spencer & Hackett Samuel Splan John Stewart Eather Styll (2) Joanna Skinner Charles F. Spiering Samuel Satterfield	T Joseph L. Turner Thomas S. Thomas Joseph Turner Henry Townsend (2) N. W. Thomas Adeine Tomlinson Lieut. J. L. Thomas
W William Willis Rachel Williams Thomas Willoughby	Y Elizabeth Yoe	A. GRAHAM, P. M.						

July 5 3t
Persons calling for Letters on the above List will please say they are advertised.

CONSTABLE SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed against Jenkins Abbott at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 5th day of August between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the interest, right, title, claim and demand, of in and to a certain Negro Girl named Dianna, held by the said Jenkins Abbott, taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of Venditioni Exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due.—Attendance by JAMES GASKINS Constable.

Easton, July 12 3t

LAND & MILLS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Worcester county Court setting as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned, appointed Trustee by the same, will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder a Saw and Grist Mill, with a FARM and Cyprus Swamp contiguous to the Mills. The whole is supposed to contain about two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, and is situated on the west side of Pocomoke River, near Parker's bridge. A more particular description thereof will be given on the day of sale, which will take place on the premises on SATURDAY the 19th of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one half of the purchase money, and twelve months on the residue; the purchaser giving bond with approved securities to the Trustee for the purchase money.

THEO. W. WILLIAMS Trustee.

June 21—3w

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 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 Powl in their season, are plenty; and 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.

TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called "Locust Grove," the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased.—To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodating.

GEO. W. NABB.

Easton, May 17.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Treadhaven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt-water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighborhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property. The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Roger's residence. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

May 31—1828, 1f

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

June 21—1f

The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid.

J. B. W.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS

NOTICE.

THE CITIZENS of Talbot, friendly to the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President of the United States, are requested to meet in the several Election Districts of this county on the third Saturday (19th) of July next, for the purpose of electing five citizens from each District, who shall meet in Committee at Easton, on Tuesday 22d July, and recommend four respectable and competent Citizens, decided advocates for the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS, to the freemen of Talbot as Candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

It is suggested that the meetings in the Districts be held at 3 o'clock P. M. and the meeting at Easton on the Tuesday following be held at the same hour.

It is also respectfully suggested that Committees of Vigilance be appointed in each Election District, to consist of such number as the Citizens of each District may think proper.

Man: Friends of the Administration.

June 21—tm—[S]

Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families. The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favorite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.

Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Talbot county, (Md.) on Monday the 23d inst. two negro men, JIM & DAVEY, (brothers.) Jim is twenty-six years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, stout & well made, very black, large mouth and prominent lips. Davey is twenty-three years old, something lighter complexioned than Jim, near the same height, and nearly as stout made, both pleasant when spoken to; their clothing consisted of white home made kersey and wool linen. I will give the above reward for apprehending & securing the above named negroes so that I get them again; or \$50 for either of them if taken out of the state, or \$30 for either of them if taken in the state, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSEPH CHAPLAIN.

June 28.

The Delaware Patriot will insert the above 4 times and forward account to J. C.

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.

May 17—1f

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of at private sale an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 28—1f

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 Chain's 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.

P. T.

Feb. 9.

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.

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 dec'd.

Dec 16.

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, 400 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 20 w

LANDS IN CAROLINE COUNTY FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court, passed on the twelfth day of March last, will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on THURSDAY the twenty-first day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the DWELLING HOUSE on the premises, all and singular that Tract or parcel of Land called Bennett's Purchase, and also, that other Tract or parcel of Land called Haskins' Addition to Bennett's Purchase, adjoining to each other, and situate, lying & being on the Branches of Marshy Creek, and on the road leading from Dover to Hunting Creek Mills in Caroline county in the State of Maryland, and containing together the quantity of 617 acres of Land more or less, according to the description, metes and bounds expressed in the respective patents thereof. On these Lands is a large plantation distant about one mile from the upper Mill and village on Hunting Creek, whose soil is kindly and of easy cultivation, with a considerable quantity of Timber Land, and Branch Grounds belonging thereto abounding in Cranberries.—The Buildings and Improvements are out of repair.—The Orchard and Fruit Trees have been often very productive & valuable.—This Estate belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Haskins and has been decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage. It will be sold on a credit of one year for a third part of the purchase money, of two years for another third part thereof, & of three years for the remaining third part, with interest on the respective instalments from the day of sale. The purchase money to be secured, in such instalments with interest, by Bond with good and approved security. On the purchase money being paid and satisfied, and the Sales ratified by the Court, the Lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. The Lands shall be surveyed and laid off, and a Plot prepared for the inspection of persons disposed to purchase as soon as this can be conveniently done & lodged with the Trustee.

AND NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in the covenant of a deed executed by the said Joseph Haskins to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on the same day and at the same place, and between the hours aforesaid, all and singular that part of a Tract of Land called Laing's Discovery, containing 130 acres of Land, more or less, and also that part of another Tract of Land called Painter's Range, containing 72 acres of Land, more or less, situate, lying and being near the said Village at Hunting Creek Mills, and in the neighbourhood of the Plantation and Lands herein before first mentioned; which said Lands will also be offered and sold on the like Credit of one, two and three years for the respective third parts of the purchase money, to be secured by Bond or note with approved security; and on the payment thereof the said Lands will be conveyed by the said President, Directors and Company to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. Other particulars and terms will be made known, and attendance given, by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM K. LAMBDIN, Trustee, and Agent.

Easton, June 7

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, a Slave for Life.—For terms enquire of the Editor.

June 7.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

25th June, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton on the first Monday (4th) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

July 5 4w

Union Bank of Maryland,

MAY, 25d, 1828.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 7th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order,
J. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 31 6t

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situate on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry.—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land.—The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation.—The Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Fowl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

June 14. 1f

HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Talbot County Court at May Term 1828 the undersigned Commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on the 22d day of 7th mo. (July) next, two Lots of Ground situated at the upper end of Dover street in the Town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient & comfortable two story Frame dwelling, with Kitchen attached.

This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchaser giving bonds to the several Heirs for their respective portions bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. M. G. EMORY,
WM. W. MOORE,
WM. JENKINS,
WM. H. GROOME,
LAMBT REARDON,

Commissioners.

Easton, June 14. 4w

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J. M. G. EMORY,
WM. W. MOORE,
WM. JENKINS,
WM. H. GROOME,
LAMBT REARDON,

Commissioners.

Easton, June 14. 4w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES HARDY. He is a stout, well made, likely fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar near his left elbow—also on his right cheek and over his left eye. He says he was born free, and was in the employment of Isaac Queen, a farmer near Upper Marlboro. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and grey pantaloons and waistcoat.

The owner of said negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

GEO. SWABINGEN, Shff. of Washington county, Md.

June 28 3w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, by Charles McElfresh, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, on the 3th May inst. as a runaway, a mulatto boy who calls himself ELLOYD RICHFIELD, and says he is the property of George Bailey, of the city of Baltimore; said boy is about 14 years of age, 4 feet 9 inches high, and had on when committed a corduroy roundabout jacket and pantaloons, and a wool hat considerably worn.

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

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore County Jail.

May 31.

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison 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—1f

Denton Hotel.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 1f

TO BE RENTED,

FOR one or more years from the end of the present year, several PLANTATIONS in Hunting-Creek-Neck, and Poplar-Neck in Caroline county.—Applications may be made to the subscriber, who is agent for the owners.

DANIEL CHEEZUM.

July 5—6w

TO RENT.

THE subscriber has three Valuable Farms to rent in the Head of Wye that are in good order.—For terms apply to

E. ROBERTS.

Easton, July 5—30w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A TEACHER in the Hillsborough School in Caroline County.—He must produce the best recommendations as to Capability, Character, habits, &c. Apply to HENRY NICOLS, President.

Hillsborough, June 21.

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 Obd. Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Nov. 17.

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

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 27th day of May, 1828, as a runaway, a mulatto girl, who calls herself ELIZABETH IANKE, and says she is free. She is about 16 years of age, about five feet high, and had on when committed an old striped linsey frock.

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

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

June 7—8w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, on the 26th day of May, 1828, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself CHARLES NALSON, and says he belongs to James Chambers, of Smithfield, Va. he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 20 years of age, and had on when committed a black coat, brown cassimere pantaloons and vest, coarse cotton shirt, old shoes and a half worn fur hat.

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

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore County Jail.

June 7—8w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, by Charles McElfresh, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, on the 3th May inst. as a runaway, a mulatto boy who calls himself ELLOYD RICHFIELD, and says he is the property of George Bailey, of the city of Baltimore; said boy is about 14 years of age, 4 feet 9 inches high, and had on when committed a corduroy roundabout jacket and pantaloons, and a wool hat considerably worn.

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

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore County Jail.

May 31.

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, JULY 26, 1828.

NO. 27.

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.

Phoenix Lottery & Exchange Office
South West Corner of Ball & Gay Sts. Baltimore.
THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, res-
pectfully calls the attention of the citizens
of Easton and Talbot county to the following
brilliant scheme of Maryland State Lottery, No.
4, to be drawn in this city in about three weeks;
all orders will be faithfully executed and the
cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 4

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore.

SCHEME:			
1 prize			of \$10,000
1 do.			of 2,000
1 do.			of 1,000
2 do. of	500	is	1,000
10 do. of	100	is	1,000
10 do. of	50	is	500
30 do. of	20	is	600
100 do. of	10	is	1,000
100 do. of	5	is	500
100 do. of	4	is	400
6000 do. of	3	is	18,000

To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYS-
TEM, where the holder of two Tickets is sure
of one prize and may draw three.

WHOLE TICKETS, \$4 00 QUARTERS, \$1 00
HALVES, \$2 00 EIGHTHS, 50

For Tickets and shares in great variety, ap-
ply at the PHENIX OFFICE, south west corner
of Gay and Baltimore streets.
Baltimore, July 12. THOS. PHENIX.

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
JAMES DENNY, an Insolvent Debtor, 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 sev-
eral Supplements thereto, on the terms men-
tioned in the said Acts—and the said James
Denny having complied with the several re-
quisites required by the said acts of assembly—I
do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jas.
Denny be discharged from his imprisonment,
and that he be and appear before the Judges of
Talbot County Court on the first 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
James Denny to attend, and show cause if any
they have, why the said James Denny, Insolvent
Debtor should not have the benefit of the said
Acts of Assembly. Given under my Hand this
16th day of July 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON one of the
Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot co.
July 19

MARYLAND, SCT.

CAROLINE COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the subscriber one of the
Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline
county, by petition in writing of John Waddell,
of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of
the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry in-
solvent debtors, passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, and the several sup-
plements thereto on the terms mentioned in
the said act a schedule of his property and a
list of his creditors as also of the debts due and
owing to him on oath being annexed to his pe-
tition, and I having appointed a trustee for the
benefit of the creditors of the said John Waddell
who has bonded agreeably to law for to com-
plete the trust reposed in him, and the said
trustee has certified to me that he has received
all of the property mentioned in the said sched-
ule, and he being in confinement for debt only,
I have appointed Tuesday after the second
Monday of October next, for the said John
Waddell to be at the Court House in Denton,
before the Judges thereof, to answer such al-
legations as may be made against him by his
creditors. I do therefore adjudge and order
that the said John Waddell be discharged from
his imprisonment, and that he give notice to
his creditors by causing a copy of this order to
be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton,
four successive weeks, at least three months
before the said day, and a copy thereof to be
set up at the Court House door, and also at one
of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the
said Court at the time at the place aforesaid,
to show if any they have why the said petitioner
should not have a final discharge from all of his
debts. Given under my hand this eighth day
of April eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

True copy, PETER WILLIS.
Test July 5. 4w Jo. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

TO BE RENTED

For the next year or a term of Years,

The FARM and FISHERY in Car-
line County, near Denton, where Mr.
James McComb now lives, and also
the FARM that is now occupied by
Mr. Wm. Emerson. If the present Tenants
wish to keep the farms they will please to make
immediate application—for Terms apply to
IGNATIUS RHODES
Talbot County near Easton.
or RORT R. RHODES in Easton.

July 19.

JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST received from Baltimore a quan-
tity of PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO—
also PORTER, ALE & CIDER which he will
sell low for cash.
Easton, July 19.

