

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.

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From the National Journal.
'VINDICATION OF GEN. JACKSON.'
The Kentucky Gazette of the 3d ult. contains a letter from Gen. Jackson addressed to 'William Owens,' and purporting to be a reply to that gentleman's inquiries, 'in regard to the case of Harris and the other five militia men who were executed at Mobile.' The friends of the General, and more particularly the committee of Safety at Nashville, are really to be commiserated, that they have not sufficient influence over the General to prevent his taking up the pen. He has never yet written a line for the public that did not attend labor to the truly Sisyphean task of defending him.

In his present production, the General has given no new facts, nor adduced a single exculpatory circumstance. The chief object of the letter seems to have been to show, by argument, that the letter 'first published by Binns, editor of the Democratic Press, purporting to be a letter from the unfortunate Harris, was not written by Harris. The General tells us, that this letter 'is well ascertained to be a forgery.' How it has been so well ascertained, he does not condescend to say; but we may take it for granted that he refers to the assertions to that effect of his friends Duff Green and J. C. Isaac, both of whom have so pronounced it. That Harris did write a letter to General Jackson, while under sentence of death, the General himself admits; but in that letter, says the General, 'he acknowledged himself to be guilty of the enormous crimes charged against him, and stated his willingness to meet the just sentence of the Court.' The production of this letter would have been worth all the assertions and arguments that boldness and ingenuity could devise to prove the 'Binns letter' a forgery. Why is it not produced?

Harris, in his defence before the Court declares, that he is unconscious of having committed any crime. How came he afterwards to make a confession of guilt? Did Gen. Jackson seek to have it extorted from him, that it might be used, as it is now used, in justification of the execution? If the testimony which has been published in the case is to be credited, Harris was really not guilty of 'the enormous crimes charged against him.' He must, then, have had some powerful motive, some strong inducement, for confessing guilt, and acknowledging the justice of his sentence. What was this inducement? Was a promise of pardon held out to him? If so, how infinitely more cruel must appear his execution. At all events, the production of the letter itself, making the alleged confession, would be the best possible proof that Harris did not write the supplicatory epistle 'first published by Binns.' If the letter, like that addressed by Mr. Buchanan to a certain Editor here on the 16th October last, has been 'mislaid,' at least we might have expected of the General to remember enough of its contents to be able to tell us, on what occasion, or for what purpose, it was written. For, if Harris really felt himself guilty, and had no other object in his confession, than the fulfilment of a religious duty, and of unburthening his conscience, we can hardly believe that he would have selected Gen. Jackson, who was '300 miles off,' as the depository of his penitential acknowledgements. He would have seized the occasion when the assembled army was drawn up to witness his execution; then and there he would have confessed his guilt, that no imputation might rest upon his judges or executioners.

If Harris' letter to the General was really a mere letter of confession, and can be produced, why did the General think it necessary to resort to argument to show that the 'Binns letter' was a forgery? If, on the other hand, he means to rest the question of fact, as to Harris' having written such a letter, upon the argument which he brings forward, it will be no difficult matter to show the weakness of that argument, and the possibility that Harris might have written it. The General's argument is, that at the date of the 'Binns letter,' the 15th January, Harris could not have heard of the victory of the 8th, of which the letter speaks, because General Winchester does not mention it in any of his letters previous to the 17th. Now, there never was a more palpable *nonsequitur*. Official intelligence, it is well known, always travels much more slowly than rumor. The regular mail between New Orleans and Mobile, at the period we speak of, was not perhaps, interchanged more than once a week. It is not probable that General Winchester would write to General Jackson of the victory, until he had received the official accounts. But Harris had a son in the battle; he would not have waited for the regular mail to convey the 'glorious news' to his father, particularly as the splendid and decisive character of the victory

offered to that father, who was under sentence of death, so fair an occasion to plead for mercy from the victorious General.—The distance between the two points is only about two hundred and sixty miles, so that, travelling at the moderate rate of 37 miles a day, intelligence might easily have reached Mobile on the 15th; and, under the circumstances, it was neither 'impossible' nor 'strange,' that Harris, though 'closely confined in jail,' should bear the news sooner than General Winchester, though 'the commandant of that post.'

But enough of this 'Binns letter!' for whether real or forged, it does not at all affect the main question of Gen. Jackson's cruel, illegal, unnecessary execution of 'Harris and the other five militia men.' I should not have dwelt upon it a moment, had not General Jackson himself chosen to trust to argument to disprove its authenticity.

The General tells his correspondent, that,—The regiment to which these unfortunate men belonged, was received into 'service by the orders of the General Government, was mustered for six months' tour, and was paid accordingly.' We pray the reader to mark the studied ambiguity of this language. The regiment 'was received into the service by the orders of the General Government!' This was never doubted. But who that reads this equivocal phraseology, would not infer that it 'was mustered for a six months' tour,' also, 'by the orders of the General Government?' It is plain that General Jackson intended this inference to be drawn, though he knew it to be untrue. It is impossible he could have forgotten, while he was penning this letter, that the Governor of Tennessee, under whose authority he was acting, had received positive instruction from the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War, to consider his militia drafts as called out under the law of 1795, which limited their term of service to three months—that the Governor had communicated those instructions to him—and that he himself in his correspondence with the War Department, had admitted his knowledge of the fact, as well as that the militia themselves, under his command, all believed that they could not legally be held in service longer than three months. Where are 'the orders of the General Government,' by which these men were mustered for a six months' tour? If any such orders were ever given, it must be in the power of General Jackson to produce them; for if they were not addressed directly to him, a copy of them must have been furnished to him by Governor Blount. Without such orders, if he had ever looked at the law, which it was his duty to do, he must have known, that neither he, nor the Governor under whose appointment he acted, had any right to muster the militia for more than a 'three months' tour.'

But what is not a little extraordinary in this letter, the General seems to have thought it wholly unnecessary for him to look at all into the law, or the facts, in relation to this unfortunate draft of militia. Contrary to his usual wont—as witness the case of *Ambrister*—he seems to have considered himself as bound to pay the most respectful deference to the opinion of the court martial in this case. He says: 'That the finding of the court proves conclusively that these men were legally in service—or, otherwise, that they must have been acquitted.' As coming from Gen. Jackson, this idea is truly wonderful. He a Lawyer by profession, who had sat on the bench as a Judge, the commander-in-chief of the army, himself orders the arrest of the men; orders, and partly appoints a court to try them, composed of his subordinates, of officers who look up to him as the sole authority by which they act, and who, of course, regard his orders as their rule of action: HE, I say, regards the finding of such a court, as conclusive proof, that the men whom he ordered to be tried, were legally tried, and legally condemned! Why, from the very fact that the commanding General ordered these men to be arrested and tried for desertion and mutiny, the court had a right to conclude that he had authority for so doing, and that they had nothing to do with the primary question of the length of time for which they were 'mustered into service.' If any other proof could have been adduced that the 'men were legally in service,' General Jackson surely would not have relied upon 'the finding of the court.'

The General again repeats in this letter, though with an abatement, what he had before affirmed to his Baltimore correspondent, namely, that 'the proceedings and sentence of the court martial detailed for the trial, and all the circumstances connected with the subject, are, or ought to be, on record at Washington City.' Unless the General had 'well ascertained' that the proceedings here spoken of, 'are not on record' in the proper department, why does he add the qualifying clause 'or ought to be.' And if they 'ought to be,' why 'are' they not 'on record?' The articles of war are clear and explicit on the subject. They make it the duty of every Judge Advocate of a general court martial to transmit 'the original proceedings and sentence of such court martial, to the Secretary of War.' It was the duty of the commanding General to see that his officers obeyed the articles of war. If they were not obeyed in this

instance, General Jackson is himself responsible for the disobedience. If they were obeyed, then, of course, 'the original proceedings' must have been 'on record' in the War Department, and the General perhaps, will be able to explain why they 'are' not there now, and how it happened that these identical 'original proceedings' came to be in the hands of his adopted son, as his own certificate states they were, when the Nashville Committee published their first Bulletin in vindication of the General. There is still a mystery in the history of these 'original proceedings,' which we doubt whether any body can so well unravel as the General himself.

The sycophants who surround General Jackson, and who do not blush to calumniate the illustrious dead as well as the living in order to minister to the vanity of their idol have so often compared him to the father of his country, that even the General himself, absurd and preposterous as is the notion, seems at last to fancy himself a second 'Washington,' and attempts to justify his acts of cruelty by falsely ascribing to that great man the same thirst of blood! In the Postscript to his letter, he thus irreverently sacrifices the truth of history to the interested and unsupported assertions of his own partisans:

"P. S. It will be recollected, in the Revolutionary war, at a time of great trial, General Washington ordered deserters to be shot without trial. Capt. Reed, under this order, having arrested three, had one shot without trial, and his head brought to the General; but he, General Washington, reprimanded Reed for not shooting the whole three."

Now mark how History speaks of this affair, in the person of an eye and ear-witness to all that passed:

"The army was posted on the Hudson above West Point; it was just before we stormed Stony Point. Col. Lee was sitting at a table writing. An officer came in and reported that more of the men had deserted across the line to the enemy. Col. Lee, (the celebrated commander of the Virginia Legion,) without an instant's hesitation, or withdrawing the pen from the paper, gave the orders to shoot every man that was detected deserting to the enemy, and send their heads to head quarters." The order was given to Lieut. Reed, who was in command of the advance guard; the same Gen. Reed who commanded in the battle in which Sir Peter Parker was killed in the late war, and is now living on the Eastern shore of this State.—The order was issued but a short time before three men were detected in the act of deserting, pursued, taken close to the enemy's line, and brought in. Reed, observed, that according to orders, he ought to execute all three of them, but that he would not do so. He would make an example of one of them. I think, on examination, it appeared that one of them was a German, one a Frenchman, and the other an American. Reed inquired which of the three should die? It was unanimously agreed that it should be the American. In him the atrocity was the most aggravated, because it was his native country he was deserting—he was shot. His head was cut off and sent to head-quarters, agreeably to orders. But no man could be more mortified or provoked than Gen. Washington was at the sight. So far from countenancing such a proceeding for one instant, Col. Lee was immediately arrested, and tried for his conduct, and it was with extreme difficulty, indeed, popular as that officer deservedly stood with the army, that he was preserved from being broke for the offence."

This is the statement of Col. William Dent Beall, of Maryland, who was then a captain in Washington's army, and the immediate commander of Lieutenant Reed, to whom Lee's order was given. Those who know Col. Beall, know that his veracity never was questioned; that no man living more piously venerates truth and honor, and that he never would have given this minute detail of the case if he did not, as he says, 'remember it as well as if it had occurred within the last hour.'

But suppose it to be true, that Gen. 'Washington ordered deserters to be shot without trial?' How does that excuse General Jackson for ordering men to be shot who were not 'deserters?'—Harris and his five associates were free citizens, who had faithfully served their legal tour of duty, three months. They had then gone home, not 'over to the enemy'—were brought back by the strong arm of power, kept in irons for sixty days or more, and afterwards deliberately murdered, not 'without trial,' indeed, but in violation of justice, humanity and law. The man who was shot by Reed, was 'detected in the act of deserting, pursued, taken close to the enemy's line, and brought in.' Where, I ask, is the parallel? No. If General Jackson relies for his justification upon the supposed resemblance of his conduct to that of Washington, he must procure some new history of the Revolution to be written by one of his own biographers. An ingenious writer, having no other object than to flatter him, and unrestrained by the trammels of historical truth, might do much towards completing the picture of a 'second Washington,' but while our present histories maintain their ground, the first Washington must stand unapproached and unap-

proachable by this "counterfeit presentment."

There is one sentiment, however, in the General's letter, which excites our unequalled approbation. It is the sentiment of true honor, as well as of christian charity. But we marvel much that, while penning it, it did not occur to the General, that he was uttering the most severe invective against himself. Referring to Mr. Buckner, he says—"As a public or private man, speaking of transactions which concern the reputation and character of others, every man's feeling should remind him, that he ought to be guided by established facts, 'not by the hearsay of a party.'" Could there be a more pointed philippic against the "fireside" communications of the General to his friend Carter Beverley and others? Was he "guided by established facts," while he was thus secretly endeavoring to tarnish "the reputation and character" of Mr. Clay and his friends; or was he 'guided' by the 'hearsay of a party,' and by a misrepresentation, too, even of that 'hearsay?' If the General could only have turned his eyes inwardly at the moment, how great must have been his shock at the discovery that he was so keenly satirizing himself in his advice to Mr. Buckner.

TRUTH

REMARKABLE CASE OF ENORMOUS OBESITY.

The following is an abstract of the history of a case of enormous obesity, which affords some curious and interesting physiological facts, and may serve to warn folks of the danger of excessive eating.

Krocker (of Berlin)—for that was the fellow's name, did not, like Bright, Ahrens, Clay, and other truly great personages, signalize himself much in his youth, but was content to eat and drink the same quantity of food as his neighbours. About the age of thirty he began to give way to a disposition to devour immense masses of meat, and the more he ate, the more his appetite increased, until his time was consumed in little else than eating and sleeping.—His occupation was that of a butcher, and animal food was his favourite repast, contrary to the usual habits of such people.—Krocker, however, would devour from eight to ten pounds of tripe at a meal, or from six to seven pounds of beef and sausages. He continued in this way to stuff himself, gradually becoming fatter, until it required sixteen pounds of beef daily to satisfy his hunger! For a bet he has frequently devoured the boiled flesh of an entire calf in a day, seasoned only with salt, in the presence of many persons; and on one occasion he declared himself ready to attack a second, but could get no body to bet against him. He could not trust himself in the sausage manufactory, as he would eat the minced meat by the pound, spreading it over bread with as little ceremony as the people spread treacle. By way of breakfast, or supper, he would clean from two to three dozen of the pettoes of pigs; and it appears, at last, to have puzzled his friends to know how to supply him. His usual drink was beer, of which he daily drank from two to three quarts. In this way he continued to feed himself, gradually increasing in bulk, his breathing becoming daily more difficult, and his power of locomotion daily diminishing, until he was at last obliged to confine himself to his large chair and his bed. Every now and then he was in great danger of suffocation; and it was on one of those occasions that Graefe, who has related the case in one of the recent numbers of his journal, was called to him.

He found the man stretched out upon a bed; complaining of a very difficult respiration, to such an extent, as to express his fear of being absolutely choked. His lips were of a dull violet colour, his eyes appearing to start from his head, the conjunctival lining being of a bright red colour; the entire countenance was of a dark crimson; and the pulse was tremulous, irregular, and frequently intermitted. He complained also of great palpitation of the heart; although, from the immense projection of the abdomen, and the huge pendulous breasts, it was impossible to bring the hand upon the part of the chest covering it. He could only speak at intervals, and that with great difficulty. The abdomen protruded, so as to cover the upper half of the thighs; and on several parts of its immensely distended surface were round reddish spots, of about the fourth of an inch in diameter, hard and painful to the touch, somewhat resembling small lipoma or fatty tumours. Although the chamber in which he lay was kept very clean, and his linen frequently changed, the odour exhaled was exceedingly offensive, and resembled much the smell of a dissecting room, or a butcher's shop on the evening of a hot day.—Krocker was five feet four inches high; the circumference of his abdomen was five feet five inches; the circumference of his thigh two feet four inches; of the calf of his leg one foot seven inches; his breasts measured one foot eight inches in circumference at their bases, and were eight inches long, being almost as pendulous as those of the Hottentot women. His weight, at the time he was put under Graefe's care, was about 400 lbs. but immense as this weight may appear, other instances are on record of those who have exceeded it. The fat man

of Leewarden, who was exhibited before the medical faculty of Leyden, and taken about from place to place in Holland in a boat as a show, weighed 503; the woman whose history is given by Gunz, weighed 492 pounds. Ahrens 450, and our countryman, Edward Bright, the fat man of Essex, as he was commonly called, weighed 616 pounds.

This patient, Krocker, was rescued from his immediate danger by copious and frequent bleeding, by large doses of calomel, and the substitution of fasting for his enormous stuffing. Purgative medicines were frequently given, a strictly vegetable diet and vegetable acids, were ordered; and, in about four weeks, he was reduced to about 316 pounds. In the space of four months, during the half of which time he took large doses of iodine, with occasional purgatives, the iodine being found very much to accelerate absorption, he was reduced to about 267 pounds, and enjoyed good health; was active, cheerful, and able to resume his former business. At the time the history of the case was concluded (August 10, 1826,) he was reduced to 209 pounds, his health being good, and his appetite moderate.—*Lancet.*

From the Middletown, (Conn.) Gazette.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

A few years since, a man living in an adjacent town, had occasion to transact some business at Canton, and as he was an excellent pedestrian, he determined to walk. He arrived at Farmington, about 11 o'clock, and called for a luncheon. The landlord set before him a mug of cider, & some bread and cheese. After despatching his frugal meal, he asked the price, & was told it was 25 cents. Our traveller was astonished at the exorbitancy of the demand, and protested against the payment.

"Why," said the landlord, "if a man calls for a dinner, he pays a quarter of a dollar, and luncheon is the same."

"Very good Mr. Boniface," said the pedestrian, "I'll pay you your bill, but believe me, when I assure you that I will requite your kindness before many days."

The traveller left Canton on the following morning, having his scheme of revenge well matured. He ate no breakfast, but drank bitters enough to create a most ravenous appetite; and by the time he reached Farmington, which was about one o'clock, he was prepared to swallow anything edible. He desired the landlord who did not recognise him, to prepare dinner as speedily as possible. Boniface informed him that four of the selectmen were to dine with him that day, and he had accordingly served up a nice pig, but as they would be unable to eat the whole of him, if he would carve handsomely, he might make his dinner out of the porker. He, nothing loth, sat down, and in the space of 30 minutes, managed to strip every bone, and devour the whole pig. He then called in the landlord, and requested to know how much he had to pay.

"Twenty-five cents, I suppose," replied the publican, with a most useful elongation of visage; but I gave four and six-pence for the pig."

ROCKVILLE, (Canada,) July 30.

The Tailor is worthy of his hire.—Last week, a Coat was made in this place by Mr. O. W. Stevens, and curiosity prompted one who was present to ascertain the number of stitches taken in making the garment, by counting.—They were as follows:—Basting, 890—Felling, 3005—Stitching, 7582—Seaming, 2823—Rantering, 843—Sewing, 980—Surging, 991—Tackling, 235—Back and Fore Stitch, 632—Padding, 2074—Staying, 383—Setting on Buttons, 99—Button Hole Stitch, 446—Total, 20,983. Making about 18 stitches for a farthing, exclusive to the time required for splicing, cutting, and other preparatory and finishing labours.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS.

A lady, the wife of Mr. John Kelly, now residing in Wolf creek township, in this county, (Mercer Penn.) recently from Ireland, yesterday had five living children at one birth! They all died shortly after, as we are informed by the physician who attended her. Previous to her leaving Ireland, this same lady had two at once; and on her way hither, while in the state of New York, she had also five at one birth—making, in all twelve children, within about 18 months. All these births were premature. The lady and her husband are healthy, fresh, young looking people, and only two years married.—*Press.*

Breaking into Jail.—The breaking of jail is usually a breaking out, but we have before us an instance of breaking in. At York, Upper Canada, a person recently broke into jail; but, after laying his hands on \$365 public cash, he took it into his head to vanish, and has not since been heard of.

It was lately announced in a Philadelphia paper, that Th. J. Randolph executor of Mr. Jefferson, had been offered by a gentleman of Boston \$100,000 for the manuscript of his testator. We are authorized to contradict the statement, and moreover, to say that no offer whatever either from Boston or elsewhere, has been made for them. *Virginia Advocate.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ships, Brighton, Sebor, from London, (July 1st, and Cowes, July 7th); Manchester Lee, (July 21); Wm. Byrnes, (July 12th); Wm. Thompson, Maxwell, from Liverpool, (July 16th); and Edward Bonafie, from Havre, (July 17th), all arrived in the course of yesterday, and last evening. By these arrivals, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual files of English and French papers to the latest dates, together with Lloyd's and the Shipping Lists, &c.

A treaty has been concluded between England, France and Russia, with a view of terminating the war between Turkey and Greece.

We glean from our files, received by these arrivals the following additional particulars:

ENGLAND.—Whatever popularity the Duke of Wellington may have lost, by what has been called his bungling attempt to mend the corn bill, he retains the admiration of the army. He was loudly and enthusiastically cheered, according to the Courier, at a review of the Grenadier Guards.

It is a matter of speculation in the English prints, how the secret article appended to the treaty concerning the Greeks, came to be divulged. The treaty itself seems to have been made public, sooner than was intended by the contracting powers.

The operation of the new Corn Laws Bill had been to render the amount of duties, daily paid at the custom house, very great.

The woollen manufacturers seem to be gradually finding employment, though there is yet much distress in several towns.

Despatches of the 29th June, received at the Foreign Office from Sir Frederick Adam, by the Ionian Messengers, announced that an insurrection had broken out in Albania.

The Manchester Guardian gives an account of a dreadful accident which happened at Fildesley Banks. An explosion of a steam boiler took place in the new factory which was in an unfinished state, and in which eighteen people only were employed, of whom seventeen (all females) were reapers, and were employed in the fifth and highest story of the building. Of these seven were taken up dead or expired shortly afterwards, six were so dreadfully mangled as to occasion doubts of their recovery, but the other four were comparatively little injured. The engineer who attended to the fires was killed. The accident was discovered to have originated from the neglect of the engineer to open the valve communicating between the boiler and the pipe, so that the steam having no vent, when it acquired sufficient pressure exploded.

SPAIN.—By advices of the 28th June, a revolt had taken place among the military stationed at Algeiras and at the camp of St. Roch, in consequence of which twelve officers had been arrested.

The troubles continue in Catalonia.—Count Torree Alba has fled to Gibraltar.

The great subject however is, the treaty which is declared to have been formed between Spain and Portugal, under the mediation of France and England.—It is pretended that by this treaty, the French will evacuate Spain in October, and that England shall keep only 4000 men in Portugal, to secure Lisbon; and that an amnesty is offered to all Spanish emigrants in France, England and Portugal.

A translation of the Crusades, the first translation of any of Sir Walter Scott's works into Spanish, has appeared in Madrid, and was received with great avidity.

RUSSIA.—We find in our papers a decree of the Emperor of Russia regulating the steamboats of Mr. Joffe, which are to run, under the patronage of the government, between London and St. Petersburg.

It will be seen that the government are disposed to facilitate a sure and rapid communication between the two countries.

The steam boats are not to be stopped at the guard ship, but the passengers will take out clothes enough for a few days, and the hatches are to be sealed at Cronstadt without delay. The captain may go directly to St. Petersburg, where the seals will be taken off, and the passengers' baggage delivered them after being examined at the custom house. Prohibited articles among the baggage will be placed in store, and may be exported from thence; but merchandise is subject to the existing laws. The passes of passengers will not be examined till they reach St. Petersburg, when an officer will be immediately sent down to the boats. Carriages will pay no duty if they are taken out of the country subsequently. Letters must all pass through the post office.

The emperor Nicholas, it is said, is laboring with great zeal to effect retrenchments in the expenses of the state. Alexander's project of forming a guard of Cossacks has been carried into effect.

An article dated at Nuremberg, July 7, says—"M. de Tatitschoff has addressed a peremptory note to M. Metternich, informing him that a further delay, to the end of July, would be allowed the Porte to receive its final answer, in consequence of new representations from the Austrian Intendant."

But that if, at that time, the efforts before the Divan should be unsuccessful, the Russian army should positively pass the Pruth.

GREEKS AND TURKS.—The Pacha of the frontier provinces of Turkey have received orders to organize the new troops, both cavalry and infantry, on the European system.

The French consular agent at Clome (opposite the island of Scio) with two Austrian and one Russian subject, were assailed in their respective houses, on the 26th May, seized, and carried before the Pacha; by whose orders they were put in Dumbreck, a horrid Turkish prison, and loaded with irons. The application of the Austrian vice consul was treated with contempt, in consequence of which he left the island for Smyrna.

The rumor, that the Pacha of Egypt intended to declare himself independent of the Porte, is treated by the English papers, as not deserving credit. He is, it is said, too wise not to make the most out of the falling weakness of the Ottoman government; while he has long been independent, for all practical purposes.

The London Courier contains an extract from a proclamation of the National Assembly of Greece, dated May 19th in which very distinct allusions are made to the interference of the Sovereigns of Europe in favor of their independence. The Greek Gazette of the same date, speaking of Ibrahim's expedition to Elis, says:—"We have no further account of the enemy's motions, but he can go whither he will, and do what he will, as he meets with no resistance, there being no army opposed to him, and even the unfortunate inhabitants have no one to command and lead them, though they would be very ready to march against the enemy."

PORTUGAL.—The Princess Regent had again appeared in public, and was received with gratulations. The country, however, was in an agitated state owing to the depredations of the Rebels. The Princess issued a proclamation on the 2d ult. requiring the officers of Militia to report the cases of desertion, which were frequent, to the government.

FRANCE.—On the night of the 13th ult. a dreadful fire broke out in the Theatre de l'Ambigu Comique, which was nearly destroyed, being slightly built, & chiefly of wood.

Accounts from Marseilles, state that an attempt was made by the custom house of that place, to prevent the embarkation of a train of artillery, destined for the Greeks, upon which remonstrances were sent to Paris. By telegraphic orders returned, the armament was allowed to be despatched.

Mademoiselle Sontag, says the Journal des Debats, rejects the title of an English Peeress and of an ambassadress, in order to remain faithful to her glory and her name!

The ferocious barbarity of Ibrahim Pacha is well known. The following instance is one of many that might be produced if proof of it were wanting: In the course of May about 100 Turks approached a small village named Candelos, whither a hundred Greek families had retired, concealing themselves in safety. After a short resistance, finding that gunpowder failed them, the Greeks fled and found refuge in a small church. The priest on seeing the barbarians approach, placed himself at the door with a crucifix in his hand. The Turks trampled under foot the sacred symbol, massacred all the persons in the church & cutting off the priest's nose and ears, sent him to Poros, to render an account of it to his brethren.

The Gibraltar papers and letters to the 18th ult. state that several French merchantmen have been captured by the Algerines; the squadron destined to blockade Algiers, had been spoken with at sea. The general opinion at the English garrison was that the French fleet would be worsted if they attempted to batter the Male, which is reported to be made immensely strong.

Melancholy accounts are received of the damages occasioned by heavy rains and inundations, in Croatia, Carinthia, Carina, Stria and Tyrol. At the distance of one or two leagues from the banks of rivers, the inhabitants were obliged to take shelter in the upper stories of the houses. The Danube on the 22d June, had fallen to 9 feet 2 inches above O. The hopes of an ample harvest have been destroyed.

Letters from Madrid of the 25th June, say that the affairs of Portugal continued to occupy the attention of the Spanish Cabinet. In consequence of the arrival of an extraordinary courier from Lisbon, a council of Ministers was held; and orders despatched to the Commander in Chief for the army of observation to resume its position.

The Turks are entire Masters of Attica and all Northern Greece, while Ibrahim marches uncontrolled over every part of the Morea. Missolonghi, Modon, Tripolizza, Malvesia, Salona, Athens, have been successively re-conquered; and of all the fruits which the Greeks acquired by the battles and victories of their six years' contest, nothing remains but Vauplia and the Castle of Corinth. They have not elsewhere in Continental Greece a foot of land which they can call their own. What is still worse, they have lost the confidence which inspires victory; and their enemies have gained an ascendancy of which it will be no easy task to deprive them. The main cause of this change in the circumstances of the belligerent parties obviously is—that the Turks have improved the constitution of their armies by adopting the discipline of Western Europe, while the Greeks resist all military reform, and continue to make war in their primitive barbarous fashion.—*Scotman.*

From the British Traveller of July 14—Evening.

COUNTRY NEWS.—THE CROPS.

LANCASHIRE.—The hay harvest is now nearly over in this neighbourhood. During the last week the weather has been extremely favourable, and a full average crop has been well reaped. In the immediate vicinity of this town, we are well believed, warranted in saying, that the crop is not so abundant as it has been on many former seasons.—*Liverpool Courier.*

GLASGOW.—Since our last notice of the crops, oats have begun to come into ear;

and barley and wheat are, in many places completely shot. The severe gale on Monday and Tuesday appears to have hurt the potatoe plants, which are otherwise most promising.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

SUSSEX.—From inquiries, which we have carefully made, we learn that the corn generally, throughout this and the bordering counties is most healthy and luxuriant, and promises to exceed an average crop.—There is some of the finest wheat between this town and Lewes we ever beheld. Hay making is now nearly concluded. The weather has been remarkably fine this week, and an immense quantity has been carried. The crop on the whole is very good.—*Brighton Herald.*

PLYMOUTH.—A correspondent informs us, that throughout the whole of the South the appearance of the crops is very promising, and should the present fine weather continue, there is every reason to expect a most abundant harvest.

PLYMOUTH JOURNAL.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—In this neighbourhood little remains to be done in the hay harvest; in many situations the crops were very heavy, and the greater part of the hay has been got together in the finest possible condition. The price of old hay is still high; 6l 10s and 7l is being given at Birmingham.—*Worcester Journal.*

The scythe is now, and has been during the present week, in full operation in this neighborhood, and we are happy to say, the crops of grass are extremely abundant. As a remarkable instance of this, we have to state, that last year a gentleman residing near Moss Side, sowed the produce of eight acres, in a certain hay bay, and this year he had the greatest difficulty in making the same place hold the produce of two acres and three quarters.—*Manchester Herald.*

Letter from Mr. Walsh.—The following letter from Robert Walsh, Esq Editor of the National Gazette, appeared in the Post of last evening. The reader will perceive that it has been elicited by the brief controversy between the Post and ourselves touching the authorship of a biographical sketch of Jackson Mr. W. avows the authorship and frankly admits 'he claims which, as a Military Chieftain, Gen. Jackson has upon the gratitude of his countrymen. But at the same time he denies his fitness for the office of President, and makes a manly declaration in favour of Mr. Adams, for reasons which ought to be not only satisfactory, but conclusive, to every sensible man who loves his country.

Chronicle.

To the Editor of the New-York Evening Post.

Sir—I perceive by the Evening Post of yesterday, that a controversy has arisen between you and the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, respecting the authorship of a biographical notice of General Jackson, which you copied into your paper from the American Monthly Magazine of the year 1824. I should not address you now, but for the appearance of a receipt, signed by me, in relation to that notice. The insertion of the receipt seems to imply a belief on your part, that I was disposed to conceal or disavow the article in question. It was, I humbly think, due to courtesy and justice to interrogate me in some form, previously to any act indicating even a doubt of my candor. The republication of the biography was mentioned to me at Saratoga, last week, when I immediately acknowledged the production to be mine. Having been occupied ten or eleven days, until Sunday last, in travelling, I could not, in that period of time, attend to what was said in the newspapers.

The biographical notice was written to serve Dr. McHenry, editor of the American Monthly Magazine, who had been warmly recommended to me by a friend at Pittsburgh and who supposed that a favourable account of a personage so popular in Pennsylvania as General Jackson, might promote his literary enterprise. It was intended to be anonymous, and ought to have weight only by its intrinsic force. The Doctor himself brought to me, after some time, the amount of the compensation which the bookseller had, in his prospectus, stipulated to pay for each page contributed by correspondents to his Magazine. I was assured by the editor, that what he offered did not come from his purse, nor interfere with the gains.—From him, I would not have accepted any pecuniary retribution. The article was carefully composed, as to facts and reasoning. I have not read it since it was printed in the Magazine; and do not know how far its diction may be objectionable to criticism; this is a consideration to which I attach no importance, under the circumstances of the case. I have always entertained the most favourable opinion of Gen. Jackson's military talents and services; I have always believed and contended that his proceedings at New Orleans and Florida were susceptible of vindication; I have much admired the manliness of his spirit and the energy of his patriotism; but I never deemed him fit for the office of President of the United States, nor imagined that martial exploits gave title to that station. At the time the biography was written, I urged the claims of Mr. Adams, in the National Gazette. I consider this statesman as still entitled to the preference which I then proclaimed to be due to him and upon the same broad grounds, of education, pursuits, opportunities, accomplishments, habits, temper and the nature of his public services. Sincerely, however, as I desire the re-election of Mr. Adams, I cannot consent to overlook what Gen. Jackson has done for his country, nor join in a hue and cry against the veteran soldier, nor take for the wild oats which he may have sown some thirty or forty years back. I conceive that the success of Mr. Adams may be obtained by more direct and liberal means; and I presume that there is no sentiment in the biographical sketch inconsistent with the idea of his superiority as

a candidate. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

ROBERT WALSH, Jr.
Philadelphia, Aug. 15th, 1827.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The Candidates for the approaching Election, brought forward by the leaders of the Jacksonites, appear to be much affected by the remarks contained in a piece or two published in the Gazette. The plain object of those pieces is to warn the friends of the Administration, of the opposition which is contemplated, and to urge them to equal exertions. I cannot believe that they were produced by any ill-will towards those candidates, or by any want of respect for their persons or opinions. They are all agreeable men, and respectable in their manners and deportment; and are admitted to have as perfect a right to entertain their political sentiments as any other citizens whatever. Nevertheless, other citizens, having equal rights, and entertaining different sentiments, may lawfully unite together without offence, and use their fair endeavors to oppose them. In truth, the opposition is well understood—it is not personal, but political: A party has been raised to support General Jackson to the Presidency; and another party exists to oppose him, and maintain Mr. Adams in the Administration.

But these Candidates and their supporters affect to say that the contest about the Presidency has no connexion with the election of delegates; and therefore intimate that their sentiments upon that question are of no importance to the voters. I need not tell them with what view a different opinion is entertained; for it will probably appear by the sequel that for an evident purpose their leaders have themselves combined the two subjects together.

The Politicians of other states as well as of this are already making their calculations upon the probable result of the next Election of the President; and Maryland is designated as the friend of Mr. Adams by his advocates. But this desirable result may be defeated by too much confidence and consequent negligence on one side, and by electioneering management and secret intrigues on the other; and it may be apprehended that the success of the Jacksonites at the approaching Election of delegates would very seriously affect the Election of Electors the ensuing year, and produce a very strong sensation in many of the other states. The success of the Jacksonites now would moreover set aside the administration of our own state, and lead to changes which would still more contribute to the injury of an Electoral vote in favor of Mr. Adams. It is therefore essentially incumbent upon all his friends in Maryland to unite heartily in his cause, and support those only for delegates who are unequivocally his adherents.

Can it be doubted that the champions of the Jacksonites are inattentive to these effects, or that they do not wish to produce them? These are in fact the means by which they propose to accomplish their object; and they may be considered as having been all too openly avowed when they entered the field of contention.

About the middle of July, a period after harvest when the Electioneering Campaign usually commences though sometimes planned before, a certain Politician, long notorious as the head of his party, makes his appearance in Easton, which for many weeks before he had not visited. He is met by appointment, or by singular accident by all his principal political friends, between whom and him, and with each other, close and frequent communications are interchanged. It is understood that the subject of these communications was the Election, that the scheme of it was then matured, and a ticket of Candidates formed. This was the common belief; and it is certain that on the same Evening the same four gentlemen were mentioned as selected, who are now considered as their candidates. After this arrangement was thus completed, and just before his departure, this head Politician made a street speech to a number of persons who were present, and with a distinct voice, and many reasons of his own, proclaimed himself the advocate of General Jackson. The meaning of such a proclamation, and by such authority, thus issued immediately after the Canvass of the day, may be easily comprehended.

One of the Candidates considers himself charged as a 'Jackson man.' He seems to deny the charge and inconsiderately treats it as a calumny. But is not palpably supported by the Jacksonites? Consequently, whatever may be his own sentiment if elected by them, the political character of the county is equally affected. However much I may esteem him and his connexions, I must therefore upon this occasion oppose his Election.

TALBOT.
August 29, 1827.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

Perhaps a more shameful scene of riot, tumult and disorder, has not been witnessed since the days of party strife, than the one which occurred in Easton on Tuesday last, to the great terror, alarm and annoyance of the Citizens. The extent to which abuse, assault and outrage is carried on by a portion of the people of the county, has become a matter of serious concern, and calls aloud for correction.—It is a notorious and lamentable fact, that these enormities owe their origin and extent, to the use of the vast quantity of spirituous liquor, that is given away antecedent to the election, and it is equally as notorious, that the Candidates for the suffrages of the people (with a few zealous partisans) and who aspire to posts of Honor and Profit, and who when elected become the Guardians of the rights and liberties of the People, and who, as

good Citizens, are imperiously bound to promote Order and Morality. Their example and precept, are themselves the very source and fountain from whence this evil flows—I allude not in particular to the Gentlemen in Talbot county who are Candidates; I speak generally.—In proportion to the number of Candidates, &c. in the same ratio, the quantity of liquor given away is increased, and the evil augmented; each Candidate being emulous to promote his own success by excelling his competitors by a show of hospitality, liberality and cleverness, and which eventuates in the gross debauchery of those who they affect to be very fond of and kind and complaisant to, and militates against their temporal and eternal welfare.—By this mode of electioneering the weight of purse too often preponderates, and the Quere "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" entirely lost sight of. Every intelligent man will agree with me, that a continued repetition of intemperance wholly disqualifies a human being for the various duties of life, for which he was created, and sinks him below the brute creation.—It enervates and debilitates him, brings on loathsome disease, destroys his reason and renders him unfit for social intercourse.—Makes himself and family poor and miserable, contemptible in his own opinion and in the estimation of the world; brings on premature death and finally excludes him from a resting place in the mansions of happiness and eternal bliss. To measurably remedy this growing evil, it is only necessary that the candidates should enter in a solemn covenant with each other, not to treat or give away any spirituous liquors during the canvass and to discountenance it in others and for the voters to enter into a like covenant to support no Candidate who shall pursue a contrary course. Should this line of conduct be adopted and not have the desired effect, it will be necessary to crave legislative interference. Yours, respectfully,

A Friend to Reform.
Talbot co Sept 1, 1827.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

WEST POINT is deservedly considered as the point of strongest attraction on the Hudson. The scenery of the river for some miles above and below is superior to any of the views on that magnificent stream:—the historical recollections associated with the spot and its neighborhood, possess, also, the deepest interest of the many by which nearly the whole line from New York to the end of the highlands is consecrated. From the river, as you pass in the steamboat, no idea can be formed of the extent of the establishments appertaining to the military School, or of the noble and spacious area in which they are situated. That area must be visited in order to be known and enjoyed. It is bounded on two sides by hills of a most imposing aspect, from one of which frowned, in days of yore, Fort Putnam, now a ruin resembling, in the distant prospect the relics of elevated towers which the traveller in England and Wales has so often occasion to admire. The early morning & evening atmosphere of West Point, in the summer, is truly delightful. When the sun is above the horizon, it may be thought that the grounds are deficient in shade, even with every allowance for the clear space required by the exercises of the Cadets. From one side of the area you contemplate, far below, the river in some of its most beautiful windings; from other parts open the finest vistas of the highlands, and the water, which is generally studded with sloops, the white sails of which shining in the sun add considerably to the picturesque effect of the whole scene; and the variety is most advantageously increased by the frequent passage of the stupendous steam boats, & the majestic safety-barges, their decks crowded with passengers.—The Boarding House of the Point is one of the neatest and most comfortable in the United States; the gentleman who keeps it enhances the value of good fare by the nature of his attentions, and manners; and the visitor generally meets there a numerous and polished company, among whom may be found distinguished foreigners, and persons of fashion from the different sections of the Union.

So much has been published concerning the instruction, discipline and general situation of the Cadets, that any details on those heads would be deemed superfluous or oppressive. Suffice it to say that a close inspection justifies the celebrity of the institution, and the confidence of the government in the ability and care of the professors. We could wish that the department of war would consult more than it seems to have done, the superiority of those professors and the proficiency and acuteness of the pupils, in its annual choice of examiners. No individual, to whatever state or larger division of the Union, he may happen to belong; or whatever may be his mere political eminence or connexion; should be appointed an examiner, unless he possesses at least some knowledge of the subjects forming the West Point scheme of education. Fortunately, the list of examiners has always included the names of men competent to the duties assigned them: but, unfortunately, it has too often comprised those of others who have proved themselves altogether unfit, and excited the contempt and compassion of even the cadets. It must be mortifying for the accomplished instructors, for the scientific officers casually or regularly present at the examinations & exercises, for the competent members of the board of visitors and for the well-taught pupils, to experience or witness a catechism by ignorance and presumption invested with a solemn commission from the government for the purpose. The geographical choice of men to represent the United States in foreign countries has done direct mischief and produced irrepressible ridicule enough; let not the cause of science at home suffer unduly from a similar abuse.

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POETRY.

A column of Poems, Songs, &c. English and Scottish, about to be published. By John Burns.

HERE WE THREE HAVE MET AGAIN.

Here we three have met again,
After years of hope and pain;
Since our parting, time has laid
Many a three in death's dark shade;
Many a widow's heart has sigh'd,
Many an orphan's tear has dried;
But a cup of joy we'll drain,
Now that we have met again!

Since the dream that boy-hood gave,
We have toiled on life's wide wave;
Wearily our oars we've plied
In search of Fortune's tide,
Warring with each blast that blew,
Braving storms that darker grew,
Cold and cheerless was the main,
But we three have met again!

Now that here we meet at last,
To recount the gales we've past;
Here, where life's first breath we drew,
Long-lost pleasures we'll renew;
Here each scene shall claim a smile,
Friendship's warmth our age beguile,
And, where joys unmingled reign,
There may we three meet again!

For Rent.

The farm called Mount Pleasant, late the property of Lloyd Nicols, Esquire—For terms apply to

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 11

For Rent.

The Subscriber offers for rent, for one or more years from 1st January next, her farm situated near the Old Chapel at present occupied by M. & J. Willoughby.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

ALSO FOR HIRE

One Negro Man and one Negro Woman, apply as above.

August 25

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, by George Peters, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for said county, on the 3d day of June 1827, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JAMES; says he is free. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 56 years of age. Had on when committed; a blue coat much worn, brown pantaloons, old hat and coarse shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

June 30

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a Deed of Indenture made and executed by Jennifer S. Taylor to the president and directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House door in the Village of Denton, on Wednesday the tenth day of October next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, all that lot with the improvements thereon, in the village of Denton, where the said Jennifer S. Taylor now resides being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Mount Andrew, containing sixty square perches, more or less, (this lot has the strongest and best built wooden House in the village of Denton, and other improvements in good repair) and will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with security, to be approved by the board of directors, and also another parcel of the same tract of land and adjoining the other, (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre and adjoining the Shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jennifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston & Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs. these last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place of the first mentioned, and on the same conditions and possession given of the whole.—And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Joseph Anthony (now deceased) Will be sold at the same place and on the same day between the hours aforesaid, that farm or plantation whereon William Lister now lives (or so much thereof as will satisfy the claim,) for cash, this farm lies near the Chapple Branch and adjoining Thomas Hopkins' Mill, and is in good repair.—And NOTICE is hereby further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Garretson Reese, Will be sold on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, all that farm and plantation whereon he the said Garretson Reese now resides adjoining the lands of James & Thomas Wing and on or near Hogg Creek, this property will be likewise sold for cash—And also at the same time and place will be sold the House & Lot in Denton, the property of the President Directors and Company, which has been occupied by them as the Banking House.—This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with approved security.

By the Board of Directors.

JOHN BOON, agent.

July 28

(8)

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the

June 18

EASTON HOTEL.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

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

BOOTS & SHOES

THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The FARM on which Mr. Thomas Duling now resides, situate near Dover Bridge.

ALSO

The STORE ROOM and GRNARY, near the Bridge, at this time in the possession of Mr. John Arrington, and the HOUSE and GARDEN near the Bridge at present occupied by Mr. Richard Austin.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, Aug. 11 w

An Overseer.

A young Man of sobriety, good conduct, & industry, may hear of a good birth by application at this office.

Aug. 11

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an Order of Dorchester County Court, passed at the October Term eighteen hundred and twenty six, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale on Monday the 10th day of September next, in the town of Cambridge, and at the tavern of Sarah Bradshaw, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, the real estate of Rebecca Orem, late of Dorchester county deceased, on the following terms to wit:—One half of the purchase money to be paid in twelve months with interest from the day of sale, and the remaining half of the purchase money to be paid in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale.—The purchaser or purchasers to give bonds with approved security to the several heirs of the said Rebecca Orem.—The real estate lies adjoining the lands of the late Robert Dennis, and will be shown to any person by making application to Mr. Edward Hawley.

JAS. THOMPSON,

WM. CRAFT,

WM. NEWTON.

August 11 3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence on Thursday the 27th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his personal estate (negroes excepted) consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Terms of Sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

Farmer's Delight, Aug. 25

N. B. That beautiful full blooded horse Tuck-shoe, four years old in June last, and an excellent Jack, twelve years old, will be offered on the day of sale.

Farmer's Delight, August 25, 1827.

E. R.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD KENNY,

Easton, March 17.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale one negro man, two negro women, and two children, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Application to be made to

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.

of William Ray, deceased

Easton, March 31.

To Rent

For the ensuing year, two VALUABLE FARMS near the Trappe, the property of Colonel Dickinson of Baltimore. Apply to

N. MARTIN.

August 11 w

To be Rented

FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.

N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.

ALSO.—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.

ALSO.—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 11.

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Haskins to Nicholas Hammond, for the use of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold, on TUESDAY the 28th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the respective premises, all that lot or parcel of ground situate near the town of Easton and being parcel of the tract of land called Long Acre whereon

the Houses and Improvements of the late Joseph Haskins are erected and whereon he resided and which are now occupied by his family, containing one acre of land, held under a lease for ninety nine years, renewable forever and subject to an annual ground rent of eight dollars.

And also another parcel of the same Tract of land adjoining to the first mentioned lot and containing the quantity of seven acres of land and held in fee simple, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging. And also that parcel of a tract of land called Londonderry situate near or adjoining to the said town at the back of the Court House, and containing near seven acres of land with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, also held in fee simple. These parcels may be divided and sold in smaller lots to suit the views of purchasers. And NOTICE is further given that by virtue of the same power will be sold on THURSDAY the 30th day of August next, between the like hours aforesaid, and on the premises, all and singular those parcels of the several tracts of land called Job's Content, Buckingham, Hatfield, & Hatfield's Addition, situate and being upon and about Robins' Branch at and near the head of Peach Blossom Branch, between the lands of the late Owen Kennard and the lands of William Jenkins, all adjoining each other, and containing 159 acres of land, & consisting of a large portion of wood land, and valuable branch ground which will be laid off in convenient lots to suit purchasers. Surveys of these lots and lands will be made, and plots prepared and left at the Bank in Easton for the information of those who may desire to understand the situation and bounds of the allotments.

And NOTICE is further given that by virtue of a like power granted to the said President, Directors & Company, will be sold on TUESDAY the fourth day of next September, between the like hours as aforesaid, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, all that farm and plantation situate and being near & adjoining the White Marsh Church, and commonly called Bromwell's Farm, and containing 205 acres of land, more or less, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House, and other buildings thereon in need of repair, and with a due proportion of wood land, and being in the occupation of Richard Sherwood. The Purchaser will have the privilege of seeding grain in the fall, & of receiving the possession at the end of the year.

They will all be offered for sale on very reasonable terms of credit, the purchase-money being secured by negotiable notes with approved Indorsers. For further particulars application may be made at the Bank.

By the Board of Directors,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Easton, June 23 ts.

TO BE RENTED

FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, THE large Plantation in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, now occupied by Messrs. Meloney & Barton.—Also several Farms in Hunting Creek Neck, in the same county. The rents will be very moderate, and Leases given for several years if desired.—Application may be made to myself, or to Mr. Daniel Cheezum, of Caroline, at any time after the first of July.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, June 23 tf.

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND

MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.

For terms apply to SAM'L HARRISON.

Canton, Aug. 11 tf

Wm. Edmondson

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public generally, that he has removed from his stand on Washington Street, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Barton, & next door to Mr. James Meloney's, where he solicits a share of the public patronage, and assures all those who will favor him with their custom that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

Easton July 21 tf

Tailor and Habit Maker.

DAVID M. SMITH

HAS returned to Easton, where he intends carrying on the above business in its various branches—he has taken the shop next door to Mr. Wm. H. Groome's Store, and opposite Mr. Lowe's Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. William Edmondson, as a Tailors shop—he solicits the patronage of the public generally. He feels no hesitation in saying that he can execute work in as fashionable a style as it can be done in any of the cities, or elsewhere; he receives the fashions regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore. A representation of them can be seen at his shop at all times.—Plain work made to fit neat and easy. All orders left with the subscriber will be punctually attended to.

July 21 w

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.

Farms for Rent.

To rent for the ensuing year, the farm on which Nathaniel Perry now resides, situated in Caroline county.

Also, the farm on which Thomas Reese now resides, situated in Caroline county.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

N. B. To Hire for the ensuing year a Negro Girl about 18 years of age—also a negro boy about 15 years of age.

July 28

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of each of the subscribers, petitioners, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester County Court, on the first Saturday of November Term, to show cause, if any they have, why they should not respectively have the benefit of said laws, that day being appointed for a hearing between their Creditors and them.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

TUBMAN CHRISTOPHER.

THOMAS STURGES.

July 21 3w

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, the House and lot on West Street, in Easton, at present occupied by Richard Spencer, for terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Also an OVERSEER WANTED.—One who can come well recommended as sober, industrious and capable, will receive liberal wages—name and recommendation to be left with the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

August 18 3w (S)

To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given the first of January next, with the privilege of seeding what this fall.

That VALUABLE FARM situate near the Head of Wye, in Talbot county, the former residence of Dr. Wm. E. Seth, and now in the tenure of Mr. Ennals Martin, Jr. To an approved tenant the terms will be accommodating.—Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SUSAN SETH.

Talbot county, Aug. 18 w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm now in the occupancy of William Slaughter, situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, adjoining Kingstown. ALSO.—The Farm at present occupied by Sarah Dobson, situate on Kings Creek adjoining the lands of John Dudley.—To good tenants these farms will be rented on very accommodating terms.—Apply to Isaac Atkinson, or to the subscriber.

HOWELL BOWERS.

8th mo. 18th, 1827. w

\$100 Reward.

My negro man ARNOUD left my farm on last Saturday evening, the 4th of August, without asking my permission, to go to a Camp-Meeting, on Church Creek, in this county.—He was seen there by several persons who knew him, during the evening of the next day—since which time he has not been heard of. I think it probable he went off by water from the above meeting.—He has several acquaintances in Baltimore.—His Father and Mother live in the lower part of Somerset county, on Annapessex River.—The name of the former is Gilbert Lankford—Arnold is quite tall and black; he is probably about six feet height, twenty two or three years of age, has a pleasant voice and manner, and good countenance; very white teeth—the two upper front ones stand rather farther apart than is usual. He is neither slender nor very stout. His feet are very large. The above reward will be given if he should be taken out of this State; and secured in the jail of this county, until I can get him again. Or \$50 if apprehended in this State, and secured as before mentioned.

JAS. B. STEELE.

Near Cambridge, Dorchester

county, Md. August 18, 3w

STRAYED

About two weeks since three Cows, one a white Cow with red ears and has two of her teats joined together—one a red cow with right ear cropped, not recollecting any other mark—the other light brown with white on the back and belly, supposed to be a crop and a slit in the ear. A liberal reward will be given for them if brought home, or information that I may get them.

JAS. C. WHEELER.

Easton, Aug. 25.

3wq

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the construction of the rupture pad towards the diseased part;—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being convex tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parties and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."

GRANT PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled 'Observations on Hernia & Trusses' has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect a radical cure."

Dr. JOHN GRAY, of New York, says:—"I have witnessed numerous instances, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in all these cases effectually and comfortably secured the rupture; not unfrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease."

Dr. SAMUEL OSBORNE, of New York, states:—"I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable, and I have known several cures effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss."

"While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have rendered them useful to the Government; comfortable to themselves, and in many cases effected perfect cures."

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. X.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1827.

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

WILLIAM MORGAN.

General Morgan was the creator of his own fortune. Born of poor, though honest parents, he enjoyed none of the advantages which result from wealth and early education. But his was a spirit that would not tamely yield to difficulties.

He was born in New Jersey, where, from his poverty and low condition, he had been a day laborer. To early education and breeding, therefore, he owed nothing. But, for this deficiency, his native sagacity and sound judgment, and his intercourse with the best society, made much amends in after life.

Enterprising in his disposition even now, he removed to Virginia in 1755, with a hope and expectation of improving his fortune. He continued, at first, his original business of day-labor; but exchanged it afterwards for the employment of a wagoner.

His military novitiate he served in the campaign under the unfortunate Braddock. The rank he bore is not precisely known. It must, however, have been humble; for, in consequence of imputed contumely towards a British officer, he was brought to the halberd, and received the inhuman punishment of five hundred lashes; or according to his own statement, of four hundred and ninety-nine; for he always asserted, that the drummer, charged with the execution of the sentence, miscounted, and jocularly added, "that George the Third was, still indebted to him one lash." To the honor of Morgan, he never practically remembered this savage treatment during the revolutionary war. Towards the British officers, whom the fortune of battle placed within his power, his conduct was humane, mild and gentlemanly.

After his return from this campaign, so inordinately was he addicted to quarrels and boxing matches, that the village of Berystown, in the County of Frederic, which constituted the chief theatre of his pugilistic exploits, received from this circumstance, the name of Battletown.

In these combats, although frequently overmatched in personal strength, he manifested the same unyielding spirit which characterized him afterwards, in his military career. When worsted by his antagonist, he would pause for a time to recruit his strength, and then return to the contest again and again, until he rarely failed to prove victorious.

Equally marked was his invincibility of spirit in maturer age, when raised by fortune, and his own merit, to a higher and more honorable field of action. Defeat in battle he rarely experienced; but when he did, his retreat was sullen, stern, and dangerous.

The commencement of the American revolution found Mr. Morgan married, and cultivating a farm, which, by industry and economy, he had been enabled to purchase, in the County of Frederic.

Placed at the head of a rifle company, raised in his neighborhood, in 1775, he marched immediately to head-quarters in Cambridge, near Boston.

By order of the commander in chief, he soon afterwards joined in the expedition against Quebec; and was made prisoner in the attempt on that fortress, where Arnold was wounded, and Montgomery fell.

During the assault, his daring valor and persevering gallantry attracted the notice and admiration of the enemy.

The assailing column, to which he belonged, was led by Major Arnold. When that officer was wounded and carried from the ground, Morgan threw himself into the lead; and rushing forward, passed the first and second barriers. For a moment, victory appeared certain. But the fall of Montgomery, closing the prospect, the assailants were repulsed, and the enterprise abandoned.

During his captivity, Captain Morgan was treated with great kindness, and not a little distinction. He was repeatedly visited in confinement, by a British officer of rank, who at length made an attempt on his patriotism and virtue, by offering him the commission and emoluments of Colonel in the British army, on condition that he would desert the American and join the royal standard.

Morgan rejected the proposal with scorn, and requested the courtly and corrupt negotiator "never again to insult him in his misfortunes, by an offer which plainly implied that he thought him a villain." The officer withdrew, and did not again recur to the subject.

On being exchanged, Morgan immediately rejoined the American army, and received, by the recommendation of General Washington, the command of a regiment.

In the year 1777 he was placed at the head of a select rifle corps, with which, in various instances, he acted on the enemy

with terrible effect. His troops were considered the most dangerous in the American service. To confront them in the field, was almost certain death to the British officers.

On the occasion of the capture of Burgoyne, the exertions and services of Colonel Morgan and his riflemen, were beyond all praise. Much of the glory of the achievement belonged to them. Yet, so gross was the injustice of General Gates, that he did not even mention them in his official despatches. His reason for this was secret and dishonorable. Shortly after the surrender of Burgoyne, General Gates took occasion to hold with Morgan a private conversation. In the course of this, he told him, confidently, that the main army was "exceedingly dissatisfied with the conduct of General Washington; that the reputation of the commander in chief was rapidly declining; and that several officers of great worth threatened to resign, unless change were produced in that department."

Col. Morgan, lathoming, in an instant, the views of his commanding officer, sternly, and with honest indignation, replied, "Sir, do not again mention to me this hateful subject; under no other man, but Gen. Washington, as commander in chief, will I ever serve."

From that moment ceased the intimacy that had previously subsisted between him and Gen. Gates.

A few days afterwards, the General gave a dinner to the principal officers of the British, and some of those of the American army. Morgan was not invited. In the course of the evening, that officer found it necessary to call on General Gates, on official business. Being introduced into the dining-room, he spoke to the General, received his orders, and immediately withdrew, his name unannounced. Perceiving from his dress, that he was of high rank, the British officers inquired his name. Being told that it was Col. Morgan, commanding the rifle corps, they rose from the table, followed him into the yard, and introduced themselves to him, with many complimentary and flattering expressions, declaring that, on the day of action, they had very severely felt him in the field.

In 1780, having obtained leave of absence from the army on account of the shattered condition of his health, he retired to his estate in the County of Frederic, and remained there until the appointment of General Gates to the command of the Southern army.

Being waited on by the latter, and requested to accompany him, he reminded him, in expressions marked by resentment of the unworthy treatment he had formerly experienced from him, in return for the important services, which he did not hesitate to assert, he had rendered him in his operations against the army of General Burgoyne.

Having received no acknowledgment, nor even civility, for aiding to decorate him with laurels in the north, he frankly declared, that there were no considerations except of a public nature, that could induce him to co-operate in his campaigns to the south. "Motives of public good might influence him; because his country had a claim on him, in any quarter where he could promote her interest; but personal attachment must not be expected to exist, where he had experienced nothing but neglect and injustice."

The two officers parted, mutually dissatisfied; the one on account of past treatment, the other, of the recent interview.

In the course of a few weeks afterwards, Congress having promoted Colonel Morgan to the rank of Brigadier-General, by brevet, with a view to avail themselves of his services in the south, he proceeded, without delay to join the army of General Gates. But he was prevented from serving any length of time, under that officer, by his defeat near Camden, before his arrival; and his being soon afterwards superseded in command by Gen. Greene.

Soon after taking command of the southern army, General Greene despatched Gen. Morgan with four hundred continentalists, under Col. Howard, Col. Washington's corps of dragoons, and a few militia amounting in all to about six hundred, to take position on the left of the British army, then lying at Winnsborough, under Lord Cornwallis, while he took post about seventy miles to his right. This judicious disposition excited his Lordship's apprehensions for the safety of Ninety Six, and Augusta, British posts, which he considered as menaced by the movements of Morgan.

Col. Tarleton, with a strong detachment amounting in horse and foot to near a thousand men, was immediately despatched by Cornwallis to the protection of Ninety Six, with orders to bring Gen. Morgan, if possible, to battle. To the ardent temper and chivalrous disposition of the British colonel, this direction was perfectly congenial. Greatly superior in numbers, he advanced on Morgan with a menacing aspect, and compelled him at first to fall back rapidly. But the retreat of the American commander was not long continued. Irritated by pursuit, reinforced by a body of militia and reposing great confidence in the spirit and firmness of his regular troops, he halted at 'be Cowpens,' and determined to gratify his adversary in his eagerness for combat.

This was on the night of the 16th January 1781. Early in the morning of the succeeding day, Tarleton being apprised of the situation of Morgan, pressed towards him with redoubled rapidity, lest, by renewing his retreat, he should again elude him. But Morgan now had other thoughts than those of flight. Already had he for several days been at war with himself, in relation to his conduct. Glorifying in action his spirit recoiled from the humiliation of retreat and his resentment was roused by the insolence of pursuit. This mental conflict becoming more intolerable to him than disaster & death, his courage triumphed perhaps over his prudence and he resolved upon putting every thing to the hazard of the sword.

By military men who have studied the subject, his disposition for battle is said to have been masterly. Two light parties of militia were advanced in front, with orders to feel the enemy as they approached; and preserving a desultory well aimed fire as they fell back to the front line, to range with it and renew the conflict. The main body of the militia composed this line, with Gen. Pickens at its head. At a suitable distance in the rear of the first line, a second was stationed, composed of the continental infantry and two companies of Virginia militia, commanded by Col. Howard. Washington's cavalry, reinforced with a company of mounted militia, armed with sabres, was held in reserve.

Posting himself, then, in the line of the regulars, he waited in silence the advance of the enemy. Tarleton, coming in sight, hastily formed his disposition for battle, and commenced the assault. Of this conflict, the following picture is from the pen of Gen. Lee:

"The American light parties quickly yielded, fell back, and arrayed with Pickens. The enemy, shouting, rushed forward upon the front line, which retained its station, and poured in a close fire; but continuing to advance with the bayonet on our militia, they retired, and gained with haste the second line: Here with part of the corps, Pickens took post on Howard's right, and the rest fled to their horses, probably with orders to range them to a further distance. Tarleton pushed forward, and was received by his adversary with unshaken firmness. The contest became obstinate; and each party animated by the example of its leader, nobly contended for victory. Our line maintained itself so firmly as to oblige the enemy to order up the reserve. The advance of Mr. Arthur repulsed the British line, which again moved forward, and, outstretching our front, endangered Col. Howard's right. This officer instantly took measures to defend his flank, by directing his right company to change its front; but mistaking this order, the company fell back; upon which the line began to retire, and Gen. Morgan directed it to retreat to the cavalry. This manoeuvre being performed with precision our flank became relieved and the new position was assumed with promptitude. Considering this retrograde movement the precursor of flight, the British line rushed on with impetuosity and disorder; but as it drew near Howard's flank, it gave it a close & murderous fire. Stunned by this unexpected shock, the most advanced of the enemy recoiled in confusion. Howard seized the happy moment, and followed his advantage with the bayonet. This decisive step gave us the day. The reserve, having been brought near the line, shared in the destruction of our fire, and presented no rallying point to the fugitives. A part of the enemy's cavalry having gained our rear fell on that portion of the militia who had retired to their horses. Washington struck at them with his dragoons, and drove them before him. Thus by a simultaneous effort, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed home his success, and the pursuit became vigorous and general."

In this decisive battle we lost about 70 men, of whom 12 only were killed. The British infantry, with the exception of the baggage guard, were nearly all killed or taken. One hundred, including ten officers, were killed; twenty three officers & five hundred privates were taken. The artillery, 800 muskets, two standards, 35 baggage wagons, and one hundred dragoon horses, fell into our possession."

In this battle so glorious to the American arms, Tarleton had every advantage, in point of ground, cavalry, and numbers, aided by two pieces of artillery. Soon after this brilliant exploit, frequent attacks of the rheumatism compelled General Morgan to retire from the army, and he returned to his seat in Frederic, Virginia, where he continued in retirement until the insurrection in the western part of Pennsylvania, in 1794, when he was detached by the Executive of Virginia, at the head of the militia quota of that state, to suppress it. This done, he returned into the bosom of his family, where he remained until death closed his earthly career, in 1799.

There existed in the character of Gen. Morgan a singular contradiction, which is worthy of notice.

Although, in battle, no man was ever more prodigal of the exposure of his person to danger or manifested a more deliberate disregard of death, yet, so strong was his love of life, at other times, that he has been frequently heard to declare, 'he

would agree to pass half his time as a galley slave rather than quit this world for another."

The following outline of his person and character, is from the pen of a military friend, who knew him intimately.

Brigadier General Morgan was stout & active, six feet in height, strong, not too much encumbered with flesh, and was exactly fitted for the toils and pomp of war. His mind was discriminating and solid, but not comprehensive and combining. His manners plain and decorous, neither insinuating nor repulsive. His conversation grave, sententious, and considerate, unadorned and uncapitulating. He reflected deeply, spoke little, and executed, with keen perseverance, whatever he undertook. He was indulgent in his military command, preferring always the affections of his troops, to that dread and awe which surrounded the rigid disciplinarian.

A considerable time before his death, when the pressure of infirmity began to be heavy, he became seriously concerned about his future welfare. From that period, his chief solace lay in the study of the scriptures, and in devotional exercises. He died in the belief of the truths of Christianity, and in full communion with the Presbyterian Church.

From the Old Colony Memorial. THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

"I would recall a vision which I dreamed Perchance in sleep—for in itself a thought, A slumbering thought, is capable of years— And circles a long life into one hour."

It was immediately after dinner, in one of those warm days, of which we have had a plenty this season, that I stepped into the office. If a person ever feels a lassitude and disinclination to engage in any serious business, it is at such a time; and perhaps at the time of which I speak I was none the better fitted for engaging 'my Lord Coke' from the circumstance of my having attended a dancing party the evening before. In order to remove the sensation of drowsiness that began to steal over me, I had recourse to the papers; but the election of Mr. Gorham, the trial of Tardy the Pirate, and Carter Beverly's letter, alike failed to engage my attention. I tried the other page—the Gallery of Paintings—the Corona too of Napoleon—the Panorama. I merely regretted that I was obliged to take up with a newspaper account of these things instead of witnessing them with my own eyes. Owing to the festivities of the preceding evening, or some other cause, I was no longer able to resist the inroads of Morpheus, so dropping my paper and leaning back in a huge arm chair, which was probably built when oak timber was no rarity I dropped to sleep, lulled by the patterning of the descending rain, which those farmers who had harrowed out, probably have not yet forgotten. My dreams were at first of a confused nature, and I was transported now to the hall and company of the preceding evening, and anon to the 'dwelling house' of some neighboring Justice. But by degrees a change came over the spirit of my dream, and a scene was presented to my mind's eye, of which I will endeavor to give your readers some idea. I found myself standing before a large painting, the work doubtless of a master, as the figures appeared to be full of life and activity, and at different times to be performing different actions. Yet this inconsistency did not surprise me, but I rather regarded it as a proof of the painter's skill—remembering before to have gazed, in the evening, on ancient portraits, till every eye appeared to be turned upon me, and I almost expected to see the figures leave their frames and advance to greet me.

Upon examining this painting, the first object that struck my eye was the mighty ocean the waters of which appeared to be in quite as much commotion as was consistent with the safety of any one attempting its navigation. Upon the fore-ground appeared a large boat which, notwithstanding the violence of the waves rendered its management rather troublesome and difficult, still did not appear to be in much real danger. It had the American flag flying, with the inscription 'administration.' At the helm sat one, with a calm steady eye and an unruffled countenance, whom I at once knew to be the President of the United States. It was plain that the painter designed to represent him as the master spirit, as one fitted to 'ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm,' for he had given him a firm, unrudded, and collected expression, notwithstanding the violence of the tempest. Yet his situation was one which a wise man would hardly envy. In front of his boat rose a dark, singular shaped cloud, rendered at times more visible by flashes of heat lightning, which I found his enemies designated as a *lighthouse of the sky*. Close under his lee (and it seemed at times as if all the skill of the helmsman was hardly sufficient to keep his boat clear of it) lay the wreck of a West India trading vessel. On the one side, a portly big bellied man, with one hand in his breeches pocket, was endeavoring to upset him with a handspike, on which was inscribed 'a turncoat unworthy the support of a Federalist,' while on the other he was assailed by a tattered ragamuffin of a sansculotte, who was giving him a sly dab with a bludgeon, on which I spied 'Gag act and Sedition Law.' In

fine, the painter had represented him as surrounded with so many difficulties, that at times one could hardly help expecting an exemplification of the truth of the old line, "*Incident in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charibdem.*" Yet the expression of his countenance was such as to show that if a wreck took place, it would be owing to no fault of the helmsman.

Near the helmsman sat one, who, it was apparent from his situation, was one to whom the helmsman was entitled to look for counsel and assistance. Him the painter had drawn as rubbing his eyes, which were somewhat weak on account of the "*anxious nights*" which he had devoted to the study of the "*Rules of the Senate.*" Notwithstanding the violence of the storm, he did not appear to be disposed to render any assistance. On the contrary, he appeared to be placing himself in the way of those who were disposed to lend a helping hand, and once or twice I thought I observed him misplacing a bit of rigging, or slyly shucking an oar overboard. I had no difficulty in recognising him as the Vice President.

On the bows of the boat the painter had placed one who appeared to be carefully clearing away obstacles, and diligently doing his duty. He was dressed in the toga of the Roman orators, and appeared like one to whom might be applied the words of Virgil:

"*Ille regit dictis animas et pectora mulcet.*" I instantly knew him to be the Kentuckian, for whom there happened to "be room." The zeal with which he engaged in the management of the boat formed a striking contrast with the conduct of the figure last mentioned. But he was not without his troubles. I observed several who were covertly at work, endeavoring to undermine the plank on which he stood, "*corruption*" and "*disobedience of the will of constituents*" inscribed on their instruments. I observed too, that a man, intended to represent Carter Beverly, had waded off from the shore and endeavored to pull the Secretary overboard, by means of a lobster gaff. Missing of his aim, however, he had entangled his weapon in the hinder part of "the rest of his dress," which in olden time was called breeches, and, in endeavoring to extricate it, had made a most unseemly rent.

At a little distance from the boat, I observed a figure on horse-back, in a military dress, who appeared determined to swim to the boat against all the obstacles of wind and tide. In his right hand he brandished a hickory, and under his arm was tucked the "*Rules and Regulations of the Army.*" He was well mounted, and in his countenance was an expression of valour and fearlessness, which could not but arrest the attention, even if it failed to engage the affections. Yet he appeared to make less headway than one would expect at first sight of him and his sturdy beast. But, upon further inspection, I ceased to wonder at this, and was rather surprised that he made any progress at all. Immediately under his horse's nose floated a torn labæus corpus act, which he in vain endeavored to pass. If he turned to the right, the corpses of six militia men impeded his progress; and on the nearest point of land on his left rose the tombs of Ambrister and A-buthnot. Here floated the body of Dickinson, while, peeping through the grates of a prison which rose directly in front, were seen Judge Ford and Judge Backenridge. A body of Federalists, who at first appeared disposed to assist him, started back at seeing the "*Rules*" under his arm; and a troop of Frenchmen and Spaniards, who were advancing to his rescue, stumbled over the act to relieve the inhabitants of Florida, and made good their retreat as fast as possible. Yet, notwithstanding the difficulties with which he was surrounded—the storm every moment increasing, and the undertow threatening to sweep him away—he was attempting, not to proceed, but to extricate the lobster gaff from Beverly's breeches. I observed a line attached to his horse's head, by which a New York Senator was endeavouring to keep the beast's nose out of water. Upon my expressing my surprise that he should take so much better care of the horse than of his rider, I was told that he would be very willing to have the General washed off, if he could but be sure of taking his place in the saddle.

The next thing in the painting which engaged my attention was a boat, apparently somewhat damaged, which was floating about in comparatively still waters. He who once had its direction, now lay, to appearance, worn out with care and sickness. There was about him an air of calmness and serenity, which strongly enlisted the feelings in his behalf. Altogether, he had the appearance of one "more sinned against than sinning;" and I almost involuntarily advanced to pour the oil of wine into his wounds. I knew that I could not be mistaken in the painter's design—it must be the former Secretary of the Treasury.

My attention was diverted from him by a little shrivelled up figure, which appeared to be making torpedoes, and endeavouring to fire them by means of lightning from the "light-house" of which I formerly spoke. He was endeavouring to place them under the

"Inuendo, that there was no room for Kentucky."

Jackson's Letter.

stem of the Administration boat; & threatened, in case they exploded to his mind, to blow all hands "sky high." Yet, it was observable that when he did succeed in making a blow-up, he generally created as much confusion among his friends as among his foes.

Further on the back-ground appeared a little skiff from Maine. He by whom it was steered was clad in a dress of changeable silk, and appeared to be engaged in studying the doctrine of chances, as applicable to the next Presidential election. Out of one pocket peeped the *Alfred Resolutions*, and in the other was seen "A speech of a Republican Member of the Massachusetts Legislature." On his boat's stern appeared "the exclusive Republican," which, however, his men were fast erasing, and substituting in its lieu "Adams."

At this moment I was roused, by some one slowly entering the office. I started up, righted my chair, rubbed my eyes, and by the time the room in which I sat was entered, was busily engaged in turning over the leaves of *Starkie*. But if any one has had the patience to follow me thus far, I will not trouble him with the sage conversation that ensued between visitor and self; but, making my best bow, bid him good morning.

A new historical novel, from the pen of Mrs. Dumont, of Vevay, Indiana, is shortly to appear in the West. The *Saturday Evening Chronicle*,—a literary paper recently established at Cincinnati,—contains the following extract from the novel. "The incident is given on the authority of a gentleman who had spent twenty years of his early life a prisoner among the Shawnee Indians, and who knew the celebrated Tecumseh familiarly as a brother."

"TECUMSEH was returning slowly and thoughtfully, from the chase, when a shriek, as of nature's last and most dreadful extremity, burst on the stillness of the forest. He turned; and beheld, through a vista of trees, a party of marauding savages, loaded with the spoils of war. A female form, whose fair though faded countenance, bore a strong contrast to the swarthy and painted features of the savages that surrounded her, had just fallen to the earth, exhausted with fatigue and suffering. With one hand she clasped a lovely infant to her bosom; while the other was raised to avert the tomahawk that glittered on her closing eye. But vainly!—the dreaded instrument was sunk deep in her pallid temples, and the sufferer already struggled with the throes of death, while the babe, now spotted with its mother's blood, was torn from her last convulsive grasp. It shrank with instinctive fear, as it raised its blue eyes to the dark, distorted features of the warrior; but he gave a loud whoop of unimaginable horror, and grasping its little feet, swung it carelessly in the air, as he approached a knarled tree, to complete its destiny. One moment longer, and its unsmiling soul would have flown with the passing spirit of its mother; but the murderous arm, as it was drawn back for the last fearful blow, was suddenly arrested, and a calm, but impressive voice bade the savage stay his ruthless hand! And who thus dared to use the language of command to the ferocious and independent son of the forest? Was it the aged chief, whose voice resounded in the councils of his nation? Or the warrior, whose proud front wore the seals of battle? No! it was a stripling, who stood before them, loaded with the spoils of the chase; his olive cheek reddened with the glow, his eye radiant with the fire of youth. But the impress of native authority sat on his polished brow; and his slender form was drawn up with the attitude of command. The leader of the band quailed before the glance of his calm but terrible eye; and quietly yielded up the gasping babe to the extended arm of the stripling."

"I will give you these," said TECUMSEH, throwing his load of furs at the feet of the subdued warrior, "and the child shall be mine." He received a ready assent to the proposed exchange; and, turning away with a look of unutterable scorn, directed his exclusive attention to the little victim he had rescued. Its face was yet purple, and its hands still clenched in its agony; but the accents of gentleness again tranquilized its features, and it soon gazed, without fear, on the bright face of its deliverer."

"Tecumseh again proceeded homeward; his lovely burden but added fresh elasticity to his steps, and he advanced with rapid pace, till the moans of the hungry babe arrested his progress. He then laid it on a bed of moss; and bringing a pheasant from a neighbouring bog, fed his famishing charge with its blood. Never had Tecumseh felt a purer pleasure than that which warmed his heart when the poor infant, as he bent over it with anxious care, smiled like a cherub in his face. A glow of holy feeling thrilled through his whole frame; and the angel of mercy, like the pillar of fire that guided the wandering Israelites, went before him in light, through the darkness of the forest. He reached the village, and Yonca came forth to meet him. She looked for the slaughtered victim of the chase; and started with surprise at beholding an infant, locked in living slumbers, & clothed with the tints of a pale morning sky. But alas! its golden ringlets were stained with blood, and Yonca at once conceived its melancholy history. 'I have brought you a gift,' said Tecumseh, laying the sleeping innocent in the ready arms of the compassionate girl. 'It is an offering fit for the daughter of Ootulaska. Look at her, Yonca! she is fresh from the hand of the Great Spirit, and pure as the snow-flake that falls from his high dwelling. Take her to your heart; and let your affections cling around her like the vine that embraces and strengthens the tender sapling. Cherished by the daughter of the red man, and ignorant of her own nation and its vices, her soul shall retain its whiteness, like

the snow on the mountain precipice, where no foot can tread. Removed beyond the breath of luxury which withers the pale daughters of her people, like the mists of the green pool, she shall grow up fleet and healthy as the antelope, and learn to imitate the proud arts and active employments of the Indian maid.'

Yonca obeyed: the infant was joyfully taken to a heart whose affections gushed like the rills of spring; and boundless tenderness supplied the place of the delicacies it had lost. Healthy, animated, and beautiful, the babe, to whom they gave the name of Egluree, grew up unconscious of misfortune, and regarding her foster family with the utmost fondness. The prediction of Tecumseh was verified. No mark of a feeble race distinguished the blue-eyed daughter of adoption. Reared in all the gloomy magnificence of nature, Egluree, rose above the sickly fears and ideal wants of civilized existence. Delicate as the tenderest flower that reared its fragile head in the lap of spring, she bounded through the forest, mid the roar of winds and the howl of beasts of prey. Her fair falling shoulders, which the scorching sun of revolving summers still failed to enbrown, were early practised to share the heavy burdens of the native female of the forest. Egluree wore the wampum into a thousand forms; she bent the twanging bow; and with long slender fingers, paddled the tottering canoe over the rolling wave."

[From the Opelousas (La.) Gazette, July 21.] A ROBBER.—A fellow named Philip Clement was brought to this place in irons, on Tuesday last, by six men, residents of Texas. It appears that this offender was tried here about three years since, and was found guilty of horse stealing—for which offence he was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

In conveying him by water from this parish to New Orleans, while on board of a boat in the bayou Courtableau, he made his escape from the Sheriff of the parish and a number of men who were guarding him, and swam ashore; from thence, he quickly returned to this town, went immediately into the jailor's apartment, took therefrom the keys of the prison, unlocked the jail door, and set all the prisoners free. This outrageous villain has been a long time a terror to the inhabitants of the parish, by the numerous depredations he has committed, in taking off whole cavalades of horses, cattle, &c.

From this parish he crossed the Sabine, and made his way to the settlements on the river Trinity, in the province of Texas, where he commenced annoying the industrious inhabitants, by robbing them of every valuable article on which he could lay his hands. Four of them, however, were chosen, with an Indian, to hunt up his den, and capture him if possible. After some days excessive toil and fatigue, they discovered him at the distance of about twelve miles on this side of the Trinity, where he lay encamped, and on their approach, he sprung up suddenly, and dashed from them with the dexterity of a deer, when the Indian levelled his rifle, and shot him in the arm. The party immediately took him prisoner, and had him tried by an Alcalde, who sentenced him to be hung in ten days thereafter—his gallows and coffin were prepared, and he was taken out on the day on which the execution was to have taken place, when a proposal was made, that, if the fellow would acknowledge who were his confederates, his life should be spared, and that he should be sent back to the place where he commenced his robbing career, (this parish.) After a long interval, and by the dint of persuasion, he confessed that he formed an alliance with a set of robbers in the province, whose names are, Daniel Davis, Samuel McGown, Hiram Hauskins, John Cotten, and Burl Franks. The two former persons were those most instrumental in enabling him to carry on his ill trade in Texas, and the latter person, Burl Franks, has been acting as an agent for a long time, in receiving stolen horses, cattle, &c from a man named Jack Shote, who lives on the bayou Vermillion, in this State. He, Clement, confessed of his having murdered a Spaniard, about three years since, on the Colorado, in Texas, and robbed him of all his money. This, the villain calls manslaughter, because the poor Spaniard fought manfully, and refused to be robbed, without making an effort to prevent it. He also confessed of his having robbed an American, who lived with his family on the Trinity, of every article in the house, even the baby's clothes, women's dresses, &c.

He has a wife in Texas, and has stated that he is owner of about forty horses and three negroes in that province. When he went out usually on his robbing excursions, he disguised himself so as to resemble an Indian, and thereby deceived a number of the inhabitants. He is slim in size, about twenty-six years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and of a fair complexion. On his arrival in this place, he was heavily ironed, and put into close confinement till Thursday last, when he was conveyed from this place, by George Jackson, Esq. Deputy Sheriff, to New Orleans, where he, Clement, has to wear out a five years' existence within the confines of the State Prison—the keeper of which would do well to keep a watchful eye on the villain.

COMMODORE PORTER.—Some of the papers in this country exhibit occasionally a feeling of ill disguised hostility towards Commodore Porter, and would endeavour to produce the impression that his conduct while at Key West was in direct violation of the laws of neutrality necessary to be preserved between friendly powers. The following article will remove this impression, and carry conviction that Commodore Porter has no disposition to violate the laws of this country, or forget the hospitality of its citizens. We should like to

have the opportunity of saying the same thing with regard to the conduct of others.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.

To the Editor of the Louisiana Advertiser.

An article has appeared in the Pensacola paper, and has been republished in a paper of New Orleans, stating that formal complaints had been made by the authorities of Cuba that the Mexican forces had violated the neutrality of Key West, &c. in consequence of which Commodore Ridgely had been despatched to make the necessary investigations, &c.

I have too high a regard for the opinion of the citizens of the United States to permit an impression to remain on the mind of any one that I had abused their hospitality, and in the absence of nearly all of my papers and letter books, I can do little more than deny in the most positive manner the charges of the Spanish authorities, and challenge the strictest scrutiny into my conduct, and that of every one under my command since my squadron has been at Key West; and all my desire, in this case, is that the government of the United States, will, in justice to me, place before the public the result of their enquiries, by which it will appear that Monsieur Laborde has in three instances violated the neutrality of the United States, without any further notice on my part, than to desire repeatedly, that a United States vessel of war might be stationed there to protect it. The collector of the port and all the inhabitants have defended me against the charge, and even an agent expressly sent by the Spanish authorities, to examine into my operations, after their complaint was made, has done the same, and the government of the United States have positive proofs in their possession of the high respect I have shown to their authority.

The only document I have now in my possession, relating to the matter, is a copy of a letter from me to Commodore Ridgely, written on the eve of my departure from Pensacola, which sufficiently explains the nature and tone of his to me, and, from its spirit, it is easily to be perceived that the government of the United States, although bound in duty to enquire into complaints, (of which the Spanish authorities no doubt are already ashamed,) have no reason to believe that I have offended against neutral rights.

The following is the letter alluded to, and I pledge myself to prove whatever is therein stated.

DAVID PORTER.

New Orleans, July 31st, 1827.

PENSACOLA, July 13th, 1827.

SIR,—I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, wherein you inform me that circumstances have come to the knowledge of your government, through the Charge des Affaires of the King of Spain, that the neutrality of the United States has been violated at Thompson's Island by the naval forces of Mexico under my command, to the injury of the commerce of Spain, and that it is made your duty to make proper enquiries into and investigate all the matter complained of, for which purpose, it was your intention to have sailed from this harbor to-morrow, for Key West.

I duly appreciate and reciprocate the sentiments and feelings expressed in your letter, and had I not previously determined on leaving this place early to-morrow morning, having completed the arrangement which brought me here, I should have had much pleasure in an interview with you, wherein I could have made such explanation as would have satisfied you, and through you, your government, that the charge brought against me, of having violated the neutrality of the United States is entirely without foundation. Both my duty and inclination prompted me to respect it, most scrupulously, and by so doing only could I hope to secure the safety of the forces entrusted to me, in the presence of a vastly superior blockading force, which would gladly, no doubt, seize on any occasion that would justify its attacking me there.