For Rent at a Reduced Price, The Fountain Inn Tavern,

LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray,
for the remainder of the present and
ensuing year—Immediate possession
will be given.

Apply to JAMES WILLSON, age 4
for Mary J. Willson.
Easton, 12th July, 1828. 1f

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING is appointed to be held
in the woods of the late Jonathan N. Benney,
about three miles from Easton, and 14 from Do-
ver Bridge, to commence on Thursday the 14th
of next month, (August,) and to close on the
Tuesday morning following—to which Ministers,
Friends, and all persons friendly to Good Order
are invited.

There will be a Pound prepared for the accom-
modation of Horses at a moderate charge.

MANAGERS.

Joseph Turner, William Benney,
John G. Stevens, Elias Hopkins,
John Arringdale, Wm. Townsend,
James Benney, Benjamin Kemp.
Our Friends are advised to bring their
TENT FRAMES with them if convenient.
Easton, July 19—3w—(5)

CAMP MEETING.

THERE will be a Methodist Camp Meeting
held near Centerville, in Queen Anne's
County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, to com-
mence on THURSDAY the 31st inst. and to
conclude on the following Wednesday morning.
Persons friendly to Camp Meetings, of all de-
nominations of Christians, are respectfully in-
vited. The Methodists are assured that there will
be no distinction made between Anti-Refomers
and Reformers in regard either to preachers or
people. All discussions on church polity will be
discontinued and prohibited on the Camp
Ground.

By order of the Managers,
P. B. HOPPER, Chairman.
TOS. C. BROWN, Secretary.
July 19th, 1828

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of
a Decree of the Judges of Talbot County
Court, passed the second day of June last,
will be exposed to sale, and sold on TUESDAY
the 12th day of August next, between the
hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and
five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at
the Court House door in the town of Easton,
all the Real Estate of Tench Tilghman, dec'd.
such part thereof as may be necessary to
satisfy & pay the debts due by the said Tench
Tilghman, (dec'd.) as follows, viz: A part of
a tract of land called Partnership, containing
480 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and
now divided into two fields, one at present in
Corn, which may be put in small grain by the
purchaser.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong
body and may be divided into four fields with
good Springs of water in three of them, af-
fording an eligible site for improvements in
the Centre, from whence the whole may be
overlooked, surrounded on three sides by first
quality timber of almost every description pro-
duced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the town of Easton,
on the Bay-Side road opposite to Mr. Wm.
Clarke's lot, containing about three acres of
land.

ALSO another lot of ground, situated in Ox-
ford Neck being a part of a well known tract
called Anderton, containing 1002 acres, 80 of
which is arable and under a good fence, about
one half now in Corn, between the lands of
Mrs. Bowdler & Mrs. Jonathan Spencer—with
wood land adjacent, sufficient for the use of the
cleared land.

Also another lot of Land called Jack's Point
containing 51 acres within the inclosure of Mrs.
Anna Maria Tilghman and adjoining the Town
of Oxford; part of this land is in cultivation &
part thickly covered with a young and thriving
growth of pine timber.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve
months, the purchaser or purchasers giving
bond with good and approved security to the
trustee for the payment of the purchase money
within twelve months from the day of Sale, with
interest thereon from the day of Sale. On the
Sales being ratified by the Court and the pur-
chase money paid and satisfied, the lands will
be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser
or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and
attendance given by the subscriber. Persons
wishing to purchase are particularly invited to
view the lands which will be pointed out by
WM. H. TILGHMAN Trustee.

July 12
N. B. The creditors of Tench Tilghman,
(deceased) are hereby notified to exhibit their
claims and vouchers properly authenticated,
to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within
six months from the day of Sale. (S)

MARYLAND:

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

10th day of July, A. D. 1828.

On application of George Dudley, Adm'r.
of John Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceased—
It is ordered that he give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's estate, and
that he cause the same to be published once
in each week for the space of three successive
weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in
the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Talbot county Orphans'
Court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office af-
fixed, this 10th day of July, in the
year of our Lord, eighteen hun-
dred 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 coun-
ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of John Dudley, late of
Talbot county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased's estate are
hereby requested to exhibit the same with the
proper vouchers thereof to the Office of the
Register of Wills, on or before the 1st day of
February next, (1829,) they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand this 10th day
of July A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-
eight.

GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r.
of John Dudley, dec'd.
July 19—3w—

From the Journal of an officer. THE BRITISH ARMY AFTER THE BATTLE OF TALAVERA.

"Several days had now elapsed since I had
taken any warm nourishment. These matters
one is careless about in a state of warfare; but
but this morning I found myself strongly tempted
to regale upon a dish of chocolate, and accord-
ingly (the servants being all with the baggage-
waggons) proceeded to cook some in an empty
cartridge-box—the materials for my fire consist-
ing of sundry handsome gilt looking-glass frames.
Having despatched this dainty meal, I rode off
to overtake my comrades in their progress to
the Alberche. The field of battle presented
a spectacle truly dreadful! A space extending
several leagues was almost literally covered
with the slain! On the fatal height which had
been so gallantly disputed, our courageous fel-
lows lay as if they had been entire battalions
taking their natural rest—painfully conspicuous
from the red uniform; whilst, within fifty paces
clad in blue and gray, were heaped in dense
masses the bodies of the assailants. Amongst
the latter, many who were wounded only called
out to us for succor, which we were completely
unable to extend. All the brushwood, trees, cot-
tages &c. in the vicinity, were reduced to ashes
and the earth itself looked black and blasted—
whilst added to this universal desolation, the
scorching rays of the sun contributed their in-
fluence to increase the torments of the unfor-
tunate wounded wretches. Amidst the many
thousand dead bodies, brute animals, likewise
were mingled. Arms, broken, carriages, pow-
der-waggons, chests—in short, a heterogeneous
medley, comprising all manner of articles, were
scattered about, to complete this picture of de-
struction and woe. The very bushes half-burnt,
were in many instances clogged with dead bodies
both human and brute—unhappy creatures who
had crawled thither wounded, from the scene of
strife, and been finished by the fiery masses,
where their exhaustion prevented escape—
Thus the devastating principle of fire laid aid to
the great work of slaughter; nor was the misery
of the demons of hunger and thirst wanting—
on approaching the Alberche, some poor
wretches were discovered by our men, who had
lain there since the 27th instant, and whose
parched lips had not, they said, been blessed
with a drop of water during the two days interval.
We bivouacked under some oak-trees which
had remained unscathed, and a neighboring corn
field also did us much service. A medicine
chest that had been abandoned by the enemy,
was brought in and unrolled with many arti-
cles whereof we stood in great need. Our vid-
ettes were posted on one side of the river, and
those of the enemy on the other. On the fol-
lowing day, the wounded, (both friends & foes)
were conveyed slowly upon carts drawn by oxen
to the hospital, and several battalions were or-
dered to accomplish the interment of the dead.
A number of our wounded who had unluckily
fallen into the hands of the enemy, and had suf-
fered much maltreatment, now arrived (on being
discarded to shift for themselves) at our bivouac.
An English officer, who was among them, ex-
hibited a picture of the utmost human misery! A
ragged Spanish peasant led the faint and pain-
ing horse whereupon this unfortunate soldier
rather hung than sat; he was wounded in the
head and foot, and his wounds were well nigh
bare, and bleeding fast. His uniform, owing to
the gold lace having been torn away, was thor-
oughly defaced, and he was destitute at once of
hat, shoes, and stockings—the only covering for
his legs being a pair of large worn out Spanish
boots. Upon his countenance sat despair, and
the cravings of hunger and thirst were likewise
depicted in his lines. With a sensation of deep
interest I beheld the transient smiles which
spread over his wan features on once more be-
holding his companions in arms; who, however,
were unable to afford him any other refresh-
ment than their consolation and a drink of fresh
water. That sleep is the chief necessity of hu-
man existence, and goes in its effects far beyond
the administering to hunger or thirst, I had a
convincing proof in the course of the night of
the 30th July. During the previous three days
and nights, I had scarcely enjoyed as many hours
sleep; besides which, I had been necessitated to
put up frequently with but a little bread, wine
and chocolate—and often with none of these,
but water only. At length provisions arrived,
but were not to be served out till midnight. I
had previously composed myself upon a deli-
cious bundle of straw, and slept most sweetly!—
On awaking in the morning, much refreshed I
could not avoid expressing to an officer who lay
beside me, my regret at not having aroused
myself to partake of the meat and soup. After
listening awhile to my doleful lamentations, he
excited in me no small surprise by saying that I
had so partaken—had been awakened—devoured
my share with uncommon complacency—
and dropped off to sleep again; and in a few
moments the whole circumstance floated dimly
upon my recollection like a dream.

"We were certainly at length secured both
from the attacks of the enemy and from the
pressure of absolute want; but now a fresh cal-
amity threatened us, namely, the danger of
fire! The ferocious he had so completely
driven up all the grass, roots, &c. that the ground
was frequently ignited by our cooking fires, and
in a short time a circumference of several
leagues (particularly where the influence of the
wind was felt) exhibited one flaming mass. On
the first day of this truly infernal bivouac, I my-
self nearly fell a victim to the fire occasioned by
my cookery; I hastened to loosen my horse,
which was fastened to a tree hard by; but before
I could succeed in unbinding him the surround-
ing trusses of hay had kindled, and the greedy
flames were mounting high beside me. Against
this kind of warfare there was no contending.
In some instances, it not only annoyed but de-
ceived us. A day or two after our arrival there
arose a universal cry that the enemy was at
hand, and had already crossed the bridge of Al-
maraz! whereas, upon further scrutiny, it turned
out to be a false alarm, proceeding from an
extensive fire in the encampment of the artillery;
who were consequently necessitated to change
their ground. Nor was the plague of fire our
only evil. The state of clothing amongst the
troops, had become deplorable, and was most
painfully felt as regarded shoes. The wives of
the English soldiers, who were in general so
neat and cleanly, were now completely bar-
e-footed, and with scarce a whole garment, and
seated on meagre, crazy-footed donkeys, cut a
figure altogether forlorn. Many store-waggons
had been left behind in the mountains, either
owing to their having broken down, or to the
slaughter of the oxen which drew them, whom
the impatient soldiers had greedily butchered;
thus allaying the cravings of their stomachs at
the expense of their backs and feet. From the
same cause, numbers of sick and wounded were
deprived of their conveyances, and forced upon
the melancholy alternative of sinking upon the
inhospitable soil, or urging their lacerated limbs

to excruciating labor. Thus have we traced the
footsteps of carnage, famine and fire; we have
now to record the devastations of pestilence—
Dysentery, engendered by the spare and un-
wholesome diet, in conjunction with the over-
powering heat, tormented our squalid host; and
the horses suffered accurately from their long
journeys upon a hard, dry and burning ground.
The biscuit had grown so indurated that it
was scarcely possible to moisten it; and (although
it was unwise, amidst so many real evils, to con-
jure up imaginary ones) we could not avoid
regretting the want of knives, forks and spoons,
in the absence whereof, the scanty supplies al-
located us, could not be carried decently to our
lips! Our water was furnished by stagnant ditches
full of leeches, &c. which got into the nostrils
of the horses and into the throats of the men,
occasioning perpetual bleeding. Whenever we
were fortunate enough to meet with a running
stream, we at once used it for purposes of wash-
ing, bathing and drinking. Nor was there any
alleviation from refreshing showers. The baked
earth reflected the sultriness which had been
communicated to it, and the longer the heats
continued the more unbearable did they thence
become: If now and then symptoms of tempest
appeared in the western heavens, the welcome
masses were attracted towards the distant moun-
tains, where they spent their force without fa-
voring our neighborhood with a single rain-drop
and the air, instead of freshening, waxed yet
closer. The water we drank, being milk warm
allayed not the thirst, but on the contrary, re-
laxed and weakened our bodies, which bore the
pallid aspect of fever-stricken men, & in addition
to all, we were well nigh maddened (day and
night) by swarms of noxious insects—such as
ants, fleas, spiders, locusts, &c. among the latter
of which some measured half a yard in length,
and were not backward in defending themselves
when resisted, by springing at the person's head.

"We had become heedless as to the particu-
lar marking of time. A man scarcely cared to
wind up his watch; and instead of specifying
the hour, it was common to say, 'we shall march
at daybreak.' With regard to the day of the
week, all calculation of that matter had long
been abandoned.

"On arriving at Leiria, towards mid-day, I
found that otherwise pleasant town a prey to all
the horrors of war. Instructions had been issued
to the inhabitants to make their escape,
which sundry false and exaggerated rumors
caused them to accomplish with inconvenient
and unnecessary speed. The authors of these
reports were, in most instances, scoundrels who
took advantage of the unhappy state of circum-
stances to rifle the houses of the terrified citi-
zens. During the disorder attendant on these
scenes of suffering and atrocity, Lord Wellington
arrived; and his presence tended at once to as-
sure the tumult. The brigands were several
of them arrested, and two of the principal cul-
prits, one of whom was in the English and the
other in the Portuguese service, hung upon
trees outside the town, where their bodies
were kept until the whole of the army had pas-
sed, as a warning to the rest of the soldiers.
The confusion prevailing in the streets of Leiria,
was extraordinary, and presented a spectacle of
mournful interest. Sugar, coffee and chocolate,
and other articles of merchandise were strewn
lavishly about upon the ground, whilst many of
the inhabitants of the place were still occupied
in collecting their most valuable property, to
rescue it, if possible, from the enemy's hands.
On entering one of the houses, I found a man
whom, from his rigid posture and vacant stare,
I scarcely imagined to be alive. He made no
answer to my salutations, nor could I get him to
rise from the chair whereon he sat.—I passed on
to see if there were any other inmates of this
gloomy abode, and discovered in an inner apart-
ment a sick person, who was reduced to the last
stage of exhaustion and debility, from the com-
bined effects of illness and want of food, and
who told me that he had not received so much as
a draught of water during the last two days! I
bused myself to procure some refreshment
for this neglected wretch, and having in a mea-
sure, succeeded, made inquiries concerning the
man, who evinced such palpable extravagance of
mind. My surprise ceased, when I learnt that
he had been reduced, by the extortions and de-
gradations incidental to the lamentable condi-
tion of the country, from comparative afflu-
ence to utter destitution! This retreat of the
Anglo-Portuguese army from Coimbra to the
entrenchments was, in truth, attended with most
disastrous circumstances to the unfortunate peo-
ple of the region through which it was carried
on. Every division of our forces was accompa-
nied by a troop at least equally numerous of fu-
gitives; and it was quite disgusting to observe
the avarice with which our allies pillaged their
own fellow-countrymen. This heterogeneous
mass, which appeared to be stimulated by a com-
mon feeling of inexpressible horror at the
French; comprised rich and poor—men and
women—old and young—mothers with their in-
fants either led by the hand or pendent from
their backs. Even nuns abandoned their con-
vents, and strangers in the world around them,
vainly sought each some protecting friend or
relative.—As this melancholy train approached
the capital, the horses & mules had most of them
become exhausted, and unable to proceed fur-
ther; and it was no uncommon sight to perceive
a richly clad lady with silken slippers, wading
through the mud of the high road.

[From the Massachusetts Journal.] REMARKABLE CASE.

A case of deceptive circumstantial evidence
lately came to our knowledge, than which, we
believe, a more remarkable cannot be found on
record. Our information was communicated to
us by one who was personally engaged in the
investigations attending it.

In a country town in the State of Maine, a few
months since, the wife of a labouring man, who
lived for a long time on very indifferent terms
with her, suddenly died. As she was in appar-
ently perfect health on the day of her death, &
there had been violent quarrels between them,
the man was regarded with a considerable de-
gree of suspicion. At the burial of the wife her
relations attended. To these the husband had
always cherished a great hostility; but on this
occasion he was particularly urgent that they
should return with him, after the funeral, to par-
take of a meal at his table. They were ill dis-
posed to do this, both on account of their recol-
lection of the treatment of his wife, his uniform
hostility to them, and the very suspicious cir-
cumstance of the wife's death. He continued to
urge them to return to his house and partake
of the entertainment with so much earnestness,
that after resisting for a long while, they found
that they could refuse no longer. The meal
was placed before them, at which a dish of baked
beans was abundantly served, and of which they
were urged to partake liberally. Much time
had not elapsed after the meal before every in-
dividual of the party was taken sick, some were
so violently affected that their lives were des-

paired of. These very suspicious circumstances
determined the neighbours to have the man ar-
rested & this was accordingly done. The house
was searched and a quantity of arsenic was found,
of which it was afterwards ascertained that he
had bought a considerable quantity of an apoth-
ecary a short time before the death of his wife.
Another corroborating circumstance, was that
the accused had, on the day on which his wife
died, carried to her while at work in the field a
glass of liquor—an act of courtesy which, such
were the terms on which they had lived, it was
quite out of his custom to proffer. The man
was placed in custody, and preparations were
made for his trial. The physician who attended
the deceased was satisfied that the death was
from poison, and would give his evidence to
that effect. Public opinion was greatly excited
on the subject, and the conviction of the in-
dividual was confidently anticipated at the ap-
proaching session of the court.

Things being thus circumstanced, the physi-
cian, whose evidence, as we have related, was
decided on the point of the death being occa-
sioned by poison, happened to be on a visit to
the town of B. The circumstances being gen-
erally known, Dr. M. who was a personal friend
of this physician, sought an interview with him,
and inquired of him if he examined the body
internally after death, and on being answered
in the negative, he placed before him in a strong
manner the situation in which he would find
himself when called on before a court and jury
for evidence of his assertion that the death was
by poison.

It was soon decided that a disinterment and
an examination of the body should be immedi-
ately made, and Dr. M. with another medical friend
accompanied the first named physician to the
place of the presumed murder. The people
of the vicinity expressed great satisfaction at
knowing of this intention, and were eager to
assist in the disinterment, assured that it would
only add confirmation to their belief in the guilt
of the accused. The body was quickly removed
from the earth. A question then arising were
the examination should take place—for as it had
been buried three weeks no one was willing
that it should be brought into his dwelling house;
—a neighboring barn was first proposed, but to
this the physicians objected on account of the
want of sufficient light. The Meeting house
was then named, and thither the body was car-
ried. It was placed on a table in the centre
aisle, and the examination commenced in the
presence of the assembled and eager multitude
who filled the pews and the galleries. Dr. M.
prepared to open the abdomen, and the gentle-
man who accompanied him undertook in the
meanwhile, the examination of the head. To
the former, of course the attention of all was
chiefly directed. The operation of opening of
the head however, advanced more rapidly than
that of the abdomen, and the removal of the
cranium discovered to the surprise of the op-
erators and spectators, a suffusion of blood in the
organ and all the unequivocal marks of apoplexy
while the stomach and the other digestive or-
gans were found to exhibit not the slightest in-
dications of the presence of any poisonous sub-
stance! The surprise, and probably in their ex-
cited state of mind against the supposed
criminal—the disappointment of the spectators
was however irresistible in proof that the death
was occasioned by apoplexy, and not by poison
and the man's life was saved,—for it is scarce
to be doubted that a jury would have convicted
him upon the evidence of the circumstances
which we have enumerated.

It will be asked, how is the circumstance of
the sickness of the wife's relatives, which was
evidently caused by the meal which the man
urged them so earnestly to take, to be account-
ed for? It is explained by a singular fact, of
which one or two other instances are known to
have occurred. The beans of which the meal
was principally composed, had been baked in
earthen vessels, and were allowed to grow cold;
they had been kept long enough to have turned
acid to a slight degree, and when they were
placed in the oven to be baked, the action of
the acid on the sides of the jar, decomposed
the glassing with which the interior of the jar
was coated, & of which sulphuretted lead is the
chief ingredient; a poisonous substance was thus
developed, and infused into the contents of the
jar, and those eating of the beans were attacked
with symptoms of illness more or less severe,
according to the part of the jar from which the
beans were taken of which they ate. After this,
it was not difficult to admit, that the arsenic
found in the man's possession, might have been
purchased for the destruction of rats, as he had
constantly averred was the case.

A gentleman lately from the west, relates an
anecdote that occurred on board one of the Ohio
steamboats. The boat had a number of cabin as
well as upper deck passengers. Amongst the
former was a most zealous and noisy advocate
of General Jackson's election—Politics were im-
mediately introduced by him, and a challenge
given to ascertain on which side of the question
was the majority of the cabin passengers: All
that are for Adams go over to that side of the
cabin, and all that are for Old Hickory, come
over to my side! vociferated the hero! To his
no small discomfort every individual but
himself took the opposite side. Willing to cover
his defeat the best way he could he exclaimed,
"You carry it here it seems, but I'll go where I
know I shall turn the tables on you—come up
to the deck and try the question there!" On
reaching the deck the first person he addressed
happened to be the engineer—"I know by your
honest face that you are a Jackson man," said
slapping him familiarly on the shoulder. "No,"
replied the other, "I'm not a Jackson man
myself, but I have a brother that is a
Jackson man." "A sort of a Jackson man?" "Yes,"
said you mean by a sort of a Jackson man? "Well,"
he is over fond of cockfighting, horse racing,
boozing, and likes other peoples' wives," replied
the engineer dryly.

The friend of the Hero concluded it best to
drop further enquiry.—Md. sp.

WOOL CARDING.

The Subscriber has erected a Wool Car-
ding Machine at the stand formerly oc-
cupied by William Brown and Samuel S. Smith
as a Plaster Mill, on Lot 1, between Front
and High streets, O. T. and adjoining the
Yard occupied by Nicholas Garuch, and
all persons can have at the shortest notice
best manner, and at the best quality.
For the convenience of persons residing
in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in Vir-
ginia, I have made arrangements with Mr.
DERSTON, No. 61, Smith's Wharf, to
send all Wool coming by water; and it will be
from, and returned to the aforesaid Store,
of any charge other than for the Car-
ding, which will be eight cents per pound.
Baltimore, June 7. 4w JACOB B.

We take pleasure in publishing the following article, which originally appeared in the Political Arena, a spirited and ably conducted paper published at Fredericksburg, Virginia. As a parody on the Declaration of Independence, it is happy and successful, and will be found to present in a condensed form, most of the charges and objections against General Jackson, which so decidedly unite him for the elevated and responsible station of the Chief Magistracy of this country. As the production of a much esteemed and highly gifted young friend, once resident among us, but at present engaged in the prosecution of his profession in Fredericksburg, many of our readers will peruse it with interest, and none without profit if they have ears to hear.

Fredericksburg Examiner.

[From the Political Arena.]

DECLARATION OF OBJECTIONS To the Election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON to the Chief Magistracy of these United States.

When in the course of public events, it becomes necessary for one party to oppose the political Chief, who, to the surprise of the nations of the earth, is supported by another, for a dignified and lofty station, for which the flat of nature's God disqualifies him—a decent respect for the advancement of their cause requires that they should declare the reasons which impel them to the opposition.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that certain requisites are necessary in a Chief Magistrate; that amongst these, are respect for the laws, knowledge of the constitution, experience in public affairs, and acquaintance with the political and diplomatic history of the country. That the generous and enlightened support of his fellow citizens, is the highest incentive of the Patriot; and that capricious distrust of public servants is as conducive to despotism, as unsuspecting confidence. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that an administration once established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly our experience hath shown, that the nation is more disposed to renew its confidence when merited, than to gratify factious opposition by quinquennial changes. And when a long course of abuse and denunciation, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to destroy the administration, though pure as the angels at the right hand of God, it is the right, it is the duty of its friends to throw aside all forbearance, and boldly to enquire into the pretensions of the Candidate thus supported. Such has been the infuriated conduct of the opposition, and such is now the necessity, which constrains us to declare, that the history of Andrew Jackson is replete with intemperate bursts of passion, arbitrary measures and gross violations of the constitution—all going to show his unfitness for the first office in our government.

To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has in the outset of his military career refused to obey an order of government directing him to disband his army.

He has carried on war against the Indians in a merciless spirit, and hurled down upon them an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

He has suspended the proceedings of a legislative body, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has arrested a Printer for venturing to publish strictures on his high-handed conduct; thus violating the liberty of the press; a liberty inestimable to us, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has not only treated with contempt the writ of habeas corpus, but arrested the Judge who issued it, thus rendering the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has a fortnight after the battle of Orleans and after peace was made, signed an order for the execution of six militiamen whose only crime was returning to their homes by advice of their officers, their term of service having expired.