I have been long aware that complaints have been made by the Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba against me; they were communicated to me by the collector of the port of Key West, to which I have replied, and the Mexican Minister at Washington is furnished with a copy of the correspondence; therefore any information on the subject may be obtained by the government of the United States from him, and I regret that I have not my letters and books with me, that I might have the satisfaction of placing in your hands a copy of it, which I feel confident would prove entirely satisfactory to your government as well as to yourself.

The copy of this correspondence I pledge myself to furnish, if required, on my return to Key West, and if you will do me the favor to communicate, in explicit terms the precise complaints of the Charge des Affaires, I will most cheerfully reply to them, with a firm conviction, that I shall manifest their fallacy, and in the mean time, I have only to state that when it is no longer agreeable to the government of the United States that the naval force of Mexico shall enjoy the hospitality of Key West, and the fact shall be officially communicated to me, I shall, so soon as I am also officially informed that the blockade is raised and the squadrons, now in pursuit of me, have returned to a Spanish port, and the sea left free for me, depart from the anchorage of Key West; on no other terms should I be justified in doing so, as, by pursuing a different course, I should be jeopardizing the interests of the republic I have the honor to serve. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) DAVID PORTER.

Com. Charles G. Ridgely, Pensacola.

From the Baltimore Republican.—[By request.]

To Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. In the Administration Address said to be written by you, there appears to be a misstatement, in some respect, of the opinions and arguments contained in the address of the Jackson Convention. In other respects, your address requires an answer.—This answer would have been written sooner, if I had not supposed that Mr. Maxcy, the author of the Jackson address, would undertake it himself.

After declaring your intention of appealing 'from the opinions and motives, which sustained' the latter address, you make the following accusation:

"The adherents of General Jackson, in their zeal to support him, have adventurously attempted to draw a parallel between him and the illustrious founder of this Republic: and, that as the belief of Washington's competency to govern as Chief Magistrate, was founded upon his Military conduct, that of General Jackson rests upon similar grounds."

Is any such parallel to be found in the Jackson address? The only passage relating to General Washington is the following:

"The enemies of Andrew Jackson call him a Military Chieftain,—we reply so was Washington the Father of his Country.—They say he has not been a Foreign Minister,—neither was Washington or Madison.—They say there are no great speeches of his on record, to attest his political talents,—neither are there any of Washington nor Jefferson, nor of Mr. Adams himself."

It will at once be perceived, that this is no attempt at a parallel, but a statement of particular circumstances to illustrate the futility of the objections recited. It was not necessary to show that General Jackson was equal to General Washington, but that he was superior to Mr. Adams. You say the latter is 'too confessedly superior in all respects;' and thus assume the very question in dispute. This has been asserted on one side, but has never been confessed, or acknowledged on the other. It is admitted that Mr. Adams has talents and experience as a minister; and that he is qualified for employments, in which he is to be guided by the judgment and discretion of others. But can his friends point out a single act of his life, which proves him to be capable of conducting the affairs of government?—Even in his correspondence as a minister, there is much to condemn; both in the style, which is more suitable for romance; and in the coarse sarcasms, to be found in nearly all his discussions with the Spanish government. Mr. Clay pronounced the communications of Mr. Forsyth to the Spanish minister, disgraceful to our diplomacy; and yet he knew that the most offensive parts of those communications were copied literally from the instructions of Mr. Adams. But admitting him to be able to write an argument, or make a speech, for or against a public measure, does it follow, that when called on to act he knows what measures ought to be adopted? Because he knows what to say, are we to conclude, that he also knows what to do? It was said of Charles the second, that he never said a foolish thing, or did a wise one; and the history of all ages proves, that some men, with science, literature and eloquence, are incapable of managing the most trivial concerns; while others, without education, or official experience, may be capable of governing an empire. Mr. Adams has acted so long in a ministerial capacity, that there are but few events of his life, from which an estimate may be formed of his fitness to direct public affairs; and so far as his conduct enables us to make this estimate, he appears to be deficient in all the essential qualities of a statesman; and to be also destitute of that political integrity, without which, not even the wisest statesman ought to be trusted with power. Talleyrand is an able minister, and like Mr. Adams, has managed to keep in employment, through every change of opinion and every revolution of government; but is he fit to be the Chief Magistrate of a republic?

The exertions by which Mr. Adams distinguished himself in the Senate, were in favor of the expulsion of John Smith of Ohio; the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and the passage of the Embargo law. In his report in favor of the first measure, he contended for the principle, that suspicion was enough to justify the removal of any man from office; by his vote in favor of the second, he deliberately attempted to violate the constitution, which declares that the writ of Habeas Corpus shall never be suspended, except in case of evasion or rebellion; and in his speech in favor of the last, he avowed sentiments too mean and principles too abject, even for the meridian of Constantinople. The embargo was relied on by the men in power, as a proper system of defence and retaliation against the aggressions of France and England; but it was deprecated by the Federal party and the principal commercial States, as fatal to ourselves, and harmless to our enemies. Even many among the majority began to pause and waver in the course they had pursued. Mr. Adams belonged to the Federal party and represented a commercial state, yet he assisted in urging the law through its different readings &

"As a specimen of his bombast, I here give the following passage from his instructions to Mr. Anderson: 'That the fabric of our social connexions with our Southern neighbours, may rise, in the lapse of years with a grandeur and harmony of proportion corresponding with the magnificence of the means, placed by providence in our power, and in that of our descendants, its foundations must be laid in principles of politics & morals, new & distasteful to the throes & denominations of the elder world; but co-extensive with the surface of the globe, and lasting as the changes of time.' What does he mean, by principles lasting as the changes of time? He might as well, have said, as lasting as the changes of the weather.

final passage in a few hours; and when a little time was asked for deliberation, he rose in his place and said, 'I will not deliberate. I will act—the President has recommended it upon his high responsibility, and I will vote for it.'

Great allowance is always to be made for party feelings, but his party feelings were against the party in power, against the measures it supported, and against all restrictions upon commerce. The prejudice of party, the convictions of judgment, and the interest of his state were all on one side, yet he voted on the other. The inference is therefore irresistible, that, (to use your own metaphor,) he pursued this course, as the most direct road to Byzantium. Hume relates of the infamous Earl of Shaftsbury, that being well acquainted with the blind attachment of faction, he surmounted all sense of shame, but 'that in all his changes, he still maintained the character of never betraying those friends whom he deserted.' But Mr. Adams, after deserting his friends though he could not betray them, made no scruple of turning upon them as an accuser. This at least is the testimony of Mr. Giles, and it is certain that eight years afterwards, in his letter to Harris, he charged the Federalists with being sold by their prejudice and ignorance, to the enemies of their country. How do you and the other Federal members of the late Convention relish this accusation?

The Adams Convention disclaim all personal attachment to Mr. Adams; all political prejudice, and every thing incompatible with a calm inquiry after truth; yet they have unanimously determined that no measure of his administration has been wrong, and that his private character has been uniformly unexceptionable throughout his whole life. The unconsciousness of prejudice in this case, is the strongest possible proof of its existence. The members of that Convention are no doubt equal to any men in the country, in point of respectability and intelligence; but like other men they have their prejudices and partialities. If they have no attachment to Mr. Adams they have an attachment for their own opinions. And it is not to be supposed, that they desire these opinions to be received for more than they are worth, on account of the abundant professions of impartiality with which they are accompanied.

I shall now examine that part of your address, which relates to the election of Mr. Adams, by the House of Representatives. I shall only consider a few facts in relation to this subject, as circumstances connected with it, are now in a course of development, and as the leading principles have already been clearly stated in the Jackson address. In defence of Mr. Clay, you contend that the House of Representatives are bound to select from the three candidates returned, 'the man, who in their opinion may be best qualified for the office.' To a certain extent, I concur in this opinion, & dissent from the principle contended for, in the Jackson Address. The opinions and wishes of the people are always entitled to great respect, and consideration from their representatives. But in my opinion, the members of Congress, in their legislative and electoral capacity, are bound to consult the permanent happiness of the people and to act according to certain fixed principles of justice. A Representative comes from the people, as man comes from the hands of his Creator, a free agent; but liable to future punishment, or reward, according to the tenor of his actions.

But Mr. Clay's conduct is to be tested, not by your opinions, or mine, but by those principles which he himself has always professed to hold sacred. These principles he avowed in the year 1817, in the following words: 'I care not how I ascertain the will of my constituents, nor what are the evidences of it: it is sufficient for me that I know it.' 'While I have a seat on this floor, I shall always hold myself bound by the will of my constituents, whether expressed or implied.'

Let us now compare the conduct of Mr. Clay with his professions. He voted himself, and induced some of his colleagues to vote for Mr. Adams, contrary to the known and expressed wishes of the people of Kentucky. What does he say in his defence? He contends that the legislature of Kentucky had no right to instruct him; that a portion of his immediate constituents left him at liberty to act as he pleased; and that having insurmountable objections to General Jackson, he had determined to vote for Mr. Adams, and thus follow the safe precedent of electing the Secretary of State President, instead of a Military Chieftain.

I admit, that according to his professed principles, he was not bound to obey the instructions of the legislature; but he was bound to gratify the wishes of his own constituents, who, it was well known, preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams. But he says a respectable portion of his constituents left him free to act as he pleased.—Whether this portion were respectable in point of character or number, does not appear; but this is certain, that it did not approach to any thing like a majority of his constituents, or we should have been informed of the fact. But if his immediate constituents left him in doubt, as to their second choice, had he any doubt of the general wish of the people of Kentucky; and of the consequent obligation his colleagues were under, of voting for Jackson, in preference to Adams? If he would advise them to violate their principles, can there be any doubt that he was ready to violate his own?

Admitting however, that he was left at his own discretion, still he was not at liberty, in the disposal of his vote, to intrigue and negotiate for his own private advantage. According to his own account, he knew, in a few days after the meeting of Congress, that he must vote for Mr. Adams as President. When this certainty was produced in his own mind, why should he conceal his intention from others? What was his ob-

vious course, if he aimed at nothing but the honest discharge of his duty? By showing his sentiments, he would have shown, that he wished to invite no overtures, and was waiting for no pledge of preference. On the other hand, mysterious concealment, on the part of himself and his friends, necessarily led to doubt, to suspicion, and to intrigue. From the first week in December, till late in January, an ominous silence was maintained. Mr. Clay's honor was a subject of doubt and speculation, yet he still gave no intimation of his purpose. If the candidate, or their friends were disposed to hold out corrupt inducements, did not Mr. Clay's conduct encourage them to do so? Without some strong motive, would he so long subject himself to suspicion, and trifle with the feelings of the American people? If he had greater objections to Gen. Jackson, and was therefore compelled to oppose him, was he compelled also to persuade his friends to vote the same way, when he knew that they had greater objections to Adams? It may be asked why Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, if disposed to act corruptly, did not sooner come to an understanding. But it must be remembered, that the western members acting under a fearful responsibility, might have been anxious to gratify their constituents, by making General Jackson President, at the same time they were answering their own purposes by making Mr. Clay Secretary of State. Hence it is easy to account for their solicitude to ascertain Jackson's sentiments, respecting the latter arrangement, before they would consent to support Mr. Adams.

After the election it was known that Mr. Clay had informed two or three friends, before he left home, that he could not possibly vote for Jackson; and this has been relied on as a strong circumstance in his favour. But might not this intention have been communicated confidentially? And in the event of his afterwards voting for Jackson, could he not easily have satisfied those few friends, that he had good reasons for changing his mind; and that upon mature reflection, he considered himself bound to go with his western friends, and obey the wishes of the western people? But if his resolution had been unalterable, still, as long as it was unknown at Washington he had the same opportunity of intriguing with both sides, as if it had never been formed. But did he really prefer Mr. Adams?

Mr. Monroe made Mr. Adams Secretary of State, instead of Mr. Clay; and it has been said, that the latter refused to accept any other appointment in the cabinet, alleging, as a reason, that he would not serve under an apostate Federalist. It is certain that Mr. Clay opposed Mr. Monroe's administration, and was in the habit of speaking in the most contemptuous manner of Mr. Adams' understanding and political principles. If he did not actually urge Jonathan Russell to assail Mr. Adams, on account of the negotiations at Ghent it is certain that he made "a demonstration" of coming out on the same side. If he condemned Jackson's conduct in the Indian wars, it was, most probably, because that conduct was authorized by Mr. Monroe, and justified by Mr. Adams. Another motive might have mingled itself with that already mentioned. His ascendancy in the West had hitherto been undisputed; and perhaps he now began to perceive in General Jackson, a rival, that was soon to supplant him, in the admiration and affections of the Western states. Whatever might have been his motives, it is certain that he omitted no opportunity of injuring both Adams and Jackson, in the estimation of the public. At Pittsburgh he assigned a new reason for preferring Mr. Adams; viz: that the measures approved by Pennsylvania would be safer under his administration. He says, "I knew Mr. Adams' opinion, but did not certainly know the opinion of his great rival." Can any man believe in the truth of this assertion. He had made up his mind before he left home, to choose Mr. Adams in preference to "his great rival;" and therefore must have known the opinion of the former in relation to the Tariff, before he arrived in Washington. It has been generally supposed that previous to the period of the election, Mr. Adams was very cautious of committing himself respecting this question. But so far as his opinion could be ascertained, he was supposed to be friendly to commerce. In his instructions to Mr. Anderson in 1823 the following opinion is declared. "It is the nature of commerce, when unmolested by the interference of authority, to find its own channels and to make its own way. Let us not undertake to regulate that, which will best regulate itself."

Laws prohibiting importations are obstructions of commerce; by the interference of authority; and therefore I consider Mr. Adams was opposed to such laws, and consequently to the measures which Pennsylvania approved.

Is it supposed that Mr. Adams, would communicate his opinion to Mr. Clay, with whom he was at variance, and at the same time conceal it from the rest of the world?

General Jackson had made no secret of his opinion. He had publicly stated that he was in favour of a judicious revision of the Tariff, with a view to revenue and distribution of labor. Yet Mr. Clay knew the opinion of Mr. Adams, and did not certainly know the opinion of his great rival.

In reference to the suspicious circumstances attending the presidential election, you say, "the opposition have recourse to circumstantial proof, in the construction of which, it is a violation of all rule of interpretation and of moral right to recur to supposed corrupt motives and views to explain that, which may be equally well explained by obvious and known fair ones." And you say in another place, "that you have controverted arbitrary inferences by those rules of construction which obtained in cases of most important concern, before the highest tribunals of our country."

According to the rule contended for, by Mr. Adams, in the case of John Smith, strong suspicion of misconduct, would justify the removal of any officer of the government, if put upon his trial. But the adoption of this rule would disgrace any nation that pretended to understand the common principles of Justice. A judge, or any officer of government, if impeached or tried with a view to removal for official misconduct, ought to be acquitted, unless proved guilty of the offence charged. But at the expiration of his term, who would think of continuing him in office, if doubt and suspicion hung over his character? Are the people in electing their agents, to be bound by the rules of the courts, and to consider every man innocent till a verdict is found against him by a jury? In choosing public officers, or private agents or personal friends we require purity and integrity, that depend on a different rule. Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in raising each other to office, may have had no other object but the public interest. Circumstances however, lead to the conclusion, that personal aggrandizement was their object, and corrupt influence their means. Those who entertain this opinion, must be opposed to the election of Mr. Adams, for a second term. But if he had not risen to his present station by fraudulent means, his re-election ought to be opposed by all those, who were convinced by previous circumstances of his meanness & want of principle. Those who believe him to be 'honest and capable and faithful to the constitution,' are not to be censured for endeavouring to continue him in office; and those who believe him to be deficient in every one of these requisites, are not to be censured for pursuing a different course.

It appears then to me that Mr. Adams ought to be opposed on the ground that in his conduct, he has discovered meanness, incapacity, and want of integrity; and that in his election, there is good reason to believe, that he was guilty of intrigue and corruption. But if his election and previous conduct had been unexceptionable, he ought to be opposed on account of the measures of his Administration. These measures I shall briefly examine in another letter.

WM. GRASON.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8.

Appointment by the Executive of Maryland.—Roger B. Taney, Attorney General of Maryland, vice Thomas Keil, Esq. appointed Associate Judge.

STRANG.—The Albany Advertiser, in allusion to the execution, says—

"The confession of Strang, to which he attested, under the gallows, it is said implicates Mrs. Whipple in every stage. It is pronounced a sickening tale of adultery and murder."

"We are more than ever convinced of the bad effect of public executions. Scenes of the most disgraceful drunkenness, gambling, profanity, and almost all kinds of debauchery, were exhibited in the near vicinity of the gallows, and even at the very time the culprit was suffering. We do most sincerely hope that some law may be enacted requiring that executions shall be performed in private."

We have been permitted by a friend to make the following extracts from a letter written by an intelligent American gentleman at present residing in Paris. It is dated on the 12th of the last month.—

N. Y. Gaz.

"The treaty between the powers of Austria, Russia, England, France, which has for its object the termination of the war in Greece, has been signed at London, and hopes are now entertained that the remnant of that unfortunate nation may escape from the destruction which has long hung over it. We have not yet learned what disposition will be made of Greece, or whether it will be permitted to preserve Republican institutions, or be placed under a monarch. The Russian fleet composed of nine sail of the line and fourteen frigates, sailed from Cronstadt about the 25th ult. and is believed to have the Mediterranean for its destination."

"I have just returned from a short visit to Gen. Lafayette, at La Grange, to which place I was invited to witness the marriage of Mad'me L. Maubourg, one of the General's grand daughters, to the Baron de Peron. The party was very large, indeed as many as could lodge in the venerable chateau were assembled. The situation is beautiful, the grounds well laid off in fine order, and every thing breathed happiness and elegant simplicity."

"The packet ship Henry IV. of your port, has excited much admiration, not only by her beauty, but also by the rapidity with which the last passage to America was performed. The number of travellers both ways is increasing. The Europeans satisfied with travelling on this Continent, will soon begin to find that much is to be seen in the new world, and will be tempted to make the tour by the celerity with which the voyage is now performed, and the safety and comfort to be found on board our fine packets."

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

29th August, 1827.

The following official notification of the Blockade of Algiers, was made to the Minister of the United States at Paris on the 27th of June last, and is now published by authority of this Department.

The Baron de Damas Minister of foreign Affairs of his most Christian Majesty, to Mr. Brown, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to France.

TRANSLATION.

Sir: I had the honor of announcing to you, on the 7th of this month, the depart-

ure of a naval division which the King thought it necessary to send to Algiers, in order to demand satisfaction for the wrongs of which the Dey had been guilty towards France. This reparation not having been made, the Commandant of his Majesty's squadron, in conformity with his orders, effected the blockade of Algiers, which was to commence on the 13th of this month. I have the honor of informing you, sir, of this proceeding; in consequence of which all the measures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and put in execution, with regard to neutral vessels that may attempt to violate the blockade. I pray you to have the goodness to make your Government acquainted with this communication.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration, your very humble & very obedient servant, The Baron de Damas.

Mr. Brown.

Paris, 27th of June, 1827.

The following statement appears in a Hartford, Conn. paper.

VILE ATROCITY.—This morning I visited a man belonging to one of the families of Shakers, in Enfield, Conn. (consisting of 61 persons) suffering under all the direful effects of poison. This family have a well pump standing about 8 feet from their cook room door, to which this man, as soon as daylight appeared, went for water, drank some, found its taste disagreeable, rinsed the cup and took about a pint, although it was very nauseous, got into the house and the distressing symptoms commenced. Immediately after he left the pump another came for water for tea and other purposing, which appeared in a white or milky state, induced him to throw a number of pailfuls on the ground; during which time a number of the family had collected and bearing of the effects which it had upon the man who drank it relinquished further hopes of using it. A great number of pailfuls were thrown from it while I was present, each containing more than a tea spoonful of the undissolved poison; much of the grass around the well was whitened similar to the effect of lime washing, yet I knew it to be the unadulterated Arsenic, from the unerring test I used to ascertain the article. There was doubtless enough put into the pump to have destroyed a thousand persons. W. A. HAMILTON.

Somers, Aug. 20, 1827.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Pacific, at New York from Liverpool, sailed on the 3d August, to which date she brings advices.

An express arrived in London on the 31st July in an unusually short passage from Rotterdam. It was sent off for the purpose of informing the mercantile interest in London of a considerable rise in the value of colonial produce, in order that corresponding purchases might be effected there. Money was so abundant that it could be obtained on only 2 per cent, on good bills, and every thing wore a cheerful aspect. The letter mentioned that more had been doing lately in sugar and coffee at Amsterdam than for 2 or three years past, and much of this change is attributed to the facility given by the Bank of England in the discounting paper.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—It seems certain that the British government have received despatches from Brazil respecting the signature of the preliminaries of peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and it is asserted with confidence on this authority, that besides the payment of a considerable sum by Buenos Ayres to Brazil, it has been determined by the treaty that Monte Video, and a considerable portion of what is called the Banda Oriental, is to be formed into an independent government under the protection of Great Britain; as to the particular form of government nothing has transpired, but it is considered that it will be like Buenos Ayres.—Republican.

The Emperor Nicholas of Russia, was invested with the insignia of the noble order of the Garter, at St. Petersburg, on the 10th of July, with great pomp and parade.

Private letters from Madrid, dated the 17th July, state that they are organizing, with the greatest activity, a regiment, which is to be called Senderaire de Havana, and to be composed of 2500 men, chosen troops as well as officers to be taken from the royalists. The transports which are to take these troops to the Island of Cuba are ready to set sail escorted by the sovereign man-of-war. The Count de Espagne, commander in chief of the Royal Guard, has been charged with a secret mission by the King, to the army of observation. It is asserted this mission has for its object to take a survey of the army as well as the complaints of the soldiers and officers, &c. and give an account of every trivial complaint to the King.

From Vienna, it is stated that important orders had been despatched from Petersburg to Mohilow and Tulexio, the head quarters of the armies of the south and west. No unusual movement, however, had yet taken place among the troops, who remained in their respective cantonments. It was reported that the Emperor Nicholas would shortly visit the corps d'armee, in Bessarabia. The rumor was considered as well founded, and as an indication that great events were preparing in that quarter.

The London Times of the 1st August, says:—Letters from Berlin state that a great number of superior officers of the Prussian army have petitioned the government for leave to serve as volunteers in the Russian army, in case of a war between that power and Turkey.

Letters from Smyrna, received at Paris, confirm the report we have already published, of the Pacha of Egypt having declared himself independent of the Porte.

INDIAN CORN.—The letter from Liverpool, published in yesterday's AMERICAN, stating the fact of the admission of Indian Corn upon the payment of 10 per cent duty, we find is corroborated by a paragraph in the New York Daily Advertiser. Some doubts had arisen at the Liverpool Custom House, relative to the propriety of admitting it, but the proper authority at London had ordered its admission, when applied to on the subject.—Amer. Sept. 6.

For the Easton Gazette.
Princess Anne, Aug. 28th, 1827.

Mr. Editor,

You may, probably, have seen, in the paper edited in this place, a piece under the signature of Paul Pry which was a criticism on an essay written by me; and you will confer a great favour on me, by inserting this in your paper. Rest assured that I do not write this with any intention of breeding strife; but merely, to set before the public, some simple facts which are connected with this affair. On the Friday succeeding the Tuesday on which Paul Pry's piece was published, I sent in a reply to it; on Saturday (the next day) Mr. Zeiber told me, whom I would believe almost as soon as myself, that he wished very much to publish my reply; but, that it was too lengthy, would consume too great a space in his paper and be tiresome to readers. He requested this person to carry it to me and request me to contract it in some measure, promising, that, if, after it was contracted and returned to him by the ensuing Thursday, it did not suit, he would give this person above referred to, notice of the issue. Sooner than not have the means of an answer to Paul Pry I consented to his conditions, contracted and omitted much of the reply, and returned it by the time specified.—(Thursday.) The next paper was issued, and, instead of seeing my piece, as I expected, I found it "inadmissible," and the words of it clandestinely subverted: for instance he has put "invariably" for immediately, which materially alters the sense.

In the interim, I received no notice from Mr. Zeiber concerning the business; although he in case of its being objectionable, had expressly promised to give some notice to the person, through whom he communicated these particulars, just now stated, to me.

Now it is strange that a man should practice such bare-faced fraud with any shadow of hope of concealment. The reason why Paul Pry got his piece into the paper, is a certain intimate connexion that exists between him and the Editor.—Paul Pry, while he could use his personal exertions to get his criticism published, would not fail to use his influence to have mine rejected and even meanly treated.—The Editor complains of "the vague remarks and impertinent strictures" which are contained in my reply; but this is, evidently, not the reason why he did not publish it, for it was nothing to him how many vague and impertinent remarks it contained, since Paul Pry would have had more ground for criticism. He complains of the length; but I will confidently affirm that it was not more than half as long as Paul Pry's. But admitting it to have been too long and to have contained vague remarks, it was, nevertheless, his duty to publish it, because he (the Editor) had invited some one to criticise my first piece, which Paul Pry undertook; and also because it is due to every one to have the privilege of seeing his writing from any misrepresentations or unfair means of censure. Why did not Mr. Zeiber complain of the length of Paul Pry's communication? I understand that he omitted part of it: why could he be so favourable to him? Why could he twist and turn it so as to have some means of making Paul Pry appear in his paper?—These interrogations when answered with truth and candour, will not, I fear, reflect much praise on the Editor. I am personally acquainted with Paul Pry; and it is a subject of general remark how intimate he is with Mr. Zeiber.—It is my candid opinion that this Editor, instead of manifesting some grateful acknowledgment for the support which he has received in his paper, has showed the most narrow-minded ingratitude: inasmuch that the withholding of this support from him, and bestowing it on some one more worthy, would be the real merit of his boasted independence. Independence is very admirable in a public newspaper; but there is a vast difference between independence and injustice. When facts are alleged as the means of absolving one's character from unjust censure, here is the place for fearless independence. How can Mr. Zeiber make his conduct accord with the motto which he has assumed for his paper "Justice without Partiality?" I wish that I could prevail upon myself to believe that he has acted either with "Truth without Reserve," or "Justice without Partiality."

Yours, very Respectfully,

ADELPHOS.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Robert Banning,
Horatio L. Edmondson,
William Gist,
Stephen Reynier,
Sprey Denny,
John D. Green,
James Murray Lloyd,
Levin Millis,
Robert B. A. Tate,
Thomas Martin,
Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson,
Nicholas Martin,
William P. Ridgway.

MARRIED

On Tuesday 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Shadrack Rumley, to Miss Rachael Frampton, all of this county.

OBITUARY

Departed this life on the 23d day of August, John Carter, Esquire, at his residence in Caroline county. Leaving a wife with several children, long to deplore the irreparable loss—he was a good citizen, an affectionate husband and parent, a kind and humane Master and a good neighbor.

A SITUATION WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes a situation as an Overseer—He has a small family and can produce the best recommendations as a Farmer, and in the management of hands.

HENRY CARMEAIN.

Sept. 8 &c

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 19th of the present month (September) there will be offered to Public Vendue, to the highest bidder at the Farm called Broad Oak on Beltingrooke Creek, formerly the property of James Goldsmithough dec'd. The following Property to wit: A number of valuable Plough-Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Oxen, Cows, Ploughs Harrows a quantity of Blades, Kitchen furniture, 1 Wheat Fan and a variety of other articles. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over five dollars, and bonds or notes will be required with good and approved security. For all sums under five dollars the Cash will be expected.—The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS MARTIN.

Talbot county, Sept. 8 &c

To the Citizens of Caroline County.

HAVING been informed that a report is circulating through the county that I am a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland, I do hereby make known to my friends and fellow citizens that I decline a poll at the ensuing Election, and do most respectfully tender my sincere thanks to those who have at all opportunities evinced so much zeal for my promotion and welfare, and do now with much pleasure embrace the opportunity of joining with them in the Election of other gentlemen now offering their services (and who are much better qualified to discharge the important duties of that high office than I am) thereby in some small degree redeeming the obligations they have long since laid me under.

The Public's obliged and humble Servt.
THOMAS BURCHENAL.

Greensborough, Sept. 3d, 1827.

OFFICERS' FEES YET UNPAID.

I must beg leave to call the attention of my friends to the fact, that there are a few fees yet unpaid for the year 1825 and more for the year 1826; it is hardly worth a while for me to state that those small but troublesome matters must be closed as well as all Executions in hand. My Term is getting very short; the fees due from each person are generally small, but each officers list when summed up is rather troublesome to me at October Term. I would therefore request those who have received their tickets, laid them by & forgotten them now to overlook it, if they find them not received, hope they will be so good as to present them for the purpose of taking a receipt. I have neglected some of my friends by not presenting them with their tickets, yet they know they have fees to pay, and I will take it as a favour if I would attend to the settlement of their fees. I do not deem it necessary to threaten or make use of any compulsory measures, as I have heretofore been able to close nearly all with but little trouble.—Prompt attention is now expected.

The Public's Obedt Servt.

THOMAS BURCHENAL, Sheriff.

Sept. 8 &c

N. B. As cash is scarce, Corn, Rye or live hogs, suitable for the next killing, will be received in payment of officers fees, &c. or the cash will be given at highest market price, if delivered at Greensborough, or at my mill and distillery near that place. T. B. BURCHENAL.

To the Voters of Caroline County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.—Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to exercise my best abilities, to meet the expectations of my constituents.

The Public's Humble Servt.

WILLIAM JONES, of Charles.

Denton, Sept. 8 &c

Public Sale.

The subscriber as before Public Sale, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, at his residence near Dover Bridge, all his Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—five or six tons of prime hay, his household and kitchen furniture and all his farming utensils.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, (but if the notes are paid on the day they become due, no interest will be demanded) on all sums under ten dollars the Cash will be required.

JOHN UNDERWOOD.

N. B. I will either hire for the ensuing year or dispose of the time of two smart active negro boys—enquire as above.

Sept. 8 &c

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscribers farm in this county, on Saturday last, two mares; one a sorrel, the other, a bay.—The bay is three years old last spring, long main and tail, and one white foot. The sorrel is about six years old, with a star in the forehead.—Whoever will take up said horses and secure them so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of five dollars.

ANDREW CHEZUM.

Sept. 8.

Public Sale.

The Subscriber intending to decline farming, will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 26th September, his stock of Farming Utensils, Household and kitchen furniture, also some valuable young Horses, Cattle, Sheep & hogs Oxen, ox-carts, &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above \$10—for all sums less than \$10 the Cash—notes with approved security will be required before the removal of the property. Talbot county, Sept. 8, 18

PETER WEBB.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting at The Isthmus, the seat of Robt. Banning Esq. on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at which the members are respectfully requested to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order,

RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.

September 8.

For Rent.

The Subscriber offers for rent, for one or more years from 1st January next, her farm situated near the Old Chapel at present occupied by M. & J. Willoughby.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

ALSO FOR HIRE

One Negro Man and one Negro Woman, apply as above.

August 25

3w

Farm To Rent.

I will rent for the ensuing year the Farm on which I now reside situate in Ferry neck in Talbot county, late the property of Arthur Rigby, dec'd. for further particulars inquire of William Townsend or the subscriber himself.

JOHN HARRISS.

Aug. 25.

3w

To my Friends and Fellow Citizens throughout the County.
At the earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, and in accordance with my own wishes, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY, at the ensuing election in October next. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office, with strict integrity and impartiality, and to the utmost of my ability.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, July 28

To the Voters of Talbot County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY, and from my knowledge of the duties of the office, (should I be elected) prompt me respectfully to solicit your suffrages. The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FERGUSON.
July 28

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
FELLOW CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
The public's obedient servant,
GEORGE STEVENS.
July 28

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, the favor will be acknowledged, and I pledge myself to use every exertion in my power, to fill the office to the satisfaction of the PUBLIC.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM TOWNSEND.
July 21

J. BENNETT respectfully solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot County for the next Sheriffalty.
July 21.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
Fellow Citizens,
I offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected it will be my endeavor to execute the duties of the office with justice and impartiality.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
JESSE SCOTT.
July 14.

For Rent.
The farm called Mount Pleasant, late the property of Lloyd Nichols, Esquire—For terms apply to
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Aug. 11

For Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Farm now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Lucas, situated near the Trappe in this county—For terms apply to
ANN SHERWOOD.
Easton, August 18, 1827.

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a Deed of Indenture made and executed by Jennifer S. Taylor to the president and directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House door in the Village of Denton, on Wednesday the tenth day of October next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, all that lot with the improvements thereon, in the village of Denton, where the said Jennifer S. Taylor now resides being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Mount Andrew, containing six square perches, more or less, (this lot has the strongest and best built wooden House in the village of Denton, and other improvements in good repair) and will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with the purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the board of directors, and also another parcel of the tract of land and adjoining the other, (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre and adjoining the Shop of George F. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jennifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston & Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs. these last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place of the first mentioned, and on the same conditions and possession given of the whole.—And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Joseph Anthony (now deceased) Will be sold at the same place and on the same day between the hours aforesaid, that farm or plantation whereon William Lister now lives (or so much thereof as will satisfy the claim,) for cash, this farm lies near the Chapple Branch and adjoining Thomas Hooker's Mill, and is in good repair.—And NOTICE is hereby further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Garretson Reese, Will be sold on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, that farm and plantation whereon the said Garretson Reese now resides adjoining the lands of James & Thomas Wing and on or near Hogg Creek, this property will be like sold for CASH.—And also at the same time and place will be sold the House & Lot in Denton, the property of the President Directors and Company, which has been occupied by them as the Banking House.—This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with approved security.
By the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, agent.
July 28, 1827

UST RECEIVED
ND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Manor.
16

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

Fountain Inn.
The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the use of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

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

BOOTS & SHOES
THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Slippers, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
May 19.

An Overseer.
A young Man of sobriety, good conduct, & industry, may hear of a good birth by application at this office.
Aug. 11

EASTON HOTEL
To be rented for one or more Years.
THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT in this town known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL, at present and for many years occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for which possession can be had on the first day of January next—
ALSO—The Corner Room and Cellar now occupied by Mr. William Newman—This is a good stand and well calculated for a store of any kind or might be converted into two good shops—Possession may be had now or at any time during the Fall—
ALSO—The house occupied by Mr. John Armour as a Tailors' Shop, and the one occupied by Mr. John Bennett as a Magistrate's Office—these two last to be had on 1st January next.—For terms apply to
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton Aug. 25, 1827.
The Editors of the U. States Gazette, in Philadelphia, & the Patriot, Baltimore, will please insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

To Rent
FOR THE YEAR 1828.
That framed Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. on Washington Street at present occupied by Mr. John Mecone—
ALSO A Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. back of the above on Harrison Street.—ALSO A small framed dwelling House, & Kitchen, adjoining the last mentioned House, and on the same street.—For terms apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Aug. 25

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence on Thursday the 27th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his personal estate (negatives excepted) consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture.
Terms of Sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
E. ROBERTS.
Farmer's Delight, Aug. 25
N. B. That beautiful full blooded horse Tuckane, four years old in June last, and an excellent Jack, twelve years old, will be offered on the day of sale.
Farmer's Delight, 2
Aug. 25 1827.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Union Tavern.
The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.
RICHARD KENNY.
Easton, March 17.

Negroes for Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale one negro man, two negro women, and two children, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Application to be made to
PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r. of William Ray, deceased
Easton, March 31.

To Rent
For the ensuing year, two VALUABLE FARMS near the Trappe, the property of Colonel Dickinson of Baltimore. Apply to
N. MARTIN.
August 11

To be Rented
FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.
N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.
ALSO—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.
ALSO—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, August 11.

MILLENARY,
MRS. MARY COOK, tenders her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since she has been in business—She now informs them that she has taken the stand on Washington Street, next door to the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, lately occupied by Mrs. Mullikin, where in addition to her stock of Millenary, she has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes, made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and which she will be enabled to sell low—She solicits them to give her a call and view her assortment.
N. B. She has a machine for the purpose of stretching Leghorn hats without the least injury.
Easton Sept. 1

WHEAT FANS.
The public are hereby informed that we keep a constant supply of our PATENT WHEAT FANS, ready made, of good materials and workmanship. These Fans clean very fast, and are not more liable to get out of order than the old fashioned kind. We refer to the following highly respectable certificates which have been taken from transient letters on business. Our price is twenty five dollars, unless when made larger than usual, for large estates—price thirty dollars.
IN STORE—Buckwheat and Turnip SEED and Seed Wheat—Garden Seeds, a good assortment of Ploughs, and Implements of Husbandry generally.
SINCLAIR & MOORE.
Baltimore, Aug. 25

To Rent
Wye House, July 16, 1826.
Messrs. Sinclair & Moore,
I am very much pleased with the wheat fan I purchased from you, and wish you to send me another in every respect like it, with an onion riddle of the same sized wire. I remain your friend,
EDWARD LLOYD.
Owells, Aug. 24, 1826.
Messrs. Sinclair & Moore,
The wheat fan you sent me by Capt. Delahay, I consider a very good one. Forty one bushels of white wheat, off a trading yard, were chaffed in thirty one minutes. I can say without hesitation, that among the great variety I have both seen and tried, this fan is the best constructed for the general use of farmers. Respectfully, your friend,
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Plimmington, Talbot co. Nov. 24, 1826.
GENTLEMEN,
The wheat fan I got of you is the best I have ever used. Your friend,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

ELECTION.
Notice is hereby given, that elections will be held in the several election districts of Talbot county, on MONDAY the first day of October next, for the purpose of electing a Sheriff for said county and four Delegates to represent the said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
Sept. 1
THOS. HENRICH, Sheriff of Talbot county.

TO BE RENTED
FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.
THE large Plantation in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, now occupied by Messrs. Melouey & Barton—Also several Farms in Hunting Creek Neck, in the same county. The rents will be very moderate, and Leases given for several years if desired—Application may be made to myself, or to Mr. Daniel Cheezum, of Caroline, at any time after the first of July.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 23

To Rent
For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.
For terms apply to
SAMUEL HARRISON.
Easton, Aug. 11

Announcement of the Drawing
COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE, August 6th, 1827.
We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the
Grand Literature Lottery
of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 17th of October and will be completed on that day—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLS. and 10,000 DOLLS. no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME:			
1 prize of	\$20,000	is	\$20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	2,000	is	20,000
10 prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
20 prizes of	200	is	4,000
20 prizes of	100	is	2,000
40 prizes of	50	is	2,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
150 prizes of	10	is	1,500
300 prizes of	5	is	1,500
9000 prizes of	4	is	36,000

9662 prizes, amounting to \$114,000
Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.
The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, - - 2 50 | Eights, - 62 1/2
Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, Aug. 18, 1827.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence on Wednesday 26th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his personal estate consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture.
Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale if not paid in six months. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
WM. SNOW.
Sept. 1

Notice
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county; and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales & Scale-beams, used in vending of articles—from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—at the Trappe on the 10th—St. Michaels 11th and 12th—Wye Mills 17th and 18th—and Lookerman's (formerly Lee's) Mill, 24th September respectively.
WM. BECKLEY, Standard Keeper.
Easton, Sept. 1

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
SAMUEL ROBERTS, adm'r. of John W. Blake dec'd.
Dec 16.

To Rent
For the ensuing year, and possession given the first of January next, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall.
That VALUABLE FARM situated near the Head of Wye, in Talbot county, the former residence of Dr. Wm. E. Seth, and now in the tenure of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr. To an approved tenant the terms will be—moderate.—Apply to the subscriber in the premises.
Talbot county, Aug. 18

For Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Farm now in the occupancy of William Slaughter, situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, adjoining Kingtown. ALSO—The Farm at present occupied by Sarah Dobson, situate on Kings Creek adjoining the lands of John Dudley.—To good tenants these farms will be rented on very accommodating terms.—Apply to Isaac Atkinson or to the subscriber.
HOWELL BOWERS.
8th mo. 18th, 1827.

\$100 Reward.
My negro man ARNOLD left my farm on last Saturday evening, the 4th of August, without asking my permission, to go to a Camp-Meeting, on Church Creek, in this county.—He was seen there by several persons who knew him, during the evening of the next day—since which time he has not been heard of. I think it probable he went off by water from the above meeting.—He has several acquaintances in Baltimore.—His Father and Mother live in the lower part of Somerset county, on Annemessex River.—The name of the former is Gilbert Lankford—Arnold is quite tall and black; he is probably about six feet height, twenty two or three years of age, has a pleasant voice and manner, and good countenance; very white teeth—the two upper front ones stand rather farther apart, than is usual. He is neither slender nor very stout. His feet are very large. The above reward will be given if he should be taken out of this State, and secured in the jail of this county, until I can get him again. Or \$50 if apprehended in this State, and secured as before mentioned.
JAS. B. STEELE.
Near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. August 18, 3w

STRAYED
About two weeks since three Cows, one a white Cow with red ears and has two of her teats joined together—one a red cow with right ear cropped, not recollecting any other mark—the other light brown with white on the back and belly, supposed to be a crop and a slit in the ear. A liberal reward will be given or them if brought home, or information that may get them.
JAS. C. WHEELER.
Easton, Aug. 25.

Dr. Hull's Truss.
FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the concave form of the rupture pad towards the diseased part;—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.
"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being contrived to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.
"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parieties and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."

GRAYS PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled 'Observations on Hernia & Trusses' has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect a radical cure."

DR. JOHN GRAY, of New York, says:—"I have witnessed numerous instances, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in all these cases effectually and comfortably secured the rupture; not infrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease."

DR. SAMUEL OSBORNE, of New York, states:—"I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable, and I have known several cures effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss."

"While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have rendered them useful to the Government; comfortable to themselves, and in many cases effected perfect cures."