He has, after the news of peace was known, ordered the execution of eight regulars, found guilty of desertion, a waste of human blood, not called for as an example, since they were shot in detail, in a place remote from the army, at which there were not troops sufficient to execute them in a body.

He has made war upon a nation with whom we were at peace, invaded its territory and captured its towns; thus usurping a power vested by the constitution in the representatives of the people.

He has insolently told the Governor of Georgia, "You, sir as Governor of the state, have no right to give a military order, whilst I am in the field," thus showing his contempt for the most important right reserved to the states.

He has issued a General Order, directing the officers in his military division to disregard any order of the government which did not come through him.

He has, when the representatives of the people instituted an inquiry into his conduct, manifested the utmost indignation and endeavored to intimidate them by threats of violence.

He has meditated a personal assault upon a member in his place in the Senate Chamber; and was prevented from executing it, only by a threat of the noble Decatur to take his life if he made the attempt.

He has, whilst governor of a territory, cited before him a Judge, whose sole offence was the issuing (as was his duty when applied to) the writ of habeas corpus.

He has in the same capacity, promulgated decrees illegal and oppressive—declaring at the time, as governor of Florida, he was invested with all the powers exercised by the captain general of the island of Cuba, powers foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws.

He has gravely stated, that had he been commander of that military district, he would have hung the members of the Hartford Convention, under the second section of the rules and regulations for the government of the army—a latitude of construction highly unwarrantable and dangerous.

He has alleged as an objection to the illustrious Madison's re-election, that, "as a philosopher, he could not look with composure on blood and carnage."

He has, when a commissioner, negotiating with the Indians, stipulated for a grant of land to himself, which article of the treaty was not ratified by the Senate of the U. S.

He has, whilst a general in the army of the U. States, intruded into the legislature of his own state, and harangued the members on an important question then pending.

He has written numerous electioneering letters—in spite of the sentiments of the lamented Louisa, which he has affected to adopt.

He has, whilst in the Senate of the U. S. contented himself with giving a negative vote, on a nomination brought about (he being according to his own story conscious of the fact) by bribery and corruption—thus abandoning his solemn duty and betraying his constituents.

He has "at his own fire-side" circulated a base slander against the second officer in the cabinet, and is not supported in his statement by the witnesses whom he summons.

He has, to promote his own views, taken to his bosom a man, long his deadliest enemy, and whose life he once attempted.

In every one of these outrages, he has been supported by his adherents; our repeated remonstrances have been answered only by repeated injury. A man whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Not that we have been wanting in attention to our

fellow freemen. We have warned them from time to time, of the attempt of a combination to extend a military despotism over us. We have reminded them of a Caesar, a Cromwell and a Napoleon. We have appealed to their native good sense and love of liberty, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common country, to throw upon a man, whose elevation will inevitably give a death blow to the republic. They will not be deaf to the voice of reason and experience, but acquiesce in our denunciation of his pretensions to civil office, and hold him, as we hold the rest of military chieftains, useful in war—in peace dangerous.

We, therefore, the friends of the present administration of the general government, appealing to the supreme law of the land for the protection of our persons, do, in the name and virtue of those principles which we have inherited, solemnly publish and declare, that Andrew Jackson is and always will be, rash, incompetent and dangerous—that he is destitute of all political qualifications—and that any connection between him and our flourishing Republic, is and ought to be totally denounced; and that, in a free and republican state, civil virtues, talents and political experience, are, and of right ought to be, preferred to fame, exclusively military. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the good sense of the community, we mutually pledge to each other our votes, our influence and our ceaseless efforts.

THE NAVY.—We find in the Boston Gazette, of Saturday, an article in relation to this arm of the public defence, which cannot fail to be perused with interest. The American Navy consists of forty vessels; of which there are seven 74's, or ships of the line, seven 44's, or frigates of the first class; four of the second class, including the Fulton steam ship; twelve sloops of war; seven schooners, and other vessels. The 74's are the Independence, Franklin, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, North Carolina, and Delaware—the frigates are the Constitution, United States, Guerriere, Java, Potomac, Brandywine, and Hudson, Congress, Constellation, Macedonian, and Fulton—the sloops of war are the John Adams, Cyane, Hornet, Erie, Ontario, Peacock, Boston, Lexington, Vincennes, Warren, Natchez, and Falmouth—the schooners are, among others, the Dolphin, Grampus, Porpoise, Shark, Fox, Alert and Sea Gull. At the present time, nineteen of the above are in ordinary, and twenty-one in commission. In addition, five ships of the line, six frigates, and four sloops of war, are now building, and in a state of forwardness. The Constitution, United States & Constellation frigates were launched in 1797, and are the oldest vessels in the navy; the Congress and John Adams in 1799; the Hornet in 1803, from which time till 1813, an interval of ten years, no public vessel was built. The Macedonian frigate, and Alert, sloop of war, captured in that year, have ever since remained in the navy. Of the vessels at sea, the Delaware 74, Java 44, Ontario, 18, Lexington, 18, and Warren 18, form a squadron in the Mediterranean, of which the former is the flag ship. The Brandywine 44, Vincennes 18, and Dolphin 18, are in the Pacific; the Macedonian 36, and Boston 18, on the coast of Brazil; the Constellation, 36, the Hornet 18, Erie 18, Natchez 18, Falmouth 18, Grampus 12, and Shark 12, are in the West Indies.—In the present state of tranquility, when all Europe is at peace, and commerce is permitted to rove undisturbed, except by occasional acts of piracy, we hear but little of our gallant navy; yet we feel assured that whenever an opportunity shall come, it will not fail to be true to itself, and to give a good account of the enemy.

We cannot better conclude this article, than by giving the eloquent eulogium of Mr. Sprague of Maine, on our naval character.

Our shipping is essential to our Navy. Without a civil marine, you cannot have a military marine.—Without commerce and navigation, you cannot have a navy. You may build ships of war, and put on board of them officers and men; but if you have not seamen, you have not a navy. And sailors are to be formed only in their youth, and by years and years of hardy service. All experience tells us this. Where are now the navies of Holland and Spain?—where are the fleets of Tromp and De Ruyter, which traversed the seas in triumph and entered the Thames itself in defiance? Where is the Spanish Armada, which made even Europe's Emperors tremble on their thrones? Gone, sir, gone with the commerce and navigation which sustained them. Why was not Napoleon able to cope with England on the sea?—Had he not all the skill and science of naval architecture? Did he not possess all the munitions of war, and the most accomplished theoretical officers; and with eight hundred thousand soldiers could he not command men? Sir, he had every material but the seamen, and these even the creative genius of Napoleon could not make. It was the want of this bone and muscle of a navy—real full formed sailors—that lost him the battles of Aboukir and Trafalgar. What was it that enabled us to confound our enemies and astonish the world by our early naval prowess; that caused us, Palladium-like, to step into national existence, with the smother and intelligence of manhood? It was the skill, the strength, the energy, the activity and the indomitable spirit of our sailors.

Where were they formed? In our merchant service and fisheries. And to the latter in particular, the fisheries, which gentlemen now scorn willing to sacrifice, is to be attributed their unequalled character.—This occupation has a thousand times been called the nursery of our seamen, and never was the term more justly applied. It carries out our young men and boys to the polluted pestilential atmosphere of foreign cities, where their minds and their bodies may be corrupted in the haunts of debauchery; but they go forth in a little community of fathers, and sons, and brothers, and friends, and neighbors; and, from the time of their departure upon their return "their home is," indeed, "upon the deep;" there they breathe only the pure blasts of the "mountain wave." It was one branch of this business which so early attracted the penetrating eye of Burke, and which he justly portrayed, in that splendid eulogium, which has been so often quoted and admired.

This is a school which no other nation can equal, and it is one great secret of our commercial and naval success. Here have been reared those marines who have carried your commerce, in defiance of foreign competition, into every sea, and who brought down the proud cross of St. George, which was waving in insolence and triumph.

I repeat, sir, without fostering your navigation and seamen, you can not have an effective navy. And can we doubt the necessity of strengthening this arm of national defence?

Who does not see that the great Powers of Europe, England, France, and Russia are putting on their armour for a maritime contest? The British are making unwearying exertions to increase the strength and efficiency of their marine. In the year 1827, they had 113 men of war upon the stocks, of which six were of 130 guns each; while, of the whole number which they now have afloat, only 14 are of that description; besides which, of those upon the stocks, two were of 104 guns, one of 98, and many other large vessels—the whole to carry no less than 4,338 guns.

France, too, is not inactive. She has not wholly abandoned the policy which prompted Napoleon to construct his gigantic works at Antwerp; though her motives we trust are not the same. Great activity has been displayed in her dock yards at Brest, Toulon, and Cherbourg. At this last arsenal alone, three three-deckers were launched during the last year, and two ships of an hundred guns, several frigates, and large steam boats were there on the stocks.

The former mysterious conduct of Great Britain in relation to the Greek war, and which operated to sustain the cause of the Turk, arose from her apprehensions of the designs of Russia. It was feared that she desired "to have her enormous sides in the waters of the Mediterranean," and aimed at the possession of Constantinople; in which event, England already saw in anticipation, a Russian fleet issuing from the Dardanelles, manned by Greek sailors.

The ocean is yet to be the scene of tremendous naval conflicts, and if we preserve our neutrality, it must be an armed neutrality. If we would avoid being insulted and trampled on, we must have strength to make our vengeance felt, and our friendship valued.

Without an efficient navy, a few ships might insult our coast and blockade our harbours; they might hermetically seal the magnificent Mississippi, the great outlet of the whole Western country; and if the suspension of the right of deposit, at New Orleans formerly produced such commotion, what might now be the convulsion consequent upon such a measure? Without an efficient navy, our commerce and our revenue would almost cease to exist—not only the Barbary Powers in the Mediterranean, but the pirate of the Archipelago, of the West India, and of Barrataria, might prosecute their work of murder and rapine with impunity. Instead of drawing up the Leviathan of the deep, every shark would feed upon our fatness.

A maritime force is free from the danger of standing armies—we may safely confide to it the guardianship of our liberties.

But why should I dwell on this theme? The question has been settled. The judgment in favor of the Navy has been pronounced by the whole people. It has fought itself into favour. Who does not remember that, when thick darkness had settled upon our whole horizon it was the gleam of glory reflected from the ocean, that dispelled the gloom? And can it be necessary that I should now conjure you not to wound it by striking a blow at navigation—not to sacrifice our ships? Sir, if we have one just conception of what belongs to the interests, the honour, the security of our country, we shall, throughout our public lives, foster and protect our commerce, our navigation, and our navy; and when political life shall be drawing to a close, and we are about to depart forever from our country's service, let our last advice to those who shall survive us be, the exhortation which trembled on the tongue of a departing naval hero—never—never give up your ships.

—never give up your ships.

[From the Political Examiner.]

"ANOTHER, AND YET ANOTHER."
On the 18th of June we published a letter from Major Alexander McIlhenny, of this county, in which was detailed the anecdote which will be found below. The character of Maj. McIlhenny was immediately assailed, and he was denounced as a bankrupt. But, lest the people might not be willing to reject his testimony on account of his poverty, the following vile and infamous fabrication was got up for the U. S. Telegraph, for the purpose of destroying Major McIlhenny's reputation as a man of truth.

From the Telegraph.

"Another, and yet another."—A Mr. Alexander McIlhenny of Uniontown, Maryland, has written a letter to a gentleman in Fredericksburg, which as published by Mr. Clay's authority press of that place, concludes as follows:

"Mr. Dinmore related the following anecdote of Gen. Jackson, who he said, IN PASSING DOWN WITH A DROVE OF NEGROES, halted at the Agency to refresh, &c. Being about to proceed Mr. Dinmore observed, that it was necessary for persons passing through the nation, to show the passports.—General Jackson replied, 'Gen. Jackson required no passport to travel through the Indian nation.' Mr. Dinmore said, that he did not know General Jackson from any other man, & that in demanding his passport, he was only doing his duty, in conformity with instructions from the War Department. By this time the General having sent forward his negroes, had mounted his horse, and laying his hand upon his pistols significantly replied, 'These are General Jackson's passports!'"

I have often thought of this anecdote of Mr. Dinmore's, whenever the Constitution, laws or the orders of Government, have thwarted the arbitrary will of this man.

Shall weapons of war be his passports to our soil, and to the Chair of State?

A. McILHENNY.

Mr. McIlhenny is just such a witness as the necessities of the coalition require. Fraud, forgery, and falsehood are the instruments used & rewarded by those now in office. Mr. Dinmore is now in this city, and has seen Mr. McIlhenny's statement, and we are authorized to say that no such incident as that stated ever occurred between him and General Jackson, nor did he ever relate the anecdote as stated by Mr. McIlhenny. We pronounce Mr. McIlhenny's statement to be an unqualified and deliberate falsehood."

Notorious as the editors of the Telegraph had become for their perversions and fabrications, we still could hardly believe them so destitute of honorable principle, as to be guilty of so gross a fraud, and so deliberate a falsehood as are contained in the above article, and that too, almost in the very presence of the gentleman who could expose them. They are guilty of fraud for so wordily their remarks as to make the impression that they were authorized by Mr. Dinmore, and of deliberate falsehood, in pronouncing the statement of Major McIlhenny untrue, without evidence to sustain their assertion.

Mr. Dinmore was in Frederick on Sunday and Monday last, and conversed freely on the subject with a number of gentlemen, who were anxious to learn the real facts of the case. It appears that General Eaton called on him to know whether the anecdote as related by Major McIlhenny was correct. In reply, he made a similar statement to that which will be found below. From this statement it will be seen, that the only error committed by Major McIlhenny, in naming Mr. Dinmore as the person present at the agency house, at the time General Jackson passed as stated in the anecdote, when he should have named Mr. Dinmore's agent. And on this trifling and unimportant error, the editors of the Telegraph undertake to pronounce the whole story a "wilful and deliberate falsehood."

It is evident that General Eaton communicated his interview with Mr. Dinmore to the editors of the Telegraph. If he made to them a partial statement, and authorized the publication quoted above, he deserves to be held in contempt by every honorable man; by every man who would not sanction equivocation, falsehood and fraud. At present the dishonor rests with the editors of the Telegraph. If General Eaton imposed on them, it is in their power to exonerate themselves by stating the fact.

We inclosed to Mr. Dinmore, on Monday morning, our paper containing the letter of Major McIlhenny, and the Telegraph containing the contradiction, with a request that he would examine both, and give us a correct statement. In a short time we received from him the following note, to which we ask the readers attention.

"FREDERICK, July 14, 1828.

Sir—Your communication of this day has just been handed me. With respect to the anecdote related by Mr. McIlhenny, so far as I was reported to have had an interview with General Jackson, it is not accurate. I never saw Gen. Jackson in the Choctaw nation but once, about the 29th or 30th of March, 1813, when he and a number of his officers stopped with me at the Agency House. With the exception above, I believe the statement of Major McIlhenny substantially correct. I had left a young man in charge of the agency-house, and directed him,

though not employed in the public service, to receive passports from travellers, and to record them in a book kept for that purpose. He reported an interview between General Jackson and himself, corresponding in the features to that contained in Major McIlhenny's publication; with a change of name only. I undoubtedly repeated the report of the young man, and very probably in the presence of Major M. which may readily account for the mistake. Had the interview taken place between the General and myself, I am under the impression that the result would have been different."

Sir, your obedient servant,
SILAS DINSMOOR.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last, two arrivals have been announced from Liverpool at New York. The first, by the Britannia, brought dates to the 9th June—and among other articles, a Russian Bulletin, of a battle with the Turks, was published. The arrival of the New York, brings dates to the 16th June, contradicting the account, and proving the bulletin to be a forgery.—No serious engagement has yet taken place, but the Russians meet with serious obstacles in their progress.

The Porte received on the 14th the Declaration of War by Russia, and on the 16th, the news of the passage of the Pruth. Commissioners of the Divan publicly announced the Declaration of War in the market places and Mosques. At the same time an Ordinance was issued for a general arming, strictly enjoining all the Mussulmans to unite for the defence of their religion and their country, and to go to the residence of the chiefs of the several quarters to receive arms. It is by these measures that the Porte has answered the Declaration of Russia, and it is preparing to support the contest. At the same time it has made the European Ministers acquainted with its resolution, requesting them to inform their respective courts that it was going to try the fortune of arms in defence of its incontestable rights, and that it would rather perish than suffer laws to be dictated to it as long as it had arms in its hands.

To the general surprise the tranquility of the capital has not been interrupted in this critical moment. The standard of the Prophet, which is generally displayed on all declarations of war, has not yet been hoisted.

No fears of excesses are entertained at Pera. The Asiatics, not trained to European discipline, have not hitherto made any preparations for departure. On the whole, the appearance of the city, is no more military than it was a few days ago.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

VIENNA, June 2.—The Emperor of Russia is expected at Bucharest. The bombardment of Ibrail Braila or Brailava, commenced on the 22d; several Turkish detachments, which came out to forage, have been cut off the communication with the fortress. All the trees and houses in the environs have been burned by the garrison, that the batteries might be able to act. The Russian troops in the camp are engaged in making fascines and ladders, and it is supposed they mean to carry the place by storm.

Active preparations are making for the passage of the Danube, which, it is said, will take place on the 28th.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

Lord Wellington's Corn bill has passed by a large majority.—The new Cabinet is formed.—Tory throughout.—The Catholic bill was debated in the House of Lords on the 9th.

The Marquis de Lansdowne moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the communication from the Commons.—In a long and interesting vindication of the claims of the Catholics, he referred to the system of toleration adopted in the United States; and to the State of Maryland in particular.—After a very long debate their Lordships adjourned. On the 10th, after another discussion, the resolutions from the Commons were rejected by a majority of 45. Notwithstanding this unfavorable issue, it was still generally thought that the Catholic question had gained ground.

PORTUGAL.—Important news was daily expected in England from this country. The Marquis de Palmella had left London for Falmouth, to embark, being charged with an important message from the British government to Don Miguel.

CORFU, May 11.—Gen. Church has been attacked in the environs of Missolonghi and Antolico, by a body of Turks, and whether from the disparity of force, or from the surprise, the Greeks were defeated, with the loss of 1,200 men, and abandoned their camp, their positions, and provisions, retreating to Dragomestre. The Turks had also many killed and wounded.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Despatches were received dated Lisbon the 23d May, and detail the commencement of the Counter-Revolution in Portugal. The officers commanding the regiments in Oporto and the neighbouring districts, assembled in the barracks on the 17th ult. forming themselves into a Military Council to take into consideration the state of the country, in consequence of the projected usurpation of Don Miguel to the Throne. The Council after a short deliberation, drew up a declaration of fidelity to the legitimate Sovereign, Don Pedro, and appointed a Regency to act in his name.

[From the Civilian.]

THE CASE OF NEIL CAMERON.

This poor fellow lost his life under the following circumstances. Colonel King, who commanded at Pensacola, in 1818, considering Court-martials an unnecessary waste of time, ordered his men to "shoot Deserter wherever found."

This extraordinary innovation he immediately reported to General Jackson, who was his commanding officer. Col. King was arrested and tried by a Court martial, upon the charge, among others, of having Neil Cameron shot under the above sanguinary order. One of the witnesses at the Court martial was Cornelius Jackson, a private of the 4th Regiment, who swore that he was one of the party sent in pursuit of Neil Cameron, a private of the same regiment, and was with the sergeant when he came upon Cameron asleep. They waked him up; he said he was going back, but was told he must be put to death. He begged to be taken back, as he was a prisoner and without arms, and ought to be tried. The sergeant said there was no use in his being tried, and told the witness to fire at him. The witness refused. The sergeant then took the gun, Cameron being unarmed, and snapped it twice. Cameron still begged for his life—even for a short respite to repent of his sins—but the sergeant "blowed him through," and left him dead and unburied where they had found him. The sergeant and witness returned to camp, and the commanding officer told them they had done "exactly right."

Col. King in his defence boldly avowed and justified the proceeding as part of a system sanctioned by the authority of Gen. Jackson. He declared that he had reported to Gen. Jackson the order to shoot without trial all such as his corporals and sergeants might choose to consider deserters, and that the General had "approved the measure."

In proof of this, he produced a letter from Gen. Jackson, dated at Nashville, April 13, 1819, in which the General says—"Your conduct in the evacuation of Pensacola, as well as on every other occasion during your unexampled command in the Spanish province, meets my entire approbation." Col. King was by the sentence of the Court martial dismissed the service, while General Jackson, who approved the measure, was permitted to wear his epauletts.

ed of the measure, and who could have annulled the order by disapproval, was permitted to wear his epauletts.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Editor,
On yesterday I was favoured with the loan of the Star of the 24th of June containing a publication over the signature of "A Friend to Consistency," and to day another over the signature of "A red hot Jackson Man," the former in reply to a publication in your paper signed "Many Voters," and the latter in reply to one in yours of the 5th inst. signed "John Tillotson." I beg leave to make a short reply through the medium of your paper.

I should suppose that the gentleman after reading so many literary works as described in his last publication, that, at this time o' day, he should have known that he who lives in a Glass House should never throw a stone. It may be possible that the Gentleman's retentive faculties have failed him, or I am sure he could never have assumed the title of "A Friend to Consistency." For so far it may be the case, I will endeavour in as brief a manner as possible to jog his recollection.

At the commencement of this gentleman's political career he was as zealous a partisan as he is now "A red hot Jackson Man." He could in every direction show the tocsin of party with as great valour as ever was displayed by Don Quixotte in his attack upon wind-mills and make an effort to concentrate his forces by Caucus, and continued to do so, until to his great mortification he found this party effervescence had in a measure subsided, and could not be kept alive even by the influence of his great name. This little delectable aspirant was no less active in having a finger in the pie, in the adoption of all the rules and regulations for the government of those caucuses in order if possible, to effect his own sinister motives; and when this could be done all was right, but when otherwise, all was wrong, which I shall presently prove.

In order to lay his inconsistency, or rather political intrigue, before the citizens of this county, I will commence with him as far back as last fall twelve months. The time referred to, when an election was on the eve of taking place for delegates, this gentleman was as zealous an advocate for a Caucus as any person, & equally zealous to become not a "Solomon," but a second Solon, the great law giver. I think he will have a perfect recollection of my statement. Prior to the Caucus he called on Mr. Tillotson at his office in Hillsborough, (which no doubt he will vouch to,) to make enquiry whether or not he designed becoming a Candidate.—he received in answer that many of his friends had urged him to do so, but he was undetermined. The gentleman then observed to the other, that if he should be one, it would make three Candidates before the Caucus, viz: himself, Mr. Carter, and Tillotson. He was very desirous indeed that Tillotson should offer before the Committee to be appointed for the purpose of selecting the fourth Candidate, assuring him there would be no doubt of his success. Quere, was not this designed to get him out of his own way?

He seemed to express some apprehension of dread that Mr. Carter would be a formidable candidate, and then proposed a plan by which they could out-general their rival. Now hear him. Mr. Tillotson, I assure you sir, I had rather oppose any man in the county than you, & if the fact can be proved, which I wish you to take an active part to ascertain, I will do the same, that you can beat Mr. Carter, I will immediately withdraw. But as you have not gone about much, I am rather inclined to think, as I reside in Denton where I have an opportunity of seeing the people every week, that my chance is the best; but I do assure you, should we prove otherwise, I will not be in your way.—This all seemed very fair, the Syren Song was listened to, and had its designed effect. The proposition was agreed to, and at that very moment Tillotson's hands were tied and no way to untie them only by a breach of honor. No doubt the gentleman went home exulting in his triumph. It is confessed that Tillotson went no where to comply with his part of the contract, and I am rather inclined to believe the gentleman was equally negligent, for he never informed him of the result of his enquiries.

Thus the case stood until the day of the caucus when Tillotson came to the determination of making some enquiry—he resolved to call upon Mr. Carter to ascertain whether or not he designed to run as a candidate—his reply was, that many of his friends had solicited him to do so, but he had not determined—Tillotson stated to him that he should like to know, as it would regulate his own conduct.—Mr. Carter observed he would consult some of his friends, and let him know—he did so, and informed him that he should not be one, consequently, Tillotson took it for granted that the fact was now reduced to a moral certainty that he could out poll Carter as he was no Candidate. He then went to this young aspirant to inform him of the result, and reminded him of the contract, and you may rest assured there was a small touch of the quivers upon his lips—he was astounded and knew not what to say, but at last he broke forth, and observed he could not then think of declining for fear of having a tendency to injure the feelings of his friends. Tillotson then informed his own friends of the result, and they were determined to run him at all hazards; to which he objected, being conscious that he did not stand upon equal grounds. The caucus, however, took place, and before the close of the scene, they took the alarm, and searched the town over and brought out all both Democrats and Federalists which secured his nomination. While the judges were counting out tickets, there was a gentleman residing not far from Denton, standing by their side receiving tickets and throwing them into the box, and the Judges paying no attention to it. And it is also stated that some individuals voted for him three or four times. I ask the gentleman if he was fair play? Was it political honesty? As it terminated in his favour, no doubt he would answer in the affirmative.