Dr. Hull's Truss does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against them.
Testimonials of like respectability might be added to any extent. This Truss is now introduced into the Army and Navy, and most of the public Hospitals and Alms Houses in the United States.
N. B. Dr. Hull's Trusses, adapted to the different species of Rupture, may be obtained, and are fitted to patients, at the Office of Dr. KNAPP, No. 37 East Fayette-street, a few rods east of the City Hotel. Persons residing at a distance, can be fitted by sending a measure of the body around the hip, and specifying the kind of Rupture.
Baltimore July 21

To Rent,
A small Farm in Bambury, two miles from Turner's Mill, late Abbott's, for money,—payable in October 1828. The rent will be as moderate as possible, say seventy dollars per annum and liberty of seeding the corn ground in wheat this Fall. Enquire of Nicholas Thomas, Oxford Neck, or to the subscriber,
E. HARRIS.
Queen Ann's co. Sep. 1.

To Rent
For the ensuing year, the House and Black-Smith shop, situate at the Oak, on the bay side road, about 4 miles from St. Michaels—now in the occupation of Mr. Plummer; it is an excellent stand for business, and one of the most desirable situations in the county as respects health—for terms apply to
A BANNING.
July 28

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON ANSONA-
BEN TERRY

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. X.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1827.

NO. 36.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

From the Baltimore Republican—[By request.]
To Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq.

Having replied to such parts of your address as relate to the election and public character of Mr. Adams, I shall now examine some of the measures of his administration. The principle which governed him in the appointment of his cabinet, is already well understood. In relation to this subject, nothing more is required, than to take notice of the charge of inconsistency which you urge against the opposition for attempting, as you say, "to censure Mr. Adams, for disregarding party distinctions, when next to the victory at New Orleans, the strongest motive avowed by many for supporting General Jackson, is his letter to Mr. Monroe, when he advised him to pursue the very same course of making his appointments indiscriminately from all parties." You remark afterwards, "that if this conduct be imputed to him as a fault, presuming that General Jackson gave his advice in good faith, what right have the opposition to expect from him a different or better course?" You then intimate that there may be some in the opposition, who confiding more in their violence than in their qualifications, as a recommendation to office, like neither the liberal advice of General Jackson nor the liberal practice of Mr. Adams. To this insinuation and others of a similar kind, and to direct charges, in your address of improper motives, I forbear to reply; but shall proceed to compare the liberal advice of General Jackson, with what you call the liberal practice of Mr. Adams. General Jackson stated to Mr. Monroe that the difference between the republicans and the federalists, was more in name than in principle; that the latter, as well as the former, had borne their part in fighting the battles of their country; that in his appointment of cabinet ministers, these old party distinctions ought to be forgotten, and that the country was entitled to the services of the best and ablest men, without regard to the party or section to which they belonged. Did Mr. Adams select men without regard to the old party distinction? Even Mr. Walsh, in his remarks upon Mr. Webster's Speech delivered at Boston, friendly as he generally has been to Mr. Adams, could not help saying, that he saw no reason why the federalists should unite in support of an administration that continued to proscribed them. Under the peculiar circumstances in which Mr. Adams was placed, he was perhaps under the necessity of excluding federalists from his cabinet; and whether this exclusion was the result of necessity or choice, no one, especially no federalist, had a right to complain.

But while you are defending him from censure which he never received, you are giving him credit for liberality which he never exercised. The main principle of General Jackson's advice, was, that the best and ablest men should be selected without regard to party. Did Mr. Adams select the best and ablest men of any party? He selected, it is true from some of the new parties into which the nation was divided, but more with a view to prevent future opposition from those parties, than to bring eminent ability into the service of the country. As it would require too much time to point out all the errors of the administration respecting the Panama mission, I shall only advert to one or two of the most remarkable.

In his message, Mr. Adams states, that it is within the constitutional competency of the Executive to send ministers to Panama; but that he had determined not to do so, without the concurrence of both Houses of Congress. It is to be presumed that this power of sending ministers was claimed, as belonging to the President only during the recess of the senate. The constitution declares that the president "shall nominate and by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls."

And in another clause, "that he shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session."

In this case no vacancy had happened and upon what ground Mr. Adams claimed the power of originating foreign missions, it is impossible to conceive. After the meeting of Congress, no doubt could be entertained, that according to the constitution, the power of appointing ministers was to be exercised by the President and the Senate; yet Mr. Adams determined that he and the Senate should not exercise this power, in the present case without the concurrence of the House of Representatives. He afterwards communicated to that House, the necessary documents to enable it to decide upon the expediency of the

measure. His assumption of the power of originating foreign missions, was harmless though ridiculous; but in giving up to the House of Representatives, a part of the power of appointment, which belonged exclusively to him and the Senate, he not only departed from the plain principles of the Constitution, but set a dangerous example for his successors. In a republic, it is highly important, and always difficult, to confine each branch of the government within its proper limits; and more especially to prevent the popular branch from encroaching upon the other departments. Our constitution has been more than once threatened with destruction from this very cause; yet Mr. Adams with a knowledge of this formally invites the House of Representatives to control the exercise of powers which he knew to be exclusively vested in himself and the Senate. Has the President a right, for the purpose of getting rid of responsibility, to delegate his high constitutional powers, to any other department of the government? Mr. Adams might have thought it safe to relinquish this power to a House of Representatives, in which he had a majority; but he ought to have considered, that at some future time, there might be a majority against him, and that the same principle of expediency which confirmed his appointments at one time, might overrule them at another. Can his friends justify the conduct I have mentioned, or pretend that his boasted experience and learning have prevented him from pursuing a course in direct opposition to his duty, and the plain meaning of the constitution.

Of the Panama mission itself, I shall merely remark, that great expectations were formed of it by the President and his friends, and that great disappointment was the result. Mr. Sargeant, like Ulysses, in search of his beloved Ithica, was destined to traverse distant seas in search of the congress of Panama, and at length, like the dove sent out from Noah's Ark, was obliged to return, without having found a resting place for the sole of his foot.

The next subject that presents itself for examination, is the conduct of the administration, respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British possessions, in North America and the West Indies.

To understand this conduct properly, it is necessary, first to see what situation this subject was left by the administration of Mr. Monroe, whose term expired the 3d of March 1825. Mr. Clay states in his instructions to Mr. Gallatin, that "the long and arduous discussions, which took place between Mr. Rush and Messrs. Huskison and S. Canning, in 1824 brought the parties very near together. But as they could not then agree, it was concluded to suspend the negotiation with a distinct understanding on both sides that it should be again resumed. From a comparison of the British Proposals, it will be seen."

"First, that the parties were willing to abolish all discriminating duties."

Secondly, "that the British Government was satisfied and actually offered, that the intercourse should continue restricted to the direct voyage, as it then was by the respective laws of the parties."

"But, thirdly, the point on which the parties could not agree, was, that the United States insisted that American produce should be admitted into the British Colonial Ports, upon the same terms as similar produce received from any where else; that is, either from a British possession or any foreign country." From this statement of Mr. Clay, it appears that the administration of Mr. Monroe might have secured the Colonial trade, by a treaty with the British government, in July 1824, if it had not insisted that American produce and manufactures, sent from the United States, should pay no higher duties in the British Colonial Ports, than was charged upon similar articles sent from other British Colonies, or from Great Britain herself. The British Government might with as much reason, have contended that manufactures and other articles, sent from Liverpool to Baltimore, should pay no higher duty than similar articles sent to the same place from Boston. To this demand of our government, the British commissioners made the following reply: "The objectionable condition amounts to no less than a stipulation that Great Britain shall renounce, in favour of the United States, without a return on their side, the power of protecting the staples of her own subjects. In principle, such a proposition is evidently inadmissible. It could not be entertained with credit, by any power on which it was to operate exclusively. It is directly at variance with the practice of all commercial of all civilized states."

Mr. Clay states that this objectionable condition was made in pursuance of the act of Congress of March 1823. Acts of Congress to regulate any particular commerce which has been the subject of unfinished negotiations, are generally determined on after consultation with the Secretary of state. Mr. Adams in his instructions to Mr. Rush, states that "the act of Congress of March 1, 1823, was introduced into the Senate by their committee of Foreign Relations at an early period of their session. That, in maturing it, they had before them the act of Parliament of 24th June, 1822, and the correspondence between himself and Mr. Canning; and the full import of the term 'colonial ports' was deliberately examined and settled, as well in the Senate as upon a consultation, by the President with the members of the Administration."

In another part of the same instructions, he says, in reference to the negotiation in 1819. "It has been seen that the United States then, (that is 1819) explicitly declined acceding to an article which would have opened the Colonial ports, because it would have reserved to Great Britain the right of laying, in the Colonial Ports, higher duties upon articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, than upon the like articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or her colonies."

From these extracts it appears, that this principle was contended for, during six years at least of Mr. Monroe's administration, and four years before it found its way into the act of Congress of March 1823; and that the act itself was passed, after an examination of the correspondence between Mr. Adams and Mr. S. Canning; and after a consultation between the President and the members of his administration, respecting the construction which should be put upon the word *elsewhere*. It is therefore nearly certain, that the inadmissible demand was made, not, as Mr. Clay states, in pursuance of the act of 1823, but in pursuance of the settled policy of Mr. Monroe's administration. How far that administration is to be censured for so long refusing to accede to the reasonable proposals of the British government, or what portion of this censure should fall upon Mr. Adams, I shall not undertake to determine. In the Inaugural Address of Mr. Adams, he expresses his approbation of the measures and principles of Mr. Monroe's administration, and as Secretary of state; he must have had considerable agency and influence in our negotiations with foreign nations. Mr. Monroe might have thought there was a possibility that the British government would yield to our demand, before he received Mr. Rush's letter of the 12th of August 1821. That letter communicated to our government so direct and positive and deliberate a rejection of our demand, that every expectation of succeeding in it, must from that time, have been abandoned. The negotiations between Mr. Rush and the British commissioners, were broken off, the 28th July, 1824, with the understanding that they were to be resumed. The letter of Mr. Rush, being dated the 12th of August, was probably received by Mr. Adams, the last of September or first of October. As Mr. Monroe's term was nearly at an end, he might have thought it most proper to leave it to his successor, to send out a new minister, and to take such other steps as were necessary to a renewal of the negotiation.

It is now necessary to turn to the administration of Mr. Adams, to see what steps were taken for that purpose. He came into power, the 4th of March 1825, and from that period to the 19th of June, 1826, the date of Mr. Clay's instructions to Mr. Gallatin, we hear of nothing from him, nor from any member of his administration, about a renewal of negotiations respecting the Colonial Trade. Mr. King was sent as Resident Minister to England, where he remained more than twelve months, without being instructed to say a word upon that subject. Mr. Clay says, that "the first object which engaged his attention, was the state of mixed commission at Washington, under the convention of St. Petersburg."

"He was for some time occupied by a correspondence and conference with Mr. Canning on that subject, until it was transferred to Washington."

It has been said that the state of Mr. King's health prevented him from transacting difficult business; and that therefore he was not furnished with instructions in relation to the Colonial Trade. This reason however is not sufficient. If his indisposition was of such a nature, as to forbid the expectation of his recovering, a minister ought at once to have been appointed to succeed him; and if on the other hand he labored under temporary disease, his instructions, which would require at least a month in their transmission, ought to have been sent without delay, so as to enable him to bring the subject before the British government as soon as his health would allow. As this was not done, the natural inference is, that Mr. Adams was not yet prepared to recede from the inadmissible condition required by Mr. Monroe; and that, (to use the language of Mr. Canning) he was still disposed to "intrench himself behind the act of Congress of March 1823."

It is now necessary to consider this act of Congress, in reference to the circumstances under which it was passed. It was intended, says Mr. Adams, as a "corresponding measure on the part of the United States, to the act of Parliament of 24th June 1822." By this act of Parliament the trade between the United States, and certain ports in the British Colonies, was opened under certain restrictions to vessels of the United States. In consequence of this act, Mr. Monroe issued his proclamation in pursuance of the act of Congress of 6th of May, opening the ports of the United States to British vessels, coming from such of the British ports as had been opened by the act of Parliament.

But all British vessels coming into the ports of the United States, from such colonial ports were subject to a discriminating duty of 94 cents per ton, and ten per cent upon her cargo, in addition to the ordinary duties. These discriminating duties were to be continued by the act of Congress of 1823, unless the produce and manufactures of the United States, were allowed admission into the British Colonial ports, upon the payment of no higher duties, than were charged upon similar articles, imported from other British colonies, or from Great Britain. These duties were continued upon the alleged ground, that the act of Parliament of 1822 laid our vessels under inconvenient restrictions, which required to be counteracted by discriminating duties upon British vessels. But another act of Parliament was passed the 5th July 1825, four months after the commencement of Mr. Adams' Presidential term, and twelve months after the negotiations were suspended. By this last mentioned act, the limitations of the act of 1822 were done away; and the British Colonies opened to the vessels of all nations, and the same rate of duties established with respect to British and foreign vessels and cargoes.

The privileges granted by this act, are limited with respect to countries not having Colonial possessions, to the vessels of such as should place the commerce and navigation of Great Britain and her possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favored nation. It must therefore have been perceived by our administration, that, if the discriminating duties were continued upon British vessels, the British Colonial ports would be closed against the vessels of the United States. The merchants of Baltimore foreseeing the loss of the Colonial trade, if the conditions held out by the British Government were not complied with, petitioned Congress, during the session of 1825 and 6, for a repeal of the discriminating duties.

Could not the Administration understand the act of Parliament of July 1825, as well as the Merchants of Baltimore? If they did, and understood it, was that a reason to prevent negotiation. If Mr. King continued too unwell, and Mr. Adams did not think it proper to make any advance towards negotiation without first receiving an invitation from the British Government, why did he not recommend to Congress the passage of a law, during the session of 1825 and 6, for the purpose of complying with the conditions of the act of Parliament? He preferred negotiation yet neglected to negotiate; he took no steps himself for securing the trade, yet left Congress under the impression that no legislative act was necessary for that purpose. The British Government perceiving no disposition on our part to renew the negotiation, and that no notice was taken of the liberal proposals held out to us by the act of Parliament of July 1825, directed Mr. Vaughan to address the following note to Mr. Clay. "I have received instructions from His Majesty's Government, to acquaint you, that it is preparing to proceed in the important negotiations between that country and the United States, now placed in the hands of the American Minister in London. The negotiation will therefore be forthwith resumed, and it will be for the Government of the United States to judge whether, considering the state of the health of Mr. King, which Mr. Canning laments to say, has been since his arrival in England, far from satisfactory, will join any other negotiator with him."

From this it appears, that the British Government, after waiting twelve months, found it necessary to call the attention of our government to the state of Mr. King's health, and to suggest the propriety of joining some other person with him in the negotiation. The British Government began, no doubt to be impatient, their vessels entering the United States from the Colonies were still paying the discriminating duties; the conditions upon which the trade of those Colonies was offered to foreign nations, were not yet fulfilled by our government; and it is probable that the resolution was now formed to exclude our vessels from their Colonial possessions, unless their own vessels were placed upon the requisite footing with as little delay as possible. The note of Mr. Vaughan to Mr. Clay is dated the 23d of March 1826. On the same day he wrote to Mr. Canning, that "Mr. Clay had informed him 'that he should not be able to furnish Mr. King with his instructions before the end of the month of May, to enable him to recommence the negotiation.'" On the 27th July 1826, was issued the British order of Council, by which the intercourse in American vessels between the United States and the British Colonies, was to be closed on the first day of the following December. This order was issued two years after the suspension of the negotiation, sixteen months after Mr. Adams came into power; twelve months after the act of Parliament which, on certain conditions, opened the Colonial ports to the vessels of all nations; and just long enough after the session of Congress, and the promise of Mr. Clay to send out instructions, to perceive that nothing farther was to be expected either from our Congress or Executive.

Mr. Gallatin, the successor of Mr. King, arrived in England a few weeks after the order of Council was issued. In his instructions, dated 19th June 1826, Mr. Clay tells him that the United States consent to

"wave the demand which they have heretofore made of the admission of their productions, into British Colonies at the same, and no higher rate of duty, as similar productions are chargeable with when imported from one into another British Colony." He afterwards says "you will observe that the instructions now given, respecting the Colonial Trade amount to an authority on the part of this Government to you, to agree in substance to the modification of Mr. Rush's proposal, which was required by the British Plenipotentiaries." Thus we find the Administration consenting at last, to wave the demand, which so long had prevented us from securing the Colonial Trade by treaty. They refused a treaty while it was in their power, and offered to accept it, when it no longer could be obtained. Let us now examine what is said by the Adams Convention, in defence of this conduct, and what the Administration say for themselves.

You say in the Address of the Adams Convention, that in the selection of Mr. King, the strongest evidence was given of a desire to pursue the negotiation effectually; yet you say immediately afterwards that we had but little reason to believe that we could speedily obtain the terms proposed by our government; and therefore as we were in the enjoyment of a good trade, we had no inducement to press the subject. If for the reasons given, we had no inducement to press the subject, the selection of Mr. King can hardly be admitted as a proof that we wished to pursue the negotiation effectually.

You speak of the state of Mr. King's health, as a reason why the negotiation was not resumed; and then state that no instructions were sent out, because no intimation had been given by the British Government, of a wish to resume it. According to this statement, Mr. King would have done nothing if he had been well, nor would our government have furnished him with the necessary instructions, till an intimation had been given by the British Government of a wish to negotiate. It was evidently the duty of the American Government to make an advance towards the renewal of the negotiation, as soon as the determination was formed to recede from our extravagant demand. If neither party had receded from its demands, a renewal of negotiation would have been useless.

You say our great interest was to secure the trade permanently by treaty, instead of leaving it to the "mutable and unsteady arrangements of legislative acts on both sides. Forbearance therefore on our part, so far from being a fault, was rather advised by policy."

Forbearance here means delay, and delay, or forbearance, in getting the trade secured by treaty, was the very way to leave it to the mutable legislative acts of both parties.

You cite the declarations of General Smith and Mr. Cambreling, to show that neither Mr. Adams nor Mr. Clay discouraged the proposition before Congress for repealing the discriminating duties. General Smith exonerates Mr. Adams and Mr. Cambreling exonerates Mr. Clay. But it is well known that both these members of Congress condemn the course of the Administration in relation to the Colonial trade. And according to my recollection General Smith in his speech in favour of the petition of the Baltimore merchants, stated that Mr. Lloyd of Massachusetts, the chairman of the committee of commerce and the friend of Mr. Adams had given the Senate to understand, that the Administration were of opinion that Congress had better leave this subject to negotiation. But suppose Mr. Adams had told General Smith that he was not opposed to the repeal of the discriminating duties; are we to ascertain his opinions and wishes from his declarations to persons not having his friendship, or are we to judge from his own acts, and the votes of his friends. You will admit that Mr. Clay had better opportunities than General Smith and Mr. Cambreling, of knowing his own opinion and the opinion of Mr. Adams, respecting the interference of Congress, upon the subject of the discriminating duties. In his letter to Mr. Vaughan, 11th October 1826, Mr. Clay states "that it is difficult to understand on what ground the British Government had placed the hope that Congress on the recommendation of the President, would have abolished the discriminating duties. Supposing the American government prepared to consent to their abolition, two modes of accomplishing the object presented themselves, one by treaty and the other by acts of separate legislation. The two governments had selected the former as the more eligible, by opening a negotiation, of which there was only a temporary suspension."

From this it appears that Mr. Adams could not be expected to recommend the repeal of the discriminating duties by law, because he considered negotiation as the more eligible mode. Does not this show that the administration were really opposed to any act of Congress in relation to the subject? Negotiation was the burden of their song; negotiation was the more eligible mode of settling the difficulty, and it was so easy in negotiation, by a single word of explanation, an instantaneous suggestion of the modification of a proposal elicited in conference to lead to the adjustment of a differ-

ence made of the admission of their productions, into British Colonies at the same, and no higher rate of duty, as similar productions are chargeable with when imported from one into another British Colony."

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ence which might not be settled for a long time by two bodies composed of several hundred members separated by the Atlantic ocean. Another advantage which the administration no doubt promised themselves from negotiation, was, that the credit of securing the trade would belong exclusively to them. But they were so long in making explanations by a single word, and so dilatory in their instantaneous suggestions that they lost the credit which they expected for themselves, and the trade which was expected by our merchants.

But admit that Mr. Adams had not been opposed to securing the Colonial trade, by a repeal of the discriminating duties, or by any other measures of Congress, would that be a justification of his own mismanagement in not securing it by treaty, when he had so long had it in his power? But if the indisposition of Mr. King or any other circumstance prevented the Administration from providing by treaty, for the privileges offered by the act of Parliament of July 1825, then it was clearly the duty of Mr. Adams, to recommend to Congress the adoption of such measures, in favour of British vessels, as the Act of Parliament required.

So far as this subject has been examined it is difficult to perceive any reason for the triumphant remark in your Address, 'that with such evidence against them, even opposition must cower and retire.' You certainly promised yourselves an easy victory and were inclined, in this respect to give credit to the opposition, for a more retiring disposition than you have ascribed to them in other parts of your address.

I shall now examine Mr. Clay's defence of the administration. He states that Mr. King was sent to replace Mr. Rush, in the spring of 1825, fully empowered to treat on all the subjects of the previous negotiation: That he was instructed first to get the British Government to remove the impediments, raised by the British Commission at Washington, which prevented the execution of the convention at St. Petersburg: That his instructions on the subject of the suspended negotiation should be sent in time to open it: And 'that they would have been so transmitted but that upon his arrival in England, in the month of June 1825, he was indisposed, that he learned that his Britannic Majesty was ill, and that Mr. Canning was also unwell, and moreover that the British Cabinet was dispersed over the island and upon the continent, in the pursuit of health and recreation.'

Mr. King informed Mr. Clay of the indisposition of the members of the British Cabinet, in a letter dated the 9th August 1825, which must have been received in Washington some time in September, Mr. King could not have received an answer from Mr. Clay till the month of October. By that time it might have been expected that his health would be restored, and the members of the British Cabinet re-assembled in London. There was no necessity therefore for keeping back instructions on account of the indisposition of Mr. King & the dispersion of the British Ministers.—Mr. Canning returned to London before the 26th of September, on which day he was to receive Mr. King on business.

Happily (says Mr. Clay) His Britannic Majesty and his Principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs were restored to health.—The British Cabinet did not re-assemble until the Autumn of 1825, and Mr. King unfortunately remained feeble and unwell up to the period of his return to the United States, in consequence of his indisposition. If his instructions were not forwarded to him, it was because it was known that he was engaged in discussions respecting the St. Petersburg convention, and it was believed that his languid condition did not admit of entering upon the discharge of the more arduous duty of resuming the suspended negotiation.

According to the accurate style of Mr. Clay, Mr. King continued unwell in consequence of his indisposition; but if it was known at Washington that he was engaged in discussions respecting the convention of St. Petersburg, it might have been inferred that he would soon be able to enter upon the more arduous duty of resuming the suspended negotiation. But why was this last mentioned duty so very arduous? The parties according to Mr. Clay's own account were brought very near together. If Mr. King had been merely instructed to inform the British Government, that the U. States were willing to waive the demand which so long had formed an obstacle, and to accede to the proposals offered to Mr. Rush in 1824, every difficulty would have been removed. The probability is that the administration never made up their mind to waive this demand, until it was too late; for Mr. Clay makes an acknowledgment nearly to this effect, in the following passage of a letter to Mr. Vaughan. 'It is true (he says) that the proposal by the British Plenipotentiaries to Mr. Rush, was made about two years ago, and has been under consideration since it was received.' If it was under consideration all this time it is evident that the administration had not determined whether to accept it, or not; and it is obvious, that it was their duty, when ever they did determine to accept it to communicate that determination, to the British Government. It was this indecision on the part of our administration and not the causes alleged, which continually delayed the renewal of negotiation; until at length the order of council of 27th July 1826, finally put an end to every prospect of a treaty. The order of council appears to have taken the administration by surprise. The United States never dreamed (says Mr. Clay) that without the smallest notice, the negotiation was to be suddenly arrested. I will now show that the administration had been dreaming themselves, if they did not expect it. The trade was opened in July, 1826, as it had been in June 1822, on certain conditions; countries

not fulfilling those conditions were to be excluded from the trade. We had not fulfilled them, nor had we manifested any intention of doing so. In 1822, we expected to be cut off from the trade in consequence of not complying with the conditions as appears by the following extract from Mr. Adams' instructions to Mr. Rush.

"The admission of our vessels had been presented to us not only upon conditions exceedingly burdensome, but under a direct menace that, if we should not accept it upon the identical terms offered in those acts, commercial intercourse between us and all the British colonies in this hemisphere would be prohibited by an order in council. And we have received intimations that this power, reserved to the King by the Act of 25th June would be exercised, if we should not immediately exempt British vessels, employed in the trade, from the foreign tonnage and additional import duties. We have therefore been under the necessity of deciding upon our course of policy, relating to the interest, upon a calculation of probability that the power would be exercised and that the order of council would issue."

But Mr. Clay alleges that the Act of Parliament of July 1825 was never officially communicated to the Government of the United States; and that it had reference to numerous other Acts of Parliament, of a very complicated nature, the examination of which required considerable time. The act was published in the usual manner, and Mr. Clay does not pretend that he remained ignorant of it, a moment longer, in consequence of his not being officially informed of it. The merchants of Baltimore were informed of it in time to petition Congress, as I have already mentioned, at the session of 1825 and 6. By an examination of the instructions to Mr. Rush, it will be seen that Mr. Adams understood the complicated Acts of Parliament perfectly well. But if the absence of official information respecting the act of 1825, and ignorance of the laws to which it referred prevented the administration from complying with the requisite conditions at first; the same reasons would have operated to the last, and prevented the instructions to Mr. Gallatin. It was the duty however, of the administration to understand the Act of Parliament, and so far as it concerned the United States, they did understand it. But if our government had been as ignorant of the subject as they pretend to have been, that circumstance could not have prevented negotiation; for a treaty between the two nations would have superseded every legislative act of the parties.

The conduct of the administration, in relation to this subject, completely justifies the opinion advanced by the Jackson convention; 'that the President has been guilty of a palpable neglect of duty, to which a parallel can hardly be found, in the history of our exterior relations.'

It was my intention to reply to some other arguments and statements in the address of the Adams' convention, which appeared to me to be as untenable as those I have examined. But I have already said so much more than I first intended, that I will now conclude with the assurance, that I have endeavored to avoid every expression that could appear to be inconsistent with that respect and friendship, which I have so long entertained for you.

WM. GRASON.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

The October Election being near at hand, & as there is a considerable misunderstanding relative to the result of the last Caucus, I beg leave to make some remarks upon the subject so far as it relates to myself.

On the day of the first caucus, held at Denton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the fairest mode of selecting candidates for Sheriff and the Legislature, I was earnestly solicited to become a candidate, but I refused doing so at that time. Some short time after I was again urged, and my reply was that I would make up my mind in two or three weeks, which I did and gave my consent, not presuming there would be such confusion among the people. During the whole canvass prior to the caucus, I went twice to Denton, and the last time I was there, in consequence of a report in circulation that I had declined being a candidate, I took the liberty of addressing the people to inform them that it was an erroneous report, which was all I said or done to effect the security of my nomination—I do most positively assure the public that if there were any unfair or dishonorable means used to effect the security of my nomination, it is a fact of which I have no knowledge, and a circumstance in which I did not participate; for I would disdain to stoop to any mean or dishonorable act to effect my purpose. On the morning of the Caucus I saw Mr. Brown, and observed to him that the contest was between he and myself, and that I would beat him fairly if I could and desired him to do the same thing, to which he agreed, and if he acted differently, I have not yet heard of it. It is my desire to be fairly and constitutionally elected, and then my great object would be, to represent you fairly and constitutionally. So far as it respects the contest for sheriff, I did observe a perfect state of neutrality,—I took an active part, for nor against either, for they were both gentlemen for whom I entertained the highest sentiments of respect—and believed that if either were elected he would execute the duties of the trust to the best of his abilities, and if I had had a disposition to take an active part for either, it would have been an impolitic thing in me, as I was a candidate myself, and the citizens of my place and around, some of whom were advocates for the one, and some for the other, and the whole being my friends, I should have gained the dis-

pleasure of those on the opposite side. So far from using my influence in favour of either of those gentlemen on the day of the election, I did not through the whole contest, attempt to influence any man even to vote for myself; but left it optional with the people to say who should be the candidate of the district with a determination to cheerfully abide by the result be it as it might.

Since the Caucus at Denton there is a report in circulation, possibly, with a view to excite the people against me and destroy my election—I am charged with being an anti-caucus candidate in 1825, and I suppose it is done with a view to infuse into the minds of the people a belief, that I am in principle opposed to caucusing—Should this be their motive, it is an erroneous one, for I have ever been an advocate for a Caucus when necessary and fairly conducted. I do not pretend to deny that I did in 1825 stand before the great body of the people, and exercised my constitutional right by calling on the free and independent voters of my county for their support; But I beg leave to inform you that I did not do it from a principle of ambition to force myself upon the people. It was from the earnest importunities of my friends that caused me to do it—even the year previous I was urged in every direction to become a candidate and I refused until near the election when I agreed—they brought me under an obligation to announce it, and how did I do it? By writing two advertisements and sticking them up in the village of Hillsborough where I could tear them down at pleasure; for I was well evinced that I should not be a candidate at the October election. When my friends found that my resolution was not to be a candidate, they urged me to be one the next fall—in fact some went so far as to declare if I did not, they would never support me on any occasion. They urged that a caucus was unnecessary that year, and after taking every circumstance into consideration I was led to believe it myself, & consequently, I became a candidate, but not from a principle of hostility to fair caucusing. If I committed an error in this, a large number of democrats do so with me. My reason for not believing a caucus essential that year was, in consequence of the great harmony existing in the democratic ranks—there were not men in every direction desirous of being candidates to split the party—and the opposite party professed to be honestly disposed to put down party spirit and sink it into the great political deep. Under all those circumstances I did form such an opinion. During that year wherever I had the honor of addressing the people I was urged by democrats and some federalists who were friendly disposed to my election, to come out at once and denounce the principle of caucusing, but I did not, for if I had, I should have advanced an argument contrary to my sentiment—All I said relative to it, was, I did not consider it essential that year. So far from being opposed to a caucus fairly conducted, I have, ever since I had any thing to do with the political concerns of this county, participated in a caucus until 1825, and every year subsequent, and even that year, I supported a part of the caucus ticket.

Of late years there has been a kind of sectional interest felt in the county, and ever since it has been the case, I have been disposed as an individual, to give to the upper and lower districts their just due and influence. As it respects the lower district I have supported every candidate taken up there since I had a right to vote—I did support Mr. Keene every time he was a candidate for the Legislature—I have supported Mr. Douglas, Col. Willis and Col. Salisbury, which I am well evinced they are convinced of that fact—and I am sure I have no cause to regret the support I gave them.

Now my Fellow Citizens, if you believe I stand before you fairly and honestly, & you can confide in me your confidence so far as to elect me, I hold myself under an obligation to redeem the pledges I have made to the people, wherever I have had the honor to address them, by a faithful performance of my duty to the extent of my ability. Should I be elected and go to the Legislature of your State and betray the confidence you have reposed in me, and then ever dare to offer myself as a candidate for your support, let me fall like Lucifer to rise no more.

Your obedient Servant,
JOHN TILLOTSON.
Hillsborough, Sept. 10, 1827.
For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

We see from head quarters, the Baltimore Republican and Jackson press, that the Jacksonians of Frederick county have held a meeting and formally resolved that they will run a Jackson Ticket for the House of Delegates.

It is supposed, that they feel in Frederick as if the Jacksonians were the strongest, and therefore they openly intend to avail themselves of what they consider to be their strength—elsewhere, not being so confident of superior strength, all is apparently quiet, yet it is to be feared that what is openly avowed in Frederick will be secretly attempted in other places. Let the friends of the Administration beware and look out!—The resolution in Frederick is symptomatic of general feeling, and Frederick is the only county in Maryland, Baltimore county excepted, where a majority is counted on for General Jackson—and in Frederick we see the Jacksonians mean to use their strength to the exclusion of the friends of the Administration—Quere, if the Jacksonians felt themselves as strong in other counties as they think they do in Frederick, would they not take the same high handed steps of forming a Jackson ticket, and exclude every administration man, let his capacity and fitness be what they may? The conduct of the Jacksonians in Frederick is

a clear indication of the feelings of the Jackson party. The freemen of the State ought not to be asleep. It is not right to make the choice of Delegates a Jackson question—but it is done when the Jackson men think it can be done successfully. To retaliate a high handed measure as matter of just protection and defence of Rights & opinions is proper, and the friends of Administration should hold themselves ready everywhere to meet the circumstances of the times.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

In the first sentence of Mr. Grason's letter to Mr. Goldsborough, we detect error—He says, "in the administration address said to be written by you, there appears to be a misstatement, in some respect, of the opinions and arguments contained in the address of the Jackson convention"—As an evidence of which he gives the following quotation, viz:—*The adherents of General Jackson in their zeal to support him have adventurously attempted to draw a parallel between him and the illustrious founder of this Republic*—and, that as the belief of Washington's competency to govern as Chief Magistrate was founded upon his military conduct, that of Gen. Jackson rests upon similar grounds"—And then Mr. Grason asks "is any such parallel to be found in the Jackson address?" To which I reply, does the Administration address assert or even imply that there is? In charging misstatements upon the Administration Address, it would be well for Mr. Grason to entertain clear conceptions and to keep himself free from misstatements—The address says, "The adherents of Gen. Jackson" have drawn the parallel—Now although it is pretty evident to all that the members of the late Jackson convention are adherents of Gen. Jackson, yet it is clear, that the term "The adherents of Gen. Jackson" does neither mean the Jackson convention nor was intended to mean that particular set of men, but a much more extended and numerous body of partisans—This parallel is much older than the Jackson convention, and has been uttered and reiterated again and again by the adherents of Gen. Jackson through various papers. However imposing the Jackson convention may have been thought to have been, it was yet admissible for the friends of the Administration to notice what came from other quarters besides what came from the Jackson Convention—The Jackson convention did not absorb all their thoughts and engross all their attention.

By giving the administration address a little fair and calm attention it will be found plain, that when it intends to impute any declaration or assertion to the Jackson convention, it does so specifically—and further, that when it intends to answer any thing contained in the Jackson address, it particularly states that such a thing is contained in the Jackson address. Mr. Grason must understand that the views and the remarks of the administration address were not intended to be bounded by the prescribed limits of the Jackson convention—for although the administration convention would not have been called if it had not been for the Jackson convention, yet being assembled after the example of their adversaries, they thought proper to take as extended a view as time and circumstances would permit, not confining themselves to the mere views of one body of their adversaries, but embracing what was of most importance that had come from the whole of them.

A Friend to the Administration.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Com. Adv. Sept. 8.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the ship United States, Captain Wilson, which arrived last evening, having left Liverpool on the 15th ultimo, we have received London papers to the evening of the 13th, and Liverpool papers to the 15th inclusive.

DEATH OF MR. CANNING.

Mr. Canning died at Chiswick on the 8th of August. His disorder was inflammation of the intestines and gangrene, attributed principally to intense attention to his official duties.

Intense interest was excited by the illness of Mr. Canning. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier under date of the 6th August says—"No event within our recollection has excited a more intense interest in the city than the illness of Mr. Canning. The anxiety to learn the latest intelligence from Chiswick was unabated throughout the day, and the inquiries were so numerous and incessant that it seemed as if the merchants had abandoned their usual occupations for the purpose of making them. The exchange was nearly as much thronged during the day as it is during the hours of transacting business. A very marked effect was produced, on the public securities.

The London Courier of August 10, says of ministerial arrangements—"It would not only be premature, but idle, to talk of what may be the ultimate ministerial arrangements. Lord Goderich having received His Majesty's commands to form a cabinet, or, to speak with more precision, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Canning, the noble discount is of course to be regarded as the individual who will be at the head of his Majesty's government. Beyond this no step has yet been taken, but one thing we believe is certain, there will be no change in the principles upon which Mr. Canning's government was established. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office last night, which sat from 9 o'clock till half past 11, at which we may presume those general considerations

only were discussed which would necessarily precede any specific measures. A messenger was despatched this morning by Lord Goderich to the King communicating the result."

The Sun of the 11th, states that the appointment of Lord Goderich as First Minister, had given great and general satisfaction.

Mr. Huskisson is spoken of for the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

By the aid of the telegraphic communication, Mr. Canning's death was known in Paris 10 hours after it had taken place.

Mr. Canning's funeral was to take place on the 16th Aug. and was to be strictly private. He was to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

On the Morning of Sunday, the 5th, the physicians issued a bulletin, stating that he was "suffering under a very severe attack of inflammation." In the evening they issued another, in these words:

"We lament to state, that the symptoms of Mr. Canning's disease have become so much worse since the morning, that we consider his life to be in imminent danger."

(Signed by the Physicians.)

Chiswick, Sunday, Aug. 5, 3 o'clock; P. M.

From the Court Circular, of Aug. 9.

Sir Matthew Tierney and Dr. Holland were present with Mr. Canning, when the Right Hon. Gentleman breathed his last. Immediately upon Mr. Canning's decease, Mr. Stapleton, his private secretary, issued the following:

"Chiswick, Aug. 3, 4 o'clock, A. M.

"Mr. Canning expired this morning, without pain, at ten minutes before four o'clock."

A copy of the above was immediately forwarded to the Marquis of Lansdown, as Principal Secretary of State to the Home Department.

It is stated, that Mr. Canning, in one of the intervals when pain was less acute, and he could address himself to those near him, expressed a fervent hope that his Majesty would adhere to the line of policy now adopted, and which has been found so advantageous and honourable to the country. Nothing authentic has transpired on this subject, but the statement is believed; and it is added, that special messengers were sent to the King at Windsor, to communicate the wishes of his noble-minded and talented minister.—Globe.

The Duke of Portland communicated to Mrs. Canning, on Wednesday evening, the fact of her husband's death. The intelligence, though conveyed with all possible delicacy, gave Mrs. Canning a severe shock. She was on Thursday rather more composed.

From the Liverpool Albion of Aug. 13.

Mr. Canning is no more. Alas! little did we expect, when, on Monday last, we announced the alarming illness of this distinguished statesman, that we should, in one short week, have to perform the melancholy task of recording the termination of his earthly career. But the bright and glorious spirit which was the admiration of England and of the world, is quenched in death; and the lips on whose accents our fellow-townsmen have often hung with delight, and which for thirty long years commanded the applause of a listening senate, are now sealed in eternal silence.

A celebrated orator has well and eloquently observed, that 'it seldom happens that great men reap during their lives, the full harvest of all their toils. Contention, passions interpose; and the complete operation of a system is not always seen and is seldom acknowledged, while the author of it is an object of rivalry and envy.' Mr. Canning had often occasion to feel the force of this sentiment. His enemies have attempted to decry his foreign policy; and have pursued him with a ferocity and bitterness of feeling unexampled in party contentions. He had the satisfaction of knowing, however, that his policy was approved by the vast majority of his fellow countrymen, and by the generous and the good throughout the world. The high rank which Great Britain maintains at the present moment among the nations of the earth and the respect and awe in which her character is universally held by the states of the old as well as of the new world, are mainly owing to the wisdom and prudence of the same course of policy which marked Mr. Canning's official career.

Mr. Canning has died in the zenith of his fame. His name will be handed down to future generations, and remote posterity will regard him as one of the most gifted statesmen and most brilliant orators of the present day.

"The evil that men do, lives after them, The good is oft interred with their bones." So let it not be with Mr. Canning!

Liverpool, Aug. 13—We are happy to learn that Mr. Huskisson's health has considerably improved since he left England.

On Friday last all the vessels in the port both English and foreign, hoisted their flags half mast high in consequence of the death of Mr. Canning. The flags on the Town hall, the Parish Churches and the Theatre were also hoisted half staff high, and have continued flying ever since, out of respect for the memory of that distinguished and lamented statesman.

An express has arrived from Paris. The funds had slightly improved on Thursday. The death of Mr. Canning had excited a violent sensation in Paris, and great solicitude is expressed in the letters with regard to the effect that event was likely to have on the policy of our Cabinet. A large party in Paris would rejoice at seeing the Tories again in power; but the people generally look to a liberal system in England as their best protection.—London Courier.

The Courier of the 10th August states, that the advices from the manufacturing counties continue satisfactory and that the bulk of the operative, are employed although at comparatively low wages to what they were working at previously to the panic of last year.

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Accounts from Bucharest, in the French papers, state the situation of Greece to be very deplorable, and that confidence in Lord Cochrane was much shaken. Differences between Redschid Pacha and Ibrahim Pacha were also said to exist.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 10th of July describe the Greeks to be, as heretofore, divided among themselves. Their affairs did not appear to be in a prosperous state; but on the other hand the Turks appear to be capable of following up their recent successes with effect.

Lord Cochrane.—The Gazette de France contains the following account of Lord Cochrane's naval operations before Alexandria:

Alexandria, June 19.—In the afternoon of the 16th, Admiral Cochrane, with twenty-three vessels, appeared before Alexandria. A Turkish brig which was cruising before the port attempted to enter precipitately but ran aground. A fire-ship which was sent against it having failed, it was soon burnt by a second fire-ship. On the morning of the 27th the Pacha put to sea with thirteen ships, determined to bring on a decisive action, but the Greeks were out of sight. The Pacha, who did not go more than a league or two, returned into port & soon after the Greeks again appeared at some distance. Several of the Pacha's frigates and corvettes, which could not get out on the 17th had got ready to sail on the 18th in the morning. Twenty three ships left the port to approach the Greek squadron, which has disappeared. The Pacha has returned: his fleet has orders to pursue the enemy as far as Rhodes.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15.

The death of Mr. Canning is one of the most interesting events that we have been called to record for some time past—Interesting, because he had given a new character to the British ministry and to British measures.—However we regret the death of a great man, as Mr. Canning certainly was, yet we do not believe that America has lost any thing like a friend in him.—Lord Goderich fills the place of Mr. Canning and no further changes are anticipated.