Well, it seems the gentleman was then desirous to receive the support of the Federalists; now let us see what kind of friendly feeling he had for them last year. When there was another Caucus about to take place the gentleman still ambitious, up to the hilt, with others of the same description, made an attempt to feel the pulse of Federalists, but finding it not to vibrate favourably to his use, came to the determination at once to bar them from a right to vote, but in despite of all his ingenuity, he met with his final doom, to rise no more. Feeling himself wonderfully chagrined at his defeat, his whole cry was foul play, until immediately before the election, when he hypocritically professed to be the friend of his opponent in the Caucus.

Now let us see how the gentleman comes on at the present time. He still labours under the itching desire to cross the bay, but he cannot touch caucus—he has not forgotten last year—he now makes a bold set against the right of the people to assemble in their respective election districts to select a committee clothed with power to nominate four candidates friendly to the Administration to run for the next General Assembly. Why, I ask, has the gentleman so suddenly turned a complete summer set and become an anti-caucus man, and objects to the delegation election being tested by the Presidential question? The facts are very obvious, for this "Red hot Jackson Man" is well assured that there are a large majority of Administration men in this County who are not desirous to be represented by these red hot youths who have but a little while left their mothers'

...and hardly obtained their growth. Well assured are we, sir, from your former consistency, that if you were convinced that Jackson had a majority in this county, you would at once sound the alarm of the hero's fame from pole to pole, and contend that the delegation election should be tested by the presidential question. We have been viewing the movements of your good honest, consistent souls in other sections of this state—we know full well that in every county where you think you have a majority that this is the test, and where you have not, it is otherwise, and we are determined to fight you with your own weapons—we know that you are watching us with the eye of a lynx to search out every vulnerable part to strike your blow—we know that you are singing your Syren Songs to Administration men, aye, federalists too, who last year you barred the right of voting, and making a bold push to get as many of them out as possible to split our ranks in order to carry your point. We know you are moving under false colours, and are as much in principle opposed to their election as you will be to the candidates taken up by the committee—therefore, I would warn them to be aware of these wolves in sheep's clothing.

I will close my remarks by taking notice of some observations in his last very witty publication. He says, "We do not say that Mr. Tillotson is tickling the Adams men to put him on their delegation ticket." I suppose he has heard him say he should not be a candidate, and I am conscious that the gentleman might profit by the example; for he can render more essential service at home than in the Legislature, if we are to judge by his former acts.

He also says, "that he appears admirably calculated to undertake to prove the truth of Gulliver's Travels, the Arabian Nights Entertainment, Jack the Giant, &c." Now what can be the gentleman's motive by introducing his whole library to the public I am not able to determine, unless it is to convince them of his right to the title of Solon, by proving what a great book-worm he has been. If he has gone through them all, and is desirous of keeping up a continuation of embellishing his intellectual faculties by reading, I can furnish him with a few volumes; such as Robinson Crusoe, Tom Thumb and Sinbad the Sailor. From the gentleman's selection of books, I must assume him that his taste & mine differ very much, consequently, I know but little about the contents of his Gulliver, &c.; but I have been informed that they consist of a continuation of falsehoods and some said to be whoppers. But be that as it may, I am inclined to think that the truth of them is as susceptible of proof as the four numbers of Duff Green's Tell-tale-graph upon the subject of *barter and fraud*, and if the gentleman possesses this capacious faculty to prove their contents, then I would say that he has a greater genius to prove the contents of Gulliver, &c. than I have, consequently, I shall decline the task, and leave it for his honor to do.

Up-to-the-hub Adams Man.
Caroline county, July, 21st, 1828.
Query—Did not this gentleman communicate to Mr. Carter the same kind of language relative to Tillotson, that he did to Tillotson relative to Carter, upon the subject of the Caucus Election last fall twelve months.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1828.

The Committee appointed in the different Election Districts of Talbot county, met at Easton on Tuesday last, agreeably to appointment—and proceeded to appoint four Candidates as delegates to the next general assembly: When

Col. WILLIAM HUGHLETT,

SOLOMON DICKINSON,

LEVIN MILLIS, and

SPRY DENNY, were appointed.

The meeting having pretty generally dispersed before it was ascertained that General Dickinson, in consequence of the indisposition of his family, could not serve, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, 5th of August next, for the purpose of recommending a Candidate from the Trappe District in the place of Gen. Dickinson.

The friends of the Administration in Caroline county have nominated the following gentlemen as candidates to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

THOMAS PEARSON
SHORT A. WILLIS
WM. M. HURDCASTLE
THOMAS BUCHANAN.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

The Masonic brethren of Coats Lodge No. 76, of this place, having heretofore resolved to remove the remains and erect a monument to the memory of their deceased brother Dr. JOHN COATS, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, long a valuable and beloved Citizen of this town and first Grand Master of Masons in the state of Maryland, who departed this life about 18 years ago, and was interred in what is now called Pottery Field, near Easton.—A plain and neat Obelisk designed & executed by Wm. Stewart, esq. of the City of Baltimore.—R. W. Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland had been erected on a Lot, purchased by Coats' Lodge, in Christ Church Burial Ground, and the Ceremony of removing the remains of the deceased to that place was performed on Wednesday last the 23d inst. by Coats Lodge, assisted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, and numerous visiting brethren. At an early hour the brethren assembled and marched to Pottery Field, where the remains of Dr. Coats had been taken up by a committee of brethren and placed in a handglove Coffin prepared for that purpose. Masonic Grand honors were given on arriving at that place, and the procession returned to the Episcopal Church in the following order.

Tyler with a drawn Sword.

MUSIC.

Entered Apprentices.

Fellow Crafts.

Master Masons.

Stewards with White Rods.

Architect.

Building Committee.

Deacons—Blue rods.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Senior and Junior Wardens.

The Holy Writings, Square and Compass, borne on a Black Cushion

by four Master Masons.

Chaplain.

Past Masters of Lodges.

MASTER.

Three Bearer.

Three Bearer.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland.

After the funeral service the brethren and a

crowded audience were addressed in a sermon by the Rev. Bro. THOMAS CROWNS, of Chester-town—we hope to be able to lay this sermon before our readers in a short time—we considered it one of the most able vindications of the order we ever heard. After Divine Service the Procession moved to the Burial Ground, accompanied by Solemn Music from Mr. Roundtree's excellent Band that had been engaged to come from Baltimore on this occasion. The remains of Dr. Coats were committed to the vault adjoining the monument, with Grand Masonic Honors, and after a prayer to the throne of Grace, the W. Master of Coats' Lodge, Bro. Wm. Hayward, Jr. delivered a masonic charge on the occasion, in which he introduced a slight view of the cause of the erection of the Monument to the deceased, passed a handsome eulogium on his character as a man, a mason and a patriot. Thus closed the ceremonies of the day.

A VOICE IN TENNESSEE.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN PARIS.
Pursuant to a limited notice, a number of the friends of the Administration, residing in Henry county, Tennessee, met at the Court House in Paris, on Saturday, the 7th of June; when on motion of Mr. Brown, Col. William Stewart was called to the Chair, and T. Cooney appointed Secretary. The address of Isaac Rawlings, of Memphis, as a candidate for elector, having been read by the Secretary, a committee was appointed to prepare and bring in resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and the committee having retired for a short time, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

"In ordinary elections of public servants, where the qualifications and fitness of the candidates for the duties of the office are pretty equally balanced, and where, consequently, the selection becomes a mere question of preference of one man over another, it is certainly incompatible with the dignity of freemen to evince any great anxiety or excitement about the choice—but when the office to be filled is the highest within the gift of the people, and extends its patronage and influence to every village and neighborhood in the Union—when one of the candidates is supported by his partisans, not upon the grounds of his fitness for office, but upon the dangerous principle of public gratitude for military services, when the party, from one end of the continent to the other, make it their boast, that when their Chief shall get into office, the whole system of the government is to be changed; that party vengeance, and not the public good, is to be the main spring of action; that a revolution is to be effected in every department; or to use their own elegant phraseology, 'the Augean stable is to be cleansed'—when we reflect that means have been resorted to, both by the aspirant himself, and his chief supporters, to further their object, which every man of honorable feelings must condemn—we feel it incumbent on us, as citizens, to resort to this means of concert of action, in order to ascertain whether it be practicable for us to throw in our mite, however small, to aid in preventing, what we cannot but view, should it occur, as a great national calamity—the elevation of an individual to the Chief Magistracy of this nation, with no other claim to that high station but gratitude for military services—and that counterbalanced by innumerable disqualifications and drawbacks.

It having been roundly asserted in the newspapers and on the floor of Congress, that the people of this state are almost unanimously opposed to the present Administration of the General Government, we deem it proper to counteract such false impressions, by an expression of our sentiments on that subject.—Therefore, be it resolved by this meeting,

1st. That in a republican form of government, founded on the will of the people, it is the indispensable duty, and the acknowledged privilege of all, to endeavor to understand, & fearlessly to express their opinions on the conduct and measures of the constituted authorities of their country.

2d. Resolved, That while we acknowledge this to be the indisputable right of all, we hold that truth, liberality and decorum, are due to those whose public acts may be the subjects of animadversion, and to praise without flattery, as well as censure without abusing, are some of the distinguishing characteristics which prove us neither unworthy nor unfit to be a free people.

3d. Resolved, That with all our forbearance, we cannot but view with pity, concern and indignation, the conduct of the opposition party in Congress—in substituting bold assertion for proof, and declamation for argument; in retarding the charge of corruption, not only without proof, but against all proof—in opposing, frustrating, and embarrassing all measures, without proposing any—in censuring indiscriminately every act of the administration, seeking opportunity to find fault, but discovering none—professing economy of the people's money, yet wasting it in protracted and useless debate; & vainly boasting that they have prostrated the administration, and trampled it like base money, to the counter." in utter contempt of the understandings of the people, and to the disgrace of our country, among all civilized nations.

4th. Resolved, That confiding in the justice, purity and wisdom of the present administration of the general government, we will give our hearty and zealous support to Col. ISAAC RAWLINGS as an Elector for this district.

5th. Resolved, That Col. Wm. Porter, Jr. Dr. Travis, Dr. James Wilson, Rev. Samuel Hankins, Wm. M. Brown, Esq. and T. Cooney be a committee of correspondence to communicate the proceedings to Col. Rawlings, and to correspond with other counties of the district on the subject of supporting his election; and that they also procure the publication of the proceedings of this meeting in the "West Tennesseean," and in the "Banner and Whig."

6th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the County Court, for the politeness with which they adjourned, to afford the use of their Hall to the meeting.

WM. STEWART, Chairman.

T. COONEY, Secretary.

From the Baltimore American.

CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION.

The Convention called in Virginia, to consider the important subject of Internal Improvement, met in Charlottesville on Monday, the 14th of July. Mr. Madison was called to the chair, and Mr. Davis, of Charlottesville, was appointed Secretary. This assembly, which numbered 170 in attendance, includes we learn, many persons of talent and high standing in the state, as sufficiently appears, indeed, from the following Committee, appointed to report to the Convention "such a scheme of Internal Improvement as they ought to recommend to the consideration of the state legislature." Their names are,

James Monroe, D. S. Garland,
Judge Marshall, Venable,
Judge Collier, F. Preston,
James Barbour, George Newton,
Hugh Nelson, Major J. Peter,
C. F. Mercer, Professor Dew,
General Blackburn.

On Tuesday, Judge Collier addressed the meeting.—This gentleman has made great efforts to get up the Convention, and in his address, after taking a view of the capacities and resources of the state, begged that all local predilections and jealousies might be laid aside.