The Honourable John Leeds Kerr.

We learn, with much pleasure, that our friend and neighbour Mr. Kerr, after lingering under a severe and long protracted fever, in the City of Boston, whither he went on business, is now certainly convalescent, and that he will in a short time be able to set out on his journey home.—This is stated for the satisfaction of his friends & those with whom he has engagements on business.

On Saturday last, Mr. CERCHVAL arrived here with a Treaty lately negotiated by Mr. Appleton, at Sweden, and with despatches from Mr. Gallatin. It will be recollected that our Treaty with Sweden and Norway had expired. The new Treaty revives and continues former treaties, and we are informed, embraces the important principle of navigation which was first adopted, by the present Administration, in the treaty with Guatemala. It also includes a provision that the trade of the Swedish colony of St. Bartholomews shall be open to the trade of the United States, in all respects, as it is to the navigation of Sweden and Norway.

Washington Journal.

It has been rumoured that the Small Pox prevails to an alarming extent in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

A DUEL.

A meeting took place between Mr. Stanley Singleton and Daniel I. Stephens, of Breckinridge county, Kentucky, on the 14th August. The parties met in the state of Indiana, near Rome. Mr. Singleton challenged Mr. Stephens on account of some expressions used by Mr. S. during the canvass of the late election (Mr. Singleton being a candidate for the Legislature.) The parties met on the ground with their friends.—The rifle was selected as the weapon to fight with, the distance thirty yards. They were by the agreement to stand back to back, and at the words, 'Are you ready—fire,' were to wheel and fire before the count of five. At the first fire, both missed. At the second fire, Mr. Stephens received the ball of his antagonist just above the hip, passing through but is supposed not to have entered the cavity of the body. Mr. Stephens fell; and thus the dispute terminated.—The wound is not supposed to be mortal. The parties afterwards had an interview, and became reconciled to each other.

THE MORGAN TRIALS.—The recent Trials at the General Sessions for Ontario county, we have already stated resulted in the acquittal of the persons indicted for conspiracy to kidnap William Morgan. These trials have excited, as it was natural they should, much interest. An interest which will continue to be felt more or less, probably for some time to come. Although the persons named in the indictment have been acquitted, it being proved that they were not concerned in the removal of Morgan from the goal in Canandaigua or subsequently, yet several additional and material facts, in relation to the fate of Morgan, have been elicited by the testimony.

It appears by the testimony of James Sibby, that on the 11th Sept. last, Morgan, after having been arrested and brought from Batavia to Canandaigua, on charge of

theft, was examined and acquitted before justice Chipman. Immediately one of the party accused Morgan of owing him \$2; he confessed judgement, execution was forthwith taken, and not having bail, he was committed. On the night of the 12th inst. Morgan was released under the pretence of friendship, it being alleged that the debt was discharged; he was then seized by two persons, gagged or otherwise prevented from giving any alarm, and forcibly put into a carriage, which carried him to Hanford's landing about three miles below Rochester, where he was transferred to another carriage, and conveyed thence upon the Ridge Road to Lewiston. Here he was transferred to a third carriage, and carried down to Fort Niagara and confined in the powder house.—Corydon Fox, the driver of the carriage from Lewiston, states that this was on the evening of the 14th September; that he drove to Col. King's, at Youngstown, and thence down near the burying ground about half a mile from Fort Niagara, where he left Morgan, and the persons by whom he had been taken, and returned. The last witness states also that the only persons whom he knew in the carriage with Morgan at that time were Col. King, and Mr. Bruce, the Sheriff of Niagara.

The fate of Morgan is still wrapped in mystery; but these are farther disclosures than the public have previously had; and it may be reasonably believed that all the facts of this high handed outrage will be finally brought to light.—Argus.

MORGAN.—Several new bills of indictment have been found in consequence of important disclosures having been made in the course of the late trials at Canandaigua.

The brig EUGENE, Captain Maguire, which left this port on Wednesday for South America, returned yesterday in consequence of a melancholy event which occurred while proceeding down the bay. It appears, as we have heard the story, that in consequence of the refusal of John Thomas, one of the sailors, to do duty, the captain had him chastised & tied. Upon his promising however a short time after, to perform his duty, the captain directed the first mate, Mr. Robert F. Campbell, to release him, which the latter had no sooner done than he received a deadly stab from Thomas, with a sheath or rigger's knife. Campbell died in four hours afterwards, & in consequence the brig returned into port. Thomas has been taken into custody by James B. Stanbury, Esq. Coroner, who held an inquest over the body yesterday morning.—American.

An Extraordinary Stalk of Indian Corn.

We saw in the Mayor's Office the other day, brought there by our worthy old fellow citizen Mr. Joseph Semmes, a stalk of Indian Corn having on it 13 ears, ten of which were perfect.—This stalk was taken from Mr. Semmes' garden—the grain is small and beautiful of a golden colour and very full.

A person in Massachusetts, perceiving the good effects of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Drunkenness, has invented one to cure the habit of Tobacco Chewing.—We heartily wish it success.

A Child in search of a Father.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, on publishing the account of a child being left with a market woman in Philadelphia, which appeared in the Patriot last week under the head of "Infante Trouve," gives the following account of a parent finding.

Philadelphia seems to be a popular place for disposing of children who are so unfortunate as to find their way into this cold-hearted world without father or mother. An amusing case occurred a few weeks since, which we will state, without, however, giving names. A child was found nicely done up in a basket, upon the steps of a gentleman's door, in the good city of brotherly love, and, being a stranger, was of course taken in, & the basket put away. As there were several children, however, already and of right on the premises, the little foundling's presence was rather unwelcome. But for several days no clue could be discovered by which the child could be traced to those who had a more legitimate claim to it. At length it was recollected that there were some papers in the bottom of the 'fruit basket,' placed there to preserve the clothes from being soiled. On examining these, the name of a distinguished lawyer in the neighboring state of New Jersey, was found upon one of the manuscripts, and was of course regarded as a precious discovery. A messenger, with the basket, the child, and the manuscript, was forthwith despatched to the residence of the barrister, who was no less surprised than chagrined at the sudden claim of a little stranger to his tender sympathies and endearing attentions as a father. He strongly protested his innocence, and was in fact innocent. But this is a wicked world, and upon the circumstantial testimony of the manuscript, the more earnestly he asserted that the child was no kin of his, the more strongly it was believed that it was. At length, after much rumination & cogitation, the counsellor betought himself that the fatal manuscript was some considerable time back sent to the printer's, as a legal advertisement. The reminiscence was a fortunate one for him. But alas for our brother child! It was likely to prove as great a plague to him, as certain political reminiscences are to our well-beloved neighbors of the Post, the Enquirer & Albany Argus. One bit of evidence rapidly led to another—an invalid lady who had the highest regard for the editor's talents, had suddenly become much better—the ownership of the basket was fixed—a carriage had been hired for an evening ride to Philadelphia—and finally the driver was found who performed the journey, and knew all about it. The result was that the child was removed from the portals of the bar, to the purloins of a printing office. We commend the change in the fortunes of the little

sufferer, since the pin-money of the counsellor's establishment would probably have been worth more than the heir-ship of the estate editorial.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12, 1827.

MANIFESTO OF THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

On the 9th and 10th of June 1827, a Document was delivered by the Reis Effendi to the Dragomans of the French, English, Russian, Austrian and Prussian missions, containing the final reply of the Turkish Court respecting the propositions made in favor of the Greeks. It will be seen from the following full abridgement of this state paper, which is not wanting in state arguments and ingeniousness, that the Porte asserts to the letter the doctrines of the Holy alliance, and haughtily rejects all foreign interference on behalf of the liberty of its subjects, as an infringement of the authority it holds over them 'by the grace of God.' The Manifesto begins by asserting, that the flourishing condition of the world is owing to its separation into different communities, to each of which Almighty wisdom has assigned a sovereign, in whose hands absolute authority is placed.

In this state of things, continues the Manifesto, it is not only expedient that monarchs abstain from interference with each other's concerns, but the principal object of treaties is to guard against the infringement of this admirable system of order. Each power possesses, also, institutions and relations which concern only itself, and which are the object of its exclusive legislation: But, moreover, it is notorious that the affairs of the Porte are founded on its Sacred Legislation, and are connected with the precepts of religion. The Greeks form a part of this body politic. They were conquered ages ago by the Ottoman arms, have always been tributary since then, and have, not less than the Mussulmen, been maintained in personal security, in their property, and their honour, especially under the reign of the present sovereign. It is this very comfort which has led them, under the management of malevolent men, to revolt, and commit every horrible excess of cruelty against the helpless and innocent among the Mussulmen, their atrocity not sparing the women or children. Each power, insists the Porte, has its own penal code, and the Porte has its holy legislation. It has never refused pardon to the repentant, but it can separate refractory from faithful subjects, without interference by foreign powers.

The measures against the Greeks are not a war of religion; their sole object is the suppression of revolt.—This revolt exists in one single country of the Ottoman empire, and its injury to commerce has been felt principally by the Porte. The mediation offered, supposes a difference between two independent powers; but this is an affair confined to the territory of Turkey, and concerning its own subjects and laws;—and to talk of recognizing a Greek Government, is to give consequence to a troop of brigands. The Porte, astonished as it may be at this language from friendly powers, will not, however, listen to it. If, with the aid of the Almighty, it resume possession of the revolted country, it will act in conformity with the ordinances of its own holy law; and religious, political, administrative, & national considerations render necessary this categorical refusal of the propositions which have been brought forward. This refusal accords with the sentiments of his Highness, his ministers, and all the Mussulman people.

This document would not disgrace Prince Metternich. Indeed it is a close and elegant copy of his own mode of reasoning; for it would be doing injustice to his principles not to remember, that his interposition in the concerns of foreign nations, has always been on the side of legitimate authority: He cannot be convicted of a single step in favour of liberty. In this respect his life has been a model of the purest consistency, even down to the late mediation, in which the name of his master does not appear. With him, therefore, the logic of the Turkish Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, ought to prove unanswerable. Not so with us, who living under a different sacred legislation from that of his Turkish Excellency, would shock him, no doubt, by denying first principles stated by him with that happy assurance which arises out of solemn conviction, sustained by the entire reasonableness of the thing. To a Turkish Effendi it may seem as absurd to deny the divine right of the Sultan graciously to apply at his pleasure, a hundred strokes of the bastinado to a refractory Greek, as it would shock an American citizen to receive them. The audacity of subjects is indeed become alarming to princes, when the Greeks insist on having no more bastinadoing than they can bear, and the Austrian youth have the boldness to flock to the universities. In such a state of things, the paternal government of neither Constantinople nor Wien is wholly safe; and it were a spectacle worthy of both to see them unite in defence of those benign principles which seem equally well understood in both cabinets, and which are eloquently expounded by the Turkish secretary.

But while all the efforts of the Porte are directed to the establishment of general tranquility, this foreign interference can only prolong rebellion; and as the Porte has always faithfully preserved its engagements with foreign powers, it expects them to adhere to the same principle of leaving it to govern its own subjects. But the propositions which have been founded on the conformity of religion, the influence of this feeling throughout Europe, and perhaps the injury to maritime commerce, have prevented the termination of this civil contest, by holding out encouragement to the rebellious: When the Porte has complained to its allies of the succours afforded to the insurgents, the only answer has been, to give to machinations which tend to the subversion of laws and treaties; the name of liberty; & to interpret proceedings contrary to existing engagements by the expression of neutrality. Finally, all these complaints being disregarded, a mediation has at last been proposed.—But the answer given at the beginning, cannot be changed by time and is now reiterated in the face of the world, as the last result of the sentiment of the Porte on the position of affairs.

It is known, that at the commencement of this insurrection, some resident ministers of friendly courts offered their assistance in quelling it. It was declined on the ground that the Porte admitted no foreign interference. On the return of the Ambassador of a certain friendly power from the Congress of Verona, he admitted this reasoning and that the Greek question was recognised as belonging to the internal affairs of the Porte this and other admissions might have been sufficient, independently of the reason of the thing,—to have led the Porte to consider this affair as adjusted. But, finally, it adds the following considerations in support of its previous declarations,

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Robert Banning,
Horatio L. Edmondson,
William Gist,
Stephen Reynier,
Spry Denny,
John D. Green,
James Murray Lloyd,
Levin Millis,
Robert B. A. Tate,
Thomas Martin,
Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson,
Nicholas Martin,
William P. Ridgway.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour—Howard-street, superfine, 5 00 a 5 12½—Wheat, best white, 1 a 1 05—Corn, 44 a 50—Rye, 80 a 90—Oats, 20 a 25.

MARRIED

In this county on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, John Stevens, Jr. Esq. to Miss Caroline, eldest daughter of Gen. Solomon Dickinson.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

12th day of September A. D. 1827.

On application of William H. Tilghman, administrator of Trench Tilghman, 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 12th day of September in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

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 Trench Tilghman, Esq. late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 27th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of September, A. D. 1827.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

Adm'r. of Trench Tilghman dec'd.
P. S. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment, or legal steps will be taken to collect the same.

Sept. 15 3w

In extract from the proceedings of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore.

The Trustees being informed that the days assigned for their Cattle Show unintentionally interfere with the days assigned by the Managers of the Agricultural Society of Dorchester county for their Cattle Show; and being of opinion that the assignment of other days for this purpose may be made without any prejudice to their designs.—It is therefore Resolved that the Eastern Cattle Show and Fair for the exhibition of Stock, Manufactures and Implements, be held on Wednesday the 31st day of October, and on Thursday and Friday the first and second days of November next; and that this Resolution be forthwith published in the neighbouring Newspapers and in the American Farmer for the information of the Farmers in general, and all other persons who may feel a concern in the interests of Agriculture.

By order, RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.

Sept. 15 3w

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of good early wheat may at any time be procured from a farmer in the neighbourhood of Easton, who wishes to employ by the month or year, A MAN acquainted with the farming business, one who can bring undoubted testimony as to his honesty, sobriety, and industry. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 15 w

For Sale

Three Valuable Cook women, to residents of this & the adjoining counties, none others need apply. WILL: RICHARDSON.
Caroline co. Sept. 15 3t q

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Thomas P. Bennett at the suit of Wm. H. Tilghman, Survivor of Trench Tilghman deceased, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—The Farm where James Price now lives, and adjoining John Catrup near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range, & Upper Dover, and Neal's adventure, supposed to contain seventy five acres of land, more or less; also his revisionary right and interest, of, in and to, the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrup now resides, he the quantity what it may; Seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Barrow, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by THO: HENRIX, Shff.

Sept. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Seth Faulkner, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use James N. Austin, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—The Farm or plantation where James Dawson resides, (or did reside) called Neighbour's Keep, containing 113 3-4 acres of land, more or less, and adjoining the farms of Mrs. E. Tilghman, and Mr. Thomas Robinson.—Seized and taken as the property of said Seth Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by THO. HENRIX, Sheriff.

Sept. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Thomas Barrow, at the suit of the State, use John Catrup, and Ann his wife, will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Part of the Farm where James Price now lives, and adjoining John Catrup near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range, & Upper Dover, and Neal's adventure, supposed to contain seventy five acres of land, more or less; also his revisionary right and interest, of, in and to, the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrup now resides, he the quantity what it may; Seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Barrow, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by THO: HENRIX, Shff.

Sept. 15 ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday 2d day of October next, at the Court House door at Easton, all the personal property of Trench Tilghman, deceased, except the negroes, consisting of some valuable books, (a catalogue of which may be seen at Mr. Graham's office) horses & mules, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note or bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.

of Trench Tilghman, dec'd.

Sept. 15 ts

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 25th September, between the hours of two & four o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder on the Court House Green in Easton, one Negro Man and one Negro Woman, on a credit of six Months, with interest from the day of Sale. Note with approved security will be required. Attendance given by PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.

of William Ray, dec'd.

Easton, Sept. 15 ts

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

That pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE and Premises, on Washington Street, opposite the Farmer's Bank, now occupied by Dr. William H. Thomas.

WILLIAM CEAR.

Easton, Sept. 15 w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Dwelling House and Blacksmith-Shop on Dover street in the Town of Easton, formerly owned and occupied by William Harton and now in the occupation of James Meloney, it is the best stand in Easton, and now in good repair and will be rented to a good tenant on accommodating terms. For terms apply to Benjamin Kemp in Goldsborough's Neck or Mr. W. Edmondson adjoining the property.

Sept. 15 w

For Sale.

On a liberal credit a small quantity of seasoned white oak timber, cut during the last winter, consisting of knees, four timbers, plank stocks and some square timber.

HENRY SPENCER.

Island Creek, Talbot Co.

Sept. 15, 1827. 3t

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Friends and Fellow Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to the next General Assembly of Maryland; should I be so fortunate as to be elected, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient servant,

JACOB C. WILLSON.

Sept. 15 3w

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 19th of the present month (September,) if fair, if not, the next fair day, there will be offered to Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Farm called Broad Oak on Bollingbrook Creek, formerly the property of James Goldsborough dec'd. The following Property to wit: A number of valuable Plough-Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Oxen, Carts, Ploughs Harrows a quantity of Blades, Kitchen furniture, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 gig & harness & a variety of other articles. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over \$5 & bonds or notes will be required with good & approved security. For all sums under five dollars the Cash will be expected.—The Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS MARTIN.

Talbot county, Sept. 8 2w

To the Voters of Caroline County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.—Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I do pledge myself to exercise my best abilities, to meet the expectations of my constituents.

The public's humble Serv't.

WILLIAM JONES, of Charles.

Denton, Sept. 8. 2w 9

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber's farm in this county, on Saturday last, two mares; one a sorrel, the other, a bay.—The bay is three years old last spring, long main and tail, and one white star in the forehead.—Wherever they take up said horses and secure them so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of five dollars.

ANDREW CHEZUM.

Sept. 8.

A SITUATION WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes a situation as an Overseer.—He has a small family and can produce the best recommendations as a Farmer, and in the management of hands.

HENRY CARMEAN

To my Friends and Fellow Citizens throughout the County.
At the earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, and in accordance with my own wishes, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY, at the ensuing election in October next. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office, with strict integrity and impartiality, and to the utmost of my ability.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, July 28

To the Voters of Talbot County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and from my knowledge of the duties of the office, (should I be elected) prompts me respectfully to solicit your suffrages. The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FERGUSON.
July 28

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
FELLOW CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
The public's obedient servant,
GEORGE STEVENS.
July 28

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, the favor will be acknowledged, and I pledge myself to use every exertion in my power, to fill the office to the satisfaction of the Public.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM TOWNSEND.
July 21

J. BENNETT respectfully solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot County for the next Sheriffalty.
July 21.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY
Fellow Citizens,
I offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be elected it will be my endeavor to execute the duties of the office with justice and impartiality.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
JESSE SCOTT.
July 14.

For Rent.

The farm called Mount Pleasant, late the property of Lloyd Nicola, Esquire—For terms apply to
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Aug. 11

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Farm now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Lee situate near the Trappe in this county—For terms apply to.
ANN SHERWOOD.
Easton, August 18, 1827.

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a Deed of Indenture made and executed by Jennifer S. Taylor to the president and directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House door in the Village of Denton, on Wednesday the tenth day of October next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, all that lot with the improvements thereon, in the village of Denton, where the said Jennifer S. Taylor now resides being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Mount Andrew, containing sixty square perches, more or less, (this lot has the strongest and best built wooden House in the village of Denton, and other improvements in good repair) and will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with the purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the board of directors, and also another parcel of the same tract of land and adjoining the other, (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre and adjoining the Shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jennifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston & Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs. these last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place of the first mentioned, and on the same conditions and possession given of the whole.—And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Joseph Anthony (now deceased) Will be sold at the same place and on the same day between the hours aforesaid, that farm or plantation whereon William Lister now lives (or so much thereof as will satisfy the claim,) for cash, this farm lies near the Chapple Branch and adjoining Thomas Hopkins' Mill, and is in good repair.—And NOTICE is hereby further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Garretson Reese, Will be sold on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, all that farm and plantation whereon he the said Garretson Reese now resides adjoining the lands of James & Thomas Wing and on or near Hogg Creek, this property will be likewise sold for CASH.—And also at the same time and place will be sold the House & Lot in Denton, the property of the President Directors and Company, which has been occupied by them as the Banking House.—This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with approved security.
By the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, agent.
July 28

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Manor.
June 16

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

Fountain Inn.
The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

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 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

BOOTS & SHOES
THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in a city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
May 19.

An Overseer.
A young Man of sobriety, good conduct, & industry, may hear of a good birth by application at this office.
Aug. 11

EASTON HOTEL
To be Rented for one or more Years, THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT in this town known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL, at present and for many years occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for which possession can be had on the first day of January next—
ALSO—The Corner Room and Cellar now occupied by Mr. William Newman—This is a good stand and well calculated for a store of any kind or might be converted into two good shops—Possession may be had now or at any time during the Fall—
ALSO—The house occupied by Mr. John Armor as a Tailors' Shop, and the one occupied by Mr. John Bennett as a Magistrate's Office—these two last to be had on 1st January next.—For terms apply to
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton Aug. 25, 1827.
The Editors of the U. States Gazette, in Philadelphia, & the Patriot, Baltimore, will please insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

To Rent
FOR THE YEAR 1828.
That framed Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. on Washington Street at present occupied by Mr. John McConnel—ALSO, A Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. back of the above on Harrison Street.—ALSO, A small framed dwelling House, & Kitchen, adjoining the last mentioned House, and on the same street.—For terms apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Aug. 25

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence on Thursday the 27th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his personal estate (negroes excepted) consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Terms of Sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
E. ROBERTS.
Farmer's Delight, Aug. 25
N. B. That beautiful full blooded horse Tuckahoe, four years old in June last, and an excellent Jack, twelve years old, will be offered on the day of sale.
Farmer's Delight, August 25, 1827.
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Union Tavern.
The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.
RICHARD KENNY.
Easton, March 17.

Negroes for Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale one negro man, two negro women, and two children, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Application to be made to
PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r. of William Ray, deceased
Easton, March 31.

To be Rented
FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.
N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.
ALSO—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.
ALSO—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton August 11.

MILLENARY,
MRS. MARY COOK, tenders her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since she has been in business—She now informs them that she has taken the stand on Washington Street, next door to the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, lately occupied by Mrs. Mullikin, where in addition to her stock of Millenary, she has now on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes, made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and which she will be enabled to sell low—She solicits them to give her a call and view her assortment.
N. B. She has a machine for the purpose of stretching Leghorn hats without the least injury.
Easton Sept. 1

WHEAT FANS.
The public are hereby informed that we keep a constant supply of our PATENT WHEAT FANS, ready made, of good materials and workmanship. These Fans clean very fast, and are not more liable to get out of order than the old fashioned kind. We refer to the following highly respectable certificates which have been taken from transient letters on business. Our price is twenty five dollars, unless when made larger than usual, for large estates—price thirty dollars.
IN STOCK—Buckwheat and Turnip SEED and Seed Wheat—Garden Seeds, a good assortment of Ploughs, and Implements of Husbandry generally.
SINCLAIR & MOORE.
Baltimore, Aug. 25

Wye House, July 16, 1826.
Messrs Sinclair & Moore,
I am very much pleased with the wheat fan I purchased from you, and wish you to send me another in every respect like it, with an union riddle of the same sized wire. I remain your friend,
EDWARD D. LLOYD.
Ottwell, Aug. 24, 1826.

Messrs. Sinclair & Moore,
The wheat fan you sent me by Capt. Delahay, I consider a very good one. Forty one bushels of white wheat, off a treading yard, were chaffed in thirty one minutes. I can say without hesitation, that among the great variety I have both seen and tried, this fan is the best constructed for the general use of farmers. Respectfully, your friend,
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Plimminton, Talbot co. Nov. 24, 1826.
The wheat fan I got of you is the best I have ever used. Your friend,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

ELECTION.
Notice is hereby given, that elections will be held in the several election districts of Talbot county, on MONDAY the first day of October next, for the purpose of electing a Sheriff for said county and four Delegates to represent the said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
THOS. HENRIX, Sheriff of Talbot county.
Sept. 1

Public Sale.
The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, at his residence near Dover Bridge, all his Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—five or six tons of prime hay, his household and kitchen furniture and all his farming utensils.
A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, but if the notes are paid on the day they become due, no interest will be demanded) on all sums under ten dollars the Cash will be required.
JOHN UNDERWOOD.
N. B. I will either hire for the ensuing year or dispose of the time of two smart active negro boys—enquire as above,
Sept. 8

To Rent
For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.
For terms apply to SAM'L. HARRISON.
Easton, Aug. 11

To the Citizens of Caroline County.
HAVING been informed that a report is circulating through the county that I am a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland, I do hereby make known to my friends and fellow citizens that I decline a poll at the ensuing Election, and do most respectfully tender my sincere thanks to those who have at all opportunities evinced so much zeal for my promotion and welfare, and do now with much pleasure embrace the opportunity of joining with them in the Election of other gentlemen now offering their services (and who are much better qualified to discharge the important duties of that high office than I am) thereby in some small degree redeeming the obligations they have long since laid me under.
The Public's obliged and humble Servt.
THOMAS BURCHENAL.
Greensborough, Sept. 3d, 1827.

OFFICER'S FEES YET UNPAID.
I must beg leave to call the attention of my friends to the fact, that there are a few fees yet unpaid for the year 1825 and more for the year 1826; it is hardly worth while for me to state that those small but troublesome matters must be closed as well as all Executions in hand. My Term is getting very short; the fees due from each person are generally small, but each officer's list when summed up is rather troublesome to me at October Term. I would therefore request those who have received their tickets, laid them by & forgotten them now to overhaul, if they find them not receipted, hope they will be so good as to present them for the purpose of taking a receipt. I have neglected some of my friends by not presenting them with their tickets, yet they know they have fees to pay, and I will take it as a favour if all would attend to the settlement of their fees. I do not deem it necessary to threaten or make use of any compulsory measures, as I have heretofore been able to close nearly all with but little trouble.—Prompt attention is now expected.
The Public's Obedt Servt.
THOMAS BURCHENAL, Shff.
Sept. 8
N. B. As cash is scarce, Corn, Rye or live hogs, suitable for the next killing, will be received in payment of officers fees, &c. or the cash will be given at highest market price, if delivered at Greensborough, or at my mill and distillery near that place. T. BURCHENAL.

Announcement of the Drawing
COHEN'S OFFICE—114. MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE, August 6th, 1827.
We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery
of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 17th of October and will be completed on that day.—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLARS, and 10,000 DOLLARS, no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME:	Prize	Amount
1 prize of	\$20,000	is \$20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is 10,000
10 prizes of	2,000	is 20,000
10 prizes of	1,000	is 10,000
10 prizes of	500	is 5,000
20 prizes of	200	is 4,000
20 prizes of	100	is 2,000
40 prizes of	50	is 2,000
100 prizes of	20	is 2,000
150 prizes of	10	is 1,500
300 prizes of	5	is 1,500
9000 prizes of	4	is 36,000

9662 prizes, amounting to \$114,000 Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.
The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.
Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eights, 62 1/2
Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.
Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore, Aug. 18, 1827. Baltimore.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence on Wednesday 26th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his personal estate consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture.
Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale if not paid in six months. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
WM. SNOW.
Sept. 1

Notice
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county; and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales & Scale-beams, used in vending of articles—from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—at the Trappe on the 10th and 18th—and Lookerman's (formerly Lee's) Mill, 24th September respectively.
WM. BECKLEY, Standard Keeper.
Easton, Sept. 1 4w

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.

For Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Farm now in the occupancy of William Slaughter, situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, adjoining Kingstown. ALSO—The Farm at present occupied by Sarah Dobson, situate on Kings Creek adjoining the lands of John Dudley.—To good tenants these farms will be rented on very accommodating terms.—Apply to Isaac Atkinson, or to the subscriber.
HOWELL BOWERS.
8th mo. 18th, 1827.

Dr. Hall's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.
VALENTINE MORTY, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the concave form of the rupture pad towards the diseased part—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.
"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being convex tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.
"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parties and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."

GRUBS PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled 'Observations on Hernia & Trusses' has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect radical cure."

Dr. JOHN GRAY, of New York, says:—"I have witnessed numerous instances, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in all these cases effectually and comfortably secured the rupture; not infrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease."

Dr. SAMUEL OSBORN, of New York, states:—"I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable, and I have known several cures effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss."

"While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have rendered them useful to the Government; comfortable to themselves, and in many cases effected perfect cures."

Dr. Hull's Truss does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against them.
Testimonials of like respectability might be added to any extent. This Truss is now introduced into the Army and Navy, and most of the public Hospitals and Alms Houses in the United States.
N. B. Dr. Hull's Trusses, adapted to the different species of Rupture, may be obtained, and are fitted to patients, at the Office of Dr. KNAPP, No. 37 East Fayette-street, a few rods east of the City Hall. Persons residing at a distance, can be fitted by sending a measure of the body around the hip, and specifying the kind of Rupture.
Baltimore July 21 4m

To Rent,
A small Farm in Bambury, two miles from Turner's Mill, late Abbott's, for money,—payable in October 1828. The rent will be as moderate as possible, say seventy dollars per annum and liberty of seeding the corn ground in wheat this Fall. Enquire of Nicholas Thomas, Oxford Neck, or to the subscriber,
E. HARRIS.
Queen Ann's co. Sep. 1.

Public Sale.
The Subscriber intending to decline farming, will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 26th September, his stock of Farming Utensils, Household and kitchen furniture, also some valuable young Horses, Cattle, Sheep & hogs Oxen, ox-carts, &c.
A Credit of nine months will be given on all sums above \$10— for all sums less than \$10 the Cash—notes with approved security will be required before the removal of the property.
PETER WEBB.
Talbot county, Sept. 8, 1827.

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BRADEN-BAR CHURCH

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. X.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1827.

NO. 37.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

From Sir Jonah Barrington's personal sketches
*The Bounce of the turn-up Belt and the Inn
Kitchen.*

"The late Earl Farnham had a most beautiful demesne at a village called Newtown Barry, County Wexford. It is a choice spot, and his lordship resided in a small house in the village. He was always so obliging as to make me dine with him on my circuit journey, and I slept at the little inn, in those days a very poor one indeed."

"The day of my arrival was an one occasion very wet, and a very large assemblage of barristers were necessitated to put up with any accommodation they could get. I was sure of a good dinner, but every bed was engaged. I dined with Lord R. took my wine merrily, and adjourned to the inn, determined to set up all night at the kitchen fire. I found every one of my brethren in bed; the maid servant full of good liquor; and the man and woman of the house quite as joyously provided for. The lady declared she could not think of permitting my honour to sit up; and if I would accept of their little snug cupboard-bed by the fire-side, I should be warm and comfortable. This arrangement I thought a most agreeable one; the bed was let down from the niche into which it had been folded up and in a few minutes I was in a comfortable slumber."

"My first sensation in the morning was, however, one which it is not in my power to describe now, because I could not do so five minutes after it was over—suffice it to say, I found myself in a state of suffocation with my head down and my feet upwards! I had neither time nor power for reflection—I attempted to cry out, but that was impossible—the agonies of death, I suppose, were coming on me, and some convulsive effort gave me a supernatural strength that probably saved me from a most ignominious and whimsical departure. On a sudden I felt my position change; and with a crash sounding to me like thunder, down the bed and I came upon the floor. I then felt that I had the power of a little articulation and cried out 'murder!' with as much vehemence as I was able. The man, woman and maid by this time all sober, came running into the room together. The woman joined me in crying murder; the maid alone knew the cause of my disaster, and ran as fast as she could for the apothecary, to bleed me. I had, however, recovered after large draughts of cold water, and obtained sense enough to guess at my situation."

"The maid having been drunk when I went to bed, on awaking just at break of day began to set all matters to rights, and perceiving her master and mistress already up, had totally forgot the counsellor! and having stronger arms of her own than any barrister of the home circuit, in order to clear the kitchen, had hoisted up the bed into its proper niche, and turned the button at the top that kept it in its place; in consequence of which, down went my head, and up went my heels! and as air is an article indispensably necessary to existence, death would very soon have ended the argument had not my violent struggles caused the button to give way, and so brought me once more out of the position of the Antipodes. The poor woman was as much alarmed as I was!"

ALL FOR LOVE.

PARIS, June 25.—The following horrible crime, the effect of disappointed love and jealousy, has just been committed in the neighborhood of Toulousan. A young man named Augustus Toulousan, residing at Solles Pont, in the arrondissement of Toulousan, had for a long time back carried on an illicit intercourse with a girl named Adelaide S., to whom it is said he had made a promise of marriage. His family, however, who were averse to his union with Adelaide S. had induced him to propose for another girl in the neighbourhood. The circumstances coming to the ears of his mistress she wished to be assured of the truth of it from his own lips, and on the 12th of this month she sent a person to him, to request that he would call upon her at eight on that evening. At the hour appointed she was at the window, and on seeing her lover approach, she ran down to the door. Toulousan, however, instead of coming to her, stopped at the door of a neighboring house, and sat down near a young girl, the friend and confidant of the young woman to whom he was going to be married. He affected to enter into a very animated conversation with her, and seemed to delight in exciting the jealousy of his mistress, who with fixed eyes and haggard air, stood looking at him during the two hours he remained thus tormenting her. At ten o'clock he returned home, without having once approached or addressed a word

to his mistress. Toulousan fastened the door of his house, but in the wall close by was an aperture, sufficient to admit a moderate sized person, which was closed only by a large stone on the outside. It is supposed that about eleven Adelaide S. repaired to his house, armed with a razor, removed the stone that closed the aperture in the wall, ascended to his room and cut his throat. In her flight down stairs, after the horrid act, she dropped the razor and one of her shoes, and let herself out by the front door of the house, which was secured only by a wooden bar.

The unfortunate Toulousan started from his sleep and made to the window, to call for succour. His stifled and inarticulate cries resembled the howlings of a wild beast, at least such was the description of them given by the neighbours. Finding, it would appear, that he could not produce an articulate sound to call his father, whose room was on the opposite side of a little yard, he threw his woollen night-cap at his father's window, but this not awakening him, he descended the staircase, holding his throat with both his hands.—In this way he went through the stable, and through a yard to another part of the premises, where his brother and his wife slept, the blood flowing abundantly from his wound, and tracing his progress the whole way. His lamentable cries, or rather frightful howlings, awoke his brother and wife, but they thinking it to be some wild beast, barricaded, instead of opening their door, and began to cry for succour themselves.

Toulousan continued for some time knocking at the door, and uttering inarticulate sounds that served only to terrify still more his brother and sister-in-law.—He at length descended the staircase that led from their room, but his hands no longer sufficing to stop the blood that rushed from the wound in his throat he staggered and fell upon the last step of the staircase. At this moment his father and two of the neighbors who had been awakened by this knocking and cries came up to where he lay, as he was breathing his last—and when lights were brought, all that remained to the unfortunate father was the mutilated dead body of his son, in a state of perfect nudity, surrounded with blood!—The father dropped senseless on the body.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the proper authorities were informed of the circumstance. Adelaide S. was arrested. There was found in her room a handkerchief stained with blood, with which she is supposed to have enveloped part of the razor while committing the crime, and a stocking, the vamp of which was covered with mud. The shoe found on the staircase, near Toulousan's room fitted exactly one of her feet. Brought into the room, where the body of her lover was exposed, she appeared to be yielding to a fit of hysterics, but at the first question put to her, by the magistrate, she recoiled herself, and looked on with dry eyes.

THE LATE PHENOMENON.

The Providence Literary Cadet, after giving an account of the beautiful appearance of the 'Bow of Light,' a few evenings past, adds the following:

After it had fled, there was much speculation among the wise matrons of the day, who, very gravely shook their heads, and sagaciously undertook to make accurate and positive predictions, as to the events the phenomenon foretold.

The goodly Mrs. Hapless, as she took a fresh pinch of snuff, exclaimed, ah me! we shall soon have a desolating war and famine, and I remember that in the year 1772, just such a thing appeared, and my good dear husband—Heaven rest his soul,—told me what it all meant. War, war, said he, we shall have, and our poor Ichabod, now in his eleventh year, will be killed in battle. All things turned out as my husband said they would; Ichabod was killed! Ah me, these wars and clouds of light, are dreadful things!

Miss Hannah Hopeless, a maiden lady, who wears a wig, made of the hair of her lover, who died at sea, just eight and sixty years last Michaelmas day, declared that the very night her poor dear lover died, as she sat by the fire side, a winding sheet made its appearance on the candle; the black cat rounded up her back, one of the chairs danced round the room and the warming pan fell slam bang on the floor, and looking out of the window she saw the very light that was now in the heaven!—She knew that something dreadful was to befall her—and sure enough, two days afterwards she heard of the death of her beloved Charley!

Aunt Hannah, as she gazed upon the light, wiped her spectacles, then her nose, and then her eyes, and with a shrug of the shoulder, which was as much as to say, I know all about it, declared that it was a prognostic of famine, and advised her neighbours, in the most pathetic tones, to be careful of their jenny cakes; and in all things act with great prudence!

Mrs. Lucretia O'Humbage, a lady from the Green Isle of the Ocean, who had listened attentively to the language of the sisterhood, now came forward with 'fire in her heart and brimstone in her liver,' and offered her opinions on the subject. 'Ye are all wrong about it,' said she, and I'll tell ye, if ye'll just stand back a little, just what it means! Ock! you spalpeens, dinna be after

making such a botheration—it means just nothing at all, at all! In auld Ireland they are as common as glow worms in a bog; and they are more bright and excellent too! We have them there at all times if we want them, even at mid-day! So stop your botheration—a murphy for your nonsense!

Among others, who had gazed upon the stranger, was the artless and lovely blue-eyed Julia!—Intently she surveyed the arch of light, and then turning to her cousin, expatiated upon its beauty and majesty. In that arch, said she, I behold the existence of God—the image of my Creator; and it affords an evidence of an all wise being, which the sophist, the sceptic, and the speculations of the infidel philosopher cannot destroy.—Who that beholds it can any longer doubt that there is an Overruling Power; that there is a Being, who fashions the order of nature, who regards even the sparrow's fall, and tempers the wind to the shorn lamb! And though her blue eyes watched the departure of the bow of light with rapture, still she gazed upon it with awe, and offered up her prayers and praises to the throne of Mercy and Grace—to the Eternal King of Kings! and while thus absorbed in holy adoration, she presented a correctly defined portrait of all that is excellent and good—all that can call forth the admiration of man—a large and a virtuous woman, bending before the shrine of the Almighty, offering up the incense of a pious and grateful heart.

We may boast of the handicrafts of modern education, and of the witchery of a thousand accomplishments a female can possess, but there is nothing that renders her so lovely in the eyes of man, and so irresistibly interesting as the attributes of unaffected piety; and when we behold her bending lowly in prayer, before the altar of her God, our hearts are exalted, and we behold her as she is—the image of the angels, and Heaven's best gift to man.

When the good Julia saw the last ray of light sink beneath the western horizon, she handed us the following lines, which we copy with great satisfaction, and shall be proud, if we make acceptable to our readers, her selected effusion.

THE BOW OF LIGHT.

The evening was glorious, and light through the
Play'd on the rain clouds, the birds and
The breeze.
The landscape, ever changing, in loveliness by
On the lap of the year, in the beauty of May.

The skies, like a banner, in sunset unfolded,
Over the west through their apertures of azure
And gold;
But one cloud at a distance, rose dense and
Increased
Till its margin of light touch'd the zenith and
Cast.

We gazed on these scenes, while around us
They glow'd;
When a vision of beauty appear'd in a cloud,
'Twas not like the sun, as at mid day we view,
Nor the moon that rolls lightly through star
light and blue.

Like a spirit it came, in the van of a storm,
And the eye and the heart hail'd its beautiful
form;
For it look'd not severe, like an angel of wrath
But its garment of brightness illum'd its dark
path.

In the hues of its grandeur, sublimely it stood,
O'er the river, the village, the field, and the
wood;
And river, field, village and woodland grew
bright.
As conscious they gave, and afforded delight.

'Twas the Bow of Omnipotence bent in His
hand;
Whose grasp at creation the universe spann'd;
'Twas the presence of God in a symbol sub-
lime,
His bow from the flood to the exit of time.

Not dreadful as when on the whirlwind he
pleads,
When the storms are his chariot, and light-
ning his steeds;
The black cloud of vengeance, his banner un-
furl'd,

To thunder his voice to a guilt stricken world;
In the breath of his presence, when thousands
expire,
And seas boil with fury, and rocks burn with
fire,
And the sword and the plague spot, with
death strew the plain,
And vultures, & wolves, are the graves of the
slain.

Not such was that light-bow, that beautiful one
Whose arch was reflection—its key-stone, the
sun;
A pavilion it seem'd, with a deity grac'd,
And Justice & Mercy met there & embraced.

Awhile, and it sweetly bent over the gloom,
Like love over a death couch, or hope over the
tomb;
Then left the dark scene, whence it slowly
retir'd,
As love had just vanish'd or hope had expir'd.

I gazed not alone on the source of my song,
To all who beheld it, these verses belong;
Its presence to all, was the path of the Lord!
Each full heart expand'd, grew warm & ador'd!

Like the visit, the converse of friends, or a day
That bow from my sight pass'd forever away;
Like that visit, that converse, that day to my
heart,
That bow from remembrance shall never de-
part.

'Tis a picture in memory, distinctly defin'd,
With the strong and imperishable colours of
mind;
A part of my being, beyond my control,
Beheld in the cloud, and transcribed on my
soul.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Jefferson's letter, and Mr. Clay's
"great desideratum in political economy."
Extract from Mr. Clay's Speech upon the
Tariff bill of 1821. Page 13.