There is no subject unfortunately, which more constantly excites them, than a scheme of communication by road or canal. While only one route can be taken, there are twenty districts to be satisfied.—We hope that the Charlottesville Convention, in laying out the great lines of communication, will not neglect to adjust them with such reference to the great duct of trade which is about being constructed through a part of their state, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. We shall lay the Report before our readers either in detail or in substance, as soon as we receive it.

Since the above was written, we observe the following paragraph in the Frederickburg Herald.

"On Wednesday the Committee made their Report which was ordered to be printed, and the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock on Thursday. The Report of the Committee, we are informed, strongly recommends the improvement of the three great water courses of Virginia, viz: the James River, Potomac, and Roanoke, as of the first importance and particularly the James, as possessing advantages over either of the others—among which were urged her central course through the State, by which more citizens would be benefited than by the improvement of any other; 2dly, as being the nearest route by which a communication could be obtained with the West and 3dly, as having an amount of capital already expended upon it, which will be of little utility without a continuation of the work. The other two Rivers were recommended as deserving particular notice by the Legislature, and Roads generally throughout the State."

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy of Wednesday last gives the following account of a destructive hail storm:

On the afternoon of the 11th inst. we were visited by one of the most extensive and destructive hail storms ever known in this section of the country. How far it extended we have not been able correctly to determine, but have ascertained that it passed over Brookfield, the north parts of Spencer and Leicester, over this town, Shrewsbury, Northboro' Southboro' and Farmington, a distance of near 40 miles, spreading desolation in its course, and blasting for the present, the hopes of the husbandman. It was from one to two miles wide, but the destruction was chiefly confined to a width of about half a mile in the centre. The greatest violence of the storm appears to have been spent in its passage over this town and Shrewsbury. Fields of English grain are cut to pieces, and beaten down as flat as if a roller had passed over them; the Indian corn is cut to shreds, and fruit trees are stripped of both fruit & foliage.

In Shrewsbury it is estimated more than ten thousand panes were demolished; of which between three and four hundred were in the meeting house. The hall stones were irregular masses of ice with jagged surfaces, and of enormous size. As the storm mostly passed north of this village, we did not see any of the largest of them, but we saw some as large as a common hen's egg. That many of them far exceeded that size, we have the testimony of the most credible witness. One person selected four which weighed over a pound. Three weighed fifteen ounces or five ounces each. Several which were measured, were from seven to nine inches in circumference. Many birds and domestic fowls were killed.

KIDNAPING.—Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to the City Council, in which he mentions that on the 5th of February 1827, it was made the duty of the Mayor to offer a reward of \$500, for the apprehension and conviction of every person accused of the forcible abduction of certain colored persons from that city. Three offenders have since been arrested, two of whom died in prison before trial, and the third has been condemned to a long imprisonment. One reward only has been paid. Johnson, the well known head of the conspiracy has not yet been caught. Notwithstanding the further sum of \$500 was placed at the Mayor's disposal, to obtain information, little success has been met with; and the Mayor regrets that the greatest number of the unfortunate sufferers are probably doomed to irreclaimable bondage. Four of these are held by a Mississippi planter, who has been compelled to give bonds for their appearance in September next, at the County Court of Pike.—Ten have been reclaimed from Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Twenty-six men and women, are yet missing. In the performance of this service, the Mayor has expended not only the \$500 voted for the purpose, but 500 allowed the Mayor annually for police purposes, leaving a deficiency at debit of approbation of \$543.50; for which he is willing to hold himself responsible if the Council please. He ought not of course he allowed to suffer for his active humanity.—American.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

GENERAL JACKSON'S CRUELTY.

The reader is reminded, that it was on the 21st day of January, 1815, that General Jackson returned to the city of New Orleans, from the battle ground. The British had abandoned the enterprise and retired. The General was received with the strongest demonstrations of joy and attachment. It was on the very next day, January 22, that he issued the order for the six military men. The 33d was appointed a day of general thanksgiving, when the General was crowned with a wreath of laurel, by the hands of the Bishop. On the 28th of the same month, an order was issued for the execution of twelve soldiers, condemned by a Court Martial at Nashville. All to be executed within FOUR days after the promulgation of the order!!! To prevent, all cavil upon this subject, we insert an extract from the general order, which we copy from the National Intelligencer of June 26, 1828.

"[Extract from the General order, dated 'Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans, January 28th, 1815. Head Quarters, 7th Military District, on the proceedings of the 'General Court Martial, held at Nashville, on the 19th of October, 1814, and continued by adjournment, till the 25th of November, 1814.']

"Was also tried, the following named men, soldiers of the army of the United States, severally charged with 'desertion,' viz: Richard Wall of 3d Rifle Regiment; Jacob Perreguin of said Regiment; both of Captain Willey Martin's company; John Jones of the 24th Regiment of Infantry; William Meyer of Capt. Humphrey's company of Artillery; Jacob King of Captain Reed's company, said corps; Benjamin Harris of the 44th Infantry; John Young of the 39th Infantry; Nathaniel Chester of the corps of Artillery; Drury Buckett of the 24th Infantry; Wyatt Grant of the 39th Infantry; Joseph Muckleroy of the 24th Infantry; and James McBride 2d Rifle Regiment; to which charges they severally pleaded Not Guilty, except Jacob King, who pleaded Guilty. The court, after the examination of testimony on each of the cases, and deliberations had thereon, pronounced, on each and every one of them, the sentence of 'Death by shooting.' The Major General approves the sentence passed on the above named soldiers of the Army of the United States and orders the same to be carried into full effect in four days after the promulgation of this order, at the place or post where they may be; under the direction of the senior officer present."

There can be no doubt that every one of these men were executed. There was no power to save them after the promulgation of this order. Thus we see that General Jackson, within the space of one week, in the midst of exultations and rejoicings, ordered the death of his fellow-men to be put to death!!! Is there

an instance on record, in any history of modern warfare, that equals this for barbarity? The time, the circumstances, the numbers. And can it be that this barbarian shall be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of a free, a generous, and a merciful nation?

Odd and Even System.

THE NEXT MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, (No. 4, for 1828,) will be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 20th August, which will permit distant adventurers to forward their orders in time. The Capital prizes are

Ten Thousand Dollars,

\$2,000—\$1,000, &c. &c. the whole payable in CASH. The Scheme is arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the Holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1
Halves, - - - 2 | Eighths, - 50 cts.

ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. L. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 26, 1828.—4w

EASTON ACADEMY.

A belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of August next at the Academy; at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of Education, are respectfully invited to attend.—There will be Public Speaking in the afternoon of each day.

After the Examination the Summer Vacation will commence; and the Schools be again opened on Monday the 6th of October.

By the Board,
NS: HAMMOND, Pres't.

Easton, July 26 1828—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue at the late residence of Wm. Elliott, deceased, near Easton, on Thursday, the 14th day of August next, all the personal estate of said deceased, except the crop of wheat in stack, corn growing, and stock intended for slaughter.—Consisting of valuable work horses, milch cattle, work oxen, and hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a gig and harness, with many other useful articles.

Also a young negro woman, with four children, three of whom are active, likely, well grown boys, the whole to serve until 35 years of age.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all Bills of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.—Attendance given by R. SPENCER, Adm'r. of William Elliott.

Easton, July 26 ts (S)

PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public vendue, at the late residence of Wm. Farlow, deceased, on Thursday the 7th day of August next, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and kitchen furniture, some valuable books, a valuable set of Surveyor's Instruments and a fine young bay horse.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all Bills of five dollars or under the cash will be required. Attendance by R. SPENCER, Adm'r. of Wm. Farlow.

Easton, July 26 ts (S)

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm in Danbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 26—1828.

N. B. The subscriber has also two small farms near Easton, and several Houses & Lots to rent.

FARMS TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, that large & valuable Farm, in Miles River Neck, where Mr. Henry Goldsborough now lives, near Myrtle Grove the residence of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. The Farm is well enclosed, and divided into three fields and Lots. It has on it a large and convenient Brick House, Kitchen, Barns and other necessary buildings.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumable every one disposed to rent will take a view of the premises before his application.—Letters of recommendation will be expected from every applicant.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, for and in behalf of the Heirs at age of the late Charles Goldsborough dec'd.

Easton, July 26 1828—1f
P. S. Also to be rented the adjoining farm where Wrighton Camper, lives and a House & Lot near it.

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant.—It is commonly called the "Tan-yard Farm"—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centerville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for D. J. James Tilton.

Easton, July 26—1f

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Rent her FARM, situated near the Chapel.—For terms apply to ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Easton, July 26 3w

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 Joseph C. Wright, an Insolvent Petitioner, 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 Joseph C. Wright having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Joseph C. Wright be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first 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 Joseph C. Wright to attend and show cause if any they have, why the said Joseph C. Wright, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County.

A large & valuable Farm for Rent.

THE Subscriber will lease for the ensuing year, the FARM at Clara's Point in Talbot county, where she now resides.

This Farm is situated immediately on the Choptank River, it possesses beside the advantages of pure Water, pure air & every requisite for health, a soil highly improved, and well adapted to Wheat, Corn, Cotton &c. &c. &c. ARRIANA W. CHAMBERLAINE.

July 26 1828—3w

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

21st day of July, A. D. 1828.
On application of Solomon Lowe, Adm'r. of Benjamin Wilcott, late of Talbot county deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditor 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 both 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 affixed, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Wilcott, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to file the same in the Registers Office of Talbot county, with the proper vouchers thereon, on or before the 15th day of August, 1828; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 21st day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

SOLOMON LOWE, Adm'r. of Benjamin Wilcott dec'd.

July 26 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

21st day of July, A. D. 1828.

ON application of Martin Alford and Henrietta, his wife, Administratrix of John McNeill, late of Talbot county, deceased, (per William McNeill their Agent.)—It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, & the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty eight.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John McNeill, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the Office of the Register of Wills, on or before the 1st day of February next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

MARTIN ALFORD, and HENRIETTA ALFORD, Adm'rs. of John McNeill, deceased.

July 26 3w

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years: ALSO

The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Heardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO The Small Farm on the hill, near my Dwelling.

JOHN LEWIS KERR.

Easton, July 12, 1f

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, (Md.) July 1, 1828.

A	K
Paca Addison	Mary Ann Kemp
Flora Adams	Wm. Keeler
James Adams	Holmes Kerby
Gabriel T. Allen	Col. Joseph Kemp
Rev. Wm. P. Alrick	Edward Lucas
B	M
John L. Bonwell	Poster Maynard
Susan M. Bartlett	William Mullen
James H. Benson	Richard Martin
William Brion	Rachel Martin 2
Perry Benson	James Mallory
Rev. Thomas Hayne 2	Mrs. Mary Morris
Samuel D. Blackiston	C
C	J
John Crow	Joseph Nichols
Edward Crisp	Thomas Olson
Easter Carpenter	Jona'n Ormont (?)
Ellen M. B. Carroll	Charles Oldham
Susan Council	George Oldham
Wm. Covington	P
Wm. T. Clark	Reuben Perry
James Chambers	Juliana Paca
D	W. B. Paca
Spry Denny 2	R
Elisha Dawson	Benjamin Ryley
James Denny	Charlotte Reardon
E	Sally Ratcliff
John Edmondson	S
John Elbert	William Smart
Daniel O. Elliott	Charles Stevens
F	Spencer & Hackett
William Farlow	Samuel Spian
Daniel Fidanam	John Stewart
John Freburger	Kather Styl (2)
William Ferguson	Joanna Skinner
Charlotte Falkner	Charles F.

POETRY.

ADAMS AND CLAY.

Here's a pledge to the star-spangled banner so fair!
Fill! fill to the brim with a patriot's devotion,
But temp'ring its radiance, let mercy be there,
The beacon, the bound of our fiercest emotion,
Ere the rights which we hold
To a tyrant are sold,
While peace is still resting on cottage & fold,
With hearts tuned to rapture, let's hail this
bright day,
Beneath the bland influence of Adams & Clay.

Of the peal of the shot—of the flash of the steel,
Which purchased this moment let gratitude
tell.
The flash was terrific—and dreadful the peal—
When invaders, not countrymen, felt it & fell.
And whilst the acclaim
Of the Hero's name,
Is rattling to fragments the trumpet of fame,
Let's remember the blessings which dawned on
this day,
And hail their continuance in Adams and Clay.