"The great desideratum in political economy is the same as in private pursuits; that is, what is the best application of the aggregate industry of the nation that can be made honestly to produce the largest sum of national wealth. Labour is the source of all wealth, but it is not natural labour only." Judging from Mr. C.'s prize speech generally, and from the six foregoing lines particularly,—indeed, from all his speeches, and it would seem that Mr. Clay knows about as much of the "great desideratum of political economy" as he does about the Delphic oracles, or of the occult art of alchemy, or of the illusory coruscations of the brilliant prospect of the Panama Congress, or of the inexplicable intricacies of the West India Trade. It would also seem from the subjoined letter that Mr. Jefferson is here decidedly at points with Mr. Clay respecting his great political, polar star—"the great desideratum in political economy," and that his deepest affliction at the deplorable crisis most unwisely brought upon our country, was not produced by his terrific alarm at the election of a Military Chieftain to the Presidency, but from much more substantial & fearful considerations. From the unprincipled usurpations of the practical government. From converting a limited, federative government, into an unlimited, consolidated one. In substance, from the 6 lines quoted above, and the inevitable consequences from the practical operations of their contents, in obliterating all our fundamental laws. This letter was not originally intended for publication, but I now feel myself impelled to give it publicity from the following considerations amongst others: The extract contains the whole of the political part of the letter; some parts, merely private, are omitted. The part respecting the University has been published, as giving Mr. Jefferson's views of the then actual condition and future prospects of this important institution which may be attended with public utility; and also as a refutation of one statement of an essay which have been circulated through the Press for the last ten years in relation to myself, to wit: That there was an unfriendly feeling existing between Mr. Jefferson and myself. The letter is a denunciation of all pretext whatever. For some time past, some of the administrative measures, desperate in their attempt, have attempted to avail their bad cause of the just influence of Mr. Jefferson's well-earned political fame, by solemn assurances to the public, that Mr. Jefferson, when living, was in favor of the measures of the Administration, and of the re-election of Mr. Adams. For this purpose they have lavishly poured forth eulogiums upon Mr. Jefferson for opinions which they have ascribed to him, and which, if living, I verily believe, he would consider his greatest reproach. They have at length gone so far, as to put expressions into Mr. Jefferson's mouth, under marks of quotations, with intimations that they can be proved by competent evidence, (nothing doubting) whilst they are not altogether surreptitious, but in direct hostility with the undeviating tenor and spirit of Mr. Jefferson's whole political life, and with his declarations, both verbally and in writing, often frankly and openly made to his friends, as I am well informed, 'till within a short period before his lamented death. Under these circumstances, it appears to me to have become the duty of every friend of Mr. Jefferson and of his country, who may be in possession of any written declarations from him, serving to demonstrate his real opinions respecting the perilous crisis of the country, to lay them before the public, and thus, at once, to put down the surreptitious ones. This course alone can serve to rescue Mr. Jefferson's unsullied republican fame from the false and unmerited aspersions brought against it, under the guise of affected plaudits, the most delusive and deceptive. Besides, I conceive, under these gross attempts at deception, the public has a right to demand a disclosure of all Mr. Jefferson's real opinions, if whosoever hands they may be, as a protection against the mischievous influence of the spurious opinions falsely ascribed to him; and that, too, as I believe, by his now most unnatural, loving friends, not long since his most deadly foes. Two papers of this description, which have particularly attracted my attention, will be introduced here. The one, taken from the National Journal—the devoted "coalition" paper, at least, so characterized—the other, from the Richmond Whig. This latter is ushered forth by a writer under the signature of "A Farmer," who, most charitably, charges his brother farmers, and every body else, not acting under the same delusive influence with himself, with being "confiding dupes;" whereas the scribbling Farmer seems, himself to be the most "confiding dupe" that ever undertook to enlighten a people by overcasting them with the thick mist, in which he is himself enveloped—so much so, that he seems to be led about by some "ignis fatuus," with syren songs, made up in doleful, pathetic strains, which he deals out to others in the same fascinating, heart-rending melody. These characteris-

tics will shine with peculiar lustre, in the example here exhibited. Should this "confiding dupe" of a Farmer possess only a small portion of the candor of his calling, I think, after reading Mr. J.'s letter, containing his real opinions, and contrasting them with the surreptitious ones which have served to 'dupe' the confiding Farmer, he will at once acknowledge that there is no occasion to ask, 'who is the dupe?' He must stand, himself, 'the dupe confessed.' Doubtless, he will be surprised to be told, that he is as much the unconscious "dupe" in many other of his delusive disclosures to the people. Having made them, if he means to give the people fair play, it has become his duty to hunt them up himself, and do his best, to undeceive his own "confiding dupes," should he have been so unfortunate as to have made a-y.

WM. B. GILES.

[Extract from the National Journal.]
"One venerable authority, however, has been introduced in support of the claims of Gen. Jackson, so imposing as to carry with it, if uncontradicted, great moral weight. We allude to that of the departed and lamented Jefferson, who has been quoted, since the grave closed upon his mortal remains, on the ground of a volunteer sentiment given by him at a public dinner, as being favorable to the election of General Jackson. To suit this purpose, the toast itself was garbled; but even thus garbled, meant nothing but that Gen. Jackson had earned what he has justly received as the reward of his services—the thanks of his country. Opposed to such construction as has been put upon Mr. J.'s toast, we have in our possession conclusive testimony that the sentiments which we have expressed on this subject are those which the illustrious Jefferson expressed, but in stronger terms. We have his dying words, up to speak; and we will close this article with them. Of late years, that venerable man seldom ventured to say any thing on politics; but not many weeks before his death, he observed to a friend "that his faith in the self government of the people had never been so completely shaken as it had been by the efforts made at the last election, to place over their heads one who, in every station he ever filled, either military or civil, made it a point to violate every order and instruction given him, and take his own arbitrary will as the guide of his conduct."

In such terms, strong as they are, and much stronger than we are disposed to use, did Mr. Jefferson speak just before his death, of the alarm created in his mind by the effort to place a merely military man at the head of our Republic."

[Extract from the Whig.]

"These were the signs which called forth from the great apostle of freedom, Jefferson, his last but terrible warning: 'My country!' said he, 'thou too will experience the fate which has befallen every free government—thy liberties will be sacrificed to the glory of some Military Chieftain.' I had fondly hoped to have found in these an exception; but thy support of Jackson—a man who has disregarded every order he received—who has trampled under foot the laws and constitution of his country—and who has substituted his own ungovernable will as his own rule of conduct—thy support of such a man shakes my confidence in the capacity of man for self government, and I fear all is lost! This is the language of the dying patriot. And if we followed him with undiminished confidence, and with unexampled success, in times and seasons when liable to temptation, what deference is not due to his opinion when delivered under such solemn circumstances, and in a condition little less imposing than if he had just risen from the dead! Under such high authority, I the more confidently assert, that the effort to elect Jackson is the fruitful fountain of the prevailing mischiefs, each every sober man must deprecate, as disturbing the repose and threatening the safety of the Republic. This infidelity of a blind and idolatrous devotion to military success—the base of every republic that has gone before us—is the prolific soil whence harvest of bitterness we are now reaping. In the phrenzy it produces, reason is no longer heard. The grossest falsehoods are propagated and believed—every object is sacrificed without scruple to the success of the idol."

[Extract.]

Monticello, Dec. 26, 1825.

"DEAR SIR.—I see as you do and with the deepest affliction, the rapid strides which the federal branch of our government is advancing towards the usurpation of the rights reserved to the States, and the consolidation in itself of all powers foreign and domestic, and that too by construction which, if legitimate, leave no limits to the power. Take together the decisions of the federal court, the doctrines of the President and the misconstructions of the constitutional compact acted on by the legislature—the federal branch; and it is but too evident that the three ruling branches of that department, are in combination, to strip the colleagues, the state authorities, of the powers reserved by them, and to exercise themselves all functions foreign and domestic. Under the power to regulate commerce they assume indefinitely, that also over agriculture and manufactures; and call for legislation too, to take the earnings of these branches of industry, and that too

most depressed, and put them in the pockets of the other, the most flourishing of all. Under the authority to establish post roads, they claim that of cutting down mountains, for the construction of roads, of digging canals; and aided by a little sophistry on the words "general welfare," a right to do, not only the acts to effect that which are specially enumerated and permitted, but whatsoever they shall think or pretend will be for the general welfare. And what is our resources for the preservation of the constitution? Reason and argument. You might as well reason and argue with the marble columns encircling them. The Representatives chosen by ourselves—they are joined in the combination, some from incorrect views of government, some from corrupt ones, sufficient voting together to out-number the second party, and with majorities of only 1, 2, or 3, bold enough to go forward in defiance. Are we then to stand at arms?

[A few words are here omitted, relating merely to an individual.]

"Not that must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater suffering. If every infraction of a compact of so many parties, is to be resisted at once as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and long endurance; then, with our brethren, while under delusion. Give them time for reflection and experience of consequences, keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents and separate from our companions, only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers. Between these two evils, when we must make choice, there can be no hesitation; but in the meanwhile, the state should be watchful to note every material usurpation on their rights—to denounce them as they occur in the most peremptory terms, to protest against them; as wrongs to which our present submission shall be considered, not as acknowledgments or precedents of right, but as a temporary yielding to the lesser evil—until their accumulation shall outweigh that of separation. I would go still further, and give to the federal member, by regular amendment of the constitution, a right to make roads and canals of intercommunication between the states—providing sufficiently against corrupt practices in Congress (log rolling, &c.) by declaring that the federal proportion of each state of the monies so employed, shall be in works within the state, or elsewhere with its consent, and with a due share of jurisdiction. This is the course, which I think safest and best as yet.

You ask my opinion of the propriety of giving publicity to what is stated in your letter, as having passed between Mr. John Q. Adams and yourself. Of this, no one can judge but yourself. It is one of these questions which belong to the forum of feeling. This alone, can decide on the degree of confidence implied in the disclosure. Whether, under the circumstances, it was to be communicable to others. It does not seem to be of that character, or at all to meet the aspect. They are historical facts, which belong to the present, as well as future time. I doubt, whether a single fact, known to the world, will carry as clear a conviction to it, of the correctness of our knowledge of the reasonable views of the federal party of that day—as that disclosed by this most nefarious and daring attempt to sever the Union, of which the Hartford Convention was a subsequent chapter, and both of these, having failed, consolidation becomes the first book of their history. But this opens with a vast accession of strength from their younger recruits, who having nothing in them of the feelings or principles of '76, now look to a single and splendid government of an Aristocracy, founded on banking institutions and moneyed incorporations, under the guise and cloak of their favoured branches of manufactures, commerce and navigation, riding and ruling over the plundered ploughmen, and beggared yeomanry. This will be to them a next blessing to the monarchy of their first aim—and, perhaps, the surest stepping stone to it."

[The foregoing includes the whole of the political part of the letter. Then follows some information and remarks, purely private, and it thus concludes.]

"Our University has been most fortunate in the five Professors, procured from England, a finer selection could not have been made, besides their being of a grade of science, which has left little superior behind, the correctness of their moral character, their accommodating dispositions and zeal for the prosperity of the institution, leave us nothing more to wish. I verily believe, that as high a degree of education can now be obtained here as in the country, they left—and a finer set of youths, I never saw assembled for instruction; they committed some irregularities at first, until they learnt the lawful length of their tether, since which it has never been transgressed in the smallest degree. A great proportion of them are severely devoted to study, and I fear not to say, that within 12 or 15 years from this time, a majority of the rulers of our state, will have been educated here. They shall carry hence the correct principles of our day, and we may count assuredly that they will exhibit their country in a degree of sound respectability it has never known, either in our days, or those of our forefathers. I cannot live to see it—my joy must only be that of anticipation, but that you may see it in full fruition, is the probable consequence of the 20 years I am ahead of you in time, and is the sincere prayer, of your affectionate and constant friend, THOMAS JEFFERSON."

The foregoing extract, containing the whole of the political part of the letter, is a true copy from Mr. Jefferson's original letter to me, written in his own hand-writing. W. B. GILES.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS

Messrs. Gales and Seaton: In No. 3 of *Hampden*, it is said that Mr. Markley was recommended by a majority of the Legislature of his State, by the officers of the State Government, by the Members of Congress, and by the Bar, It should have been, by a majority of the Members of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, and the Bar of his District.

I remember to have been in Washington at that time. An unusual degree of interest was manifested for the appointment by Mr. Buchanan. It was urged for several reasons, chiefly because it was insisted that the appointment belonged to the State, and not to the City of Philadelphia; and that it ought to be made from the country, which was entitled to its full share of all the offices in the State, and did not belong exclusively to the city. Again: he was of a German family, which gave interest to his claims; and, besides, he had many friends in the Legislature of his State, among the Members of Congress, and at the Bar, where he had practised law; and their zeal was increased, perhaps, by knowing that he had been a faithful adherent to the cause of Gen. Jackson, and had lost his election to Congress. No man was so strongly urged upon the Government; and it is due to the character and friendship of Mr. Buchanan to say, that he took great interest in his application.

It is also a matter of justice to Mr. Markley and his friends, to say, that charges were preferred against him, (and who escapes?) to which the most satisfactory refutation was given. Indeed, as soon as it was known that an attempt had been made to defeat him in that way, the interest of his friends increased, and it drew forth the highest evidence of his fair and honourable character. The Bar of his country particularly testified to the falsity of the charges. The President and Members of the Cabinet considered the charges disproved. But the peculiar duties of the office of Collector requiring peculiar qualifications, and the great importance and responsibility of the office, induced the appointment of another man, who was considered more highly qualified, and whose appointment gave great satisfaction; and Mr. Markley was appointed to fill the second office in the Customs of Philadelphia, which was rendered vacant by the promotion of the Collector. Several other persons of ability and high character were presented, strong friends of the Administration; but the recommendation of Mr. Markley was such that he could not be overlooked. These two appointments gave entire satisfaction. But soon after the appearance of the *Letter to Bever*, an article appeared in the *Telegraph*, which evinced that the editor of that paper had a full knowledge of the information which General Jackson had on the subject to which that letter alluded. It announced, to the great astonishment of the country, that the proposition had been made to the General by a friend of his, whose information was derived from another friend of the General, but whose character was such that he could not be relied on; that he would give no evidence &c. He described the man as a public and notorious swindler. Now it appears—

1st. That General Jackson had communicated the whole story at the time to that editor.

2d. That, in October last, Mr. Buchanan informed him that the story of his being the bearer of propositions from Mr. Clay's friends to General Jackson, was not true; that he could not support it.

3d. That notwithstanding this information, the charge was reiterated. But the public mind was prepared for the failure of the proof; not by the known sentiments of Mr. Buchanan, but by creating a suspicion against a third person, by defaming his character.

4th. It appears that the editor knew at the time that Mr. Markley was the man; and, knowing the charge could not be supported, had prepared to defend the charge by attempting to show that Mr. Markley was infamous; that he held an office under the Government, and would not tell what he knew.

As Mr. Buchanan has flatly denied the statement of the General, there is nothing to prove; nothing is necessary for Mr. Markley to say.

Thus ends this comedy of errors. It requires no commentary.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1827.

From the National Intelligencer.

More than one of the Combination prints has had the assurance to accuse us of calumniating General Jackson in the article wherein we referred to several incidents in his public life, going to show, as we thought a habit of temper and action incompatible with the highest civil trust and dignity.

The fact of this accusation shows that they are of the same opinion as ourselves, that the traits of character there developed are not such as recommend General Jackson for the Presidency; for, if they are, why do they fall into a violent passion with us for stating them? If they are reputable to him as a public man; if they add any thing to his just fame, or afford any promise of future eminence, why is it esteemed a calumny in us to develop them?

The only question about these statements then, is as to their truth; because, if true, they are not calumny, but history—and the allegation of their being calumny only proves the irresistibility of the conclusions which flow from them.

As to their truth, then, we aver that they are indisputable; that there is not a word or syllable of them which is not on record, either in the documents of the Government, or in undisputed newspaper publications. The statement of Mr. Loeckman, referring to the personal threats of the General to

cut off the ears of members of Congress, was copied at the time it was made with suitable expressions of disgust, by the very prints which now head the Party Combination against the principles which they once proclaimed from the house-top. The Richmond Enquirer, only three years ago, being several years after his defence of the Committee of the Senate, pronounced General Loeckman to be "a man of high character—a man of truth." The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer of course believe every thing that Mr. Loeckman stated concerning Gen. Jackson. Let them come forward then, and defend the threat to cut off the ears of the Senators, and among them, those of Mr. Eppes, the late distinguished Senator from Virginia, for venturing to question the public conduct of Gen. Jackson. Let them defend the other actions quoted by us, which they were among the first and loudest to condemn. We challenge them, or any of their present co-operators, to disprove a title of the article which they pronounce to be calumnious, and which, so far from intending malice, was written with reluctance, with studied forbearance, and under the indispensable necessity of defending our opposition to General Jackson's election to which we have ever had rooted objections, on public and political grounds solely.

Gen. Jackson pretends neither to seek nor to decline public employment. Yet he writes letters to promote the election of adherents pledged to labor zealously in the work of his own elevation! Where is his consistency?

General Jackson professes to proceed altogether "upon principle," and to leave the decision of the 'great issue' entirely to the people. Yet he marches to the polls at the head of a band of idolizing followers and gives in an open ticket, for a candidate who is known to be now his devoted admirer and a principle member of the guardian white-washing committee, which has his personal and political reputation in its keeping! Where is his towering spirit that scorns to act from selfish views? Where is the nice and delicate sense of propriety which should impel him to stand aloof on such occasions? Can we see in such conduct the dignified carriage which our own feelings teach us to look for in a high-minded man, who is held up, and who holds up himself as a candidate for the most exalted civil station in the world? No, no! happily, in each case of such improper and unbecoming interference, his efforts and exertions were fruitless. Buckner is elected, and Gundy defeated!—*York Recorder*.

Discovery in Africa.—The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Ashmun, agent of the Colonization Society, to the Board at Washington.

"An excursion of one of our people into the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles has led to a discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this district of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conjectured by myself.—The same individual is now absent on a second journey; the particulars of both, I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next conveyance. In the mean time it may not be without interest to observe that we are situated within fifty leagues of a country in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal; where extensive tracts of land are cleared and enclosed, where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life is produced by the soil or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants; where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached in the current notions of the age to the people of Guinea."

Mr. Ashmun proceeds to state, that it has been the policy of the neighbouring tribes to shut out as much as possible the colonists from the interior, and even to conceal from them the fact of the existence of such a people as are now found in the possession of a country at a little distance from the coast.

The reason he states to be, their desire to possess themselves of the streams of commerce, by concealing the remote source of their gains. It is now ascertained beyond all doubt that the inland tribes are anxious to open a direct communication with the colony, as a large proportion of the exports from the colony are at present from these interior regions. It is believed that opening a free passage will double the amount.—Arrangements are making accordingly to effect this object by amicable negotiations with the coast tribes, and Mr. Ashmun thinks there is a promise of speedy and entire success.

MISERIES OF WEALTH.—We lately published a spirited article on the 'want of money,' or, the miseries of poverty; that article has suggested to a correspondent of the *Massachusetts Journal*, the following, 'Miseries of Wealth':—

"It is to have a subscription paper handed you every hour in the day, and be called a niggard, if you refuse your name. It is to eat turkey and drink wine at a dearer rate than your neighbours. It is to have every college, infirmary and asylum; make a run upon the bank of your benevolence and then wonder at the smallness of the dividend. It is to have sectarians contend for the keeping of your conscience and lawyers struggle for the keeping of your purse. It is to be remembered from Seguin to Talbot Island, whenever a dinner, or a loan, is wanted. It is to be taxed for more than you are worth, and never to be believed when you say so. It is to have

Addition of Dollars, Subtraction of comforts, and Multiplication of anxieties, and Division among spendthrift heirs. It is to have the interest of every one about you exceed their principle. It is to make up to the merchant all the profits he loses by knavery, or frugality. It is never to be allowed to be upon easy terms, even with a coat, or shoe. It is to be married for your money, or have a wife always casting upon the sum total of the dollars she brought. It is to have your son's steps surrounded by 'mantraps,' and your daughter made a target for the speculating and self-sh to aim at. It is to measure friendship by the length of your purse, to buy flattery and sell happiness. It is to have debtors smile upon you, and knaves shake you by the hand.—It is to have a dyspeptic wife and pale children. It is to have sons go to college to buy themes of wiser heads, and daughters' brains turned by the flattery of fools.—It is to be invited to drink poor wine, that you may give better in return.—It is to have your lady's peace disturbed by a higher feather or a brighter diamond. It is to buy green peas at nine shillings, and relish them not, because your neighbor gives two dollars. It is to have relations wish you a short life, and a long will. It is to have your widow mourn bitterly, provided her fortune depends on perpetual widowhood. It is to have more temptations in this world than other men; and lastly to find the entrance to a better, more difficult than to the rest of mankind."

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM, When I wrote the piece which you were kind enough to publish in your last, I had not the smallest anticipation of being under the necessity of again troubling either you or the public with any of my belated remarks (as Mr. Zeiber spells it); but, since that Editor seems desirous of a continuation of the subject, I have determined to indulge him.—When I first read Mr. Z's 'remarks' to me in his paper, I could not help observing, how he had imbibed the spirit of 'praising his own performance,' and also, his inconsistency both of which he has, perhaps, borrowed from his friend, Paul Pry. But as I am not in the habit of making assertions, void of proof, I will exemplify my observation. In the first sentence of his 'remarks,' he evinces his egotism, when he says, in our just opinion.—

It is always the indisputable part of readers and judges to decide on the merit of any sentiment; but he, as if conscious, that none would coincide with him, and fearing he might be alone in his just conceptions, bestows on himself credit, which, no doubt, he would call just. Again, he remarks that a declaration made openly, under the sanction of our (Zeiber's) proper name, will obtain far more credit than the unsupported allegations of a fictitious scribbler! &c. Two things are here worthy of notice—first, the sanction of his name. I do not pretend or desire to vie with Mr. Z in literary qualifications; I leave that for others to judge, if they are so inclined; but I say that it 'sounds badly' for a man to be talking of the sanction of his own name.—Secondly, he has expressed a sentiment which any liberal man ought to be ashamed to avow, viz.—that any thing written, with the real name of the author prefixed, will obtain more credit than an anonymous composition: that is, the name of an author, not the merit of his composition, obtains credit. This is palpably absurd, but, entirely consonant with the opinion which I hold of this Editor's 'independent' principles. Let us now notice his inconsistency—he says, in one place, that there was no intimate connexion between himself and Paul Pry, and, a little below that, says—'Paul Pry longed to see the criticism (mine) published.' Now, how does he know that Paul Pry longed to see the criticism published? If he had no connexion with him? How could Paul Pry have known, that I (Adelphos) had written a reply, if there were not an intimacy between himself and this Editor? Strange it is that Mr. Zeiber had not forethought to discover, that by these contradictory expressions, he was 'condemning himself out of his own mouth'—He has suffered his passion to 'get the better' of his pen, in his late Editorial effusion—for example, the following sentence is most beautifully sonorous, surpassing even Johnson or Addison. 'We thank him for teaching us 'our duty,' but cannot esteem it 'support' in our paper.'—Adelphos' high opinion of himself, notwithstanding! This must be the unaffected ebullition of a Dutch genius! In pure conformity to Blair and Beatty!—But, again—he says, 'by attacking one who never done ought to injure him' &c. The critic has, here, uncovered his native deformity and shown us his real attainment, in substituting done for did.—This is fine for one who pretends to be a critic and the editor of a newspaper! But he apologizes for all this, by saying that he was obliged to compose his remarks without previously putting them to paper. This is not the best excuse, for such gross childish errors; for it is expected of one, who has made printing his sole employment for a considerable time, to be able to compose almost as well, in this manner, as on paper. Nothing is wanted to convince one of Mr. Zeiber's injustice and intrigue, but an attentive perusal of his last remarks.—They are so contradictory, so passionate, and so abusive, that they, at once, display the real character of their 'independent' author. He indulges in the most vehement invectives, pointed vulgarity and, no doubt, in his heart, (if his words are indicative of his heart) imprecations against me, for showing, to the public, the whole truth which discovers his sinister malversation. For the want of better ground of criticism he has even noticed the spelling of his own name, which I happened to put incorrectly; he denies the facts which I have stated, and this is no more than I expected from

him; but, the circumstances, 'which cannot lie' prove him to be guilty of the conduct alleged against him. He can make as many vulgar and abusive assertions, as he pleases. (since he has a paper at his command to insert whatever he pleases) but, to prove the falsehood of the allegation, is impossible. He has just the advantage which I am willing for him to have, (of making slanderous and profligate assertions, without fear of having them rejected by the editor, since he has his own paper;) but I neither think nor wish that any respectable editor would publish such slanderous language from my pen. Mr. Editor, if I recollect aright the word practice* was a typographical error; if so, I will thank you to notice it. This is the last time that I shall 'commit' John S. Zeiber 'to the press' or touch this disagreeable subject, and, instead of my noticing his future effusions, I only desire that they may be inspected with the eye of candour.

Yours, Very Respectfully,
ADELPHOS.
Princess Anne, Sept. 12th, 1827.

*Adelphos is right—the word was spelt practise in the manuscript and not practice.
Edit. E. Gazette.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM, The Jackson men crowded and rejoiced wonderfully when they heard that the elections in Kentucky had been in favour of Jackson-men, seven out of five—and this was rung all through the United States by means of the Jackson presses to give spirits to the opposition party and to make them believe that the Chieftain was gaining ground. But they did not tell the world at the same time, that a large majority of both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, elected at the very same time, are decidedly in favour of Mr. Adams.—Nor did they tell us that General Jackson and his friends had failed in their opposition to Col. John Williams, in Gen. Jackson's own district where he lives; and that Col. Williams, the avowed and open opponent of Gen. Jackson was elected to the State Senate in spite of all that General Jackson and his friends could do.—This looks quite as much like Gen. Jackson's failing at home, as the elections in Kentucky show that the administration is failing there.

The letter of Mr. Buchanan, whom the General calls his informer and witness to prove his allegations against Mr. Clay, did not arrive in Kentucky until after the elections were over, or the result of the Congressional elections would have been in perfect accordance for the administration with those of the State Legislature. The effect produced against Gen. Jackson by Mr. Buchanan's letter, we learn by the Kentucky papers, was great and universal—who could have supposed that General Jackson could have so totally misunderstood such a man as Mr. Buchanan?—a man high in his confidence—or who could have believed that the General would have so grossly misstated his friends? Mr. Buchanan denies every thing that General Jackson has said.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM, I continue to be much surprised at the delay, the delicacy, or the negligence of the principle friends of the administration in not assembling together for the fair purpose of forming and recommending a ticket to the consideration of their neighbours. I am persuaded that the partisans of General Jackson, the bitter enemies of the president in every part of the country are industriously at work, secretly or openly, in their endeavours to embarrass the measures of the Government, and in their wicked Scheme to overturn the administration right or wrong. Under this persuasion it appears to me that it is the duty of every orderly Citizen to step forward and lend his aid in support of the Government; and that the designs of its Enemies can only be counteracted by a unity of purpose and action among its real friends.

I have examined carefully the list of Candidates published in your newspaper; and supposing these gentlemen to be all who propose to offer I have selected for my ballot the following persons. They are believed to be true friends to the administration; and are quite as well qualified by their experience and intelligence to represent the county as any other Candidate on the list. It is therefore my 'Administration Ticket,' and I beg to recommend it to such of your readers whose political sentiments agree with mine.

Stephen Reyner,
Robert Bauning,
Spry Denny,
Thomas Martin,

If the sickness of Mr. Reyner should continue so, as probably to deprive the county of his useful labours, I hope Mr. Theodore Loeckerman will without a moment's hesitation permit his services to be required.

A TALBOT VOTER.

September 21.

Wonderful.—A Belfast Gazette states that a woman—we forget on what account—being examined at the police-office, was asked what was the occupation of her husband; to which she replied, that he was a wonder-maker for the newspapers. This was a profession the examiner had never before heard of, and it was some time before they could ascertain from her account what was the nature of it. At length, however, they learned that the honest man followed manufacturing items of marvellous intelligence to fill up the papers, such as fearful mishaps, miraculous preservations, remarkable coincidences & astonishing facts—and all kinds of moving accidents by flood and field—things which we are told, are always believed in Ireland, when they appear in print.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22.

We publish to day an extract from the Richmond Enquirer, containing Gov. Giles' remarks on Mr. Jefferson's letter to him. We beg our readers to pay some attention to these excerpts, and when we have more room we will give them some views of Gov. Giles and Mr. Jefferson.

That the people have a right to know the opinions of their candidates upon all public questions is indisputable—and that candidates may set up a right to withhold their opinions upon any public matter & take the consequences of that course, is as certainly true—But our advice to all candidates would be, to be fair and candid, and to let their sentiments be known to the people upon all matters that concern the people before they are called on to vote—for it is better to take the consequences of candid and avowed opinions, than those which may arise from withholding them.

If a Candidate's opinion is doubted, and he is for that reason dropped, who can he blame but himself? And what remorse would he feel, when he finds himself rejected because he was disingenuous? But how much worse would it be, if a candidate by withholding his opinions should deceive others, and feel that he owed his success to that practised deception? With what face could he look upon the people again—or, what could be more humiliating, with what sentiment would the people look upon him?

Our advice to Candidates on all sides of the question is, conceal nothing—be open, candid, and explicit—If you then succeed, you stand firm and with confidence before the world—if you fail, you fail honourably, without disguise and without stratagem, free from self reproach or the reproach of others.

The friends of the respective candidates have a right to demand this course of them, for when they recommend them to their fellow citizens to be voted for, such friends are presumed to know their opinions and to know that they practice no concealment. We should consider that man a simpleton who would advocate another without knowing his opinions—as we should certainly think ill of that man who should wish to conceal his opinions from any of his fellow citizens, who were to be called on to vote for him, under a hope that he might gain something by the disguise.

The Richmond Enquirer says, it will be observed, that its "objections to General Jackson are such that we could not vote for him if there was a hope of electing a man whose sentiments were less objectionable!" Call you this backing your friends?

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, ordering all officers to be on the alert for the apprehension of Willis Anderson, charged with the murder of Gerard Arnold, of the District of Columbia, and offering a reward of \$250 for his apprehension and delivery to the office of that District.

Description of Willis Anderson.

WILLIS ANDERSON is about 26 or 27 years of age—of fair complexion—sandy hair—and somewhat freckled. He is about five feet seven or eight inches high, broad and flat across the chest and shoulders—but thin, and in other respects lightly made—has rather small feet, and walks quickly—has some redness about the eyes.

Remedy for a sore throat.—We are informed by a person, who has experienced its good effects, that the essence of tar is a remedy for that affection of the throat, which oftentimes terminates in ulcers, and sometimes proves fatal. The essence of tar may be had of apothecaries, and the mode of administering is to drop a little on a lump of sugar, which is permitted to dissolve in the mouth and the solution swallowed. It should be taken, he says, as soon as any symptoms of the complaint are felt, in small portions at a time, and repeated till the pain is mitigated, and the patient convalescent. The essence of tar we should suppose would produce effects on the human system similar to those produced by spirits of turpentine; and should recommend caution in its use, without advice from a regular physician.

Cure for the Fever & Ague.—Take 2 ounces best Lima Bark, 1 table spoonful Volatile Salt, Ammoniac or smelling salts; 100 drops Laudanum; half pint Brandy, and put the same into a Porter bottle; and fill it up with water, when taken, to be well shaken.

Commence by cleansing the stomach with Calomel and Jalap, or Calomel and Salts. A dose for an adult is two table spoonful every two hours, during the intermission of fever, and before the chill comes on, six doses ought to be taken, if you have to commence at midnight. A few doses ought to be taken occasionally for a few days after the patient has got well. The great harm in this medicine appears to arise from the Volatile Salts, for which the "cream of tartar" is no substitute. Bark is frequently known to bring on a return of fever; with this mixture—never.

Peaches.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette furnishes the quantity of peaches offered for sale in that part of the market, between Front and Second streets, on Saturday morning week. There were 1697 bushel baskets full, and 410 empty ones, (which were ascertained by inquiry to have contained peaches)—total 2107. Besides these, it is supposed that from twenty to thirty carts were loaded at the market and wharf, from 5 to 8, A. M. The price was only 12½ cents a bushel.

From the N. V. National Advocate, INTERESTING TABLE.

Mr. Editor—The following Table is taken from a late English paper with the exception of the prices in some of the American markets, which I have added, and are believed to be correct. The statement is further altered by being adapted to our measure and currency.—PIKE.

Prices of Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. in various parts of the world, in May and June 1827:

AMERICA.	
Norfolk, Va. May.	\$1 16 cents.
New York, June 20,	90
Montreal, Ca. June,	90
Cincinnati, Ohio June,	50
Pittsburg, Penn. June,	44
NORTH OF EUROPE.	
London, June 20,	\$1 79 cents
Antwerp, May 30,	1 21
Hamburg, May 25,	87
Bremen, May 25,	81
Dantzic, May 25,	76
Stettin, May 15,	73
Copenhagen, May 31,	72
SOUTH OF EUROPE.	
Nice, June 15,	\$1 31 cents.
Milan, May 31,	1 27
Santander, Spain, May,	1 26
France, June 30,	1 17
Genoa, May 26,	1 05
Leghorn, May 31,	1 03
Civita Vecchia, May 31,	90
Naples, May 31,	88
Trieste, June 15,	83
Odessa on the Black Sea, May,	49

From the Baltimore American. BUENOS AYRES AND BRAZIL.

The schooner Washington, Percival, at Boston from Montevideo, brings advices to the 6th July, from which it is rendered certain that the Buenos Ayres government has rejected the Treaty of Peace negotiated by its minister, Mr. Garcia, at the Court of Brazil.—One of the letters from Montevideo states that so great was the public indignation at Buenos Ayres against Garcia, for agreeing to the Treaty, that he was obliged to fly for life. The brig President Adams, De Valengin, of Baltimore, had sailed from Montevideo, and it is believed had succeeded in reaching Buenos Ayres in safety.

Extract of a letter from Montevideo of 5th July, received at Boston. MONTEVIDEO, July 2, 1827.

"Much excitement was produced in Buenos Ayres, on the arrival of the Heron, and her errand known; Doubloons, which were previously at \$5 a \$56 paper; suddenly fell to \$5 a \$30—a similar effect was experienced on all merchandise; the next day, however, on something unfavourable to Buenos Ayres in the terms of the Treaty leaking out, a corresponding re-action took place, and our last accounts from there to the 23d ult. state Doubloons to be up to \$51, and Merchandise to have regained its War prices; this looks rather unfavourable to Peace but it is nevertheless difficult to form an opinion, for both Parties are heartily tired of the War, and are each alike in no situation to protract it, for want of means; more particularly Brazil, notwithstanding the high tone of its Emperor, which high tone, by the by, was far from being echoed by the members of his-Cortes about the time of sailing of the Heron from Rio, with the Minister and Treaty; in fact, they went so far as to declare the War not only to have been badly and dishonourably conducted, but the principle on which it was entered into, to be unjust in every sense; the conduct of the Ministers was severely scrutinized, and that of the Mighty Emperor himself not very tenderly dealt with; so you may judge that the absurd phantom of Royalty is likely to experience eventually the same fate in Brazil as it has done in other parts of the American Continent."

LIST OF BROKEN BANKS.

Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield, Mass.
Plattsburgh Bank, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Greene County Bank, Catskill, N. Y.
Hudson Bank, Hudson, N. Y.
Protection & Lombard Jersey City, N. J.
State Bank at Trenton, N. J.
Eagle Bank at New Haven, Conn.
Derby Bank, Derby, Conn.
Farmer's Exchange Bank Gloucester R.I.
New Hope Bank, New Hope, Penn.
Silver Lake Bank, Montrose, Penn.
Northern Bank of Pennsylvania, Penn.
Laurel Bank, Del.
Bank of Columbia, at Washington D. C.
Merchants' Bank of Alexandria, D. C.
Franklin Bank of Alexandria, D. C.
Darien Bank, Darien, Geo.
Castine Bank, Castine, Me.
Hallowell Bank, Kennebec, Me.
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec, Me.
Passamaquoddy Bank, Me.
Wiscasset Bank, Wiscasset, Me.
Detroit Bank, at Detroit Michigan.
Upper Canada Bank, at Kingston, U. C.
Franklin Bank, N. J.
The notes of the Marble Manufactory, Franklin Manufacturing Company, Clinton Manufacturing Company, are of no value at all. [Truth Teller.]

A very curious scene occurred lately at the Dublin Theatre. The opera of *Guy Mannering*, was performed. Miss C— played *Julia Mannering*, and sung her songs horribly out of tune. In the duet 'Now hope, now fear,' her screaming was more discordant than the notes of the peacock. The audience laughed, and Braham titlered. The lady became enraged, and the audience became more funny. At length her fury rose to such a pitch, that hissing superseded the less angry manifestation of dislike. She darted forward, and commanded the orchestra to cease, and she addressed the audience in the following manner: "To one of my sex it is painful to be obliged to address an audience, but my natural timidity—[loud laughter]—aye, to be sure, my delicacy—[increased laughter]—on this occasion, shall not prevent me. I have been now for two years endeavouring to please you, and I have not succeeded. [Hear.] You are hard to be pleased. I shall leave you. [Cries from the gallery, 'Ah! don't!—leave us a lock of your hair for a keepsake!'] I shall leave you—I quit you this moment for ever—aye, for ever!" The Lady marched off, and shouts of laughter and hissing accompanied her retirement. She did not appear afterwards.

CANDIDATES For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Robert Banning,
Horatio L. Edmondson,
William Gist,
Stephen Keyner,
Spry Denny,
John D. Green,
James Murray Lloyd,
Levi Millis,
Robert B. A. Tate,
Thomas Martin,
Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson,
Nicholas Martin,
William P. Ridgeway.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.
PRICES CURRENT.
Floor—Howard-street, superfine, 5 00 a
5 12½—Wheat, best white, 1 a 1 05—Corn,
44 a 50—Rye, 80 a 90—Oats, 20 a 25.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Friday the 4th inst. after a painful illness of four weeks in Salisbury, Md. Mr. EDWARD TRIGOLD, son of Dr. Ringold of Kent Island, aged 27 years.
—In this town on Wednesday evening last, Mr. William Sewall, at an advanced age.
—In this county on Thursday last, Mrs. Hopkins, consort of Mr. Elias Hopkins.
—In Westmoreland county, N. H. Mrs. CELIA HARVEY aged 68. Her death was occasioned by taking three opium pills, which were given her by mistake for bilious pills.

We are authorized to say, that JOHN ROON Esq. of Caroline county, will serve his Fellow-Citizens as one of their representatives, in the next General Assembly of this State, if they think proper to elect him.
Sept. 22

We are authorized to announce Gen. WILLIAM POTTER, of Caroline county, as a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow citizens, to represent them in the next General Assembly of this State.
Sept. 22.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, SEPTEMBER 22d 1827.

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

By Order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
Sept. 22 2w

For Sale

Three Valuable Cook women, to residents of this & the adjoining counties, none others need apply. WILL: RICHARDSON.
Caroline co. Sept. 15 3t q

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold an extra meeting at St. Aubin the seat of Mr. Hammond, on THURSDAY the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock; at which the members are respectfully invited to attend. The Judges for the Cattle Show are then to be appointed.

By order,
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.
September 22

FOR SALE OR RENT,
The Dwelling House and Lot lately occupied by the subscriber, and possession given immediately.

ALSO
The House now in the occupancy of Mr. George Townsend—Possession given on the first of January next.—The above property would be sold on very accommodating terms by
LAMBERT REARDON.
Easton, Sept. 22 w

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale on Thursday the 4th day of October if fair if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of John Dudley dec'd. at his late residence in Kings Creek, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, blades, fodder and straw also house-hold and kitchen furniture.

On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, on the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, and on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Attendance given by
GEORGE DUDLEY, Admr.
September 22.

To Rent

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

SELECT Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES HAGERS-TOWN.

MISS INGLIS, who has for several years conducted a Boarding and Day School in this place, wishing to establish her Seminary on a more retired and limited plan, proposes to open on Monday the 15th of October, next, a *Select Boarding School for Young Ladies*.

As her attention will be confined to boarders, of whom the number will be limited, it is hoped that parents and the friends of youth in general, will be sensible of the great advantages which young ladies under her care, may reasonably be expected to possess.

Her residence is spacious, and delightfully located in a retired, airy, and healthful situation, surrounded by open grounds, and combining advantages of the town and country.

That young ladies from a distance may be accommodated with the most agreeable seasons of the year for visiting their friends, Miss Inglis proposes to have her vacations in May and October. On this plan, the winter sessions, with the exception of the first, will consist of six months, and the summer ones of four months.

TERMS:

FOR THE WINTER SESSIONS.
Boarding & Lodging, (including bed-dressing, washing, fuel, &c.) and instruction in the various branches of English Education usually attended to in Female Seminaries, (half in Advance) ----- \$100
Music, Vocal and Instrumental, with the use of the Piano Forte, ----- \$30
French, ----- \$9

FOR THE SUMMER SESSION.
Boarding, &c. &c. & English tuition, (half in advance,) ----- \$50
Music, &c. ----- \$20
French, ----- \$6

Painting on Velvet and Silk, for the Course, ----- \$9
Working on Bobinet, in a style equal to the finest imported laces, For do. ----- \$5

Boarding, &c. if desired, during each period of vacation, ----- \$10
N. B. Books, Music, and Stationary, at the retail city prices.
Hagerstown, Sept. 22.