But if blessings so valued are fleeting & brief,
If affliction must visit our best & our rarest,
Let famine blow mildew on each golden sheaf,
Let pestilence strike mid our bravest & fairest;
But, oh, from our land,
Avert the fell hand,
That would sink us beneath a stern tyrant's
command,
Lest darkling & joyless clouds rise on the day
That is dawning so brightly with Adams & Clay.

Barren Creek Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that this *Salubrious watering-place* is now open for the reception of visitors. An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who may leave their vocations or the abodes of lingering disease, and resort to this font of Chalybeate purity, has induced him to make such arrangements as will promote the invigoration of the indisposed, or the happiness of those who are in search of pleasure.

When we reflect on the trifling investment necessary for a visit to this place, and the beneficial effects likely to be produced, we are induced to believe that such are so solicitous to avoid the Autumnal diseases of our Climate, will repair to the Springs, for the double purpose of promoting health, and preventing disease.

Such as feel inclined to visit this place, may also feel assured that the charges shall be moderately suited to the times.

The Public's humble serv't.
CHARLES LEARY.

July 19—3t cow

BRANDYWINE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having recently removed to this elegant establishment, situated about five miles from the Borough of Wilmington, and about the same distance from the Town of Newcastle, and occupying an elevated site in a district of country alike remarkable for the varied beauty of its landscape, the high cultivation of its soil, and the salubrity of its atmosphere—has opened it as a resort for those in pursuit either of health or amusement.

The sanative properties of the waters have been long celebrated, and for many years the invalid has sought the renovation of his strength in their use, notwithstanding the absence of those accommodations which were essential to his comfort and which are now abundantly provided.

The approach to it, is by various routes along the Elkton and Lancaster turnpikes, and the cross roads of the country, which are at all times in excellent condition. Its vicinity to Wilmington and Newcastle places it within the reach of the citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who enjoy the facilities and despatch of Steam Boat conveyance to the former place. To the inhabitants of the Peninsula it offers an agreeable refuge from the heats of summer, and a valuable tonic in its Chalybeate Springs.

The buildings, erected about a year since by an incorporated company, are spacious, and having been newly furnished by the subscriber, offer every accommodation that can be desired. The supplies of his table are drawn from the market of Wilmington and the immediate neighborhood, and will be found to embrace all the varieties of the season. His bar is provided with the choicest liquors, and the no less essential contribution of a well filled ice house.

The subscriber flatters himself that as from his experience in his business, he will not be found deficient in a knowledge of its duties, neither will he be found wanting in the anxious desire to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those who may honor him with their patronage.

W. WILSON.

June, 25.—1828.—6w
N. B. The Steam Boat *Suzerain*, Capt. Read, will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M.—on the arrival of the Boat at Wilmington, Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers directly to the Springs. Stages will leave the Springs every morning, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, and passengers will arrive in Philadelphia at 11 A. M. Fare through \$1.25. Carriages, Gigs, &c. can at all times be had at the Springs for any excursion, and also, carriages will be in attendance to convey passengers from the Steam Boats at Newcastle to the Springs.

A STRAY STEER

CAME to the subscribers farm, near Denton some time in May last, a young Steer with a crop and upper bit off both ears, his legs and belly nearly white, and approaching to a mole colour on the back, with a white spot in his forehead, in the shape something like a heart. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay the expense of this advertisement and take him away.

JOS. RICHARDSON,
Denton, Caroline county.

July 19—4w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY the 29th inst. at the Court-House door in Easton, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, the Personal Estate of Gen. Perry Benson, (decd.) consisting of the following articles, viz:—One double case Gold Watch, a quantity of Silver Plate, and Five Shares of Stock in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums over six dollars a credit of six months will be given, on all sums under six dollars the Cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Attendance by EDW'D. SPEDDEN, Adm'r.

July 19 3w
Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON, 8th July 1828.
At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bible Society of Talbot county it was, Resolved, That the following named Gentlemen be and are hereby appointed Agents for the several Election Districts under the ninth article of the Constitution:—viz:

FOR EASTON DISTRICT.
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.
Wm. Jenkins,
Rev. Joseph Scull,
N. Hammond Jr.,
Jas. Murry Lloyd,
Dr. Edw'd. Spedden,
Samuel Roberts,
R. H. Goldsborough,
Wm. T. Clark,

FOR ST. MICHAEL'S DISTRICT.
A. BRADFORD HARRISON.
John Ball,
Wm. Caulk,
Rob't. Lambdin,
James M. Seth,
James Hopkins,
James McDaniel,

FOR CHAPPEL DISTRICT.
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.
James Ridgway,
Edw'd. McDaniel,
Joseph Turner,
J. C. Goldsborough,
Elias Hopkins,
Philip Mackey,
Wm. Pratt,

FOR TRAPPE DISTRICT.
DANIEL MARTIN.
Thomas Hayward,
Rev. Thos. Hayne,
Jacob Bromwell,
Benjamin Bowdler,
Thomas Martin,
James Chaplain,
Wm. Connelly,
Samuel Stevens,
George Stevens,

The duties of the Agents, prescribed by the Constitution, are "to visit every family in their respective neighborhoods, and ascertain in each how many copies of the Scriptures may be wanted; to solicit donations; collect the subscriptions of the members, and pay them over to the Treasurer; and faithfully to ascertain & report all cases of destitution within their bounds."

Resolved, That the above named Agents be and are hereby requested to report the results of their labours, before the second Thursday in August next, to the Manager in their respective District; viz: to Samuel T. Kennard in Easton District; to A. Bradford Harrison in St. Michael's District; to Wm. H. Tilghman in Chapel District; and to Daniel Martin in Trappe District.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the next Newspapers.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Pres't.
NS: HAMMOND Jr. Sec'y. pro. tem.
Easton, July 12.—1828. 3w

CONSTABLE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed against James W. Abbott and Jenkins Abbott security, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins, Adm'r. of George Jenkins, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton the 12th of August, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Negro Boy called Dick, Negro Woman and one Horse the property of said Abbott's to pay and satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, interest and Cost due and to become due. Attendance by

JAMES GASKINS, Constable.
July 19.

CONSTABLE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed against Jenkins Abbott at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 5th day of August between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the interest, right, title, claim and demand, of in and to a certain Negro Girl named Diana, held by the said Jenkins Abbott, taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of Venditioni Exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due.—Attendance by

JAMES GASKINS Constable.
Easton, July 12 St

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 property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety 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.

TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called "Locust Grove," the late residence of James Nabbs, Esq. deceased.—To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodated.

GEO. W. NABB.
Easton, May 17.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Treadhaven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighborhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property: The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Rogers's residence. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN S. MARTIN.
May 31—1828. 1f

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

J. B. WOOLFOLK.
June 21—4f

The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid.

J. B. W.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS

Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families. The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine condition as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.

Baltimore, May 3, 1828.—6m
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

Bank of Caroline.

June 24th, 1828.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That an Election will be held among the Stockholders in this Institution on MONDAY the 4th day of August next, at the Court-House in Denton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. for seven Directors to manage the affairs in closing said Institution.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, Agent.

July 5 4w

FOR RENT

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.
Easton, May 10.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Talbot county, (Md.) on Monday the 23d inst. two negro men, JIM & DAVY, (brothers). Jim is twenty-six years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, stout & well made, very black, large mouth and prominent lips. Davy is twenty-three years old, something lighter complexioned than Jim, near the same height, and nearly as stout made, both pleasant when spoken to; their clothing consisted of white home made kersey and tow linen. I will give the above reward for apprehending & securing the above named negroes so that I get them again; or \$50 for either of them if taken out of the state, or \$30 for either of them if taken in the state, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSIAH CHAPLAIN.
June 28.

The Delaware Patriot will insert the above 4 times and forward account to J. C.

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.
May 17—1f

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of a private sale an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit

WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, June 28—4f

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's 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.

P. T.
Feb. 9.

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.

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 dec'd.
Dec 16.

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. 20 w

LANDS IN CAROLINE COUNTY FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court, passed on the twelfth day of March last, will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on THURSDAY the twenty-first day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the DWELLING HOUSE on the premises, all and singular that

Tract or parcel of Land called Bennett's Purchase, and also, that other Tract or parcel of Land called Haskins' Addition to Bennett's Purchase, adjoining to each other, and situate, lying & being on the Branches of Marshy Creek, and on the road leading from Dover to Hunting Creek Mills in Caroline county in the State of Maryland, and containing together the quantity of 617 acres of Land more or less, according to the description, metes and bounds expressed in the respective patents thereof. On these Lands is a large plantation distant about one mile from the upper Mill and village on Hunting Creek, whose soil is kindly and of easy cultivation, with a considerable quantity of Timber Land, and Branch Grounds belonging thereto abounding in Cranberries.—The Buildings and Improvements are out of repair.—The Orchard and Fruit Trees have been often very productive & valuable.—This Estate belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Haskins and has been decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage. It will be sold on a credit of one year for a third part of the purchase money, of two years for another third part thereof, & of three years for the remaining third part, with interest on the respective instalments from the day of sale. The purchase money to be secured, in such Instalments with Interest, by Bond with good and approved security. On the purchase money being paid and satisfied, and the Sales ratified by the Court, the Lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. The Lands shall be surveyed and laid off, and a Plot prepared for the inspection of persons disposed to purchase as soon as this can be conveniently done & lodged with the Trustee.

A NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in the covenant of a deed executed by the said Joseph Haskins to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on the same day and at the same place, and between the hours aforesaid, all and singular that part of a Tract of Land called Laing's Discovery, containing 130 acres of Land, more or less, and also that part of another Tract of Land called Painter's Range, containing 72 acres of Land, more or less, situate, lying and being near the said Village at Hunting Creek Mill, and in the neighbourhood of the Plantation and Lands herein before, first mentioned; which said Lands will also be offered and sold on the like Credit of one, two and three years for the respective third parts of the purchase money, to be secured by Bond or note with approved security; and on the payment thereof the said Lands will be conveyed by the said President, Directors and Company to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. Other particulars and terms, will be made known, and attendance given, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM K. LAMBDIN,
Trustee, and Agent.

Easton, June 7

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, a Slave for Life.—For term enquire of the Editor.

June 7.

Emigration to Liberia.

NOTICE.—The Managers of the American Colonization Society give notice that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia. In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned. Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, or their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for twelve months previous to the period of emigration. Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John E. John H. B. Latrobe Esq. or Chas. G. Harper Esq. Agents of the Society.

The papers in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, friendly to this Society, are respectfully requested to publish this notice.

June 28 4w

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

25th June, 1828.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton on the first Monday (4th) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

July 5 4w

Union Bank of Maryland.

MAY, 25d, 1828.
A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 7th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order,
J. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 31 6t

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situated on the Bay Side about six miles above Huddaway's Ferry.—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land.—The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation.—The Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Fowl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to

JAMES DAWSON.
June 14. 1f

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES HARRY. He is a stout, well made, likely fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar near his left elbow—also on his right cheek and over his left eye. He says he was born free, and was in the employment of Isaac Queen, a farmer near Upper Marlboro. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and grey pantaloons and waistcoat.

The owner of said negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff.
of Washington county, Md.
June 28 8w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore County, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, on the 27th day of May, 1828, as a runaway, a mulatto girl, who calls herself ELIZABETH JANE, and says she is free. She is about 16 years of age, about five feet high, and had on when committed an old striped linen frock.

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

DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden of Baltimore county Jail.
June 7—8w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore County, by Charles McElfresh, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, on the 5th May inst. as a runaway, a mulatto boy who calls himself LLOYD RICHFIELD, and says he is the property of George Bailey, of the city of Baltimore; said boy is about 14 years of age, 4 feet 9 inches high, and had on when committed a corduroy roundabout jacket and pantaloons, and a wool hat considerably worn.

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

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DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden of Baltimore county Jail.
June 7—8w

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the sign 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—1f

Denton Hotel.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1f

TO BE RENTED.

FOR one or more years from the end of the present year, several PLANTATIONS in Hunting-Creek-Neck, and Poplar-Neck in Caroline county.—Applications may be made to the subscriber, who is agent for the owners.

DANIEL CHEEZUM.
July 5—6w

TO RENT.

THE subscriber has three Valuable Farms to rent in the Head of Wye that are in good order.—For terms apply to

E.