Baltimore, July 12, 1827.
I have carefully considered the proposals of Miss Inglis to establish a Select School in the vicinity of Hagerstown, and can hardly doubt but she will meet with due success.—The situation is beautiful and healthy, and while sufficiently retired, it is quite accessible to respectable and genteel society.

From an acquaintance with Miss Inglis, for a considerable number of years, I have great pleasure in saying, that as to character, accomplishments, learning & talent, I consider her as qualified in no ordinary degree to superintend such an establishment: and I am satisfied, that those who may entrust the education of their daughters to her care, will find them well instructed in the various parts of female education, well grounded in correct principles, pious habits and good manners.
JAMES KEMP.

Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland.
We cordially concur in the opinion above expressed by Bishop Kemp.

WILLIAM NEVINS,
Pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE,
Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

Fully concurring in the above expressed opinion of Bishop Kemp, with respect to the qualifications of Miss Inglis, and the benefits that may be expected to result to young ladies placed under her care, I have only to add that her residence is all that she describes it to be in her proposal. Her house is a very large one, and the grounds which surround it are sufficiently spacious for all the purposes of exercise within themselves. Whether the mental or moral culture of children be considered, or the due preservation of their health, I feel persuaded that parents may, with all confidence commit their children to the Seminary of Miss Inglis.

GEORGE LEMMON,
Rector of St. John's Parish, Hagerstown.
Being acquainted with Miss Inglis and the situation of her residence, I freely give the testimony of Mr. Lemmon as my own.

M. L. FULLERTON,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hagerstown. 4w

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, or at the farthest by the end of the year, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the said county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same.—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.
LAMB'T W. SPENCER, Collector.
September 22 4w

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good one for business. For terms apply to
WM. POTTER.
Sept. 22 4w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828,
The House and garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison Street—For terms apply to the Editor or
PETER WEBB.
Sept. 22

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 25th September, between the hours of two & four o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder on the Court House Green in Easton, one Negro Man and one Negro Woman, on a credit of six Months, with interest from the day of Sale. Note with approved security will be required. Attendance given by
PETER STEVENS, Jr. Admr.
of William Ray, dec'd.
Easton, Sept. 15 w

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,
I offer myself as a Candidate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, should I be so fortunate as to be elected, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient servant,
JACOB C. WILLSON.
Sept. 15 3w

To the Voters of Caroline County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.—Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I do pledge myself to exercise my best abilities, to meet the expectations of my constituents.
The public's Humble Serv't.
WILLIAM JONES, of Charles.
Denton, Sept. 8. 2w S

An extract from the proceedings of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore.

The Trustees being informed that the days assigned for their Cattle Show unintentionally interfere with the days assigned by the Managers of the Agricultural Society of Dorchester county for their Cattle Show; and being of opinion that the assignment of other days for this purpose may be made without any prejudice to their designs—it is therefore Resolved that the Easton Cattle Show and Fair for the exhibition of Stock, Manufactures and Implements, be held on Wednesday the 31st day of October, and on Thursday and Friday the first and second days of November next; and that this Resolution be forthwith published in the neighbouring Newspapers and in the American Farmer for the information of the Farmers in general, and all other persons who may feel a concern in the interests of Agriculture.
By order,
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.
Sept. 15 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Thomas P. Bennett at the suit of Wm. H. Tilghman, Survivor of Trench Tilghman deceased, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: All the Land that the aforesaid Bennett bought of the aforesaid Tilghman's adjoining Dorchester Town, containing 61 acres of Land more or less; Seized and taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni, and cost due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THO: HENRIX, Shff.
Sept. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Seth Faulkner, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use James N. Austin, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—The farm or plantation where James Dawson resides, (or did reside) called Neighbourhood Keep, containing 113 3-4 acres of Land, more or less, and adjoining the farms of Mrs. E. Tilghman, and Mr. Thomas Robinson—Seized and taken as the property of said Seth Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
THO: HENRIX, Sheriff.
Sept. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Thomas Barrow, at the suit of the State, use John Catrup, and Ann his wife, will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Part of the Farm where James Price now lives, and adjoining John Catrup near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range, & Upper Dover, and Neel's adventure, supposed to contain seventy five acres of land, more or less; also his revisionary right and interest, of, in and to, the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrup now resides, be the quantity what it may; Seized and taken as the property of said Thomas Barrow, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
THO: HENRIX, Shff.
Sept. 15 ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday 2d day of October next, at the Court House door at Easton, all the personal property of Trench Tilghman, deceased, except the negroes, consisting of some valuable books, (a catalogue of which may be seen at Mr. Graham's office) horses & mules, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note or bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required.
WM. H. TILGHMAN, Admr.
of Trench Tilghman, dec'd.
Sept. 15 ts

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
That pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE and Premises, on Washington Street, opposite the Farmers' Bank, now occupied by Dr. William H. Thomas.
WILLIAM CLARK.
Easton, Sept. 15 w

For Sale.

On a liberal credit a small quantity of seasoned white oak timber, cut during the last winter, consisting of knees, floor timbers, plank stocks and some square timber.
HENRY SPENCER.
Island Creek, Talbot Co.
Sept. 15, 1827. 3t

A SITUATION WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes a situation as an Overseer.—He has a small family and can produce the best recommendations as a Farmer, and in the management of hands.
BENNY CARMEAIN

To my Friends and Fellow

Citizens throughout the County.
The earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, and in accordance with my own wishes, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY, at the ensuing election in October next. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office, with strict integrity and impartiality, and to the utmost of my ability.

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, July 28

To the Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY; and from my knowledge of the duties of the office, (should I be elected) prompts me respectfully to solicit your suffrages. The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FERGUSON.
July 28

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
FELLOW CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
The public's obedient servant,
GEORGE STEVENS.
July 28

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, the favor will be acknowledged, and I pledge myself to use every exertion in my power, to fill the office to the satisfaction of the PUBLIC.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM TOWNSEND.
S
July 21

J. BENNETT respectfully solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot County for the next Sheriffalty.
July 21.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY
Fellow Citizens,
I offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be elected, it will be my endeavor to execute the duties of the office with justice and impartiality.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
JESSE SCOTT.
July 14.

For Rent.

The farm called Mount Pleasant, late the property of Lloyd Nicols, Esquire.—For terms apply to
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Aug. 11

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Farm now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Lee situate near the Trappe in this county.—For terms apply to
ANN SHERWOOD.
Easton, August 18, 1827.

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a Deed of Indenture made and executed by Jennifer S. Taylor to the president and directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House door in the Village of Denton, on Wednesday the tenth day of October next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, all that lot with the improvements thereon, in the village of Denton, where the said Jennifer S. Taylor now resides being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Mount Andrew, containing sixty square perches, more or less, (this lot has the strongest and best built wooden House in the village of Denton, and other improvements in good repair) and will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with the purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the board of directors, and also another parcel of the same tract of land and adjoining the other, (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre and adjoining the Shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jennifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston & Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs. these last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place of the first mentioned, and on the same conditions and possession given of the whole.—And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Joseph Anthony (now deceased) Will be sold at the same place and on the same day between the hours aforesaid, that farm or plantation whereon William Lister now lives (or so much thereof as will satisfy the claim,) for cash, this farm lies near the Chapple Branch and adjoining Thomas Hopkins' Mill, and is in good repair.—And NOTICE is hereby further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Garrettson Reese, Will be sold on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, all that farm and plantation whereon he the said Garrettson Reese now resides adjoining the lands of James & Thomas Wing and on or near Hog Creek, this property will be likewise sold for CASH.—And also at the same time and place will be sold the House & Lot in Denton, the property of the President Directors and Company, which has been occupied by them as the Banking House.—This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with approved security.

By the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, agent.
(S)
July 28

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the

Manor
June 16

EASTON HOTEL.

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

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

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the **FOUNTAIN INN**, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year,
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

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.
Feb. 18
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

BOOTS & SHOES

The subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
May 19.

An Overseer.

A young Man of sobriety, good conduct, & industry, may hear of a good birth by application at this office.
Aug 11

EASTON HOTEL

To be Rented for one or more Years,
A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT in this town known by the name of the **EASTON HOTEL**, at present and for many years occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for which possession can be had on the first day of January next—

ALSO—The Corner Room and Cellar now occupied by Mr. William Newnam—This is a good stand and well calculated for a store of any kind or might be converted into two good shops—Possession may be had now or at any time during the Fall—

ALSO—The house occupied by Mr. John Armour as a Tailors' Shop, and the one occupied by Mr. John Bennett as a Magistrates Office—these two last to be had on 1st January next.—For terms apply to
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton Aug. 25, 1827.

The Editors of the U. States Gazette, in Philadelphia, & the Patriot, Baltimore, will please insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

To Rent

FOR THE YEAR 1828.
That framed Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. on Washington Street at present occupied by Mr. John McConne—ALSO, A Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. back of the above on Harrison Street.—ALSO, A small framed dwelling House, & Kitchen, adjoining the last mentioned House, and on the same street.—For terms apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Aug. 25

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence on Thursday the 27th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his personal estate (negatives excepted) consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Terms of Sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
E. ROBERTS.

Farmer's Delight, Aug. 25
N. B. That beautiful full blooded horse Tuckahoe, four years old in June last, and an excellent Jack, twelve years old, will be offered on the day of sale.
E. R.
August 25, 1827.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE!

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.
RICHARD KENNY.
Easton, March 17.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Dwelling House and Blacksmith-Shop on Dover street in the Town of Easton, formerly owned and occupied by William Barton and now in the occupation of James Meloney, it is the best stand in Easton, and now in good repair and will be rented to a good tenant on accommodating terms. For terms apply to Benjamin Kemp in Goldsborough's Neck or Mr. Wm. Edmondson adjoining the property.
Sep. 15

To be Rented

FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the tide in the Wall.

N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.

ALSO—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.

ALSO—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton August 11.

MILLENARY,

MRS. MARY COOK, tenders her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since she has been in business—She now informs them that she has taken the stand on Washington Street, next door to the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, lately occupied by Mrs. Mullikin, where in addition to her stock of Millenary, she has now on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes, made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and which she will be enabled to sell low—She solicits them to give her a call and view her assortment.

N. B. She has a machine for the purpose of stretching Leghorn hats without the least injury.
Easton Sept. 1



WHEAT FANS.

he public are hereby informed that we keep a constant supply of our **ATTEN WHEAT FANS**, ready made, of good materials and workmanship. These Fans clean very fast, and are not more liable to get out of order than the old fashioned kind. We refer to the following highly respectable certificates which have been taken from transient letters on business. Our price is twenty five dollars, unless when made larger than usual, for large estates—price thirty dollars.

IN SORE—Buckwheat and CRISP SEED and Seed Wheat—Garden Seeds, a good assortment of Ploughs, and implements of Husbandry generally.

SINCLAIR & MOORE.
Baltimore, Aug. 25 4w

Wye House, July 16, 1826.

Messrs. Sinclair & Moore,
I am very much pleased with the wheat fan I purchased from you, and wish you to send me another in every respect like it, with an onion riddle of the same sized wire. I remain your friend,
EDWARD LLOYD.

Oreell, Aug. 24, 1826.

Messrs. Sinclair & Moore,
The wheat fan you sent me by Capt. Delahay, I consider a very good one. Forty one bushels of white wheat, off a treading yard, were chaffed in thirty one minutes. I can say without hesitation, that among the great variety I have both seen and tried, this fan is the best constructed for the general use of farmers. Respectfully, your friend,
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Plimlimmon, Talbot co. Nov. 24, 1826.

GENTLEMEN,
The wheat fan I got of you is the best I have ever used. Your friend,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, that elections will be held in the several election districts of Talbot county, on **MONDAY** the first day of October next, for the purpose of electing a Sheriff for said county and four Delegates to represent the said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

THOS. HENRICH, Sheriff of Talbot county.
Sept. 1

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, at his residence near Dover Bridge, all his Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—five or six tons of prime hay, his household and kitchen furniture and all his farming utensils.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, (but if the notes are paid on the day they become due, no interest will be demanded) on all sums under ten dollars the Cash will be required.

JOHN UNDERWOOD.
N. B. I will either hire for the ensuing year or dispose of the time of two smart active negro boys—enquire as above.
Sept. 8

I will sell a great Bargain, in a **WIND MILL**, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road. For terms apply to **SAM'L. HARRISON.**
Canton, Aug. 11

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
12th day of September A. D. 1827.
On application of William H. Tilghman, administrator of Tench Tilghman, 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 12th day of September in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.
Test, **JAS. PRICE** Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Tench Tilghman, Esq. late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 27th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of September, A. D. 1827.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.
Adm'r. of Tench Tilghman dec'd.
P. S. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment, or legal steps will be taken to collect the same.
W. H. T.
Sept. 15 3w

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of good early wheat may at any time be procured from a farmer in the neighbourhood of Easton who wishes to employ by the month or year, a MAN acquainted with the farming business, one who can bring undoubted testimony as to his honesty, sobriety, and industry. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 15

Announcement of the Drawing

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST.
BALTIMORE, August 6th, 1827.
We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 17th of October and will be completed on that day.—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLARS, and 10,000 DOLLARS, no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME:		
1 prize of	\$20,000	is
1 prize of	10,000	is
10 prizes of	2,000	is
10 prizes of	1,000	is
10 prizes of	500	is
20 prizes of	200	is
20 prizes of	100	is
40 prizes of	50	is
100 prizes of	20	is
150 prizes of	10	is
300 prizes of	5	is
9000 prizes of	4	is

9062 prizes, amounting to \$114,000
Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.
The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, - - 2 50 | Eights, - 62 1/2
Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, Aug. 18, 1827. Baltimore.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence on Wednesday 26th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his personal estate consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale if not paid in six months. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
WM. SNOW.
Sept. 1

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county; and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales & Scale-beams, used in vending of articles—from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—at the Trappe on the 10th—18th—and 18th—Lockerman's (formerly Lee's) Mill, 24th September respectively.
WM. BECKLEY, Standard Keeper.
Easton, Sept. 1 4w

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.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Farm now in the occupancy of William Slaughter, situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, adjoining Kingstown. ALSO—The Farm at present occupied by Sarah Dobson, situate on Kings Creek adjoining the lands of John Dudley.—To good tenants these farms will be rented on very accommodating terms—Apply to Isaac Atkinson, or to the subscriber.
HOWELL BOWERS.
8th Mo. 18th, 1827.

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. AMOS G. HULL, invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the *concave* form of the rupture pad towards the dislocated parts;—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being *convex* tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a *concave* instead of a *convex* surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the internal parieties and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."

GYRUS PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled 'Observations on Hernia & Trusses' has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect a radical cure."

DR. JOHN GRAY, of New York, says:—"I have witnessed numerous instances, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in all these cases effectually and comfortably secured the rupture; not infrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease."

DR. SAMUEL OSBORNE, of New York, states:—"I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable, and I have known several cures effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss."

"While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have rendered them useful to the Government; comfortable to themselves, and in many cases effected perfect cures."

Dr. Hull's Truss does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against them. Testimonials of like respectability might be added to any extent. This Truss is now introduced into the Army and Navy, and most of the public Hospitals and Alms Houses in the United States.

N. B. Dr. Hull's Trusses, adapted to the different species of Rupture, may be obtained, and are fitted to patients, at the Office of Dr. KNAPP, No. 37 East Fayette-street, a few rods east of the City Hall. Persons residing at a distance, can be fitted by sending a measure of the body around the hip, and specifying the kind of Rupture.
Baltimore July 21 4m

To Rent,

A small Farm in Bambury, two miles from Turner's Mill, late Abbott's, for money,—payable in October 1828. The rent will be as moderate as possible, say seven dollars per annum and liberty of seeding the corn ground in wheat this Fall. Enquire of Nicholas Thomas, Oxford Neck, or to the subscriber,
E. HARRIS.
Queen Ann's co. Sep. 1.

Public Sale.

The Subscriber intending to decline farming, will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 26th September, his stock of Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, also some valuable young Horses, Cattle, Sheep & hogs Oxen, &c.—&c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above \$10—For all sums less than \$10 the Cash—notes with approved security will be required before the removal of the property.
PETER WEBB.
Talbot county, Sept. 8, 1827.

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VOL. X.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1827.

NO. 38.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

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LUDICROUS STORY OF A MONKEY. (From Blackwoods Magazine.)

I dinna think that in a nature there's a mair curiouser eratur than a monkey. I make this observe frae being witness to an extraordinary event that took place in Hamilton, three or four days after my never-to-be forgotten Battle of the Brecks. Some even gaded the length to say that it was to the full mair curiouser than the affair, in as far as the principal performer in the case was a rational man, whereas in the ither he was only a bit ape. But folk may talk as they like about monkeys, and cry them down for being stupid and mischievous, I for aoe will no gang that length. Whatever they may be on the score of mischief, there can be nae doubt, that sae far as gumption is concerned, they are just uncommon; and for wit and fun they would beat any man black and blue. In fact, I dinna think that monkeys are beasts ava—I have a half notion that they are just wee hairy men that canna, or rather that wanna speak, in case they be made to work like theer folk, instead of leading a life of idleness.

But to the point, I once had a monkey, aoe of the drollest looking deevils ye ever saw. He was gayan big for a monkey, and was hairy a' ower, except his face and his bit burdies, which had a degree of bareness about them, and were nearly as saft as a lady's loof. Weel, what think ye that I did wi' the beastie? Odds, man, I dressed him up like a Heeland mao, and put a kilt upon him, and a langtailed red-coat, and a blue bannet, which for security's sake I tied, woman-like, below his chin wi' two bits of yellow ribbon. I not only did this but I learnt him to walk upon his twa hind legs, and to carry a stick in his right hand when he gaded out, the better to support him in his peregrinations. He was far a' the world like a wee man in kilt—sa much sae that when Glengarry the great Heeland chieftain, who happened to be at Hamilton on a visit to the duke saw him by chance, he swore by the powers that he was like aoe of the Celtic Society, and that if I likit he would endeavour to get him admitted a member of that body. I thocht at the time Glengarry was jokin, but I hae since had gude reason for thinking that he was in real earnest, as Andrew Brand says that he and the Celts hae been like to cut ane anither's throats, & that he might mean this as an affront upon them. Hoosomever, I maun do Glengarry the justice to say, that had he got my Nosey (that was his name) made a member, he wadna hae proved the least witty or courageous of the society, & would hae done nae disgrace to the chief's recommendation.

But I am fleeing awa like a shuttle frae the subject on hand,—Weel, it turned out in this manner, as ye shall hear. Ae afternoon towards the gloom, I was obligated to tak a step down to the cross, wi' a web under my arm, which I had finished for Mr. Weft, the muslin manufacturer. By way of frolic, a gayan foolish aoe I allow, I brocht Nosey along wi' me. He had on, as for ordinar, his Heeland dress, and walkit behind me, wi' the bit stick in his hand, & his tail sticking out frae below his kilt, as if he had been my flunk. It was after a' a queer sight, and, as may be supposed, I drew a hail crowd of bairns after me bawling out, 'Here's Willy M'Gee's monkey,' and gaeing him nits and ginger-bread, and makin' as mucle of the cratur as could be; for Nosey was a great favourite in the town, and every one likit him for his droll tricks and the way he used to grin, and dance, and tumble over his head, to amuse them.

On entering Mr. Weft's shop, I found it empty; there wasna a leeving soul within—I supposed he had gone out for a licht; and being gayan familiar wi' him, I took a step ben to the back shop, leaving Nosey in the fore aoe. I sat for twa or three minutes, but naebody made his appearance. At last the front door which I had ta'en care to shut after me, opened, and I lookt to see wha it could be, thinking that, aoe doubt, it was Mr. Weft, or his apprentice. It was neither the aoe nor the ither, but a strong middle aged, red faced Heeland mao wi' specks on, and wi' a kilt and a bannet by a' the world like my monkey's. Now, what think ye nosey was about all this time? He was sittin behind the counter upon the lang three leggit stool that stood forrent Mr. Weft's deek, and was turning over the leaves of his ledger wi' a look which, for auld fashion sagaciousness, was wonderfu' to behold. I was sae tickled at the sight that I paid nae sort of attention to the Heelandman, but continued looking frae the back shop at Nosey, laughing a' the time in my sleeve—for I jealousyed that some queer scene would take place between the twa. And I wasna far wrang, for the stranger takin' out a pound from his speuchan, handed it over to the monkey and speered

at him, in his droll Norlen dealect, if he could change a note.—When I heard this I thocht I would hae lauched outright; and naething but absey curiosity to see how the thing would end made me keep my gravity. It was plain that Donald had ta'en Nosey for aoe of his ain countrymen—and the thing after a' wasna greatly to be wondered at, and that for three reasons:

Firstly, the shop was rather darkish. Secondly, the Heelandman had on specks as I hae just said; and it was likely on this account that he was rather short-sighted; & Thirdly, Nosey, wi' his kilt, and bannet, and red coat, was, to a' intents and purposes, as like a human creatur as a monkey could weel be.

Nae sooner, then, had he got the note, than he opened it out, and lookit at it wi' his wee glowrin', restless een as if to see that it was nae forgery. He then shook his head like a doctor, when he's no very sure what's wrong wi' a person, but wants to mak' it appear that he kens a' about it—and continued in this style till the Heelandman's patience began to get exhausted.

"Can ye no shange the note, old shentleman?" quoth I.—Nosey gied his head anither shake, and lookit uncommon wise.

"Is the note no gude, sir?" spak the Heelandman, a second time; but the cratur, instead of answering him, only gied anither of his wise shakes, as much as to say, 'I'm no very sure about it.' At this Donald lost temper. 'If the note doesna please ye sir,' quoth he, 'I'll thank you to gie me it back again, and I'll gang to some ither place.'—And he stretcht out his hand to take haud o't, when my friend wi' the tail, lifting up his stick, lent him sic a whack ower the fingers as made him pu' back in the twinkling of an ee.

Got tann ye, ye auld scoundrel,' said the man; 'do you mean to tak my money frae me?' And he lifted up a rung big enough to fell a stot, and let flee at the monkey; but Nosey was ower quick for him, and jumping aside, he lighted on a shelf before ane could say Jack Robinson. Here he rowed up the note like a baw in his hand and put it into his coat pouch like any rational cratur. Not only this, but he mockt the Heelandman by a manner of means shooting out his tongue at him, spitting at him, and grinning at him wi' his queer outlandish physionomy. Then he would tak his tail in his twa hands, and wag it at Donald, and steeking his nieves, he would seem to threaten him wi' a leatherin'. At thegither he was desperate impudent, and enouch to try the patience of a saint, no to speak o' a hethbluided Heelandman. It was gude for sair een to see how Donald behavit on this occasion.—He raget like ane demented, miscalling the monkey beyond measure, and swearing as mony Gaelic aiths as micht hae said an ordinar man for a twalmouth. During this time, I never steerd a foot, but keepit keeking frae the back shop upon a' that was gangin on. I was highly delighted; and jealousyed that Nosey was ower supple to be easily caught, I had nae apprehension for the event, and remained snug in my birth to see the upshot.

In a short time in comes Mr. Weft, wi' a piece of paper lowing in his hand, that he had got frae the next door to light the shop; and na sooner did Donald see him than he ax'd him for his note.

"What note, honest man?" said Mr. Weft. "Got tam," quoth Donald, the note the auld scoundrel, your grandfather, stole frae me."

"My grandfather," answered the ither wi' amazement. 'I am thinking, honest man, ye hae had a glass ower muckle. My grandfather has been dead for sixteen years, and I ne'er heard tell till now that he was a fef.'

"Weel, weel, then," quoth the Heelandman, 'I don't care naething about it. If he's no your grandfather, he'll be your father, or your brither, or cousin.'

"My father, or my brither, or my cousin?" repeated Mr. Weft, 'I maun tell ye plainly, frien, that I hae neither father, nor brither, nor cousin of any description, on this side of the grave. I dinna understand ye honest man, but I reckon that ye hae sat ower lang at the whisky, and my advice to ye is sat awa hame & sleep it aff.'

At this speech the Heelandman lost a' patience, and lookit sae awfully fairce, that ane or twice I was on the nick of cramin forrit, and explaining how matters really stood; but curiosity keepit me chained to the back shop, and I just thocht I would hide a wee, and see how the affair was like to end.

"Pray, wha are ye sir?" said Donald, putting his hands in his sides, and looking through his specks upon Mr. Weft, like a deevil incarnat. 'Wha are ye, sir, that daur to speak to me in this manner?' "Wha am I?" said the ither, dropping the remnant of the paper, which was burnin' close to his fingers. 'I am Saunders Weft, manufacturer in Hamilton—that's what I am.'

"And I am Tondel Campbell, piper's sinner's son in his grace the great, grand Duke of Argyle," thundered out the Heelandman, wi' a voice that was fearsome to hear.

"And what about that?" quoth Mr. Weft, rather snappishly, as I thocht. 'If ye were the great, grand Duke of Argyle himself,

as ye ca' him, I'll not permit you to kick up a dust in my shop.'

'Ye scoundrel,' said Donald, seizing Mr. Weft by the throat, and shaking him till he tottered like an aspen leaf, 'd'iv ye mean to speak ill of his grace the Duke of Argyle? And he gied him anither shake—then, laying haud of his nose, he swore that he would pu' as lang as a cow's tail, if he didna that instant restore him to his lost property. At this sight I began to grew a' ower, and now saw the necessity of stopping ben, and saving my employer frae farther damage, bodily and itherwise.—Nae sooner had I made my appearance than Donald let go his grip of Mr. Weft's nose, and the latter, in a great passion, cried out, 'William M'Gee, I tak ye to witness what I hae sufferit frae this bluid thirsty Heelandman! It's no to be endured in a Christian country. 'I'll hae the law of him, that I will. I'll be whuppit but I'll hae amends, although it costs me twenty pounds!'

"What's the matter?" quoth I, pretending ignorance of the hail concern. 'What, in the name of Nebuchadnezzar, has set ye thegither by the lugs?' Then Mr. Weft began his tale; how he had been collared and weel nigh trapped in his ain shop—then the ither tauld how, in the first place, Mr. Weft's grandfather, as he ca'd Nosey, had stolen his note, and how, in the second place, Mr. Weft himself had insulted the great Duke of Argyle. In a word, there was a desperate kick up between them, the aoe threeping that he would tak the law of the ither immediately. Na, in this respect Donald gaded the greatest lengths, for he swore that, rather than be defeat, he wad carry his cause to the house of lords, although it cost him thretty pound sterling. I now saw it was time to put in a word.

"Houts-touts, gentlemen," quoth I, 'what's the use of a' this clishnaclover? Ye've baith gotten the wrong sow by the lug, or my name's not William M'Gee. I'll wager ye a penny-piece that my monkey Nosey is at the bottom of the business.'

Nae sooner had I spoken the word, than the twa, looking round the shop, spied the beastie sitting upon the shelf, grinning at them, and putting out his tongue, and wiggle-wagging his walking stick ower his left elbow, as if he had been playing upon the fiddle.—Mr. Weft at this apparition set up a loud lauch; his passion lett him in a moment, when he saw the ridiculous mistake that the Heelandman had fallen into, and I thocht he would hae bursted his sides wi' even down merriment. At first Donald lookit desperate angry, and judging frae the way he was twisting about his mouth and rowing his een, I opined that he intended some deadly skait to the monkey. But his gude sense, of which Heelandman are no a'tegither, destitute got the better of his anger, and he roared and laughed like the very mischief. Nor was this a' for nae sooner had he begun to lauch, than the monkey did the same thing, and held its sides in peecesely the same manner, imitating his actions, in the mairt amusing way imaginable. This only set Donald alauching mair than ever, and when he lifted up his neive, and shook it at Nosey in a gude humoured way, what think ye that the cratur did? Odds man, he took the note frae his pouch, where it lay rowed up like a baw, and popping it at Donald, hit him as fairly upon the nose, as if it had been shot out of a weel aimed musket.—There was nae resisting this. The hail three, or rather the hail four, for Nosey joined us, set up a loud lauch, and the Heelandman's was the loudest of a' showing that he was really a man of sense and could take a joke as weel as his neighbors.

When the lauchin' had a wee subsided, Mr. Campbell, in order to show that he had nae ill will to Mr. Weft, ax'd his pardon for the rough way he had treated him, but the worthy manufacturer widna hear o't.—'Houts, man, quoth he, 'dinna say a word about it. It's a mistak a' thegither, and Solomon himself, ye ken, whiles gaded wrang.'

Whereupon the Heelandman bought a Kilmarnock night cap, price eleven pence happeny, frae Mr. Weft, and paid him wi' part of the very note that brocht on the fery I hae just been relating. But his guid will didna end here, for he insisted on takin' us a'—Nosey among the lave—to the nearest public, where he gied us a friendly glass, and we keepit talking about monkeys, and what not, in a manner at ance edifying and amusing to hear.

A Modern Pythagorean.

Niagara Falls.—We subjoin an animated account of the descent of the "condemned ship" over the falls of Niagara, from the Rochester Telegraph.

Descent of the Michigan over Niagara Falls.—We went, with no inconsiderable portion of the human family, to see the condemned vessel swept over the Cataract of Niagara, and have returned with notes for a volume, from which, however, we can draw but sparingly to day, having other and unexpected duties to perform.

On Thursday afternoon a party of between one and two hundred embarked in the steam-boat Ontario, and had a delightful run to Lewiston, where we arrived early the next morning, and thence to the falls in time to get a stander at the Pavilion, rooms

and beds at all the Inns having already been secured by distant visitors. Stages on both sides of the river, from Buffalo, Lewiston, Queenston, &c. swarming with passengers, continued to arrive all that day until noon the next. On Saturday morning the rank and file visitors came in, and such mingling of spirits, ages and sexes, such a mass of heterogeneous humanity, we never before witnessed. The silks and gauzes of patrician ladies and mawkish finery of the peasant girl were enveloped alike in dust, and each seemed alike indifferent to every thing but to see the ship go over the falls.

The Michigan was towed by the steam-boat Chippewa down to the mouth of Chippewa creek, five miles above the falls, in the forenoon. At precisely 2 o'clock, P. M. they hauled out into the river, and towed about two miles down, when the steam-boat left and made for the shore. Immediately after, Capt. Rough's barge was seen pulling ahead of the Pirate with a line. When the steam-boat left her, she tack'd and came on broadsides, but was headed down again by the barge, and kept steady for another mile, when Captain R. cut loose, gave her 3 cheers, and pulled with a strong, steady and fearless stroke, (through the torrent never before stemmed) for the shore, which he made at a point about three quarters of a mile above the falls. The interest felt for the safety of the barge was painful. Human life had never before, in that frightful manner been voluntarily periled. All who had ever been hurried thus far into that current, went to 'that bourne from whence no traveller returns.' Nothing but strong arms and steady nerves saved the barge.—Capt. Rough is the oldest navigator on lake Erie.—He was assisted by Mr. Allen, mate of the Michigan, and four hardy experienced oarsmen.

The Michigan was headed down stream 24 minutes before 3 o'clock. The steam boat cut loose in 18 minutes before 3—the barge left her at 13 before 3, and reached the shore in 4 minutes. She reached the first rapid at 7 minutes before 3, and broke on the precipice at precisely 3, the appointed time for the descent.

On board the Michigan was a crew in effigy: an old buffalo, whose period was only hastened a few days, an old and a young bear, a fox, racoon, eagle, two geese and a bad dog, that, we understood, had bit our friend Day of the Buffalo Journal.

Either the fox or the racoon, (we could not distinguish which, but it was probably the latter,) ran up the main-mast as she went over the first reef, and bruin mounted the foretop as she bounded over the second, where he was distinctly seen by thousands clinging to the top, as she lay on her beam and went by the board with the mast, suspended by his paws. The young bear reached the shore about sixty rods above the cataract, where he was welcomed by a shouting multitude, and carried in triumph to Forsyth's for exhibition. The other bear it was said also got to shore above the falls, but we did not see him. We neither saw nor heard any thing of the other animals. Major Frazer recovered one of the geese. She was taken alive, but much exhausted with her head badly cut, and one eye out. She was taken out of the river below the falls by the ferrymen, and was probably the only survivor, of the number that made the descent.

The day was exceedingly fine, and nothing occurred to mar its pleasures. From the great number constantly descending and ascending the ladders, and thronging the precipices, accidents were apprehended, but we believe that none occurred.—Every one seemed anxious to assist the view and assure the safety of his neighbor.

Upon the whole, the spectators were pleasantly disappointed. We all expected to see the vessel go to pieces in the rapids leaving only the fragments to go promiscuously over the falls. The arrangements were skillfully made and gallantly executed. She took the desired channel, and the spectacle, from the moment she hove in sight until she was dashed into, literally, a thousand pieces, was full of interest and novelty. Imagination easily imparted a moral sublimity to the scene. The power of the Almighty was most impressively displayed over the workmanship of mere human hands. This ship, which for years had withstood the winds and the waves, was now abandoned to the mad fury of its native element.—From this descent information relative to the depth, power and channel of the rapids was obtained. Had the Michigan been a sound, sea worthy vessel, she would have reached the brow of the cataract uninjured; and many believe, would have made the descent in safety; but this is impossible. No human power can resist the gigantic force of that mighty torrent.

It is impossible to form any thing like an accurate estimation of the number of persons this spectacle called together. From the top of Forsyth's house, we could see in every direction, from which a view of the falls could be had, close, solid masses of people. The banks on either side of the river, Goat Island & Table Rock, were literally alive with spectators. Every road and avenue leading to the falls during the day was thronged with vehicles of every possible description, from the John Bull coach and six, with its thirty passengers, down to the Canadian poney, rode by two Indians,

either of whom looked better able to carry than to be carried by the beast.

Amusements in all their rounds, were to be seen at all the public houses, and even by the way side. There was Mr. Nichols with his Ventriloquist powers, teaching the ladies the secret of talking without using their own tongues a favor, with which the husband of one of the ladies did not seem to be gratified from the remark that his wife's organs of speech already bordered upon the miraculous! The dog Apollo, too, was there and played cards with, and gave lectures on astronomy to ladies and gentlemen without number.—Grosser amusements for vulgar tastes, also abounded; such as Caravans, Mountebanks, learned Pig, &c.

Black-legs from all quarters, were hovering like vultures about the place. Knaves were picking the pockets of fools by the aid of Roulette, Pharo, Keeno and Dice tables. Upon the Green, at midday, lads and lasses responded, with 'light fantastic toe' to the sounds of pipe and violin! All amusements, however, ceased upon the first cry, 'she is coming!' and the eager rush of thousands, viewed from the roof of the Pavilion, was a scene which delighted every eye.

The public houses, as may be supposed were crowded to an overflow. Those who got vituals and drink were fortunate, but lodgings were out of the question. Mr. Carey, editor of the York Observer, who came there to make observations, assured us that he counted 14 asleep upon, and 86 under the Billiard table, at Brown's on Friday night; and other rooms, he said, contained corresponding numbers.

A party of us visited Lundy's Lane, where American flints, American steel & American valor upheld the honor of our country through a stubborn, unequal fight with 'invincible' troops.—Here Scott's brigade, the gallant 9th, 11th, and 21st regiments, were thinned to mere battalions.—Here Towson's crater mouthed artillery appalled the very Heavens with its thunders. Here the Spartan Miller said he would 'try' to silence a battery by leading a few chosen bayonets from the intrepid 23d in the mouth of the enemy's cannon. Here Porter led on his patriotic volunteers, (with Birdsall always the first in and the last out of a battle,) just in time to save the day. While viewing the grounds a lad came to us with musket balls found there, which were recognized by their weight to be American. These were readily bought and more called for, but the boy said that so many visitors had been there lately that all the balls they could find had been taken away. Upon being pressed however, to find more, he replied with apparent simplicity that if the gentleman would wait a few minutes, he would make them some more!

The company at General Whitney's were regaled with rich music from the Rochester Band. The Buffalo Band was stationed at Forsyth's and a band from the British army at Brown's.

The passengers who went up, and returned in the Steam-Boat had a delightful trip good fare and excellent attention.

A gentleman from Albany took advantage of this visit to make an accurate admeasurment of the height of the Falls, from the new bridge recently erected from the west end of Goat Island, extending to the Terrapin rocks, 300 feet from the shore.—The mode adopted was as follows:—A piece of scantling was used, projecting from the railing of the bridge over the edge of the precipice, from which was suspended a cord with a weight attached, reaching fairly to the water in a perpendicular line. The length of the cord to the surface of the water at the brink, was 13 feet 1 inch—from this to the water below, an accurate measurement, the distance was found to be 158 feet 4 inches. We are told this is the first successful attempt that was ever made to ascertain the perpendicular descent, by actual measurement. Heretofore it has been done by observation.

Further Particulars.—We glean a few additional items from the Buffalo Journal:—In her main chains were placed two effigies, one on either side, of no very prepossessing aspect, which were designated by the names of Adams and Jackson. Other effigies were placed in different parts of the ship, upon which were bestowed appropriate cognomens, such as Natty Ewart, Blue Beard, &c. while the one in the foretop was called Carter Beverly, whose province seemed to be, to look out for breakers.—After the descent, two of the geese, and the cat were picked up below the Falls, uninjured. The dog was subsequently secured having reached Grass Island above the Falls wholly unurt.—The whole affair was 'got up' under the direction of Capt. Rough, the oldest seaman of the lake. A captain with such a name should have stuck like Long Tom Coffin to his ship. And in the event of his surviving the dreadful plunge he might hereafter have been called Capt. Rough-and-Tumble.

A SITUATION WANTED

The Subscriber wishes a situation as an Overseer. He has a small family and can produce the best recommendations as a Farmer, and in the management of hands.

HENRY CARMAN

[From the Richmond Whig.]

We present to-day the 2d No. of "A Farmer." It would be an insult to the public taste, farther to press upon it the attentive consideration of those masterly essays. A sage addresses the people of Virginia on their dearest interests—on the prospect before them—on that real and no longer fictitious crisis, that is impending over public affairs—on the best means of saving public liberty—and we trust, for the sake of the Republic, that the people will bear him for his cause, if not for himself.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA. No. II.

In my first number I endeavored to trace the present disturbed state of society to the effort to place General Jackson in the Presidential chair—to point out the influence of that infirmity of our nature which leads us to pay a blind devotion to military renown—to show from history the fatal effects of such devotion in all the ancient Republics, and to remind you of the last solemn warning of Jefferson, elicited from him by the infatuation of his countrymen in relation to this military chieftain. I shall now proceed to present other views on this interesting subject.

The question forcibly suggests itself, what corresponding benefit, for all the mischief produced by the attempt to elect Jackson, is hoped for, should the attempt succeed? For if no benefit is expected, can there be a greater folly, to say the least, than to disturb the quiet of twelve millions of people for the degrading purpose of paying homage to a successful soldier? The mere name of the man who shall be President, is an insignificant object. The importance of the question, who shall fill the office, consists, not in the name, but in the qualifications of the man, moral and intellectual—in the pledges already given by the individual, that he will faithfully and wisely administer its high functions—and what, in a general view, will be the effect of the election of this or that individual on the interests of the Republic. These are the considerations which every unprejudiced mind should examine before a decision is made.

What benefit, then, to the Republic is expected to result from the election of Jackson? Even some of his active partisans admit, that they support him, not from principle, but from hostility to Mr. Adams. Can there be a doubt that a majority of the American people always have been, and now are, opposed to his election?—and that if he succeed in this second attempt, it will not be because he is deemed worthy of the appointment, but because Adams is thought unworthy? Why is it that so large a portion of the people who acknowledge the unfitness and incompetency of Jackson, still unite in supporting him? Are we, indeed, so destitute of citizens capable of filling the office, that we must submit to the degrading alternative of electing a man so generally admitted to be unqualified? Is there not independence enough among us to free ourselves from the dilemma, or must we tamely submit to the clamorous dictation of a few individuals who arrogantly proclaim that Jackson must be the only competitor to the present incumbent, and who denounce as a traitor or intriguer every citizen who is independent enough to inquire whether we are really reduced so low as to be confined to the choice of two individuals? Whatever may be the reason, it seems to be irrevocably fixed, that the contest is to be between Adams and Jackson.

It becomes, then, the solemn duty of every freeman to compare, or, to speak more correctly, to contrast their respective pretensions to our support.

It may be worth while to fix, in the beginning of this inquiry, what are the proper qualifications for this first office in the gift of man. When these shall be established, it will be an easy matter to measure the respective merits of the candidates. But if we first select the man, and then erect the standard of merit, it will be fashioned from what he is, and not from what he should be.

He who aspires to the Presidency, should possess a character for integrity above suspicion. To a mind well endowed by nature, should be added cultivation to experience in political affairs, which can only be attained by long service in situations favorable to its acquirement. In private and in public life, he should have given proofs of his respect for the laws and constitution of his country—he should have shown himself under various circumstances master of himself, capable of subduing his passions to wholesome restraint, lest in some ungovernable paroxysm, he commit the peace of the nation, or offer violence to the constitution. In fine, it should be well ascertained that he had learned how to govern himself before he is entrusted with the government of others.

Is there a reflecting man in the community who will deny that these are indispensable qualifications in a candidate for the Presidency? Before we hurry away to a decision, then let us inquire which of the individuals, to whom our choice is confined, approaches nearest to this standard. In private life, a prudent man would not need advice to inquire into the qualifications of one whom he was about to employ in the management of his affairs. He would look for an agent among those whose experience and capacity were suited to the duties to be performed. He would take care to select the best he could obtain. Is it not a species of treason against liberty itself, to be less solicitous about the selection of a properly qualified citizen to fill the Presidency, where, on his fitness essentially depend the best interests of this great Republic? Let us then, try the two candidates by the standard agreed upon.

To begin with Mr. Adams.—His character for integrity, and all the moral qualities, has never been arraigned even by the bitterness of party. His worst enemies have not dared to him an intellect of the high-

est order, with an experience, the result of more than thirty years employment in the public service, in situations the most favorable for acquiring it, to which he was honorably called by Washington, and every succeeding President—Cool and deliberate, no instance has occurred, either in his private or public life, of his committing an infraction on the law: he has been guilty of no insolent defiance of the instructions of his superiors. Having learned to govern himself, he may be safely entrusted with the government of others.

How will General Jackson abide a comparison with this character? I wish to speak of him, not only without malice, but with all due respect. Were it not for his pretension to an office, for which neither nature nor education designed him, and his election to which—however some others may have changed their opinions in that regard—I still think would be "a curse to his country," I would gladly assist in holding the veil over his defects. But having undertaken to present a correct view to my fellow-citizens of the existing state of affairs, I must perform the task, however painful. In doing so however, I shall not go one step beyond the necessity of the occasion to seek out the foibles and offences of Gen. Jackson. I shall forbear to peep into the discussion of topics which belong rather to a moral than to a political tribunal, being unwilling to inflict pain by unpleasant references, unless they are imperiously demanded by considerations of public interest.

Here then, is the portrait of General Jackson. Without education, without experience in political affairs, utterly ignorant of our international concerns, the regulation of which is the most prominent duty of the President, destitute of knowledge in the rights of individuals or of the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution; and continually liable to the influence of the most turbulent passions, which, when roused, and they are easily roused, betray him into the most unwarrantable excesses. Is this picture too highly colored? Let us look at a few of the incidents of his life. I seek not to mangle—I am only executing justice; the smallest enumeration, therefore, that can answer the purposes of justice, shall suffice.

His assault upon Col. Benton, with design to assassination, as detailed in Benton's appeal to the public in 1813, which is yet uncontradicted, must satisfy every man that a more outrageous act was never committed in civilized society. Suppose, fellow-citizens, the same punishment had been awarded to Jackson that would have been awarded to more humble citizens, where now would be this candidate for the Presidency? If he escaped the penalties of the law from his power or influence, will you not only excuse him, but deem him worthy of an office, designed in its creation for the best and wisest of mankind? But some of you may say, we have nothing to do with his private character let it be as irregular or as violent as it may: it is his public character which claims the meed of praise. To that, then let us refer. What man, having a respect for the rights and dignity of a State, can read without indignation, his insolent letter to Gov. Rabun—his treatment of the Legislature of Louisiana, whose hall was surrounded by his troops, to the exclusion of the members—his arrest of the Governor, with a file of soldiery, who ignominiously dragged him along the streets of his own capital as a prisoner, while the tyrant threatened before the assembled multitude to hang him to "yon tree," if he again incurred his displeasure. This is the man now held up as the champion of *State Rights*! But let us proceed. The sedition law, though ratified by the whole authority of the Government, deservedly called down the vengeance of an indignant people on its authors; yet the proclamation of Gen. Jackson, infinitely more severe against the liberty of the press, is appealed to by his friends as a matter of commendation—nothing shall be published but what he approves! He banishes, by similar order, a whole class of citizens: the press presumes to question its legality—the offender, a member of the legislature, who had previously fought by his side in all his battles, is arrested and imprisoned, at a time, too, long after he himself had announced that the enemy had fled the country, broken and destroyed. A judge of the federal court is applied for a *habeas corpus* under oath—he issues it, as was his bounden duty; but the successful chieftain, far from yielding obedience to this mandate of the civil authority, arrests and imprisons the judge. The attorney of the United States, for endeavoring to vindicate the majesty of the law, shares the same fate. He does not hang them, it is true—but he banishes the judge, and places the other offenders under military surveillance. And when, finally, on the restoration of peace, he is called to account for some of these violations of the law, and the constitution, his friends proclaim him a paragon of excellence, because he did not let his partisans commit violence on the court taking cognizance of his outrage!

The enumeration of Jackson's improper public acts, is as painful as it is tedious. I shall content myself with adverting to a few of the most prominent. In time of profound peace, he expressly directs his subalterns to disregard any order, even from the President himself, without his sanction. He violated his positive orders in invading a neutral country, and thereby substantially exercised the high power of making war, which must inevitably have ensued but for the weakness and pusillanimity of the insulted power. He acted the Dictator in putting to death Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and evinced an innate thirst for blood in hanging an Indian who had fallen into his hands by stratagem—justifying this bloody procedure by avowing that the only mode of stopping these unfortunate people was to exterminate them! He caused two hundred of the militia men of his own State to be ignominiously punished, six of them with death, against the positive law of the land, and under circumstances shocking to humanity. He decreed eight of the regular army to be shot in a manner little less calculated than the fate of the militiamen to excite our pity for the victims and horror towards their executioner. He finally threatened to enter into the chamber of the National Senate, and cut off the ears of the members, for presuming to inquire into those things; and was prevented from carrying his threat into execution only by the stern patriotism and courage of Decatur.

These are facts which even the Nashville Committee have not denied; nor can they deny them. Read, then, and decide whether I have set down aught in malice, in attempting to delineate the unfitness of Jackson for the Presidency.—Say also whether our Jefferson did him injustice, when he declared he had disregarded every order, and substituted his own ungovernable will for the law and the constitution. On the contrary, was he not well justified in the expression of his fears, almost in his dying hour, that the support of such a man for the Presidency indicated an incapacity in man for self government? When you have maturely reflected on these views, you will be able to answer the question, which of the citizens in nomination best deserves your support.

[From the Salem Register, Sept. 20.]

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON. Was born at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 20th of Sept. 1737—ninety years ago this day. In 1745, then eight years old, he was taken to the College of English Jesuits, at St. Omers, to be educated. Here he remained for six years, and left it to pursue his studies at a College of French Jesuits, at Rheims. After staying one year at Rheims, he was sent to the College of Louis Le Grand. After two years he went to Bourges to study the civil law, and after remaining there one year, returned to College, at Paris, where he continued two years, when he went to London, and took apartments, and commenced the study of the law in the temple. He returned to America in 1764. In June 1768, he was married to Mary Darnell. He soon took a part in defence of the Colonies against the claims of the mother country, with his pen. In 1770 and '71 he wrote several articles under the signature of "The First Citizen," against the right of the Governor to regulate fees by proclamation, which gained him the applause and thanks of his fellow-citizens. In 1771 or '72 in conversation with Judge Chase, the latter remarked, "Carroll, we have the better of our opponents—we have completely written them down."—"And do you think," Carroll replied, "that writing will settle the question between us?" "To be sure," replied Chase, "what else can we resort to?" "The bayonet," was the answer. "Our arguments will only raise the feelings of the people to that pitch, when open war will be looked to as the arbiter of the dispute."

Some years before the commencement of hostilities, Mr. Graves member of Parliament, and brother of the Admiral, wrote to Mr. Carroll on the subject of our difficulties, ridiculed the idea of our resistance, and said that six thousand English troops would march from one end of the continent to the other. "So they may," said Carroll in his reply, "but they will be masters of the spot only on which they encamp. They will find nought but enemies before them. If we are beaten on the plains, we will retreat to our mountains, and defy them. Our resources will increase with our difficulties. Necessity will force us to exertion; untiring of combatting, in vain against a spirit which victory after victory cannot subdue, your armies will evacuate our soil, and your country retire an immense loser, from the contest. No, sir, we have made up our minds to abide the issue of the approaching struggle; and though much blood may be spilt, we have no doubt of our ultimate success."

When the tea was imported into Annapolis, great excitement prevailed, and, Mr. Stewart, the owner, was threatened with personal violence—his friends called on Mr. Carroll to use his influence to protect him—Mr. Carroll said to them, it will not do gentlemen; to export the tea to Europe or the West Indies. Its importation, contrary to the known regulations of the Convention, is an offence for which the people will not be so easily satisfied; and whatever may be my personal esteem for Mr. Stewart, and my wish to prevent violence, it will not be in my power to protect him, unless he consents to pursue a more decisive course of conduct. My advice is, that he set fire to the vessel and burn her, together with the tea she contains, to the water's edge." Mr. Stewart then appeared and assented to the proposition, and in a few hours the brigantine Peggy, with her sails set and her colors flying, was enveloped in flames, and the immense crowd then collected, perfectly satisfied. In 1775 he was chosen a member of the first Committee of Observation, that was established at Annapolis; and the same year he was elected a delegate in the Provincial Convention. In February 1776, he was appointed a commissioner with Dr. Franklin and Judge Chase, to proceed to Canada and induce the inhabitants of that country, to unite with us. His brother the venerable Catholic Archbishop, accompanied them on this important service. He returned from Canada in June, 1776, and on the 12th presented their report. He found the Declaration of Independence under discussion and the delegates of his state shackled by instructions, (given the December previous, and against which he had then contended) "to disavow in the most solemn manner, all design in the Colonies of Independence." On his return he hastened to Annapolis, to resume his

seat and procure, if possible, a withdrawal of these instructions. He and Judge Chase labored with so much success, that on the 28th of June the instructions were withdrawn and the delegates authorized to join in a Declaration of Independence.

On the fourth of July, 1776, he was appointed a delegate to Congress, and on the second of August, when this instrument was first signed, he was one of the earliest signers. No one was more willing to sign, and when he subscribed, a member standing by said, "There go a few millions."—No one risked more property, if so much, as Mr. Carroll, as he was probably the richest man in the United States. Mr. Carroll took his seat on the 18th of July, and was soon placed on the board of War. In the latter part of 1776 he was one of the committee to draft the constitution of Maryland. In December, 1776, he was chosen to the Senate under the constitution of that State.—In 1777 he was re-appointed a delegate to Congress. In 1781 and in 1786 he was re-elected to the Senate of Maryland, and in 1783 a Senator to the United States.—In 1797 he was again elected to the Senate of Maryland, and in 1799 was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. Mr. Carroll's grandfather emigrated from Ireland, and in 1825 his granddaughter was married to the Marquis of Wellesley, then Viceroy of Ireland. And it is a singular circumstance, that one hundred & forty years after the first emigration of her ancestors to America this lady should become Vice-Queen of the country from which they fled, at the summit of a system, which a more immediate ancestor had risked every thing to destroy; or, in the energetic and poetical language of the bishop of England, "that in the land from which his father's father fled in fear, his daughter's daughter now reigns a queen."

We subjoin the following letter of the President, then Secretary of State, which has never been published in any newspaper, (we believe) showing that the Declaration of Independence was signed not on the 4th of July, as is generally supposed, but on the 2d of August subsequent:

TO CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.
Department of State,
WASHINGTON: 24th June, 1824.

Sir.—In pursuance of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and by direction of the President of the U. States, I have the honour of transmitting to you two fac simile copies of the original Declaration of Independence, engrossed on parchment, conformably to a secret resolution of Congress of 19th July, 1776, to be signed by every member of Congress, and accordingly signed on the second day of August, of the same year. Of this document, unparalleled in the annals of mankind, the original, deposited in this department, exhibits your name as one of the subscribers. The rolls herewith transmitted are copies as exact as the art of engraving can present, of the instrument itself, as well as of the signers to it.

"While performing the duty thus assigned me, permit me to felicitate you, and the country which is reaping the reward of your labours, as well that your hand was affixed to this record of glory, as that, after the lapse of near half a century, you survive to receive this tribute of reverence and gratitude, from your children, the present fathers of the land."

"With every sentiment of veneration, I have the honour of subscribing myself your fellow citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Doughoregan Manor,
Sept. 15th. 1826.

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser]

In looking over the files of the Albany Gazette, printed in the year 1786, I observed the following enumeration of dwelling houses, estimate of inhabitants, &c. in fifteen of the then principal cities and towns of the United States, I send it to you as matter of curiosity for insertion in your daily paper. The five principal cities, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston, at that period, did not contain more than about three fifths of the present number of inhabitants in the city of New York.

Number of houses in the several cities & towns mentioned below, taken from actual enumeration.
Philadelphia, 4,600—New York, 3,500—Boston, 2,100—Baltimore, 1,900—Charleston, 1,530—Albany, 550—New Haven, 400—Hartford, 300—Wilmington Del. 400—Annapolis, 260—Fredericktown Md. 400—Alexandria, Va. 300—Richmond Va. 280—Petersburg, Va. 200—Williamsburgh, Va. 250.

Boston by an accurate calculation lately made has been found to contain 14,640 inhabitants, exclusive of strangers. This number gives seven persons to a house. If the same proportion holds in the other towns of America, it will be easy to determine the number of fixed inhabitants in Philadelphia N. York &c. Multiplying the number of houses by 7 there must be exclusive of strangers, in Philadelphia, 32,205—N. York, 24,500—Baltimore 13,300—Charleston, 10,700. The number of strangers in either of these towns cannot readily be ascertained. New York, being the seat of government, probably contains more than Boston; allowing however, eight persons to a house including strangers, which, perhaps, is a supposition near the truth, there are in Philadelphia 36,000—New York 28,000—Boston, 16,000—Baltimore, 15,000—Charleston, 12,350 inhabitants—
Albany, Gazette, Sept. 28, 1786.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

For the Eastern Gazette.
TO THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY.

A publication in the last Star sign'd "Thunder," having implicated me in an unfounded charge, I deem it my duty to appear before the public, and vindicate myself from the foul aspersion. I have been accused of being 'nominated by the Adams Junta,' and of being engaged 'in an unfounded conspiracy against, and in open denunciation of all the other candidates,' except those with whom my name has been associated. For myself I again declare to you, my fellow citizens, in truth and sincerity of heart (as we who are named together have already stated in a hand bill now before the public,) that the accusation is entirely destitute of foundation, and that I have had no participation in any caucus, or in any association for the purpose of forming an Adams ticket, to the exclusion of other honorable candidates. For it is well known that there are other Adams candidates before the people besides those who are named in the piece sign'd "Thunder," and I should have disdained to have uttered or published any thing calculated to wound their sensibility.

The publication in the last Gazette, sign'd "A Talbot Voter," is, I presume, simply the expression of the opinion of a private individual, the author of which is unknown to me. I have understood that I have been accused of writing the piece last named, & of having used expressions at a meeting of the people in the Bay Side District, similar to those contained in the same. I pronounce the accusations to be both false & invidious, and assert, that language has been attributed to me which I never used, and sentiments which I never uttered. For they are directly opposite to those that I have always maintained both in public and in private—before friends & foes and are such as I entirely disavow and deny. In regard to the important question that now divides and agitates our country, I feel in common with you all a deep and lively interest. Born and educated in a land of liberty, where opinions are as free and unconfin'd as the air we breathe, I have an undoubted right to the exercise of this glorious privilege. And although I am friendly to the present Administration both of the State and General Government, yet I am not the exclusive partizan of any party, but shall, in my political capacity, pursue that plan of policy which I think most conducive to the happiness and interest of my native state.—Should I receive a majority of your suffrages, and be delegated to represent you in our next Legislature, it is my intention to vote for such and such only, whom I think the best qualified for the station, without regard to their attachment either to the Jackson or the Adams party.

Such is the mutability of all human opinion, that I find myself, in the space of a few short years, opposed in sentiments to those with whom I have often taken council, and with whom I have always acted in concert. And shall I for that reason, denounce those friends? May Heaven forbid, that the bitter emotions of party strife should ever again exert their baneful influence over the hearts of happy and highly favoured Americans.

I am well convinced that the piece sign'd "A Talbot Voter" will have an injurious effect upon my election, and I very much regret that any such has appeared before the public. In reference to the candidates who are in favour of General Jackson, I hold them in high estimation, and do not think them less friendly to their country, for their predilection in favour of the man of their choice. He is undoubtedly entitled to much honor and applause from all his countrymen, but I think Mr. Adams more eminently qualified for that distinguished station, and consequently shall give my vote for his re-election.

With these remarks I submit to the will of an enlightened people, and shall cheerfully acquiesce in their decision on Monday next.

THOMAS MARTIN.
Talbot county, Sept. 27th, 1827.

LONDON, Aug. 9.
A curious circumstance occurred at Elstree Herts, a few days ago. A fine little child, about two years and a half old, was missed by its father, who is gardener in a gentleman's family. Concluding that the child had fallen into one of the ponds in the garden, they were dragged but nothing found which could lead to a discovery.—The out houses, in fact the neighbourhood was searched with as little success. In the evening a boy was passing the dog kennel to which was chained a large Newfoundland dog, and which unlikely place no one had ventured near, espied the little infant fast asleep in the humble dwelling of his canine friend. The paws of the animal were around the child's neck. On his attempting to approach the child, the dog showed symptoms of a determination to retain possession of his little companion, which induced the boy to call the father of the child to aid in his rescue. He also was denied to approach; but the infant, being awake was immediately permitted to leave the kennel, to run to the arms of its overjoyed parents.

QUEER ACCIDENT.
The Stonington Telegraph contains an account of a novel and singular occurrence.—Those who know any thing of the nature and habits of sheep, are aware of the singular tenacity with which they follow each other.—Wherever one sheep goes, the rest are sure to follow. The other day one of them took it into his head to jump into a corn field; the others, sheep like, followed, and they were all found up to their backs in mischief. On starting them from the field, they chose to jump over a wall, on the side of which was a deep well. The first one leaped the wall, and brought up at the bottom of the well; and the remainder of the flock followed of course, till eighteen of them were snugly stowed away in the bottom of the well. With much difficulty, they were taken out; though not till eight of them were drowned.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will be held at Annapolis, on the 15th day of October next.

It is said from Nashville, that General Eaton is to furnish forthwith a statement of what passed between him and Mr. Buchanan, in relation to Mr. B's visit to General Jackson; that letters are to be produced, conversations attested, &c. on the same subject.

The way they do business in Washington County.

"At a general meeting of the Jackson committee of vigilance for Washington county held in Hagerstown on the 15th inst. it was unanimously resolved to support the four following gentlemen as Jackson candidates, to represent this county in the next general Assembly of Maryland:

Capt. John Wolgamot,
William Yates, Esq.,
Daniel Rensch, Esq.,
William H. Fitzgugh, Esq."

The Committee in an address to the voters of some length assigned the reasons for drawing the line, from which we have time only to extract the following.

"Independently of these local considerations urging us to the measure, this question has now become general throughout the state. It is right that it should be. It is considered important to have, if possible, a Jackson Legislature. The conduct of Governor Kent, during the late electioneering campaigns in the West, in misrepresenting the Jackson party of Maryland, proclaims him unworthy of the support of a free people.

"In case of a vacancy in the Senate of the United States, by the death or resignation of our present Senators, that vacancy must be filled by the Legislature: On that account also it is important that it should be Jacksonian. Moreover, the politics of a State is judged of abroad by the political complexion of its Legislature: Therefore, as it is of importance to the Jackson cause that Maryland should be considered abroad Jacksonian in its politics, we would earnestly endeavour to promote so desirable an end by having a Jacksonian Legislature.

In recommending the candidates named the committee observes:—Being taken from that part of the people which is the bone and sinew of our country, the independent Yeomanry and Agriculturists they well know the real wants of the people. The question then is, Jackson? or Adams? Washington county expects every Jackson man to do his duty.

Signed by order of the Committee,
BENJAMIN F. YOE,

In consequence of this proceeding, notice was immediately given for a meeting of the friends of the administration to nominate a regular ticket on their part. A meeting was held accordingly on the 19th at Hagers Town, and

Col. DANIEL MALOTT,
Col. HENRY FOURK,
MARMADUKE W. BOYD, Esq.,
JONATHAN NEWCOMER, Esq.

Were nominated.—The meeting resolved, That, however we may regret the course pursued by the friends of Gen. Jackson, we conceive that no other course remains for us to pursue; and we earnestly recommend to the persons favourable to the present Administration of the State and General Governments, to promote, by all fair and honorable means, the election of the above ticket."

From Washington we learn that two Conventions between the United States and Great Britain have been received at the Department of State, which were concluded and signed in the early part of last month a few days before Mr. Cannings death, by Mr. Gallatin and Messrs. Grant and Addington. By one of them the Third Article of the Convention of 1818, which stipulates the joint occupation of the country beyond the Stony Mountains, is continued; and, by the other the Commercial convention of 1815, which was continued by the above mentioned convention of 1818, is further continued. The duration of the Convention of 1818, having been limited to ten years, which would have expired on the 20th of October, 1828, on that day the existing Commercial Convention, and the Article respecting the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, would have terminated but for the recent conventions. They are now to continue indefinitely as to time, each party reserving the right to put an end to either of them, upon twelve months notice given to the other party.

Perpetual Motion.—Mr. Lewis Babcock a watch maker at Ware Factory Village, has constructed a machine of brass, of about 18 inches high and ten inches wide, which has the power of winding itself up once in five minutes, by means of a spring lever that falls instantly, without diminishing or retarding the power of the machine. When put together, it commences motion immediately, without any starting cause, and moves a pendulum at about the same rate of a clock pendulum. We are informed that it has now been running about five weeks incessantly, and several distinguished mechanics, who have seen it, say that they see no reason to hinder its running perpetually until it is worn out. The ingenious inventor intends taking it to Washington the approaching winter.—Springfield Rep.

The first volume of Mr. Cooper's Red Rover (all that has been received of the novel) is calculated, in our opinion, to raise the expectation of a work much superior to the whole to the Prairie. The vehicles,

men and business of the sea are the subjects which he handles with surpassing knowledge and talent, and they form the chief matter of the Red Rover. The first volume contains able delineations of character and scenery, and dialogues of true flavor and spirit. We closed it with a feeling of chagrin for the want of the others, which was, to us, sufficient proof of the merit of the plot.—We learn that the whole will reach this country in the course of the autumn.

National Gazette.

The Harrisburg Chronicle states that much excitement has prevailed along the Canal during the last week, in consequence of the agents of the N. York mammoth company having stopped payment on Wednesday last. That company had the contract at Hunter's Falls. By the failure, the laborers will be affected variously; some to the amount of 400 dollars. Some excesses were committed by the laborers: A still-house and stable were burnt in the barrows, on Thursday night, and the person arrested on suspicion of having fired it, was rescued by his companions. All was quiet on Friday evening.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.
MR. ADAMS THE CHOICE OF MARYLAND.

We often hear it stated and insisted on, that General Jackson was the people's candidate—now, so far as this state is concerned, the following statement of the votes received will clearly shew, that Mr. Adams received a majority of the people's votes, although he got but three out of the eleven electoral votes. This result then shews the unfairness of the district system, and the necessity there is for it being changed to a General Ticket—let the State be divided into districts as regards the residence of the electoral candidates, but let the entire vote of the State determine the election, it will then be the majority, and not the minority who govern: Adams Jac'n Craw'd Clay.

St. Mary's Charles & part of P. Georges called the 1st dist. 817 473 330 000

Calvert, balance P. Georges and part of Montgomery, 2d district, 1018* 628 397 000

City of Baltimore, Annapolis, Anne Arundel county & part of Montgomery, 3d district 4398 4884 9 000

Frederick, Washington, and Alleghany counties, 4th district, 2751 3724 11 695

Baltimore co. 5th district, 976 1936 00 000

Harford and Cecil counties, 6th dist. 1269 1360 00 000

Queen Anns' and Kent, 7th district, 896 817 51 000

Talbot Caroline & part of Dorchester, 8th district, 1215 72 1407 000

Somerset, Worcester and part of Dorchester counties, 9th district, 1302 679 1109 000

14632 14523 3364 695

John Quincy Adams majority over Gen. Jackson, 109.

*Two Adams candidates.
†Two Jackson candidates.

REMEMBRANCE.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND FAIR.

The Dorchester Agricultural Society, will hold their Third CATTLE SHOW in Cambridge on MONDAY and TUESDAY the 29th and 30th of October, 1827, for the Exhibition and Sale of Domestic Animals and Manufactures, and for Ploughing Matches; and will award the following Premiums:

CROPS.

For the best five contiguous acres of Wheat, \$8 00

For the best five contiguous acres of Corn, 8 00

For the best three contiguous acres of Hay, 8 00

For the best acre of Potatoes, 8 00

For the best acre of Carrots, 8 00

For the best acre of Mangel Wurtzel, 8 00

For the best acre of Parsnips, 8 00

Volunteered by a Member.

For the largest crop of Seed Cotton, 20 00

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, 10 00

For the best Mare, 8 00

For the best Colt under 2 years, 5 00

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Bull over 2 years old, 10 00

For 2d best Bull over 2 years, 5 00

For the best Bull under 2 years, 8 00

For 2d best Bull under 2 years, 3 00

For the best Milch Cow, 5 00

For 2d best do. do, 4 00

For the best Heifer under 2 years, 5 00

For 2d best do. under 2 years, 4 00

For the best pair of well broke Oxen, 5 00

For 2d best do. do, 3 00

For the best fattest Bullock, 5 00

SWINE.

For the best Boar over 1 year, 5 00

For 2d best do. under 1 year, 5 00

For the best breeding Sow, litter of Pigs to accompany her, 5 00

For the best Sow Pig under ten months old, 3 00

For the best Boar Pig under ten months, 3 00

For the fattest and heaviest Hog, live weight, 3 00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram, 5 00

For 2d best do, 3 00

For the best Ewe, 5 00

For 2d best do, 3 00

For the best lot of Wethers, not less than six in number, 6 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best bolt of flannel, not less than 10 yards, 4 00

For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 20 yards, 4 00

For the best Linsey, not less than 10 yards, 4 00

For the best Carpeting, not less than 20 yards, 5 00

For 2d best Carpeting, 4 00

For the best Hearth-Rug, 4 00

For 2d best do. do, 3 00

For the best Counterpane, 4 00

For the best Linen Sheeting, not less than 10 yards, 4 00

For 2d best Linen Diaper, for table cloths, not less than ten yards, 4 00

For the best Towelling, Linen Diaper, do, 4 00

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, 2 00

For the best pair of Knit Cotton Stockings, 2 00

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Agricultural Implement, that may be considered new and worthy of patronage, 7 00

BUTTER.

For the best fresh Butter not less than 5 lbs., 4 00

For 2 do. do. do. do, 3 00

For the best potted Butter, not less than 3 months old, nor less than 10 lbs., 4 00

For 2d best do do do do, 3 00

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For a sample of the best barrel of Cider, of any age, 4 00

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

For the 2d best Ploughing by two Horses, 6 00

For the 2d best Ploughing by two Horses, 5 00

To each successful Ploughman, \$3 6 00

JOSEPH E. MUSE, President.

LUTHER M. SCOTT, Secretary.

Sept. 29

An Address will be delivered at 12 o'clock on the first day, by the President.

The Governor of the island of St. Christopher, in consequence of the damages sustained by the late hurricane has issued his proclamation dated the 7th day of August, opening the ports of said island for the period of three calendar months from that date for the importation of Boards, scantling, shingles, staves and lumber of all descriptions, and of flour, bread, biscuit, rice, beans, peas, oats, corn, meal, live stock, horses, mules, horned cattle, roots and fruits of all kinds, beef, pork, butter, and other provisions, of all kinds, in foreign vessels of all nations; notwithstanding that the articles imported in such vessels, or any of them may not be of the growth or produce of the country or place to which the vessels, importing the same, do or may respectively belong.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton Sept. 29. 1f

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 29. Sw

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and says that he was free born. He had on when committed a pair of blue coat trousers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat and shoes, and says that he is from Prince Georges county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH POWELL, who says he is free. He is about 28 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat, vest and trousers of the same, a fur hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high and says he is from North Carolina. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty years of age, about five feet four inches high, black complexion, and says he was born free. He had on when committed a blue roundabout, linen trousers, fur hat and old shoes, and says that he is from Prince Georges county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 8th of August, a negro man by the name of FRANK HARBURN, who says he is free, and is about 50 years of age. He had on when committed a pair of linen trousers, a vest, a wool hat and shoes, and says that he was set free by Mr. Samuel Thomas. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

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THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Robert Banning,

Horatio L. Edmondson,

William Gist,

Stephen Reyner,

Spy Denny,

John D. Green,

James Murray Lloyd,

Levin Millis,

Robert B. A. Tate,

Thomas Martin,

Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson,

Nicholas Martin,

William P. Ridgaway.

We are authorized to say, that JOHN BOON Esq. of Caroline county, will serve his Fellow-Citizens as one of their representatives, in the next General Assembly of this State, if they think proper to elect him.

Sept. 22

We are authorized to announce Gen. WILLIAM POTTER, of Caroline county, as a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow citizens, to represent them in the next General Assembly of this State.

Sept. 22.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

I offer myself as a Candidate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, should I be so fortunate as to be elected, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by the

Public's obedient servant,

JACOB C. WILLSON.

Sept. 15 Sw

To the Voters of Caroline County.

YELLOW CITIZENS—I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.—Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I do pledge myself to exercise my best abilities, to meet the expectations of my constituents.

The Public's Humble Serv't.

WILLIAM JONES, of Charles.

Denton, Sept. 8. Sw S

SELECT

Boarding School

FOR

YOUNG LADIES

HAGERS-TOWN.

MISS INGLIS, who has for several years conducted a Boarding and Day School in this place, wishing to establish her Seminary on a more retired and limited plan, proposes to open on Monday the 15th of October, next, a Select Boarding School for Young Ladies.

As her attention will be confined to boarders, of whom the number will be limited, it is hoped that parents and the friends of youth in general, will be sensible of the great advantages which young ladies under her care, may reasonably be expected to possess.

Her residence is spacious, and delightfully located in a retired, airy, and healthful situation, surrounded by open grounds, and combining advantages of both town and country.

That young ladies from a distance may be accommodated with the most agreeable seasons of the year for visiting their friends, Miss Inglis proposes to have her vacations in May and October. On this plan, the winter season, with the exception of the first, will consist of six months, and the summer ones of four months.

TERMS:

FOR THE WINTER SESSIONS.

Boarding & Lodging, (including bed-dressing, washing, fuel, &c.) and instruction in the various branches of English Education usually attended to in Female Seminaries, (half in Advance), ----- \$100

Music, Vocal and Instrumental, with the use of the Piano Forte, ----- \$30

French, ----- \$9

FOR THE SUMMER SESSION.

Boarding, &c. &c. & English tuition, (half in advance), ----- \$30

Music, &c. (advance), ----- \$20

French, ----- \$6

Painting on Velvet and Silk, for the Course, ----- \$9

Working on Bobinet, in a style equal to the finest imported laces, ----- \$5

For do. ----- \$5

Boarding, &c. if desired, during each period of vacation, ----- \$10

N. B. Books, Music, and Stationary, at the retail city prices.

Hagerstown, Sept. 22.

Baltimore, July 12, 1827.

I have carefully considered the proposals of Miss Inglis to establish a Select School in the vicinity of Hagerstown, and can hardly doubt but she will meet with due success.—The situation is beautiful and healthy, and while sufficiently retired, it is quite accessible to respectable and genteel society.

From an acquaintance with Miss Inglis, for a considerable number of years, I have great pleasure in saying, that as to character accomplishments, learning & talents, I consider her as qualified in no ordinary degree to superintend such an establishment: and I am satisfied, that those who may entrust the education of their daughters to her care, will find them well instructed in the various parts of female education, well grounded in correct principles, pious habits and good manners.

JAMES KEMP.

Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland.

We cordially concur in the opinion above expressed by Bishop Kemp.

WILLIAM NEVINS,

Pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE,

POETRY.

The following lines addressed to Lady Byron, are considered by Sir Walter Scott, as the finest production of Byron:

There is a mystic thread of life,
So dearly wreath'd with mine alone,
That destiny's relentless knife
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form on which these eyes
Have often gazed with fond delight;
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it through the night.

There is a voice whose tones inspire
Such thrills of rapture through my breast,
I would not hear a seraph choir,
Unless that voice could join the rest.

There is a face whose blushes tell
Affection's tale upon the cheek;
But pallid at one fond farewell
Proclaims more love than words can speak.

There is a lip, which mine hath pressed,
And none had ever pressed before,
It would make me sweetly bleed,
And mine—mine only press'd it more.

There is a bosom—all my own—
Hath pillow'd oft this aching head:
A mouth which smiles on me alone,
An eye, whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts, whose movements thrill
In union so closely sweet!
That pulse to pulse, responsive still!
They both must heave—or cease to beat.

There are two souls, whose equal flow
In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part—they part!—ah no!
They cannot part—these souls are one.

To my Friends and Fellow

Citizens throughout the County.
At the earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, and in accordance with my own wishes, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY, at the ensuing election in October next. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office, with strict integrity and impartiality, and to the utmost of my ability.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, July 23

To the Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY; and from my knowledge of the duties of the office, (should I be elected) prompts me respectfully to solicit your suffrages. The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FERGUSON.

July 28

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
The public's obedient servant,
July 28 GEORGE STEVENS.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, the favor will be acknowledged, and I pledge myself to use every exertion, in my power, to fill the office to the satisfaction of the PUBLIC.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

July 31

J. BENNETT respectfully solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot County for the next Sheriffalty.
July 21.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY
Fellow Citizens,
I offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be elected it will be my endeavor to execute the duties of the office with justice and impartiality.
The Public's Obed. Servant,
July 14. JESSE SCOTT.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Farm now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Lee, situated near the Trappe in this county.—For terms apply to.
ANN SHERWOOD.

Easton, August 18, 1827.

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a Farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.
For terms apply to SAM'L HARRISON.
Canton, Aug. 11.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop on Dover street in the Town of Easton, formerly owned and occupied by William Barton and now in the occupancy of James Meloney, is the best stand in Easton, and now in good repair and will be rented to a good tenant on accommodating terms. For terms apply to Benjamin Kemp in Goldsborough's Neck or Mr. Wm. Edmondson adjoining the property.
Sep. 15

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BRASS-PLATE TYPE.

To be Rented

FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.

N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.

ALSO—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.

ALSO—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 11.

To Rent,

A small Farm in Bambury, two miles from Turner's Mill, late Abbott's, for money,—payable in October 1828. The rent will be as moderate as possible, say seventy dollars per annum and liberty of seeding the corn ground in wheat this Fall. Enquire of Nicholas Thomas, Oxford Neck, or to the subscriber,
E. HARRIS.

Queen Ann's co. Sep. 1.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Farm now in the occupancy of William Slaughter, situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, adjoining Kingstown. ALSO—The Farm at present occupied by Sarah Dobson, situate on Kings Creek adjoining the lands of John Dudley.—To good tenants these farms will be rented on very accommodating terms.—Apply to Isaac Atkinson, or to the subscriber.
HOWELL BOWERS.

8th mo. 18th, 1827.

To Rent

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

Easton, Sept. 22.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828.
The House and garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison Street.—For terms apply to the Editor or
PETER WEBB.

Sept. 22

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
That pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE and Premises, on Washington Street, opposite the Farmer's Bank, now occupied by Dr. William H. Thomas.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Easton, Sept. 15

For Sale OR RENT,

The Dwelling House and Lot lately occupied by the subscriber, and possession given immediately.

ALSO

The House now in the occupancy of Mr. George Townsend—Possession given on the first of January next.—The above property would be sold on very accommodating terms by
LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Sep. 22

For Sale

Three Valuable Cook women, to residents of this & the adjoining counties, none others need apply.
WILL RICHARDSON.
Caroline co. Sept. 15

For Sale.

On a liberal credit a small quantity of seasoned white oak timber, cut during the last winter, consisting of knees, floor timbers, plank stocks and some square timber.
HENRY SPENCER.

Island Creek, Talbot Co.

Sept. 15, 1827.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday 2d day of October next, at the Court House door at Easton, all the personal property of Fench Tilghman, deceased, except the negroes, consisting of some valuable books, (a catalogue of which may be seen at Mr. Graham's office) horses & mules, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note or bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.

of Tench Tilghman, dec'd.

Sept. 15

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale on Thursday the 4th day of October if fair if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of John Dudley dec'd. at his late residence in Kings Creek, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, blades, fodder and straw also house-hold and kitchen furniture.

On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, on the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, and on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. Attendance given by
GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r.

September 22.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next, at his residence near Dover Bridge, all his Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs—five or six tons of prime hay his household and kitchen furniture, and all his farming utensils.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, (but if the notes are paid on the day they become due, no interest will be demanded) on all sums under ten dollars the Cash will be required.
JOHN UNDERWOOD.

N. B. I will either hire for the ensuing year or dispose of the time of two smart active negro boys—enquire as above.
Sept. 8

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a Deed of Indenture made and executed by Jennifer S. Taylor to the president and directors of the Bank of Carolina, will be sold at the Court House door in the Village of Denton, on Wednesday the tenth day of October next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, all that lot with the improvements thereon, in the village of Denton, where the said Jennifer S. Taylor now resides being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Mount Andrew, containing sixty square perches, more or less, (this lot has the strongest and best built wooden House in the village of Denton, and other improvements in good repair) and will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with the purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the board of directors, and also another parcel of the same tract of land and adjoining the other, (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre and adjoining the Shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jennifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston & Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs. These last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place of the first mentioned, and on the same conditions and possession given of the whole.—And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Joseph Anthony (now deceased) Will be sold at the same place and on the same day between the hours aforesaid, that farm or plantation whereon William Lister now lives (or so much thereof as will satisfy the claim,) for cash, this farm lies near the Chapple Branch and adjoining Thomas Hopkins' Mill, and is in good repair.—And NOTICE is hereby further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Garretson Reese, Will be sold on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, all that farm and plantation whereon he the said Garretson Reese now resides adjoining the lands of James & Thomas Wing and on or near Hogg Creek, this property will be likewise sold for cash.—And also at the same time and place will be sold the House & Lot in Denton, the property of the President Directors and Company, which has been occupied by them as the Banking House.—This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with approved security.
By the Board of Directors.
JOHN BOON, agent.



July 28

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.

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, or at the farthest by the end of the year, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the said county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same.—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.
LAMB'T W. SPENCER, Collector.

September 22

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, that elections will be held in the several election districts of Talbot county, on MONDAY the first day of October next, for the purpose of electing a Sheriff for said county and four Delegates to represent the said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Sept. 1

THOS. HENRICH, Sheriff

of Talbot county.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

SEPTEMBER 22d 1827.

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

By Order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Sept. 22

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county; and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales & Scale-beams, used in vending of articles—from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—at the Trappe on the 10th and 18th—and Lookerman's (formerly Lee's) Mill, 24th September respectively.
WM. BECKLEY, Standard Keeper.

Easton, Sept. 1

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Manor.

June 16

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of good early wheat may at any time be procured from a farmer in the neighbourhood of Easton who wishes to employ by the month or year, A MAN acquainted with the farming business, one who can bring undoubted testimony as to his honesty, sobriety, and industry. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 15

MILLENARY, EASTON HOTEL.

MILLENARY, EASTON HOTEL.

MRS. MARY COOK, tenders her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since she has been in business.—She now informs them that she has taken the stand on Washington Street, next door to the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, lately occupied by Mrs. Mullikin, where in addition to her stock of Millenary, she has now on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes, made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and which she will be enabled to sell low.—She solicits them to give her a call and view her assortment.

N. B. She has a machine for the purpose of stretching Leghorn hats without the least injury.
Easton Sept. 1

BOOTS & SHOES

THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment.—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19.

Announcement of the Drawing

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE, August 6th, 1827.

We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 17th of October and will be completed on that day.—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLS. and 10,000 DOLLS. no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLS. each!

SCHEME:			
1 prize of	\$20,000	is	\$20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	2,000	is	20,000
10 prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
20 prizes of	200	is	4,000
20 prizes of	100	is	2,000
40 prizes of	50	is	2,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
150 prizes of	10	is	1,500
300 prizes of	5	is	1,500
9000 prizes of	4	is	36,000

9662 prizes, amounting to \$114,000.

Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25

Halves, - - 2 50 | Eights, - 62 1/2

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore, Aug. 18, 1827.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

12th day of September A. D. 1827

On application of William H. Tilghman, administrator of Tench Tilghman, 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 12th day of September in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

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 Tench Tilghman, Esq. late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 27th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of September, A. D. 1827.

WM. H. TILGHMAN,

Adm'r. of Tench Tilghman dec'd.

P. S. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment, or legal steps will be taken to collect the same.

Sept. 15

W. H. T.

An extract from the proceedings of the

Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore.

The Trustees being informed that the days assigned for their Cattle Show unintentionally interfere with the days assigned by the Managers of the Agricultural Society of Dorchester county for their Cattle Show; and being of opinion that the assignment of other days for this purpose may be made without any prejudice to their designs.—It is therefore Resolved that the Eastern Cattle Show and Fair for the exhibition of Stock, Manufactures and Implements, be held on Wednesday the 31st day of October, and on Thursday and Friday the first and second days of November next; and that this Resolution be forthwith published in the neighbouring Newspapers and in the American Farmer for the information of the Farmers in general, and all other persons who may feel a concern in the interests of Agriculture.

By order,

RICHARD SPENCER, Secy.

Sept. 15

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of good early wheat may at any time be procured from a farmer in the neighbourhood of Easton who wishes to employ by the month or year, A MAN acquainted with the farming business, one who can bring undoubted testimony as to his honesty, sobriety, and industry. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 15

MILLENARY, EASTON HOTEL.

To be Rented for one or more Years.

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT in this town known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL, at present and for many years occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for which possession can be had on the first day of January next.—

ALSO—The Corner Room and Cellar now occupied by Mr. William Newnam.—This is a good stand and well calculated for a store of any kind or might be converted into two good shops.—Possession may be had now or at any time during the Fall.—

ALSO—The house occupied by Mr. John Armor as a Tailors' Shop, and the one occupied by Mr. John Bennett as a Magistrates Office—these two last to be had on 1st January next.—For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton Aug. 25, 1827.

The Editors of the U. States Gazette, in Philadelphia, & the Patriot, Baltimore, will please insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

Notice.

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

Sept. 22

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. JAMES G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. James G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the concave form of the rupture pad towards the diseased part;—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaption to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being convex tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical