

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XII.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1829.

NO. 10.

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ADVERTISEMENTS
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every subsequent insertion.

A VISION OF PURGATORY.

The Literary Souvenir contains an amusing
Irish story under the above title. It is from the
pen of Dr. Mangan, and the adventures of its
hero, Larry Sweeney, bear some resemblance to
the adventures of the celebrated Daniel O'Rourke.
Sir Theodore De Lacy, Larry's master, a
fat, jovial, ancient baronet, had a great horror
of his body being raised, after his death, for the
purpose of dissection. He, therefore, made his
faithful servant swear, that he would watch him
three days and three nights after his body had
been planted under the sod. The story then
proceeds—

The next evening Sir Theodore died, as has
been mentioned, and in due time thereafter,
was buried, according to the custom of the fam-
ily, in the church yard of Instubber. All was
fifty performed; and although Dickenson had no
design upon the jovial knight, (and if he had
not, there was nobody within 15 miles that could
be suspected of such an outrage,) yet Larry
Sweeney was determined to make good his pro-
mise of watching his master.—"I'd think little
of telling a lie to him by the way of no harm,"
when he was alive," said he, wiping his eyes, as
soon as the last of the train had departed, leav-
ing him a single companion in the lonely cemetery,
"but now that he's dead, God rest his soul! I'd
scorn it. So, Jack Kinalee, as he calls me, my
first cousin's son, stay you with me here this
blest night, for betune (between) you and I,
it ain't lucky to stay one's-self in this ruined
old rookery, where ghosts, God help us! is as
thick as bottles in Sir Thomas's cellar."

"Never you mind that, Larry," said Kinalee,
a discharged soldier, who had been through all
the campaigns of the Peninsula; "never mind, I
say, such botherations. Han't I lain in bivouac
on the field at Salamanca, and Tallawarra, and
the Pyramunes, and many other places beside,
where there was dead corpses lying about in
piles, and there was no more ghosts than knee-
buckles in a rigiment of Highlanders. Here,
let me prime them pieces, and hand us over the
bottle; we will stay snug under this east window,
for the wind's coming down the hill, and I
dely."

"None of that bold talk, Jack," said his cousin,
"as for what you say in foreign parts, of
dead men killed a-fighting, sure that's nothing
to the dead, God rest 'em! that's here. There
you see, they had company one with the other,
and being killed fresh like that morning, had
no heart to stir; but here, faith! 'tis a horse of
another color."

"May be it is," said Jack, "but the night's com-
ing on, so I'll turn in. Wake me if you see any
thing; and after I've got my two hours rest, I'll
relieve you."

With these words, the soldier turned on his
side, under shelter of a grave, and as his libations
had been rather copious during the day, it was
not long before he gave audible testimony that
the dread of supernatural visitants had no effect in
disturbing the even current of his fancy.

Although Larry had not opposed the propo-
sition of his kinsman, yet he felt by no means at
ease.—He put in practice all the usually recom-
mended nostrums for keeping away unpleasant
thoughts; he whistled, but the echo sounded so
sad and dismal that he did not venture to repeat
the experiment; he sang, but when no more
than five notes had passed his lips, he found it
impossible to get out the sixth, for the chorus
reverberating from the ruinous walls was des-
tructive to all earthly harmony; he cleared his
throat, he hemmed, he stamped, he endeavored
to walk—all would not do. He wished sincerely
that Sir Theodore had gone to heaven—he
dared not suggest even to himself, just then,
the existence of any other region—without leaving
on him the perilous task of guarding his mortal
remains in so desolate a place. Flesh and
blood could hardly resist it. Even the pre-
ternatural snoring of Jack Kinalee, added to the
horrors of his position; and if his application to
the spirituous snother of grief beside him was
frequent, it is more to be deplored on the score
of metaphysics. He who censures our hero too
severely, has never watched the dead body of a
dead baronet in the churchyard of Instubber at
midnight.

"If it was a common, decent, quiet, (quiet,
well-behaved churchyard a self, tho' Larry half
aloud, but when it is like this forsaken old ber-
rin-ground, which is noted for villainy,—For
what Larry?" said a gentleman, stepping out of
a niche, which contained the only statue time
had spared. It was the figure of Saint Colman,
to whom the church was dedicated. Larry had
been looking at the figure, as it shone forth in
ebon and ivory in the light and shadow of the
now high-caring moon. "For what, Larry,"
said the gentleman, "for what do you say the
churchyard is noted?" "For nothing at all, please
your honor," replied Larry, "except the height
of gentility."

The stranger was about four feet high,
dressed in what might be called flowing gar-
ments, if, in their form, their rigidity did not de-
rive them of all claim to such an appellation.—
He wore an antique mitre upon his head; his
hands were folded upon his breast; and over his
right shoulder rested a pastoral crook. There
was a solemn expression in his countenance, and
his eye might truly be called stony. His beard
could not be well said to waive upon his bosom;
but it lay upon it in ample profusion, stiffer than
that of a Jew on a frosty morning after a mist.—
In short, as Larry soon discovered to his horror,
on looking up at the niche, that it was no other
than St. Colman himself, who had spent forth, in-
dignant, in all probability, at the stigma cast by
the watcher of the dead on the churchyard of
which his saintship was the patron.

He smiled with a grisly solemnity,—just such
a smile as you might imagine would play round
the lips of a milestone, if it had any, at the re-
cantation so quickly volunteered by Larry.—
"Well, said he, 'Lawrence Sweeney?'—How well
the old rogue knows my name!—"Since you pro-
fess yourself such an admirer of the merits of
the churchyard of Instubber, get up and follow
me, till I show you the civilities of the place,
for I am master here, and must do the honors."
"Willingly would I go with your worship," re-
plied our friend, "but you see here I am engaged
to Sir Theodore, who, although a good master,
was a mighty passionate man, when every thing
was not done as he ordered it; and I am feared
to stir." "Sir Theodore," said the Saint, "will
not blame you for following me. I assure you

he will not." "But then," said Larry,—"Follow
me!" cried the Saint, in a hollow voice, and cast-
ing upon him his stony eye, drew poor Larry
after him as the bridal guest was drawn by the
lapidary glance of the ancient mariner; or, as
Larry expressed it, "as a jaw tooth is wrenched
out of an old woman with a pair of pincers."

The Saint strode before him in silence, not in
the least incommoded by the stones and rubbish
which at every step sadly contributed to the dis-
comfiture of Larry's shins, who followed his
marble conductor into a low vault situated at
the west end of the church. In accomplishing
this, poor Larry contrived to bestow upon his
head an additional organ, the utility of which
he was not craniologist enough to discover.

The path lay through coffins piled up on each
side of the way in various degrees of decompo-
sition; and, excepting that the solid footstep of
the saintly guide, as they smote heavily on the
floor of stone, broke the deadly silence, all was
still.—Stumbling and staggering along, directed
only by the casual glimpses of light afforded by
the moon, where it broke through the dilapidat-
ed roof of the vault, and served to discover only
sights of woe, Larry followed. He soon felt
that he was descending, and could not help
wondering at the length of the journey. He
began to entertain the most unpleasant suspi-
cions of the character of his conductor; but what
could he do? Flight was out of the question, and
to think of resistance was absurd. "Needs
must, they say," thought he to himself, "when
the devil drives. I see it's much the same when
a saint leads."

At last the dolorous march was at an end;
and not a little to Larry's amazement, he found
that his guide had brought him to the gate of a
lofty hall, before which a silver lamp, filled
with naphtha, "yielded light as from a sky."—
From within loud sounds of merriment were
ringing; and it was evident, from the jocular
harmony and the tinkling of glasses, that some
subterranean catch-club were not idly employ-
ed over the bottle.

"Who's there?" said a porter roughly respond-
ing to the knock of St. Colman. "Be so good,"
said the Saint mildly, "my good fellow, as to
open the door without further questions, or I'll
break your head. I'm bringing a gentleman
here on a visit, whose business is pressing."—"May
be so," thought Larry, "but what that business
may be, is more than I can tell."

The porter sulkily complied with the order,
after having apparently communicated the intelli-
gence that a stranger was at hand for a deep
silence immediately followed the tipsy clamor,
and Larry, sticking close to his guide, whom he
now looked upon almost as a friend, when com-
pared with those under-ground revellers to
whom he was about to be introduced, followed
him through a spacious vestibule, which gradu-
ally sloped into a low arched room, where the
company was assembled.

And a strange looking company it was.—
Seated round a long table were three and twenty
grave and venerable personages, bearded,
mitred, stoled and croziered; all living statues
of stone, like the Saint who had walked out of
his niche. On the drapey before them were fig-
ured the images of the sun, moon, and stars, the
inexplicable bear, the mystic temple built by
the hand of Hiram, and other symbols, of which
the uninitiated know nothing. The square, the
line, the trowel were not wanting, and the ham-
mer was lying in front of the chair. Labour,
however, was over, and the time for refreshment
having arrived, each of the stony brotherhood
had a flagon before him; and when we mention
that the saints were Irish, and that St. Patrick
in person was in the chair, it is not to be won-
dered at that the mitres, in some instances, hung
loosely on the side of the heads of some of the
canonized computators. Among the company
were found St. Senanus of Limerick, St. Declan
of Ardmore, St. Canice of Kilkenny, St. Finbar
of Cork, St. Michael of Dublin, St. Brandon of
Kerry, St. Fachman of Ross, and others of that
holy brotherhood: a vacant place which com-
pleted the four and twenty, was left for St.
Colman, who as every body knows, is of Cloyne;
and he, having taken his seat, addressed the
President, to inform him he had brought the man.

The man, (Larry himself) was awe-struck
with the company in which he so unexpectedly
found himself; and trembled all over when, on
the notice of his guide, the eight and forty eyes
of stone were turned directly upon himself.
"You have just nicked the night to a shaving,"
Larry said Patrick; "this is our chapman's night,
and myself and brethren are here assembled on
merry occasion. You know who I am." "God
bless your reverence," said Larry, "it's I that
do well. Often did I see your picture hanging
over the door of places where it is," lowering
his voice, "pleasanter to be than here under an
old church." "You may as well say I'm going
to be angry with you about it; for I was once
flesh and blood myself. But you remember,
the other night, saying that you would think
nothing of juggling your master out of purgatory
if you could get at him there; and appealing to
me to stand by your words." "Y-e-e-s," said
Larry, most mournfully; for he recollected the
significant look he had received from the pic-
ture. "And," continued St. Patrick, "you re-
member also that I gave you a wink, which you
know is as good any day, as a nod; at least to a
blind horse." "I'm sure your reverence," said
Larry, with a beating heart, "is too good a gen-
tleman to hold a poor man hard to every word
he may say of an evening, and therefore—" "I
was thinking so," said the saint, "I guessed you'd
prove a poltroon when put to the push. What
do you think, my brethren, I should do with
this fellow?" A hollow sound burst from the
bosoms of the unanimous assembly. Their ver-
dict was short but decisive—"Knock out his
brains."

And in order to suit the action to the word,
the whole four and twenty arose at once, and
with their immovable eyes fixed firmly on our
hero, who, horror-struck at the sight as he was
could not close his, they began to glide slowly,
but regularly towards him, bending their line
into the form of a crescent, so as to environ him
on all sides. In vain he fled to the door; his
massive folds resisted mortal might. In vain he
cast his eyes around him in quest of a loophole
of retreat; there was none. Closer and closer
pressed on the slowly moving phalanx; and the
uplifted croziers threatened soon to put their
sentence into execution. Supplication was all
that remained, and Larry sunk upon his knees.
"Ah then," said he, "gentleman and ancient
old saints as you are, don't kill the father of a
large small family, who never did hurt to you or
yours. Sure, if 'tis your will that I should go
to—no matter who, for there's no use in naming
his name—might I not as well make up my
mind to go there alive and well, stout and hearty,
and able to face him, as with my head knock-
ed into bits, as if I had been after a fair or a
pattern?" "You may right," said St. Patrick,
checking with a motion of his crozier the ad-

vancing assailants who returned to their seats. "I
am glad to see you coming to reason. Prepare
for your journey." "And how, please your
saintship, am I to go?" asked Larry. "Why,"
said St. Patrick, "as Colman here has guided
you so far, he may guide you further. But as
the journey is into foreign parts, where you
aren't likely to be known, you had better take
this letter of introduction, which may be of use
to you." "And here also, Lawrence," said a
Dublin Saint, perhaps St. Michael, "take you
this box also, and make use of it as he to whom
you speak shall suggest." "Take a hold, and a
firm hold," said St. Colman, "Lawrence, of my
cassock, and we'll start." "All right behind!"
cried St. Patrick. "All right!" was the reply.

In an instant! vault, table, saints, bell, church
faded into air; a rustling hiss of wings was all
that was heard; and Larry felt his cheek swept
by a current, as if a covey of birds of enormous
size were passing him. (It was, in all probabili-
ty, the flight of the saints returning to heaven,
but on that point nothing certain has reached us
up to the present time of writing.) He had not
a long time to wonder at the phenomenon, for
he himself soon began to soar, dangling in mid
sky by the skirt of the cassock of his sainted
guide. Earth and all that appertains thereto,
speedily passed from his eyes, and they were
alone in the midst of circumfused ether, glowing
with a sunless light. Above, in immense dis-
tance, was fixed the firmament, fastened up with
its azure wall. They fled far, before any dis-
tinguishable object met their eyes. At length, a
long white streak, shining like silver in the
moonbeam, was visible to their sight.

"That," said St. Colman, "is the Limbo which
adjoins the earth, and is the highway for ghosts
departing the world. It is called in Milton, a
book which I suppose, Larry you never have
read.—"And how could I, please your worship,"
said Larry, "seeing I don't know a B from a bull's-
foot!" Well, it is called in Milton, the Paradise
of fools; and if it were indeed peopled by all of
that tribe who leave the world, it would contain
the best company that ever figured on the earth.
To the north, you see a bright speck! "I do so,"
"That marks the upward path, narrow and hard
to find. To the south you may see a darksome
road, broad, smooth, and easy of descent; that
is the lower way. It is thronged with the great
ones of the world; you may see their figures in
the gloom. Those who are soaring upwards
are wrapt in the flood of light flowing perpetu-
ally from that single spot, and you cannot see
them. The silver path on which we enter is
the Limbo. Here I part with you. You are
to give your letter to the first person you meet.
Do your best! be courageous, but observe par-
ticularly that you profane no holy name, or I
will not answer for the consequences."

His guide had scarcely vanished, when Larry
heard the tinkling of a bell in the distance, and
turning his eyes in the quarter from whence it
proceeded, he saw a grave looking man in black,
with eyes of fire, driving before him a flock of
ghosts with a switch, as you see Turkeys driven
on the western road, at the approach of Chris-
tmas. They were on the high-way to Purgatory.
The ghosts were shivering in a thin air, which
plunged them severely, now that they had lost
the covering of their bodies. Among the group
Larry recognized his old master, by the same
means that Ulysses, Aeneas, and others recog-
nized bodiless forms of their friends in the re-
gions of Acheron.

"What brings a living person," said the man in
black, "on this pathway? I shall make legal cap-
ture of you, Larry Sweeney, for trespassing.—
You have no business here." "I have come,"
said Larry, plucking up courage, "to bring your
honor's glory a letter from a company of gen-
tlemen with whom I had the pleasure of spend-
ing the evening, underneath the old church of
Instubber." "A letter," said the man in black,
"where is it?"—Here, my lord, said Larry.—
"Ho!" cried the black gentleman, on opening it,
"I know the hand-writing. It won't do, how-
ever, my lad; I see they want to throw dust in
my eyes." "Tis for that the old Dublin boy gave
me the box. I'd lay a teapenny to a brass far-
thing that it is filled with Lundyfoot." Opening
the box, therefore, he flung its contents right
into the fiery eyes of the man in black, while he
was still occupied in reading the letter, and the
experiment was successful. "Curse,—tche-
tche,—tche,—Curse on it!" exclaimed he, clapping
his hands before his eyes and sneezing most
lustily. "Run, you villains, run," cried
Larry to the ghosts, "run, you villains, now that
his eyes are off of you. O master, master! Sir
Theodore, jewel! run to the right hand side,
make for the bright speck, and God give you
luck!"

He had forgotten his injunction. The mo-
ment the word was uttered he felt the silvery
ground sliding from under him: and with the
swiftness of thought, he found himself on the
flat of his back, under the very niche of the old
church wall whence he had started, dizzy and
confused with the measureless tumble. The
emancipated ghosts floated in all directions,
emitting their shrill and stridulous cries in the
gleaming expanse. Some were again gathered
by their old conductor; some, scudding about
at random, took the right hand path, others the
left.

Into which of them Sir Theodore struck he
not recorded; but as he had heard the direction,
let us hope that he had made the proper choice.
Larry had not much time given him to recover
from his fall, for almost in an instant he heard
an angry snorting rapidly approaching, and
looking up, whom should he see but the gen-
tleman in black, with eyes gleaming more furiously
than ever, and his horns (for, in haste, he had
let his hat fall) relieved in strong shadow against
the moon. Up started Larry; away ran his
pursuer after him. The safest refuge was, of
course, the church; thither ran our hero—

As darts the dolphin from the shark,
Or the deer before the hounds;
and after him, fiercer than the shark, swifter
than the hounds, fled the black gentleman. The
church is cleared; the channel entered; and the
hot breath of his pursuer glows upon the out-
stretched neck of Larry. Escape is impossible;
the extended talons of the fiend have clutched
him by the hair.

"You are mine!" cried the demon; "if I have
lost any of my flock, I have at last got you." "Oh!
St. Patrick!" exclaimed our hero, in horror.—
"Oh! St. Patrick, have mercy upon me,—
and save me!" "I tell you what, cousin Larry,"
said Kinalee, chucking him up from behind a
gravestone, where he had fallen, "all the St.
Patricks that ever were born would not have
saved you from old Tom Flackton, if he caught
you sleeping on your post as I've caught you
now. By the word of an old soldier, he'd have
given two-pence for the hair of your life. And
then, too, I see you have drunk every drop in
the bottle. What can you say for yourself?"
"Nothing," said Larry, wrenching his head, "but
it was an unlucky dream, and I'm glad it's over."

LAWS PASSED.

On Thursday evening 26th ult. His Excellency
Governor Martin, by invitation of the two branches
of the Legislature, attended in the Senate
Chamber, and in the presence of both houses,
proceeded to sign and seal the following acts
passed at the present session.

—A LIST OF LAWS.—

Made and passed December Session, 1828.

No. 1. An act to alter and repeal, all such
parts of the constitution and form of govern-
ment, as relate to the division of Dorchester
county into election districts.
2. An act to allow Adam Robb, executor of
Upton Beall, late clerk of Montgomery county
court further time to complete certain records.
3. An act to extend the time of taking the
bond of Thomas W. Morgan, sheriff of St. Mary's
county.

4. An act to incorporate the American Insur-
ance company of Baltimore.

5. An act to repeal part of an act, passed at
December session, eighteen hundred and twenty
five, and for other purposes.

6. An act for the construction of a Canal
through Frederick county.

7. An act to incorporate "The Baltimore
Screw Dock company."

8. An act to preserve the side walks in the
Village of Liberty, in Frederick county.

9. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the
Particular Baptist Church in Baltimore county.

10. An act for the benefit of John Morris,
(alias) John Morrison, of Baltimore county.

11. An act to prevent the unnecessary accu-
mulation of costs upon state fines.

12. An act to regulate the meeting of the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county.

13. An act to divorce Luke Ensor, (of Wm.)
and Rachel his wife, of the city of Baltimore.

14. An act to regulate the appointment, and
enlarge the powers of the levy court, and to
abolish the office of commissioners of the tax, in
Queen Anne's county.

15. An act relating to the appointment of the
Commissioners of the tax, for Somerset county.

16. An additional supplement to the act, en-
titled, "an act for erecting a PUBLIC SCHOOL
in Frederick county."

17. An act to confirm an act, entitled, "an
act to alter and repeal all such parts of the con-
stitution and form of government of this state, as
relate to the division of Worcester county, into
election districts," passed at December session
1827, ch. 50.

18. An act to incorporate the Phoenix Shot
Tower Company, of Baltimore.

19. An act to enable Charles Carroll of Car-
rollton, to receive a patent on a certificate, re-
turned under a warrant of resurvey on a certain
tract of land, heretofore conveyed in trust by
him.

20. An act to change the public road, leading
from Allen's Fresh to New Port, in Charles
county.

21. An act to abolish the levy court, and com-
missioners of the tax, for Anne Arundel county,
and for other purposes.

22. An act for the relief of Thos. Burchenal,
of Caroline county.

23. An act to continue in force the acts of As-
sembly, which would expire with the present
session.

24. An act to incorporate the Maryland and
Virginia steam boat company.

25. An act altering and changing the name of
Abraham Baines Mason, to Abraham Baines.

26. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an
act respecting idiots, lunatics, and persons non com-
petent."

27. A further supplement to an act, entitled,
"an act for the better regulation of Chancery
proceedings in certain cases."

28. An act to repeal an act, entitled, "an ad-
ditional supplement to an act," entitled, "an act
respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county
courts of this State."

29. An act to authorize the vestry of St.
Paul's Parish, in Baltimore county, to sell the
ground therein mentioned.

30. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an
act to incorporate the Maryland Hospital."

31. An act to revive the act to incorporate
the Humane Impartial Society, of the city of
Baltimore.

32. An act to incorporate the Elys's Ville
Manufacturing company.

33. An act to incorporate the Master and
Wardens of Patmos Lodge, No. 70, of free and
accepted Masons, and for other purposes.

34. An act authorizing the levy court of
Frederick county, to levy a sum of money to
erect a bridge over the River Monocacy.

35. An act to repeal an act, entitled, "an ad-
ditional supplement to an act entitled, "an act
for the distribution of a certain fund, for the
purpose of establishing free schools in the sev-
eral counties therein mentioned, and for other
purposes."

36. An act to authorize the Levy Court of
Somerset county, to alter a Ferry in said coun-
ty.

37. A further supplement to the act entitled,
"an act to incorporate a Presbyterian and Luth-
eran Church, in the county of Baltimore."

38. An act to authorize the levy court of Car-
oline county, to levy on the assessable property of
said county, a sum of money sufficient for de-
fraying the expenses of enlarging the clerks of-
fice, in said county.

39. An act for the relief of Sally A. Jones of
Prince Georges county.

40. An act to alter and change the name of
Charles Stanley, of Kent county, and the name
of his children.

41. An act to transfer the Snow Hill Militia
Company of Worcester county, from the 37th,
to the 9th Regiment of Maryland Militia.

42. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an
act to authorize the levy court of Frederick
county, to levy a sum of money, for the pur-
poses therein mentioned," passed Dec. session 1825
chapter 84.

43. An additional supplement to an act, en-
titled, "an act for the appointment of commis-
sioners, for the regulation and improvement of
Canalbridges, in Dorchester county, and to es-
tablish and regulate a Market, in said town."

44. An act for the relief of Ann Gilder of
Queen Anne's county.

45. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Shoe-
brooks, of Queen Anne's county.

46. An act to enlarge the powers of the pre-
sident and managers of the Baltimore and Fred-
erick-town turnpike road.

47. An act incorporating a company to erect
a toll bridge across the Potomac river, at some
eligible point between Noland's ferry and the
mouth of Goose creek.

48. An act to authorize John Armstrong of
Baltimore county, to hold real estate.

49. An act to authorize the levy court of
Somerset county, to levy a sum of money for
the use of Mason Abbott of said county.

50. A supplement to an act, entitled, "an act
for the amendment of the law, passed at Dec.
session 1811, chapter 161."

51. A further supplement to an act, entitled,
"an act to incorporate an insurance company in
Baltimore town."

52. An act to confirm the proceeding of the
the levy court of Somerset county.

53. An act for the relief of Henrietta Booker
of Queen Anne's county.

54. An act to authorize William Tracer to
erect a pier on Drews bar, lying in the Ches-
apeake bay, between Runney creek and Gill
pond, in Harford county.

55. An act to repeal part of an act, entitled,
"an act for the encouragement of primary schools
in Anne Arundel county."

56. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an
act to incorporate the Alleghany Iron Compa-
ny."

57. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and
Pittstone coal company.

58. An act to authorize the clerk of Freder-
ick county court, to record the deed therein
mentioned.

59. An additional supplement to the act for
making the river Susquehanna navigable, from
the line of this state to tide water.

60. An act to incorporate the Baltimore
Plint Glass company.

61. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an
act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susque-
hanna rail road company."

62. An additional supplement to the act,
entitled, "an act to incorporate a company to
make a turnpike road from the city of Balti-
more to Havre de Grace."

63. A further supplement to the act, en-
titled, "an act for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors," passed at November session
eighteen hundred and five.

64. An act to repeal an act, entitled, "an
act to create a board of public works,"
passed at December session eighteen hundred
and twenty five, chapter 166.

65. An additional supplement to the a t
concerning crimes and punishments, passed at
December session 1818, chapter 72.

66. An act to authorize the judges of Q.
Anne's county court, to issue a commission to
divide the estate of the late James Davidson.

67. An act authorizing the levy court of
Frederick county, to levy a sum of money to
erect a bridge over the Monocacy river.

68. A supplement to the act, entitled "an
act for widening of The Orange Alley, in the
city of Baltimore."

69. An act to divorce Eliza Howell, and her
husband Isaac Howell, of Washington county.

70. An act to make valid certain proceedings
of Thomas H. Hicks, late sheriff and collector
of Dorchester county.

71. An act to regulate the keeping of swine
and geese, in the town of Nottingham, in
Prince Georges county.

72. An act to repeal an act, entitled, "an
act to revive an act, passed at December ses-
sion 1811, chapter 133, and to repeal an act,
passed at December session 1826, ch. 144,
concerning the towns of Salisbury in Somers-
et and Worcester counties."

73. An act for the relief of Mary Derbruler,
of Frederick county.

74. An act to abolish the office of trustee
of the state, and to authorize the treasurer of
the Western Shore to employ a clerk.

75. A supplement to an act, entitled, "an act
for the relief of the poor of Montgomery and
Har

within the operation of said act, whose occupation or pursuit exercised or followed under said license, is in its nature transitory or carried on by removal from stand to stand, or from place to place, and that all such licenses shall be issued generally, and before the passage of said act—Provided Always.—That any such license shall not authorize the licensee to use the same at more than any one stand or place at one and the same period.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted,—That in case of the death of any person or persons who may have taken out a license under the original act to which this is a supplement, it shall be lawful for the widow, executor, or administrator to sell under the said license for the residue of the year for which the same shall have been granted, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require persons to take out license who sell only cakes, bread, beer, or cider, apples, watermelons, chestnuts, and other domestic fruits, or any or all of said articles.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted,—That the right of removal, with a view to a permanent settlement, secured to retailers by the first proviso of the second section of the said act, be and it is hereby, extended, upon the same conditions to keepers of ordinaries also, any thing in the said original act to the contrary thereof, or the enactments of this supplement, notwithstanding.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[ADDITIONAL PAPERS.]

Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams to Wm. Plumer, esq. dated at Sea, 16th August, 1809.

The Spirit of Party has become so inveterate and so virulent in our country: it has so totally absorbed the understanding, and the heart of almost all the distinguished men among us, that I, who cannot cease to consider all the individuals of both parties as my countrymen; who can neither approve nor disapprove, in a lump, either of the men or measures of either party; who see both sides claiming an exclusive privilege of patriotism, and using against each other weapons of political warfare which I never can handle, cannot but cherish that congenial spirit which has always preserved itself pure from the infectious vapours of faction; which considers temperance as one of the first political duties; and which can perceive a very distinct shade of difference between political candor and political hypocrisy.

It affords me constant pleasure to recollect that the history of our country has fallen into the hands of such a man. For as impartiality lies at the bottom of all historical truth, I have often been not without my apprehensions, that no true history of our times would appear, at least in the course of our age. That we should have nothing but Federal Histories or Republican Histories—New England Histories or Virginia Histories. We are indeed not overstocked with men capable even of this, who have acted a part in the public affairs of our Nation.—But of men who unite both qualifications, that of having had a practical knowledge of our affairs, and that of possessing a mind capable of impartiality in summing up the merits of our Government, Administrations, Oppositions, and People, I know not another man with whom I have ever had the opportunity of forming an acquaintance, on the correctness of whose narrative I should so implicitly rely.

Such a historian, and I take delight in the belief, will be a Legislator without needing constituents. You have so long meditated on your plan, and so much longer upon the duties of man in society, as they apply to the transactions of your own life, that I am well assured your work will carry a profound political moral with it. And I hope, though upon this subject I have had no hint from you which can ascertain that your view of the subject is the same as mine; but I hope that the moral of your history will be, the indissoluble Union of the North American Continent. The plan of a New England Combination more closely cemented than by the general ties of the Federal Government; a combination, first to rule the whole, and, if that should prove impracticable, to separate from the rest, has been so far matured, and has engaged the studies, the intrigues and the ambitions of so many leading men, in our part of the country, that I think it will eventually produce mischievous consequences unless seasonably and effectually counteracted by men of more influence and of more comprehensive views. To rise upon a division system is unfortunately one of the most obvious, and apparently easy courses which plays before the eyes of individual ambition, in every section of the Union. It is the natural resource of all the small statesmen, who, feeling like Caesar, and finding that Rome is too large an object for their grasp, would strike off a village where they might aspire to the first station without exposing themselves to derision. This has been the most powerful operative impulse upon all the "Divisionists" from the first Kentucky conspiracy down to the negotiations between Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, of the last winter and spring—considered merely as a purpose of ambition, the great object against this scheme is its littleness. Instead of adding all the tribes of Israel to Judah and Benjamin like David, it is walking in the ways of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin by breaking off Samaria from Jerusalem. Looking at it in reference to moral considerations, it is detestable, as it certainly cannot be accomplished by open and honorable means. The abettors are obliged to disavow their real designs—to affect others—to practice continual deception, and to work upon the basest materials, the selfish and dissocial passions of their instruments. Politically speaking, it is as injudicious as it is contracted and dishonest. The American People are not prepared for disunion; far less so than these people imagine. They will continue to resist and defeat every attempt of that character, as they uniformly have done, & such projects will still terminate in the ruin of their projectors. But the ill consequences of this turbulent spirit will be to keep the country in a state of constant agitation, to embitter the local prejudices of fellow citizens against each other, and to diminish the influence which we ought to have, and might have, in the general councils of the Union.

To counteract the tendency of these partial & foolish combinations, I know nothing so likely to have a decisive influence as historical works honestly and judiciously executed. For if the doctrine of Union were a new one now first to be inculcated, our history would furnish the most decisive arguments in its favor. It is no longer the great lesson to be learnt, but the fundamental maxim to be confirmed; and every species of influence should be exerted by all genuine American Patriots to make its importance more highly estimated and more unquestionably established. Perhaps you will find it impossible to avoid disclosing the New England man—I have enough of that feeling myself most ardently to wish, that the brightest examples of a truly liberal and comprehensive American political system may be exhibited by New England men.

I regret that I could not have the pleasure of a full and confidential personal interview with you, before my departure. My father I am sure, will be happy to see you at Quincy, and to furnish you any materials in his power. He has been for the last three months publishing papers which I think will not be without their use in your undertaking.

Adieu, my dear Sir, I write you this letter on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, after passing

the night in catching Ood—of which, in the interval of a six hours calm, we have caught upwards of sixty. In the association of ideas, there is no very unnatural transition from exhibiting on the Grand Bank to the History of the United States. No man will think he better able than yourself to supply intermediate links in this singular concatenation. Let me only hope, it will appear to you as a natural transition, as that from any subject whatsoever to the assurance of that respect and attachment with which I subscribe myself,

Your friend and humble servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Extract of a letter from William Plumer, heretofore a Senator of the United States, and afterwards Governor of New Hampshire.

EPHING, N. H. December 20, 1828.

During the long and eventful session of Congress of 1803 and 1804, I was a member of the Senate, and was at the city of Washington every day of that session. In the course of the session, at different times and places, several of the federalists, Senators and Representatives, from the New England States, informed me that they thought it necessary to establish a separate government in New England, and, if it should be found practicable, to extend it so far South as to include Pennsylvania; but in all events to establish one in New England. They complained, that the slave fighting States had acquired, by means of their slaves, a greater increase of Representatives in the House than was just and equal; that too great a portion of the public revenue was raised in the Northern States, and too much of it expended in the Southern and Western States; and that the acquisition of Louisiana and the new States that were formed, and those to be formed in the West and in the ceded Territory, would soon annihilate the weight and influence of the Northern States in the government.

Their intention, they said, was to establish their new government under the authority and protection of State governments. That, having secured the election of a governor, and a majority of a Legislature in a State in favor of a separation, the Legislature should repeal the law authorizing the people to elect representatives to Congress, and the Legislature decline electing Senators to Congress, and gradually withdraw the State from the Union, establish custom house officers to grant Registers, and clearances to vessels, and eventually establish a federal government in the Northern and Eastern States. And that if New England united in the measure, it would in due time be effected without resorting to arms.

Just before that session of Congress closed, one of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded, informed me, that arrangements had been made to have the next autumn, in Boston, a select meeting of the leading federalists in New England, to consider and recommend the measures necessary to form a system of Government for the Northern States, and that Alexander Hamilton, of New York, had consented to attend that meeting.

Soon after my return from Washington I adopted the most effectual means in my power to collect the opinions of well informed leading federalists in New Hampshire, upon the subject. I found some in favor of the measure, but a great majority of them decidedly opposed to the project, and from the partial and limited enquiries I made in Massachusetts, the result appeared to me nearly similar to that in New Hampshire.

The gentleman, who in the winter of 1803 and 1804, informed me there was to be a meeting of the Federalists in the autumn of 1804, at Boston, at the session of Congress in the winter of 1804 and 1805, observed to me, that the death of General Hamilton had prevented the meeting; but the project was not, and would not, be abandoned.

I owe it to you as well as myself, to state explicitly, that in the session of Congress, in the winter of 1803 and 1804, I was myself in favor of forming a separate Government in New England; and wrote several confidential letters to a few of my friends and correspondents, recommending the measure. But afterwards, upon thoroughly investigating and maturely considering the subject, I was fully convinced that my opinion in favor of separation was the most erroneous that I ever formed upon political subjects. The only consolation I had, was that my error in opinion had not produced any acts injurious to the integrity of the Union. When the same project was revived in 1808 and 1809, during the embargo and non-intercourse, and afterwards, during the war of 1812, I used every effort in my power, both privately and publicly, to defeat the attempt then made to establish a separate independent government in the Northern States.

You are at liberty to make such use of this communication as you shall consider proper.

Accept the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

WILLIAM PLUMER.

[From Austin's Life of Gerry.]

Extract of a letter from a distinguished citizen of the United States, dated St. Petersburg 30th June, 1811.

The Massachusetts election appears to agitate the Americans in Europe almost exclusively; of all the other elections going on at the same time in many parts of the Union, I see paragraphs in the newspapers, but hear not a syllable from any other quarter. But American federalists in this city have received letters from their friends in London and in Gottenburg, in high exultation announcing the election of Mr. Gore by a majority of more than three thousand votes. Other Americans of different politics contest the validity of this return, and affirm that Mr. Gerry and Mr. Gray have been re-elected, though by a reduced majority compared with that of the last year. Why this extreme anxiety for the Massachusetts election? Is it Mr. Gore for whose elevation all this enthusiasm is harbored? I think by no means difficult to account for. There is much foreign hope and fear involved in these Massachusetts elections; all the rest even New York, are despaired of. But the Massachusetts Federal politicians have got to talk so openly and with such seeming indifference not to say readiness for a dissolution of the Union, they are so valiant in their threats of resistance to the laws; they seem so resolute for a little experiment upon the energy of the Union and its government, that in prospects of war with America, which most of the British statesmen now at the helm consider as in the line of wise policy, they and all their partisans calculate boldly and without disguise or concealment upon the co-operation of the Massachusetts federalists. The Massachusetts election, therefore, is a touchstone of national principle, and upon its issue may depend the question of peace and war between the United States and England. However hostile a British ministry may feel against us, they will never venture upon it until they can depend upon an active co-operation with them, within the United States. It is from the New England federalists alone that they can expect it. From the same view of the subject, though prompted by very opposite feelings, I too take a deep interest in the Massachusetts elections. I have known now more than seven years the projects of the Boston faction against the Union. They have, ever since that time at least, been seeking a pretext and an occasion for avowing the principle. The people, however, have never been ready to go with them; and when in the embargo time they did for a moment get a majority with them, they only verified the old proverb about setting a beggar on horse-back

Mr. Quincy has been at the pains now of furnishing them with a new pretext, which will wear no better than the predecessor was. Mr. Quincy should not have quoted me as an authority for a dissolution of the Union. He may be assured it is a doctrine that never will have my sanction. It is my attachment to the Union which makes me specially anxious for the result of the Massachusetts elections. They are a contest of life and death for the Union. If that party are not ultimately put down in Massachusetts, as completely as they already are in New York and Pennsylvania, and all the Southern and Western States, the Union is gone. Instead of a nation co-extensive with the North American continent, destined by God and Nature to be the most populous and most powerful people ever combined under one social compact, we shall have an endless multitude of little insignificant plans and tribes, at eternal war with one another, for a rock or a fish pond, the sport and fable of European masters and oppressors.

Extract from a SERMON preached at Boston, 23d July, 1812, by a highly respectable Clergyman, intimately connected with the most eminent leaders of the then Federal party.

"The alternative then is, that if you do not wish to become the slaves of those who own slaves, and who are themselves the slaves, of French slaves you must either, in the language of the day, cut the connection, or so far alter the National Constitution, as to secure yourselves a due share in the Government. The Union has long since been virtually dissolved, and it is full time that this portion of the dis-united States should take care of itself. But this, as Mr. Burke expresses it, is high matter, and must be left to the united wisdom of a Northern and Eastern Convention. The voice of the people, who are our Sovereigns, will then be heard, and must be respected. To continue to suffer, as we have eight years past, from the incapacity of a weak if not a corrupt Administration, is more than can be expected from human patience, or Christian resignation. The time has arrived when common prudence is pusillanimity, and moderation has ceased to be a virtue."

Extracts from the Journals of the Hartford Convention.

Rules of Proceeding—adopted 15th Dec. 1814 the first day of the Meeting.

2. The most inviolable secrecy shall be observed by each Member of this Convention, including the Secretary, as to all propositions, debates and proceedings thereof, until this injunction shall be suspended or altered.

3. The Secretary of this Convention is authorized to employ some suitable person to serve as a door keeper and messenger; together with a suitable assistant, if necessary, neither of whom are at any time to be made acquainted with any of the debates or proceedings of the Board.

JANUARY 3, 1815.

After the acceptance of the final Report.—On motion, Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy, in regard to all the debates and proceedings of this Convention, except in so far as relates to the Report finally adopted, be, and hereby is continued.

N. B. This injunction of secrecy was never removed. The Convention adjourned the 5th of January.

Extracts from the final Report of the Convention.

"To prescribe patience and firmness to those who are already exhausted by distress, is sometimes to drive them to despair, and the progress towards reform by the regular road is irksome to those whose imaginations discern, and whose feelings prompt to a shorter course. But when abuses, reduced to system, and accumulated through a course of years, have pervaded every department of Government, and spread corruption through every region of the State; when these are clothed with the forms of law, and enforced by an Executive whose will is their source, no summary means of relief can be applied without recourse to direct and open resistance."

"It is a truth, not to be concealed that a sentiment prevails to no inconsiderable extent, that Administration have given such constructions to that instrument, and practised so many abuses, under color of its authority, that a time for a change is at hand. Those who so believe regard the evils which surround them as intrinsic and incurable defects in the Constitution.—They yield to a persuasion, that no change at any time, or on any occasion, can aggravate the misery of their country. This opinion may ultimately prove to be correct. But as the evidence upon which it rests is not yet conclusive, and as measures adopted upon the assumption of its certainty might be irrevocable, some general considerations are submitted, in hope of reconciling all to a course of moderation and firmness, which may save them from the regret incident to sudden decisions, probably avert the evil, or at least induce consolation and success in the last resort."

"The lust and caprice of power, the corruption of patronage, the oppression of the weaker interests of the community by the stronger, heavy taxes, wasteful expenditures, and unjust and ruinous wars, are the natural offspring of bad Administrations, in all ages and countries. It was indeed to be hoped, that the rulers of these States would not make such disastrous haste to involve their infancy in the embarrassments of old and rotten institutions. Yet all this have they done; and their conduct calls loudly for their dismission and disgrace. But to attempt upon every abuse of power to change the Constitution, would be to perpetuate the evils of revolution."

"Finally, if the Union be destined to dissolution, by reason of the multiplied abuses of bad Administrations, it should, if possible, be the work of peaceable times, and deliberate consent. Some new form of confederacy should be substituted among those States which shall intend to maintain a federal relation to each other. Events may prove that the causes of our calamities are deep and permanent. They may be found, to proceed, not merely from the blindness of prejudice, pride of opinion, violence of party spirit, or the confusion of the times; but they may be traced to implacable combinations of individuals, or of States, to monopolize power and office, and to trample without remorse upon the rights and interests of commercial sections of the Union. Whenever it shall appear that these causes are radical and permanent, a separation, by equitable arrangement, will be preferable to an alliance by constraint, among nominal friends, but real enemies, inflamed by mutual hatred and jealousy, and inviting by intestine divisions, contempt and aggression from abroad. But a severance of the Union by one or more States, against the will of the rest, and especially in a time of war, can be justified only by absolute necessity. These are among the principal objections against precipitate measures tending to disunite the States, and when examined in connexion with the farewell address of the Father of his country, they must, it is believed be deemed conclusive."

"In this whole series of devices and measures for raising men, this Convention discern a total disregard for the Constitution, and a disposition to violate its provisions demanding from the individual State a firm and decided opposition. An iron despotism can impose no harder servitude upon the citizen, than to force him from his home and his occupation, to wage offensive wars undertaken to gratify the pride or passion of his master. The example of France has recently shown that a cabal of individuals assuming to act in the name of the people, may transform the great body of citizens into soldiers and deliver them over into the hands of a single tyrant. No war, not held in just abhorrence by a

people, can require the aid of such stratagems to recruit an army."

"That acts of Congress in violation of the Constitution are absolutely void, is an undeniable position. It does not, however, consist with the respect and forbearance due from a confederate State towards the General Government, to fly to open resistance upon every infraction of the Constitution. The mode and the energy of the opposition should always conform to the nature of the violation, the intention of its authors, the extent of the injury inflicted, the determination manifested to persist in it, and the danger of delay. But in cases of deliberate, dangerous, and palpable infractions of the Constitution, affecting the sovereignty of a State, and liberties of the people; in cases where the duty of such a State to interpose its authority for their protection, in the manner best calculated to secure that end, When emergencies occur which are either beyond the reach of the judicial tribunals, or too pressing to admit of the delay incident to their forms, States, which have no common umpire, must be their own judges, and execute their own decisions. It will thus be proper for the several States to await the ultimate disposal of the obnoxious measures, recommended by the Secretary of War, or pending before Congress, and so to use their power according to the character these measures shall finally assume, as effectually to protect their own sovereignty, & the rights and liberties of their citizens."

"The last inquiry, what course of conduct ought to be adopted by the aggrieved States, is in a high degree momentous. When a great and brave people shall feel themselves deserted by their Government, and reduced to the necessity either of submission to a foreign enemy, or of appropriating to their own use those means of defence which are indispensable to self-preservation, they cannot consent to wait passive spectators of approaching ruin, which it is in their power to avert, and to resign the last remnant of their industrious earnings, to be dissipated in support of measures destructive of the best interest of the nation."

"This Convention will not trust themselves to express their conviction of the catastrophe to which such a state of things inevitably tends. It would be inexpedient for this Convention to diminish the hope of a successful issue to such an application, by recommending, upon supposition of a contrary event, ulterior proceedings. Nor is it indeed within their province. In a state of things so solemn and trying as may then arise, the Legislatures of the States or Conventions of the whole people, or delegates appointed by them for the express purpose in another Convention, must act as such urgent circumstances may then require."

Therefore Resolved—

"That it be and hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the several States represented in this Convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary effectually to protect the citizens of said States from the operation and effects of all acts which have been or may be passed by the Congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the Constitution of the U. States."

"Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the said Legislatures, to authorize an immediate and earnest application to be made to the Government of the United States, requesting their consent to some arrangement, whereby the said State may, separately or in concert, be empowered to assume upon themselves the defence of their territory against the enemy; and a reasonable portion of the taxes, collected within said States, may be paid into the respective treasuries thereof, and appropriated to the payment of the balance due said States, and to the future defence of the same. The amount so paid into the said treasuries to be credited, and the disbursements made as aforesaid to be charged to the United States."

"Resolved, That if the application of these States to the government of the United States, recommended in a foregoing Resolution, should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these States should be neglected, as it has been since the commencement of the war, it will in the opinion of this Convention be expedient for the Legislatures of the several States to appoint Delegates to another Convention, to meet at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the third Thursday in June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous may require."

"Resolved, That the Hon. George Cabot, the Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the Hon. Daniel Lyman, or any two of them, be authorized to call another meeting of this Convention, to be held in Boston, at any time before new Delegates shall be chosen, as recommended in the above Resolution if in their Judgment the situation of the Country shall urgently require it."

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Finance reported upon the Resolutions referred to them on the 12th ult. relating to the Public Debt, the Sinking Fund, the Revenue, the National Bank, and the Bank of the United States, and the abolition of Duties; with a resolution, that it was inexpedient to act on any of the Resolutions this session. The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. Three hours were spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of Mr. Smyth's proposition to amend the Constitution was resumed. Mr. Smyth continued his remarks, interrupted by the expiration of the hour on Thursday, and justified the communication of arguments to the House in the written form as well as in oral speeches. After continuing for some time, he concluded with expressing the hope that the House would come to a vote upon his first proposition singly. Mr. Weems then rose to ask Mr. J. C. Wright if he used, on the preceding day, the words "stage drivers, whippers in, and small fry," and if, in using them, he intended to apply them to him. Mr. Wright declined making any explanation. Mr. Storrs then moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, which was carried in the affirmative, 118 members voting in the affirmative. The House then determined to suspend the rule which appropriates Friday and Saturday in every week to the consideration of private bills, in order to take up the Appropriation bills. Mr. Forward then spoke at much length in support of his motion to amend the Military Appropriation bill, by striking out the clause making provision for the Armories, and so reducing the amount as to appropriate only for the Springfield armory.—The Military, Indian, Navy, and Fortifications appropriation bills, and the bill making appropriations for continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago, for completing and repairing piers, for the improving of certain harbors, and for making examinations and surveys, were then successively acted on in Committee, and were reported to the House.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the obstruction presented by the resolution of General A. Smyth having been removed, various resolutions which have long slumbered on the table, were taken up and disposed of; and a number of new reso-

lutions were offered. A resolution directing that the House shall take a recess on Monday from 3 till 6 o'clock was agreed to; and another resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting at 10 o'clock was rejected. The House then took up the consideration of the different appropriation bills which had passed thro' Committee on Friday, and they were all ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and successively acted upon the bill making additional appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1829; the bill making appropriations for building light houses, &c.; the bill making appropriations for the erection of certain forts, barracks, &c.; the bill to provide for taking the fifth Census; all of which bills were reported to the House.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dudley presented the memorial of Van Cortlandt and others, surviving officers of the revolutionary army, praying that the act passed at the last session of Congress for their relief may be so amended, as to entitle each officer to the monthly pay attached to his rank at the close of the war. Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported an amendment to the bill from the House referred to them, "providing for an exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas," striking out the whole of that bill, and providing for the employment of one of our public vessels in the examination of such Coasts, Islands, Harbours, Shoals and Reefs, in those Seas, as may be in and near the usual tracks of our commerce, and for the appointment of two scientific persons and two assistants to be employed under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in making the necessary observations, examinations and surveys connected with this subject. Three hours and a half were spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the hour devoted to the morning business was nearly consumed in the presentation of petitions and reports. The special order of the day, being, the report of the Committee on the Library on the subject of reprinting the documents of the first thirteenth Congress was then taken up, and Mr. Wickliffe had commenced some remarks in opposition to the report when the expiration of the hour rendered it necessary for him to suspend his argument. The various appropriation bills which had been ordered for a third reading, were then read the third time and passed. The House then took up the bills acted on in Committee on Saturday, and passed them to a third reading. In the bill to provide for taking the fifth Census, Mr. Storrs made some observations on the amendment he had offered concerning the ratio of representation, and a brief discussion took place concerning it, but the amendment was finally cut off by a successful motion for the previous question, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. The House on motion of Mr. Everett, then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, in which an amendment was adopted, appropriating 500 dollars for repairs of the President's House. Some propositions by Mr. Wickliffe to strike out some of the clauses were rejected.—Mr. Mercer moved an amendment on the subject of an alteration in the House of Representatives, raising the floor, throwing a glass ceiling over the House, &c. to which Mr. Bartlett moved an amendment striking out the greater part of Mr. Mercer's proposition, and substituting a proposition to remove the desks, &c. Mr. Hamilton then suggested a proposition to appropriate — cents for the purchase of two sand glasses to be used by the Speaker in regulating the speeches of members. Before any decision was made upon the amendments, the House took a recess, according to order, from 3 till 5 o'clock.

At the Evening Session, the House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, took up the bill for the relief of surviving widows of certain officers and privates of the army of the revolution: the bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers; and the bill to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war. A motion was then made to take up the bill concerning the government, &c. of Columbia, but the motion was lost, and the Committee rose and reported the bills. The two first bills acted on in Committee were then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, and then the House adjourned.

Mr. Randolph has published in the Telegraph a speech which he had intended to make upon the bill for the preservation & repair of the Cumberland Road. He is entitled to the thanks of the House for beginning the practice of speaking only in intention. Quite as much effect was produced upon the question by the publication of this intended speech after the bill had passed, and just as much credit has been obtained by the orator, as though it had been really delivered with the most scrupulous regard to time and place. One manifest advantage which Mr. Randolph will obtain by the adoption of this novel plan, is, that by being the reporter of his own intended speeches, he will be reported to his own satisfaction, a gratification which, by his own showing, he never knew till this day.

The Ser occupied vi for authoriz to the Stock aware Cana a long debat ing, by a vo In the H was report Committee ing a subse S. Carolina question for ilton protes ered as any Carolina, or in her sover The consi Committee of re-prin early Con Mr. Wickl position to obtained the made much when the deb ded the debt suspend the The severa third readin and passe the bill to a relief of pe naval servi war of the tions were narrowing had concu in Commit cut off by a question. To be engro day, by a then resol whole on t for the Pu cussion to Mercer to provision Hall of the the motion amendmen provisions removal o negativ. Mr. Wickl pleting the ing the no and the bi grossed ar

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WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

The Senate, yesterday, was chiefly occupied with the consideration of the bill for authorizing an additional subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. The bill, after a long debate, was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 23 to 15.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported by Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads & Canals, authorizing a subscription for 2500 shares in the S. Carolina Rail Road Company. On the question for the second reading, Mr. Hamilton protested against this being considered as any boon to the State of South Carolina, or a measure in which the State in her sovereign capacity, felt any interest. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Library on the subject of re-printing the scarce documents of the early Congresses, was then taken up, and Mr. Wickliffe finished his remarks in opposition to the report. Mr. Barringer then obtained the floor in reply, but had not made much progress in his observations when the termination of the hour suspended the debate. Mr. Barringer moved to suspend the rule, but the House refused. The several bills ordered on Monday to a third reading were then read a third time and passed. The House then took up the bill to amend an act to provide for the relief of persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the war of the Revolution. Some propositions were made to amend the bill by narrowing its provisions, after the House had concurred in the amendments made in Committee, but the propositions were cut off by a successful call for the previous question. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time today, by a vote of 120 to 50. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings, when some discussion took place on the motion of Mr. Mercer to amend the bill by inserting a provision for the improvement of the Hall of the House of Representatives, & the motion of Mr. Bartlett, to amend that amendment by striking out the various provisions, and substituting one for the removal of the desks, were successfully negatived. In the House, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe, the appropriation for completing the President's House, by finishing the north portico, was stricken out, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1829.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago, for completing and repairing piers, for the improvement of certain harbors, and for making examinations and surveys, was considered; and after an unsuccessful effort to strike out and to put in a separate Bill the items relating to Internal Improvements, the bill was laid on the table. Another bill embracing all those items was then reported, read twice and ordered to a third reading. The general appropriation bill was considered, amended and ordered to a third reading. The bill for protecting the western frontier of the trade with Mexico from the Indians, was considered and ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives were yesterday almost exclusively occupied in the discussion of the Bill to amend an act to provide for persons in the Land and Naval service of the United States, in the army of the Revolution. A motion was made by Mr. McDuffie, to recommit the bill with instructions to report as to the extent of the demand which the bill would create on the Treasury, but the motion was rejected by a vote of 95 to 89. The bill then passed by a vote of 111 to 67. The bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings was also passed. Previous to the action upon these bills, the House resumed the consideration of the report of the Library Committee on the subject of re-printing the documents, but Mr. Barringer did not conclude his observations before the expiration of the hour. Many reports were also made from Committees; and, among others, Mr. Bartlett, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution requiring from the Secretary of the Navy information on the subject of the use of ardent spirits in the Navy, which was adopted.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1829.

In the Senate, yesterday, five thousand copies of the document stating the amount of money expended by the Government within the respective States, for the purposes of Internal Improvement, since the year 1789, was ordered to be printed. The bill from the House of Representatives, providing for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the confederated States during the Revolutionary War, &c. was read and laid on the table, for the reason that there was not time for acting upon it this Session. The vote on the passage of the bill for the relief of Thomas L. Winthrop and others, directors of an association called "the New England Mississippi Land Company," was reconsidered. After some discussion, the question was taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the negative, by the casting vote of the Vice President. The bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers of the Revolution, &c. was considered; after some discussion and the adoption of some amendments, the Senate adjourned without disposing of the bill. In the early part of the sitting, Mr. Seymour moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which motion was negatived by a vote of 21 to 22.

In the House of Representatives yesterday,

the debate on the report of the Resolution relative to the re-printing of the scarce Documents was resumed, when Mr. Barringer concluded his remarks, and was succeeded by Mr. Hamilton, who, in a few words, stated that he had a substitute to offer, the effect of which was to require from the Clerk a list, to be presented at the beginning of the next Session, of the Documents required to be printed, but as he could not offer this pending the amendment of Mr. Ward, who was not in his seat, he moved, for the present, to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and asked for the ayes and noes, which were ordered. The House then refused to lay the resolution on the table—Ayes 85, Noes 67.—Mr. Hoffman then occupied the short residue of the hour in some remarks against the report. Mr. Sprague moved to suspend the rule, in order to bring the discussion to a close, but the House refused. The House then ordered various bills on the table to a third reading. Mr. Sprague then moved the House to consider the bill to repeal the tonnage duties on American vessels, &c. which was carried in the affirmative, and the previous question having been demanded, the bill was passed by a vote of 101 to 75. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to provide a government, &c. for the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, which was passed through, as also were two bills on the subject of Indian treaties, &c. The bills were then reported to the House and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, with the exception of a Bill making appropriations for holding a treaty with the Winnebagoes, &c. and before the question was taken on that bill the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

The Senate yesterday, proceeded to consider the bills originating in the Senate, that being the last day for sending bills to the other House. A great number of private bills were passed and sent to the other House for concurrence. The bill repealing so much of the laws relative to brevet rank as to authorize the President to confer that rank on officers who have served ten years in any one grade was passed. The Senate took a recess from four to six o'clock. In the evening session, several private bills were considered, among which was the bill for the relief of the sureties of Amos Edwards, which created a long and animated discussion. The bill for the payment of pensions to the widows or children of pensioners, in certain cases, was passed.

In the House of Representatives, various reports were made from the Committees; and among others, a report from the Committee on Retrenchment, concluding with several resolutions declaratory of the expediency of correcting certain abuses in the expenditures of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. Mr. Hamilton, on presenting this report, made some observations, in which he recommended the adoption of the resolution, but the hour had expired before he came to a conclusion. The House then proceeded to the third reading of the several engrossed bills before the House, when the bill for protecting the people of Arkansas, &c. bordering upon the Indian settlements towards Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, was, after some brief discussion, rejected. The various other bills which had been acted on the preceding day in Committee, were then read a third time and passed; and the House ordered a recess from 4 till 6 o'clock.

In the evening session the House, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, considered the bill making appropriations for holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, and having filled the blanks, rose and reported the bill to the House. The bill was then read a third time and passed. The House then took up the bill for the relief of the Navy Hospital Fund, which was ultimately passed.

[From the Delaware Gazette.]

The following letter from one of the large Flour and Grain dealers of Philadelphia, in answer to some enquiries made of him, being well acquainted with the trade, &c. of the District, shows the flattering prospects under which the location of Bohemia Village has been made at the western termination of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, on the South side of Back Creek River, immediately opposite, and within one hundred feet of the tide lock.

This situation has also the advantage of a large section of Grain country at its back, and every prospect of health, as there is no stagnant water, or marsh in the vicinity. "Esteemed Friend:—I received thy favour of the 15th instant, and may express my gratification at the progress made towards building up the Town of Bohemia, at the Western end of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; and I am free to confess my conviction, that no location in the vicinity of that magnificent canal, affords more rational grounds for hope of extensive business than does that of Bohemia. One of our respectable and enterprising citizens informs me, that he intends to have erected during this winter and ensuing spring, extensive warehouses for the accommodation of the trade that will naturally centre at that place, and that it is likely Steam Tow Boats will be established to ply between that place and Port Deposit for the purpose of conveying thither the produce of the Susquehanna river, which at Bohemia, can be directed to either of the markets of New York, Philadelphia, Brandywine and Baltimore. I have little doubt but much produce from that river, as also from the neighbouring country will concentrate at Bohemia; for the purpose of ascertaining which of the aforementioned markets offers the strongest inducements to the seller, because from that point either of the three last mentioned markets can be reached, with about equal facility, after ascertaining where the best prices are to be obtained. Wishing success to the enterprising individuals, whose exertions are using to form this important place of deposit, I remain respectfully,

NATHAN BUNKER.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Evening, March 7.

We are requested to say that the Right Rev. Henry D. O'Donnoghue, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, now on a tour of visitation to the several Parishes on this Shore, will, God willing, perform Divine Service at Christ Church, in this town, this evening at 7 o'clock—to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Northern Mail due on Thursday night, had not arrived when this paper went to Press.

The Legislature of this State will, we understand, adjourn on the 10th inst.

The following we presume, may be considered official.

[From the Washington Telegraph, Feb. 26.]

THE NEW CABINET.

We are authorized to say, that the new Cabinet will consist of

Martin Van Buren, of New York, as Secretary of State.

Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury.

John McLane, of Ohio, as Postmaster General.

John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, as Secretary of War.

John Branch of North Carolina, as Secretary of the Navy.

John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, as Attorney General.

It will be seen, that the Postmaster General is to be included in the Cabinet. We learn that the President elect, yesterday, received a letter from Mr. Van Buren, accepting the State Department. The other gentlemen are in this city, and have notified their acceptance in person.

[From the Trenton True American of Feb. 21.]

Yesterday, in Joint meeting, SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, Esq. Secretary of the Navy, was appointed Attorney General of New Jersey for five years. Though absent, Mr. Southard is not forgotten in his native State.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says, Mr. Crockett and Mr. Pryor Lea, representatives of Tennessee, are to fight, in the neighborhood of this city, as soon as the session is over. It will, no doubt be a fatal duel. Both of the parties are married—and they are both young—that is to say not much over thirty.

COTTON CORDAGE.—The New York Gazette states that the Southern growers, in order to profit every way, by the use of their own products, have begun to use Cotton for bale ropes, leading lines, traces, &c. and several rope makers are now employed in making cordage of the different sizes, for the Southern planters.

It is said that during the ensuing year, at least 400 tons of rope will be required, and ultimately the use of hemp for the Southern states will be entirely unknown. This, it will readily be imagined, has grown out of the late Tariff.

The edition of Webster's Dictionary was 2000 copies for this country, and 500 copies intended for Europe. The patronage has been so great on this side of the Atlantic that nearly all the 2500 copies are taken up, and none remain for the English market. 2500 copies at \$20, the subscription price amounts to \$50,000.

N. Y. Courier.

THE GENERAL ASSESSMENT BILL.

This bill was finally passed by the House of Delegates on Tuesday last, after 44 hours 36—every member belonging to the house being present, and voting upon the question. The bill is now under consideration in the Senate.

The bill avoids any interference in debts in any way Bonds, notes and mortgages and Government securities, are also left out.

Bank Stock and stock of incorporated companies, in the hands of stockholders, are to be assessed as well as all such articles as have heretofore been assessed. The assessment is to be made by three assessors in each county. Things are to be assessed at their full cash value at the time of assessment. All old county assessments are repealed; and this assessment is to be the basis of all future County as well as State assessments.—The tax laid for state purposes, is but seven cents for the first year, and five cents thereafter, in every hundred dollars.

New assessments of real property to be made every eight years, and of all other property every fourth year, under this act.

We are decidedly of opinion, that this new assessment will be a very general relief to a great portion of the people of every county who have heretofore been aggrieved by the partial nature of our old system of assessment.

We believe that more than half who have heretofore paid taxes, will find their taxes considerably reduced by the operation of this new law—if it becomes a law.—Rep.

GREAT ARRIVAL.

Our city has just been visited by a personage who, among his species, claims, perhaps, the first place for figure, size and fatness. We allude to the immense ox *Harford*. After a tedious journey of thirty six miles, which he performed in the course of several days, with comparative ease and freedom from fatigue, when we take into account his bulk; he reached Baltimore the night before last, and, at present, dwells in the stables attached to Mr. Gornuch's Tavern, Front street, Old Town. Yesterday, he was visited by many connoisseurs in good beef and pronounced to be a prodigy.

The following are the dimensions of this immense animal, ascertained by actual measurement.

	Ft. In.
From nose to rump	13 6
Height	6 6
Girth	8 9
Shoulder to Dewlap	5 0

HARFORD was raised at Bloomsbury, the estate of Wm. Lansdale, Esq. near Havre de Grace, Harford county in this state, and it is said surpasses the great ox Columbus, in all his measurements, except the girth—in height, he is taller by half a hand than the famous Leicestershire Ox, being 19 1/2 hands high.

Whilst we are happy to notice *HARFORD*, as reflecting substantial notice on the Agricultural interest of Maryland, it affords us additional pleasure to pay a just tribute to the public spirit of the gentleman on whose estate he has been raised, and whose talents and fortune, are so unreservedly employed in promoting a proper system of Agriculture, in this, his native State.—*Clarendon*.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—FOR MARCH.

Every thing should now be forwarded relative to the cultivation and preparation of the ground in digging all principal digging, digging, trenching and levelling, ridge ground, according as wanted for sowing and planting, which should now be commenced in all the principal kitchen garden esculents for the main crops, particularly the following articles: onions, leeks, carrots, parsnips, red beet, green beet, white beet, spinach, lettuce, cabbage, savoy, cauliflower, broccoli, bore-cole, colewort, asparagus, beans, peas, kidney-beans, turnips, parsley, celery, turnip-cabbage, turnip-radiash; and of salad, and sweet herbs, cresses, mustard, rape, radish, nasturtium, borage, marigolds, chervil, thyme, savory, marjorum, coriander, corn-sallad, clary, fennel, angelica, dill and so on others.

For successional, and first some early crops, sow in hot beds cucumbers, melons, basil, purslain, capicum, cauliflower, coralander, guards, and small sallading.

Great care should be taken that their seeds are quite fresh, which is a matter of great importance, and for want of which many are disappointed in their principal crops, when too late to sow again. Likewise to have the best varieties both of seeds and plants, of the respective kinds, which, in many principal sorts, is also a very material consideration, particularly at this season for sowing and planting the main crops.

When you sow your different crops, let it be in dry weather, and while the ground is fresh dry, or levelled down, or when it will admit of raking freely without clogging.

Cauliflower plants that have stood the winter, in frames or borders, should now be planted out, if the weather is mild, in well dug ground, two feet and a half distant, and draw earth to those remaining under the glasses, which still continue over the plants, to forward them, but prop up the glasses about three inches to admit air, &c. Give air likewise to your cucumber and melon plants, by tilting the glasses behind, one, two, or three finger's breadth, in proportion to the heat of the bed and temperature of the weather. Cover the glasses every night with mats, and support the heat, when you find it declining, by lining the sides with hot dung.

Towards the latter end of the month plant potatoes, for a full crop, in lightish good ground, some early kind for a forward crop in summer and a large portion of the common sorts for the general autumn and winter crops. The most proper sort for planting, is the very large potatoes, which you must cut into several pieces, having one or more eyes to each cutting.—Plant them either by dibble, or in deep drills, and sink them about four or five inches in the earth.

Plant your main crop of shalots by off-sets, or the small or full roots, set in beds six inches apart.

Sow a successional and full crop of spinach twice this month, of the round leaf kind, in an open situation; or it may be sown occasionally between rows of beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, horse radish, artichokes, &c.

In this month sow a small or moderate crop of the early Dutch kind of turnips in a free situation. Repeat your sowing at two or three different times, in order to have a regular succession to draw in May and June.

Be particularly careful to destroy, either by hand or hoe, all the weeds in their early growth or otherwise they will materially injure the plants.

CROUP.

The following simple remedy, says the Charlottesville Advocate, for Croup, is sanctioned by the experience of John D. Goodman, M. D. as will be seen by the following extract, strongly recommended by him. The simplicity of the remedy, and the facility of its application, bespeak for it a trial. He states that it has been used in cases of croup, or any distressing symptom, in my experience or of two other eminent physicians, who had recommended its use to him.

Of the external use of tobacco in Croup.—Whenever children are threatened with an attack of croup, or tracheitis (Croup) I direct a plaster covered with dry Scotch snuff, varying in size according to the age of the patient, to be applied directly across the top of the thorax, and retained there till all the symptoms disappear. The remedy is found to be always effectual, when applied in the first and second stages of the malady. This mode of treatment was from prejudice or scepticism, neglected by me, and in one instance, in which, with very considerable difficulty, one of my children was rescued by the ordinary treatment. But on being urged to make trial of the snuff plaster, I determined to make the experiment, whenever the opportunity presented.—This was not wanting; and when called to a child laboring under all the symptoms of the early stage of croup, such a plaster, (made by greasing a piece of linen, and covering it well with snuff) was directed to be applied to the chest. The event was most happy; the symptoms of tracheitis, and half croup, cough ceased, shortly after the child fell into a profound sleep, with gentle perspiration, and, by the next morning, was free from all distressing symptoms. The plaster was reapplied for a night or two following, and then discontinued. Since that time, my family has been saved from great deal of anxiety and alarm to which previously they were subjected. As we are obliged to keep Cox's hives syrup, tartaric acid, and all other articles resorted to constantly ready to meet the attacks of the Croup, which were very sudden and frequent in cold wet seasons. Since then, we have found nothing else necessary than to apply the snuff plaster, and we feel under no further anxiety. Instead of being obliged to watch with the child all the rest of the night; when once the snuff is applied we go to rest again, with a feeling of entire security, which we have never had the least cause to regret.

DIED

In this county on Monday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. HENRY PICKERING.

Died at the Navy Yard in Washington, about 10 o'clock, A. M. on the 23d ult. aged 79 years, Commodore THOMAS TINGEY, Commandant of that Yard, and for twenty eight years a resident of that City in that capacity.

To his excellent worth every one who has ever known him will bear testimony. His irreproachable character must be to his bereaved widow and affectionate children an invaluable legacy.

His commission in the Navy was nearly coeval with his existence. For almost fifty years he has sustained the character of an officer of the Navy with unsullied reputation.

As the head of a family, he was a venerable and true patriarch. As a man, he was humane, kind, and generous. As a citizen, faithful and loyal.

His death, though it has happened to him in the fullness of years, will be mourned by all who knew him.

TO RENT.

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

THOMAS DEWILN.

March 7—1829.—4f

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet on the 1st MONDAY of next month (April) to grant Licences to qualified Applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland. March 7.

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

3rd day of March, A. D. 1829.

ON application of George T. Millington, Administrator of Thomas Carney, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, & the public seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of March, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Carney, late of Caroline 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 on or before the 14th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 3rd day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

GEORGE T. MILLINGTON, Adm'r. of Thomas Carney, dec'd.

March 7—1829.—3f

THE CELEBRATED STALLION TOM JEFFERSON.

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

March 7. PHILIP WALLIS.

Agricultural Repository, SEED STORE AND NURSERY.

SINCLAIR & MOORE

OFFER for Sale (Pratt St. Wharf,) a full Stock of their approved Barshare & Freeborn or Woods Patent PLOUGHS, &c. &c.

ALSO 200 bushels fresh CLOVER SEED just received.

Baltimore, Feb. 28—3f

SHERWOOD'S General Land and Intelligence Office.

Fayette street opposite the Union Bank near Charles Street, Baltimore.

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

PERSONS removing to Baltimore, can be immediately supplied with HOUSES or STORES in any part of the City.

Colored People can procure various situations, such as Waiters, Coachmen, Cooks, Chambermaids, Nurses, &c. &c. by applying as above directed.

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

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

R. P. SHERWOOD, Baltimore, Feb.—21—

HATTING.

BENNETT JONES,

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

HATS of every Description, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE and upon the most REASONABLE TERMS.

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

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

B. J. Easton, January 17, 1829.—4f

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 5th of February inst. as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself

—CHARLES GRANT—about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 23 years of age and of a bright copper colour, grey eyes and free countenance, with a large scar upon his right arm above the wrist; had on when committed a blue cassinet roundabout, blue cloth pantaloons, striped swan-down vest, old fur hat, says his father purchased his time from Mr. George Earnest of Baltimore, the owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away—other wise he will be released according to law.

CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER, Jr. Shff. Feb.—21—3f

VALENTINE.

THE subscriber has the pleasure to state to the breeders of fine horses, that the thorough bred imported horse VALENTINE, will be in Easton on the 16th inst.—Particulars hereafter.

THOS. HENSLEY.

Feb. 14

Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, & Chestertown Telegraph, will insert the above for two weeks, and forward accounts to this office for collection.

PRINTING

Of every description & handbills executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

ABERNETHY.—The interest created by the whimsicalities, talents, and peculiar medical notions of Mr. Abernethy, is little less on our side of the Atlantic than his own. Every one who has the misfortune to possess an inveterately deranged stomach for months or years, and felt the maladies which flow from it will at once accord in the truth so often inculcated by this extraordinary man; namely, that to put improper food into a weak stomach, plays the very d—l with it. Vegetable matter ferments and becomes gaseous; while animal substances are changed into a putrid, abominable, and acrid stimulus. But while this is known it would be clever enough to know also what a man shall eat, and where withal he shall sustain himself. Moreover Doctors would do a world of service if they could tell one thus afflicted how to restrain himself at the right point, how he shall get over the smell of a beef steak, how to reject a tempting peach or a blushing strawberry, and how to keep down that monstrous appetite, within him, which, like the Faddy's convict is ever "gnawing," crying, "water, water!" The everlasting call is for food, food, and to resist it requires more energy than feeble man can summon before dinner. Doubtless he must die for it, but that is a contingency which does not always stare him in the face to aid him in his abstinence.

[Extract from Profession Sketches.—new Monthly Magazine.]

We have said, that Mr. Abernethy is only occasionally restive, and we speak from the conviction of our own experience. We hesitate not to declare that to us, Mr. Abernethy has always appeared full of whim and drollery, replete with agreeable information, willing to lend an attentive ear to necessary questions, & to impart that professional knowledge of which he possesses such an extensive store. But one thing he cannot abide, that is any interruption to his discourse. This it is, in fact, which so often irritates him, so often causes him to snarl. "People come here," he has often said to us, "to consult me, and they will torture me with their long and foolish fiddle-de-dee stories; so we quarrel, and then they blackguard me all about this large town; but I can't help that." Let those who wish for Abernethy's advice, and it is well worth having, observe this rule, and they will part excellent friends. Let them tell their case in as plain and as few words as possible, and then listen to their adviser's remarks without interruption; this is the only secret of managing this professional bugbear, and it is a secret worth knowing.

That Abernethy is odd, all the world knows; but his oddity is far more amusing than repulsive, far more playful than bearish. Yates's picture of him last year was not bad; neither was it good—it wanted the raciness of the original. Let the reader imagine a snug, elderly, sleek, and venerable looking man, approaching seventy years of age, rather (as novel writers say,) below than above the middle height, somewhat inclined to corpulency, and upright in his carriage withal; with his hair most primly powdered, and nicely curled round his brow and temples; let him imagine such a person habited in sober black, with his feet thrust carelessly into a pair of unlaced half boots, and his hands into the pockets of his "peculiarities," and they have the "glorious John" of the prologues before their eyes. The following colloquy, which occurred not many days since, between him and a friend of ours, is so characteristic of the professor, that we cannot resist its insertion.

Having entered the room, our friend opened the preceding: "I wish you to ascertain what is the matter with my eye, Sir. It is very painful, and I am afraid there is some great mischief going on." "Which I can't see," said Abernethy, placing the patient before the window, and looking closely at the eye. "But," interposed our friend, "Which I can't see again said, or rather sung, the professor,—"Perhaps not Sir, but—'Now don't bother! ejaculated the other; but sit down, and I'll tell you all about it.' Our friend sat down accordingly, while Abernethy, standing with his back against the table, thus began: "I take it for granted that, in consulting me, you wish to know what I should do for myself, were I in a predicament similar to yourself. Now, I have no reason to suppose that you are in any particular predicament; and the terrible mischief which you apprehend, depends, I take it altogether upon the stomach. Mind—at present I have no reason to believe that there is anything else the matter with you." (Here my friend was about to disclose sundry dreadful maladies with which he believed himself afflicted, but he was interrupted with "Diddle-dum, middle-dum, diddle-dum, deek" uttered in the same smooth tone as the previous part of the address—and he was silent.) "Now, your stomach being out of order, it is my duty to explain to you how to put it to rights again; and in my whimsical way, I shall give an illustration of my position; for I like to tell people something that they will remember.

The kitchen, that is, your stomach, being out of order, the garret (pointing to the head) cannot be right and good; every room in the house becomes affected. Repair the injury in the kitchen, remedy the evil there—(now don't bother) and all will be right. This you must do by diet. If you put improper food into your stomach, by God you play the very devil with it, and with the other machine besides. Vegetable matter ferments, and becomes gaseous; while animal substances are changed into a putrid, abominable, and acrid stimulus. (Don't bother again!) You are going to ask—What has all this to do with my eye, I will tell you. Anatomy teaches us, that the skin is a continuation of the membrane which lines the stomach, and your own observation will inform you that the delicate lining of the mouth, throat, nose, and eyes are nothing more. Now some people acquire preposterous noses, others blotches on the face and different parts of the body, others inflammation of the eyes—all arising from irritation of the stomach. People laugh at me for talking so much about the stomach. I sometimes tell this story to forty different people of a morning, and some won't listen to me, so we quarrel, and they go and abuse me all over the town. I can't help it—they came to me for my advice, and I give it them, if they will take it—I can't do any more Well, Sir, as to the question of diet, I must refer to my book (here the professor smiled, and continued smiling as he proceeded.)—There are only about a dozen pages—and you will find beginning at page 73, all that is necessary for you to know. I am christened Doctor My-Book, and authorized under that title all over England; but who would sit and listen to a long lecture of twelve pages, or remember one half of it when it is done! So I have reduced my directions into writing, and they are for any body to follow, if they please."

Use of Liquors in the Army.—The Secretary of War, in reply to an inquiry made of him by the H. of Representatives, whether the use of ardent spirits can be dispensed with in the army of the United States, has made a report. He gives it as his opinion that the habitual use of ardent spirits, or even in moderate quantities, is unfavorable to health, and that the chances for vigor, health and long life, are in favour of him who abstains from it altogether. He, however, thinks that so small a quantity as a gill a day, taken at different times, is not calculated to impair the health of persons engaged in active employments, and that the sudden abandonment of it by persons who have been in the habit of using it, might prove injurious to their health.

MARYLAND.
Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.
21st day of February, 1829.
On application of Daniel C. H. Bordley, Administrator of Matthias Bordley, late of Queen Ann's 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Centreville Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's Co. Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 21st day of February in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Q. A. County.

Pursuant to the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthias Bordley, late of Queen Ann's county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at or before the 1st September 1829; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of February 1829.
DANIEL C. H. BORDLEY, Adm'r.
of Matthias Bordley, deceased.
Feb. 28—3w.

MARYLAND.
Caroline County Orphan's Court.
10th day of February A. D. 1829.
ON application of Daniel Bell Jr. Administrator of Philemon Lecompte, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, in testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, & the public seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philemon Lecompte late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of August next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 10th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
DANIEL BELL, Jr. Adm'r.
of Philemon Lecompte, dec'd.
Feb. 21, 1829—3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed; to wit:—one at the suit of Adam Poland against William White, and John Camper, and the other at the suit of Rob't. H. Goldborough, use of James Chapman, against the said Wm. White will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 31st day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day to the highest bidder for Cash, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Wm. White, of and to, all that LOT, and portion of the LAND, Tenements and Lot, Estate, which belonged to John Gregory, late of Talbot county deceased, as mentioned, contained and described as allotment No. 4—, in the return of the Commissioners appointed to divide the land, tenements, and real estate aforesaid, amongst the Representatives of the said John Gregory, and which was allotted and assigned to Sarah White, (the wife of the said William White) as one of the Heirs and representatives of John Gregory dec'd. and containing the quantity of ninety-three and a half Acres of LAND more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the said William White, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs, and the interest and cost due, and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by Wm. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Feb. 28, 1829—4w.

Wanted.
CASH will be given for a NEGRO WOMAN, who can be well recommended as a COOK and accustomed to house work. She must not exceed thirty years in age, and must be uncumbered with Husband or Children. Enquire of the Printer.
Feb. 28.

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Prince George's county, (Md.) on the 17th inst. as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself HENRY JOHN. SON.—He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, and has no perceptible mark or scar. Had on when committed, a grey Cassinet Coat, blue mixed Cassinet Pantaloons, black silk vest and fur Hat, all very much worn; says he was born free in the city of Washington, where his mother (Sophy Johnson) now resides. And that he served an apprenticeship with a certain Joseph Brown, formerly of Washington, but who has since lived in Annapolis, Baltimore, Hagerstown and other places. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.
EDWD. W. BELT,
Sheriff of Prince George's county.
Upper Marlboro, 2 Feb. 21—3t
Jan. 31st 1829.

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Prince George's county, Md. on the 30th ult. as a runaway; a negro man who calls himself THOMAS TRAYERS. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, of brown complexion, says he will be 21 years of age in June next, and has no perceptible mark or scar. Had on when committed an old Corduroy Jacket, woolen domestic Pantaloons and fur Cap. Says he was born free in Dorchester county, and was bound as an apprentice until he should arrive at the age of 21 years, unto Jacob Sutter, of Baltimore, who lately hired him to a Mr. Knowles of Washington City. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.
EDWARD W. BELT,
Shff. of P. G. County.
Upper-Marlboro, 2 Feb. 21—3t
Feb'y, 10, 1829.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.
THE SLOOP

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

THE SCHOONER
JANE & MARY,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on Sunday the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.
These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENT, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIK,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

THROUGH IN A DAY.
FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centreville.
This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-Boat BAZIMORE, Captain W. WHILLDIN.—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville—arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.
Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.
Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.
There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Pier, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.
Passengers coming in this Line for Newcasle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.
From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$125
Do. St. George's, - 1 50
Do. Middletown, - 2 00
Do. Warwick, - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00
And Do. Centreville, - 4 25.
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

Notice.
THE Levy Court of Talbot County, will meet on TUESDAY the 10th day of March next, to appoint Constables for the several Districts of said County.
By order, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Feb. 21 3w

COTILLION PARTY.
THE CITIZENS of Talbot and the adjoining Counties are respectfully informed that a COTILLION PARTY will be held at Mr. Thos. Peacock's Assembly Room, (Easton Hotel), on THURSDAY evening the 12th of March next.
MANAGERS.
Easton, Feb. 28.
N. B. TICKETS to be had at the BAR.

STRAYED HEIFER.
STRAYED to the Subscriber's enclosure on or about the 1st of January last, a PIED HEIFER. The owner is desired to come forward, pay charges, and take her away.
Easton, Feb. 21—3t PETER TARR.

FOR RENT
For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story Brick Dwelling, situated on Washington Street, lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Gaskins, to an approved tenant the terms will be liberal.
Apply to J. Graham or
JABEZ CALDWELL.
Easton, Dec. 20.

WANTED.
TWENTY bushels good IRISH POTATOES
10 do Planting, do.
10 do Hominy-beans,
10 do Peas.
2 or 3 hundred weight of LARD—and a few Barrels prime CIDER; for which the highest Cash prices will be given by applying to JOI CHAIN.
Easton, January 31, 1829—4w

20 DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself MARGARET—she is about 23 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro.—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired herself as a free woman.
Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS D. MONNELLY.
Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

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

DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER
HAVING purchased the Drug and Medicine store, formerly owned and conducted by Moore & Kellogg and recently by Wm. W. Moore opposite the Market House in Easton, begs leave to inform the public that he has on hand and for sale
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils,
Glass and Dye Stuffs.

Together with all other articles in his line, and solicits from the former customers of the store and the public in general the continuance of their patronage.
Dr. S. W. S. hopes from his having received a regular Medical education in the University of Maryland, & having studied under the direction of one of the most extensive Practitioners, as well as one of the most scientific Physicians in the State, where nearly all the Medicines used in his practice were prepared and put up by his pupils under his advice and direction, that by giving to his store his diligent personal attention he will receive a share of the public confidence and support.
He intends lodging in the chamber of his store and will at all times attend to the preparation of such Medicines as may be required for the sick.
Easton Jan. 3.

NEW STORE.
THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Liquors, Queen's
Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,
Together with a general Assortment of **SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.**
All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for CASH, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills.
The public are respectfully invited to call & examine his assortment.
Easton, Dec. 27.
SAMUEL ROBERTS.

EASTON ACADEMY, (Md.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That on Thursday the 2d. day of April next, the Trustees of this Institution will proceed to the appointment of an Assistant Teacher therein, to supply the Vacancy which will have then happened by the retirement of the present Incumbent. Applications for admission must be supported by due proof that the Candidates are well qualified to instruct the Scholars in Reading, Writing—Arithmetic—the lesser branches of Mathematics, English grammar, and Geography, and by satisfactory evidence of good Conduct and moral Character. The Income of such a Teacher, may be fairly estimated at \$500 per annum.
Applications, (free from postage,) to be made to the Subscriber.
By the Board,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
Easton, Dec. 27—1828.
The Editors of the Star and Whig in Easton, and of the Baltimore Gazette in Baltimore, are requested to publish this Notice in their respective Journals, in the following manner, and to send their accounts to this office.
Once a week for any 2 weeks in January.
Once a week for any 2 weeks in February.
And once a week during the month of March.

Hillsborough Academy.
THE SUBSCRIBER presents his thanks to the Public, for the Liberal encouragement he has already received;—and as he is determined to do his duty, he confidently solicits still more extensive patronage. The principal branches will be here attended to which are usually taught in Colleges and Academies in our Country.
BOARDERS can be received at Mr. UNDERWOOD's, and furnished with every convenience on "Moderate Terms," and every attention will be paid to the Moral and Literary improvement of those committed to our care.
JOHN MANROSS, (Principal.)
Feb.—14—4w

EDUCATION.
Nicholas Donnelly,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that his Classical, Mathematical and English Academy, No. 3, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, was opened for the reception of young gentlemen on Monday, Jan. 5th, 1829, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
He can accommodate with board, washing, &c. at his residence, No. 139, South Fourth street; a few young gentlemen, together with those whom he has engaged. The strictest attention will be paid to the moral deportment of those entrusted to his care.
Mr. D. has employed Mr. MADISON BROWN to assist in the English department. Mr. Brown's abilities are of the first order, he finished his academic course under the care of Mr. D. and afterwards graduated in Carlisle College, with honour to himself and his teachers.
THE TERMS can be known by applying to Thomas B. Cook, Esq. near Centreville, Queen Ann's County, or to Col. Potter, of Caroline county.
Philadelphia, Feb. 7—9t

EDUCATION.
The Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a School on the first day of January of the ensuing year, in the Town of Easton; where he will teach the different branches of an English Education, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c. He assures those who may think proper to confide their Children to his care, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.—He solicits from a generous public a share of their patronage.
TERMS—Spelling, Reading Writing and Arithmetic, \$3—and for any other branch \$4 per quarter.
Dec. 20. THOS. PIERSON.

BOARDING.
MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Beltzhoover, Indian Queen's Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.
Baltimore, Oct. 28.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK,
June 21—4t

The Mount Hope Institution.

THE Dedication of the Chapel of the Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution, situated in the vicinity of Baltimore, will take place on the 8th of January at 11 o'clock, A. M. Besides the exercises, appropriated to the Dedication, two or three addresses from distinguished individuals are expected on the subject of Education. All persons friendly to the object of this new Establishment, are respectfully invited to attend.

Parents and Guardians, who intend to place Children at the Mount Hope Institution the ensuing year are requested to make known this intention without delay to the Principals as it is their desire, that all the members of the Seminary should be present on the morning of the day preceding that of the Dedication furnished with the Uniform Dress.

TERMS.—Tuition and board \$250 a year. Washing done at \$3 a hundred pieces: Stationary charged at the Book-store prices. No Student will be allowed to have pocket money, except at the discretion of the principals.—Each pupil must furnish a Bed, or mattress, with its usual accompaniments, a Chair, a Table and a looking Glass.

THE UNIFORM.—A dark blue cloth Coat, single breasted, with three rows of plain gilt small coat buttons, eight in front and ten on each side, two on the hips, and two into the plaited belt, cross flaps with a point in the centre, plain Cuffs forming a point on the outside sleeves, standing Collar, bound all around with broad black braid, and an ornament of narrow braid at each end.
A pair of dark blue cloth pantaloons with an Austrian knot of narrow black braid on each side from the point of the welt downwards. A blue cloth waistcoat with nine small plain gilt buttons in front, extending up to the neck, a black leather Stock for the neck. This will be the winter Uniform.

A pattern of the above dress, may be seen at the Shop of C. C. Peters, merchant Tailor, No. 8, South Street Baltimore, who has engaged to furnish the articles on the most reasonable terms.

The members of the Institutions will wear black leather Caps, a sample of the form and quality of which may be seen, at the Shop of John Abbe, Furrier and Cap-maker, Calvert Street, near the City Hotel.

Editors of Newspapers in this and in the adjoining States and in the City of Washington favorable to the cause of Education, are requested to give the above, one or two insertions in their respective Papers.
Jan. 10.

UNION HOTEL.
SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.
Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with compliant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hack will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—4t

NOTICE.
THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent.—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.
The public's obedient servant
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Oct. 27 4t

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 4t

Notice
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, will meet at their Office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th, and FRIDAY the 27th days of the present month (February), at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary & proper according to law.
By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.
Feb. 7 10w

The Washington City Chronicle,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON
By ROTUNDELL & UTTER.
THIS Paper has been established at the Seat of the General Government, under auspices which the Publishers think favorable to the encouragement of a Periodical devoted to the diffusion of Literary, Scientific, and useful Miscellaneous information. Its object has been, as it will continue to be, to promote the cause of Letters, to spread, within its range, a knowledge of all that may be new, interesting, and valuable, in Science, Literature, and the Arts; together with the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence. Mere party disputes, are, and shall be, sedulously avoided, and nothing will be admitted but what may tend to enlarge and interest the mind, and improve and benefit the heart.

A summary of the Proceedings of Congress will, during the Session, be regularly given.
The Chronicle is published every Saturday, and is printed in the best manner, on a large sheet (imperial size) price \$3 per annum, or \$2 50 if paid in advance.
Nov. 28

Considers to establish a lesson of es that t dinate to increase played, igation, servation yards; sive im science service, dence, thing the ing on t work of lita, wh

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XII.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1829.

NO. 11.

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

From the Washington Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1829.

Inaugural Address

Delivered by Gen. Andrew Jackson
On being sworn into office, as President
of the U. States on the 4th of March,
1829.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return that I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship, on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved for themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the government, is but too apt to engender.

Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored, and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our Navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation, and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock-yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the National Militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience, and of the Press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a Patriotic Militia will cover it with an impenetrable tegis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a Million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of Public sentiment, inscribed on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of "reform;" which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power, in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation; depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction & aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence & support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications, that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

Our readers are aware that a member of the bar of the Circuit Court in Tennessee, was stricken from the roll, for having fought a duel. The case was carried before the Supreme Court and the decision of the Circuit confirmed. "The supreme Judge, in delivering his opinions, describing the principal kind of persons forward at duels.

There is a set of men who fight duels (or more generally make a show towards it), to gratify their vanity, by drawing upon themselves a little temporary notice; which their personal worth or good conduct cannot procure. These are always worthless coxcombs, equally destitute of bravery, virtue, or sense, whose feeble nerves would be shattered and prostrated at the sight of an enemy in a field of battle, who are ridiculous in every situation where courage or conduct is required.

Another class set upon timid persons. Any man who takes the life of another under such circumstances, (forced upon him by wicked designs,) can be truly said to "have a heart regardless of all social order, and fatally bent upon mischief," and he should suffer death for the crime, because he has bullied his antagonist into resistance, and then murdered him.

Nervous and timid men of the foregoing description, if they come off unslain, fail to obtain their object, society will not believe them brave.

If one respectable man says a harsh and injurious thing of another, it is almost uniformly in some moment of high excitement, in the bar or elsewhere; the result of instant and angry passion, of which the offending party in a few hours when he becomes cool, is heartily ashamed most willingly would he make reparation if he had an opportunity; but he cannot, nor will he be bullied into it, by threats of punishment; nothing more nor less than this is a challenge. Let the offended party wait until the excitement has passed off and he will generally find half the sin resting upon himself; were the writer to judge from his own experience, this would be a small allowance. He should then go to the offender, in a firm, serious and just temper, and inquire of him the reason for the injury; he will then hear his own fault for half the excuse, the angry and excited passions of his neighbor for the other half; here the matter will end, almost as assuredly as that God is just. I ask every gray-headed man in American society, did this course ever fail you, with a man worthy of your notice?

But this requires more moral courage, and fearless firmness than most men are masters of; they prop their doubtful courage and trembling nerves, by applying to some supposed friend, who often turns out to be one of those malicious whisperers, and agitators of duels, whose revengeful heart glories in seeing his species murder each other in cold blood; generally in addition having some secret revenge to gratify against the offender, for which reason he is but too often applied to. Here the cunning machinations of malice have fair room for action; a duel is of course advised, as this only redress honor can allow of; every mean is used to bring it on; every sinister trick and argument is employed to keep the principal firm to the desperate purpose, who surrenders his judgement and his life into the hands of wickedness, to be destroyed.

Extracts from the Rev. Dr. Abbot's Letters, written during his residence in Cuba.

MATANZAS, Feb. 14th, 1828.

The first thing discovered as you approach the town, is a fleet of commercial vessels, at anchor in the bottom of the bay, from a half mile to a mile from the shore. Near the water is a shoal, and there is no wharf for the accommodation of commerce. A mole, indeed, is begun, which runs in a straight line for deep water; but it advances very slowly. It is narrow, but neatly made of faced stone, and at some future day, will be the depot of immense wealth. It is a beautiful spot, fanned freely by land and sea breezes, and surrounded by a country of inexhaustible fertility. It should seem, that commerce must ultimately flow to a spot so safe and commodious, in preference to the Havana, that acclimated scenes.

It is but a small part of the town of Matanzas, which is seen from the bay, and this lies low, skirting the water. The arches of the custom house attract the eye, and a few other buildings of good size and appearance; the rest is of humble show. But if there be nothing of grandeur in architecture, there is enough of the novel & grotesque, to seize the whole attention of a stranger, the moment he steps on the mole, and into the street. There had been a small shower, and we seemed treading on mortar in the streets. The buildings were a motley group of all sizes, and of various forms and roofs. The Spanish visage and costume, however, strike you with irresistible humor. It seems a scene of masquerade, and as if all were striving to amuse by the extravagance and oddity of their appearance. Here, is ambling by a Don, with a spur to his shoe, his horse's head low, and his tail tied up in club; there, comes a volante with huge wheels, highly adorned with silver plate, with a boot of broad cloth hitched to the top of the vehicle, as if there were muns or donnas within, not to be seen by vulgar eyes.

This heavy carriage is sometimes drawn by one horse, and sometimes by two, with a postilion in livery, and jack-boots reaching almost to his hips, with a monstrous spur at his heel, and a short whip in his hand, both very freely applied. Sometimes, if the sun be hid, the boot curtain is dropped, discovering to you two or three gaily dressed and laughing girls, or one or two grave men, lounging in the ample chaise body, for this is the form of the carriage. You withdraw your eyes from the volante, to gaze on a vehicle of an humbler character, on the clumsy cart, with large wheels and a rule body, formed of skins, and perhaps filled with corn, each ear covered with a thin coat of husks, the state in which they preserve this grain. It is drawn by oxen most strangely harnessed.

A yoke is placed behind their horns at the root, and so fixed to their withers and ropes, that they draw or push by their horns without clauding. A rope or strong leads from that gear to the nostril, which is perforated to receive it. A rope thus fastened to the nose of each ox, is sometimes seen in the hand of a man leading the team, as we lead a horse by the bridle; and sometimes the teamster holds the rope in his hand, and walks by the side of the cattle, goading the animals with a ten foot pole.

There is an infinite variety of comparison to their riding horses, from saddle of leather and painted stirrup, to a bed of straw tied on by a rope. Their bridles are as various, with and without bit, of leather, rope and braided grass. But what strikes the stranger with surprise, almost rising into a nervous feeling, is the constant sight of men in armour. It seems as if it was a time of war, and every horseman a vidette. The broad sword dangles by the side of the gentleman, and holsters are inseparable from his saddle. The simplest countryman on his raw saddle, belts on his rude outlass, and every man with a skin less dark than an African, appears ready for encounter.

HAVANA, March, 1828.

In company with a distinguished Spaniard, to whom I am indebted for much information and civility, at 9 o'clock we attended in the cathedral church, and witnessed high mass performed in great splendor. The exterior of this vast building is not in perfect taste, and the Bishop, the liberal improver of every thing around him, has commenced a change to something more simple and grand. He has already transformed and beautified the interior. The view was imposing and awful in a high degree. The lofty arching over-head, the depth and spread of the central avenue to the principal altar, at this time veiled in black, the side avenues, only inferior to the central, and the tasteful painting of the whole, with the fine figures in the dome, representing Moses, the Prophets, and Evangelists, excite a strong emotion. The exquisite paintings here and there displayed with striking effect—a family scene, in which Abraham and Sarah were the principal figures, while an angel announced, "And Sarah shall have a son;" with the still more beautiful painting, on the opposite side, of Christ conversing with the woman of Samaria, while the apostles, at a distance, are seen looking on with wonder, add to the interest. In front of the altar, and within the railing, is a beautiful flooring of mosaic, of various coloured marble in curious checks, resembling a superb Turkey carpet. There are a number of side altars, but simplicity is the general character of the whole. On the left of the altar is a bust of Christopher Columbus, let into the wall, and his bones are preserved in a silver urn, standing near the spot. Many figures in basso relievo, which my friend supposed to be the Fathers of the Church, appear on the circular wall behind the altar, and above the seats appropriated to the dignitaries of the church. Such was this magnificent cathedral, as it appeared to me at my first glance of the eye round on its parts.

We stepped into the sacristy, my friend being on pleasant terms with some of the respectable ecclesiastics, and to one or two I was introduced; to the chanter, in particular, in his dress for the day, whose powerful and sweet voice soon after resounded through the cathedral. In the sacristy, I observed a beautiful picture of "the man of sorrows acquainted with grief." It was different from West's and every other I have seen, in the whole cast of the countenance. This circumstance seems to show that there is no traditional representation of the face of our blessed Lord, as some have supposed; but that successive painters have only endeavored to combine whatever is reverend, and holy, and lovely, in their image of him. There is greater roundness and fullness of countenance, than in West's Jesus healing in the temple. Yet there is a divine gravity and sweetness in it.

In the afternoon, the same obliging friend took me in his volante to see the Campos Santos, the Catholic burial ground, one of the important improvements accomplished by the public spirited and liberal Bishop, in the suburbs of the city. It had been the immemorial practice of the city to bury in the vaults of their churches; and these Golphas were filled with human dust and bones, and the health of the city ex-

ceedingly exposed. To remedy this serious evil, the Bishop formed the beautiful cemetery in the suburbs, which we went out to see. It is a square enclosure, containing perhaps four or five acres. It is enclosed by a beautiful wall, plastered as smooth as the pavements of houses in this country, many of them not surpassed, for smoothness and hardness, by marble. At each corner and on two of the sides, were erected shafts in a pyramidal form, ten or fifteen feet high, which give a monumental air to the enclosure. These walls and shafts are painted in panel work. At the entrance is a neat building, the central part of which is intended for the last rites performed over the dead as they pass to the grave; and at one end of the building the priest lives, who performs these rites, and in the other the sexton. The yard is traversed by a pavement of flat stones, in two directions, dividing the square into four equal parts. One of these paved walks leads from the entrance to the farther side, where has been erected a small beautiful chapel, in which the rites are performed in greater style, for such as are able and willing to contribute a handsome sum to charitable uses. Near this chapel for the rich and noble, are stones purporting to be the sepulchres of Governors, Bishops, distinguished Civilians, and distinguished Ecclesiastics. In this neighborhood we found on stones the names of many of the most distinguished families of the country.

Just as we arrived, we found the service for the dead performing over the body of a priest. He lay dressed, as far as I could see by a hasty glance, in the usual habit of a living man. When the service was over, which consisted in part of chanting, the attendants took up the corpse in a shallow coffin, without any covering on the upper part, and moved off with a quick step to the grave.

The head of the corpse, reposing on its pillow, was visible all the way, and was kept in constant motion to the right and left by the hasty walk of the porters. Several graves in the yard I saw already dug, to be in readiness for those that might need them.

The Bishop had some of the strongest prejudices of the people to combat, in building this new cemetery. Fortunately, the first death, after the yard was in readiness, was that of a Spanish noble. The friends besought the Bishop that he might be buried in the church; but he was inflexible, and would grant him Christian burial nowhere but in the Campos Santos. People of less standing, therefore, followed the example, and the difficulty is gone by.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

It is difficult, at this late day, to form an idea of the savage mode in which the war was conducted, more especially between the native whigs and Tories. I remember full well, to have heard a Lieutenant in the British 71st Regiment say, that a few days previous to the battle of Guilford, when Lord Cornwallis in vain endeavored to trace the movements of Gen. Greene, and to penetrate into his intentions, a young lad was brought into the camp, who, when questioned with regard to the position of the American army, steadily replied, "you will find it soon enough." Tarlton, who stood by, being highly exasperated drew his sabre, and making a chop at the youth's hand, deprived it of one of his fingers, saying, "Will you now tell me where is Greene?" With steady and undaunted countenance, the reply was to the same purpose as before, "You will know time enough." Five times was the blow repeated, but with as little success. The youth had his secret, and he kept it. This cruelty was exercised by a Lieutenant Colonel of Dragoons, considered the pride of the army;—his greatest ornament. "I wish," said Lord Cornwallis, (writing to him) "you could divide yourself into three parts—we can do nothing without you." Perhaps the same spirit of decided attachment to the cause he supported, actuated him, and he was obstinately silent from the fear of answering questions, which might be put to him improperly. At all events, the provocation was great, and examples of still greater barbarity were not wanting to palliate, if not to excuse the act. Immediately after the arrival of the Legion at Guilford Court House, a countryman entered our quarters (said my informant) having a prisoner in custody, and said to Colonel Lee, "While I was at table with my family this fellow burst into the room, and putting the muzzle of his rifle to my breast, bid me deliver every thing that I had of value, or prepare to die. I knew that no sort of trust could be placed in this sort of gentry, and that the surrender of my property would be the signal for death. So I made a grab at his rifle, and turning it aside, it went off without doing me injury. A severe struggle followed, when getting entire possession of it, I struck him on the head with the butt, and drove the cock-pin pretty deep into his skull. The severity of the wound made him my prisoner, and I brought him along for examination, for he seems a cunning chap, and I dare say has plenty of intelligence, if he can be made to part with it." To all the questions put to him, not a word was returned in reply. The wounded man was obstinately silent. Dr. Irvine, surgeon of the Legion, examining the head, found that the skull was fractured, and that the brain could be seen plainly through the hole made by the cock-pin. Thrusting his finger into it, and drawing it back again, a portion of the brain remained on the point of it. "His obstinacy must be overcome," was the universal cry. "Picket him," said Lee. The order was obeyed, but without effect. A red-hot shovel was applied to the bottom of his feet, and even introduced between his toes, but not a feature of his countenance was altered nor did he utter a word of complaint. "The severity of his wound," said Dr. Irvine, "has produced insensibility—all feeling is destroyed—the man must die." "Place him," said Colonel Lee, to Cornet George Carrington, "under a corporal's guard, and be you unanswerable for him." The orders were obeyed. Night came on, and Carrington, was quietly reposing when a musket was discharged, and a loud shout proclaimed that the prisoner had escaped. The fact was so—the wounded man, who had been playing cricket, no sooner perceived that a chance of escape was afforded, (the sentinels placed over him becoming careless, from conviction that one so much injured, could not run) than he leaped up and ran off, and though fired and closely pursued, could not be overtaken.

(Boston Daily Adv.)

A provincial editor says "do, for heavens sake divide the State of New York, and call the west part, the State of Morgan." "Call it," says the *Phoca Journal*, "the State of Sin and Misery." "No," said a crusty old bachelor, "call it the State of Matrimony and that includes Sin, Misery, and Morganiism." Such a barbarian as this bachelor ought to be driven out of all society. [N. Y. Enquirer.]

WHALING.
The following animated description of this enterprising and hazardous business is from the editor of the Nantucket Inquirer.

The man at the mast head upon the look out, having discovered whales vociferates with all his might—"There she blows!" The captain immediately exclaims—"Where away?" and, "How far off?" and being answered as to their being to windward, to leeward, right ahead or astern; he now goes aloft himself to determine that they are sperm whales, and which way bound. We will now suppose that they are three points off the larboard bow, distant about 3 miles, and heading along the same course as the ship. Now the captain cries, "Keep her off two points;" which being done, his next order is "Steady—steady as she goes." "The weather braces a small pull." "Loose top gallant sails, there; bear-a-hand." Scarcely a hand is to be found on deck after these orders are executed except the helmsman all are eagerly jumping aloft to catch sight of the whales previous to their going down—and hope and fear are alternately expressed in the faces of all as the fish are seen to glide through the water rapidly, and in a straight course, or occasionally to play upon the surface—to loiter it, is the technical term. The ship nearing the whales, the next order is, "See the lines in the boat!" "Swing the cranes!" The after darsman now fills his boat with water, puts some bread under the stern sheets, and sees that a bucket is in the boat. We will suppose the whales are now sounding, and the captain having run down with the ship as near as he thinks advisable, orders the maintop sail to be backed; all hands are now straining their optics to discover the whales when they first blow. They are at length seen some distance from the ship. "Stand by the boats, there," cries the captain, and each man knowing his station, is found at his respective boat, eager for the chase. "Lower away!"—the boats are precipitated into the water and the crews are at their oars in a twinkling. After pushing from the ship, it takes some 2 or 3 minutes for the harpooner to adjust his craft, he then seats him on his thwart and takes his oar; now the officer who heads the boat cries "Line your oars, boys, pull a-head—(a lapse of 2 or 3 minutes)—pull a-head, I tell you, why don't ye—long and strong head boat, I say—(an interval of about 30 seconds)—Every man do his best—lay back, I tell ye (fervently)—why don't ye spring—don't let that boat pass ye; spring I tell ye (authoritatively)—there they be, round and round with em, for God's sake, pull ahead, (renewing)—(a lapse of a few seconds) Every thing—every thing I've got in my chest I'll give ye; do spring boys, let's get on first; now then, back to the thwarts, give her the touch, I tell ye, (encouragingly)—five seas off, only five seas off, spring!—3 oar side best, pull all, every soul of you, (boisterously)—I'll give you all my tobacco, every thing I've got, look at her, O, what a hump, slow as night—don't you look round, (passionately), she don't blow, she only whiffs it out at the end of your thwarts, pull and pull be on this rising—she's an 80 barrel whale; there she blows, she's heading to leeward a large fellow separate from the school (shout)—why the harry don't you pull—now do boys, do your best, we're hot, (suddenly) I tell you we are jam on her! one minute more!—Oh, boys, if you want to see your sweethearts, if you want to see Nantucket, pull ahead—Spring, do ye; that whale will shorten our passage 6 months.—I tell you we gain fast, now's the time, mills still heading to leeward—lap on her in a moment, harpooner stand by—all my tobacco—all my clothes—pull,—Oh, what a whale (softly) hove my soul out—harpooner—harpooner—one minute more; half a minute more, all my tobacco—we are in her wake, (whispers), make no noise, with your oars, stand up, harpooner—pull the rest—give it her solid. * * * Stern, stern I tell ye (loudly),—stern all—stern like the devil—stern, and get clear of the whale—harpooner come aft—wet the line we are fast, now haul me on—stern, I tell ye—lay to the leeward of the whale; that's a good one—[straightens his lance] lay the head of the boat off; I've honed my lance; give me a chance, do haul me on, will ye? there's the flag—stern I tell ye—give us a set upon her—thick as tar, there she clatters—stern, she's going in her flurry—stern all—there, she's fin up, pass the spade forward—let's haul up to her, get harness on, and tow her alongside."

JUDGE HALL, in his "Letters from the West," thus describes the passage of emigrants to our back country:—

"Each raft (on the Ohio) was eighty or ninety feet long, with a small house on it, and on each was a stack of hay, round which several horses & cows were feeding, while the ploughs, waggon, pigs, children, and poultry, carelessly distributed, gave to the whole more the appearance of a permanent residence than of a caravan of adventurers seeking a home. A respectable looking old lady with spectacles on nose" was seated on a chair at the door of one of the cabins, employed in knitting; another female was at the wash-tub; the men were chewing their tobacco; and the various family vocations seemed to go on like clockwork. In this manner these people bring their own provisions, their raft floats with the stream, and honest Jonathan surrounded with his scolding, grunting, squalling and neighing dependants, floats to the point proposed without leaving his own fire side."

Passage over the falls of the Ohio. "The business of preparation creates a sense of impending danger; the pilot stationed on the deck, assumes command; a firm and skilful helmsman guides the boat; the oars strongly manned, are vigorously plied to give the vessel a momentum greater than that of the current, without which the help would be inefficient. The utmost silence prevails among the crew; but the ear is stunned with the sound of rushing waters; and the sight of waves dashing and foaming and whirling among the rocks and eddies below is grand and fearful. The boat advances with inconceivable rapidity to the head of the channel, takes the chute and seems no longer manageable among the angry currents, whose foam dashes upon her deck; but, in a few moments, she emerges from their power, and rides again in serene waters."

TO RENT.

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

THOMAS DEWILIN.
March 7—1829—

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

From our attentive correspondents of the N. York Mercantile Advertiser, under date of the 8th instant, 2 o'clock, we learn that the packet ship *Silas Richards*, had just arrived from Liverpool. Sailed 24th ult.

No political news of importance.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 24. We have to report a fair supply of most kinds of GRAIN, fresh for Tuesday's market. In WHEAT, the business done was to a very trifling extent, and all descriptions were offered fully at 2d per 70 lbs. under the prices of the preceding Tuesday. OATS were also dull at a decline in value in the fine qualities of 14 and on the others of 2d to 3d per 45 lbs. FLOUR and OATMEAL difficult of sale and 1s, per sack lower. MALTING BARLEY 1s, per quarter, and GRINDING DITTO 2d and 3d per 60 lbs. cheaper. PEAS, BEANS and MALT, nearly without enquiry, and depressed in value 1s per quarter.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.

We have a continuation of dullness in the Corn Market, and the transactions are very limited.—Wheat is 3d per 70 lbs lower, and good foreign imports are now offering at 9d per bushel reduction from the highest point. This week duty for Wheat is 1s, and that for the succeeding week will be the same. Flour 74d, and Indian Corn 7s 10d per quarter.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Jan. 24.

Among a people like the English, the meeting of Parliament generally excites considerable attention, but we never remember any thing approaching to the interest with which the meeting on the 5th of February is contemplated. No doubt, this feeling is awakened by the knowledge that various and important questions are to be discussed and decided, one of which involves the tranquility of the country, and the other, its commercial prosperity. We, of course, allude to the Catholic question and to that of the currency. The former comes before the legislature with an accession of power derived from the force of public opinion as to the justice and expediency of yielding the claims; the discussion of the other is urged on the reluctant Commons by the pressure already occasioned by Mr. Peel's bill, evidenced by the stagnation of all descriptions of manufacturing and mercantile business, and an increasing want of confidence among the capitalists of the country.

The Catholic question will come before the House in a new form—the great Champion of Emancipation will attempt to discuss the question in person, in the Chapel of St. Stephen's, and this circumstance, alone, forms a subject of very general conversation. Whether the member for Clare be heard against the oath, which declares his religion "damnable and idolatrous," or whether he be forthwith consigned to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, is a subject of very great speculation. But one opinion can, however, be entertained, on the effect which his reception will have on the public mind of Ireland; where, if he be punished, Mr. O'Connell will be regarded as a martyr, if he be permitted to take his seat he will be considered the successful vindicator of an injured and an insulted nation.

The two questions, to which we before referred are by no means unconnected. The credit by which both the Bank of Ireland and of England are enabled to circulate their notes, depends on the public confidence, which, if once shaken, cannot be easily restored. In one of the very able papers of Mr. Attwood, that gentleman broadly asserts, that one of the causes by which the panic of 1835 was removed, was, "that the opinion of the country had not left the bank notes," which, though not a legal tender, were eagerly taken by the public from the bankers. If any cause, political or otherwise should induce a determination in the public mind to have gold for bank notes, we need not prognosticate the inevitable result, which would be a suspension of the law, by an order in council, until an act should pass which would for ever reverse the golden dreams of Mr. Peel.

No person can deny, that Mr. O'Connell possesses a power over the public mind of Ireland, which an individual has rarely obtained. His influence in the Catholic Association is on all hands admitted, and the influence of the Association on the Catholic people is too well known to be at this period a subject of doubt. If, then, Mr. O'Connell should desire a Catholic people, instantly and simultaneously, to demand gold for the bank paper, what would the Directors of the national establishment do? Gold they could not pay. This is not a case made for the mere purpose of illustration.—Mr. O'Connell did, some time ago, threaten, that, if emancipation were delayed, the Bank should not have a note in circulation, and it is confidently reported, that the utterance of this threat has compelled the Directors of the Bank of Ireland materially to increase their stock of gold. We cannot be insensible, neither can Mr. O'Connell be ignorant, of the ruinous consequences of this measure to many innocent families, but he may fairly, and with tenfold strength, appeal to the government who have the folly perseveringly to oppress a body of men possessed of incalculable power, either for evil or for good.—There are other causes in operation which may render the supply of gold to Ireland uncertain and limited, causes which, considered separately, are deserving the utmost attention, but which, combined, may

make even Mr. Peel doubt the propriety of enforcing his favorite bill.

In truth, procrastination will not much longer avail the foes of emancipation, nor can expedients continue to support a desperate and fallacious system of finance—the vital questions must be met with becoming resolution, and in a spirit of justice and conciliation, or we fear, we shall be compelled to encounter perils and difficulties which a wise minister and an honest Parliament could and would avert.

In what manner these questions will be met by the ministry, a little time will inform us; we confess however, that we entertain but faint hopes of an amicable and statesman-like adjustment of them. The peremptory recall of Lord Anglesey for no other reasons which we have been able to learn, than because he administered justice with an even hand, and refused to be subservient to the most degrading species of corruption convinces us, that Ireland is not to be emancipated—and this conviction confirms our opinion, that some alteration in the currency will be made, for it would be manifest folly to exasperate a whole people by a denial of justice, and, at the same time, to expect them to abstain from every legal species of annoyance which they can inflict on their oppressors.

We have heard that Mr. O'Connell and his friends will arrive here on Tuesday next, on their way to London.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, March 2.

In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. McKinley presented a Protest from the Legislature of Alabama against the Tariff. Six thousand copies of the map representing the country through which the proposed canal across the Peninsula of Florida, connecting the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, were ordered to be published. Mr. Webster's resolution, requesting the President to cause copies of the instructions given to our Ministers appointed to attend the Congress at Panama, and copies of communications to other Governments on the subject, to be laid before the Senate, was considered, and after an animated discussion, of which we have given a sketch, was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 22.

The bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the public buildings was passed with amendments making appropriations for the erection of a portico on the north front of the President's House, and for the enclosure of the public square west of the Capitol. The Senate meets to-day at 10 o'clock. In the House of Representatives, the report of the Committee on the Library, in reference to the reprinting of the scarce documents, was again the subject of discussion during the morning hour. Mr. Hoffman occupied the floor until the discussion was suspended. After which, the House proceeded to act on the various bills ordered to a third reading, and the bills and amendments from the Senate. A joint resolution from the Senate, on the subject of a military road through the State of Maine, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was reported by that Committee, accompanied by a resolution declaring it to be "expedient" to act on the subject at present.—Mr. Sprague moved to strike out the word "expedient," and to substitute the word "expedient," which was carried in the affirmative; and the resolution was then changed, in motion of Mr. Sergeant, for one authorizing the President to mark out the military road whenever he shall think it called for by the honor and interests of the country. After some other bills had been acted on, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to compensate Susan Decatur, widow of Captain Stephen Decatur, and others. Motions were made to amend the bill so as to introduce the officers and crew of the brig *Syren*, but they were negatived, and the Committee rose and reported the bill without amendment; after which the question was taken on the engrossment of the bill, and decided in the negative. The bill was therefore rejected by a vote of 83 to 80.

TUESDAY, March 3.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill making provision for the relief of sundry Revolutionary and other officers and soldiers, was, after a long discussion, laid on the table. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Smith of Maryland, White, & Sanford, were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President elect, on the fourth of March and to apprise him of the same. The Senate took a recess from four to six o'clock.

In the Evening Session, the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, and the bill for the government of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, were passed. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock to the Washington Turnpike Road Company was after some debate, laid on the table. The motion to take up the bill for the reduction of tonnage duties, was after some debate negatived. The Senate refused, by a large majority, to take up the bill providing for an exploring voyage to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas. The Census bill was taken up, but upon the suggestion of Mr. Benton, that the bill anticipated the usual time of taking the census by thirteen months, it was laid upon the table without a division. The bill for holding treaties with the Indian tribes, &c. &c. was lost, the Senate refusing to reconsider their amendment for the appropriation of 20,000 dollars to the survey of lands west of the Mississippi, and the House insisting on their disagreement to the amendment, a Committee of conference was appointed on the part of both Houses, whose modification of the amendment was not concurred in by the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives a motion was made to reconsider the vote of Saturday, by which the bill to compensate Susan Decatur was rejected. Mr. Whittlesley moved to lay the motion on the table, and asked for the yeas and nays. The motion was then laid on the table—yeas 99, nays 61. The House then took up the amendments made by the Senate in the appropriation bills, and disposed of them. Various bills were then acted on in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; among others, bills from the Senate for the continuance of the Cumberland Road Westwardly from Zanesville, which were read a third time and passed. The amendment made by the Senate in the bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings, providing for a portico for the North Front of the President's House was concurred in. The House then determined to take a recess from half past 4 till half past 6 o'clock.

At the evening session, numerous other bills of public and private interest, were acted on in Committee and passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a resolution from the House rescinding the rule which prevents bills from being sent to the President for signature on the last day of the session; so far as regarded four bills named, was concurred in. In effectual attempts were made to embrace other bills in the resolution. A message was received from the President, communicating to the Senate and House of Representatives documents

relative to the Panama mission.—The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The motion to print the documents after an animated debate was rejected. The message and documents were transferred from the Legislature to the Executive branch of the Senate, on motion of Mr. Tazewell. The Senate met next day at 11 o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the inauguration.

In the House of Representatives, the rule which provides that bills shall not be sent to the President for approval and signature on the last day of the session was suspended, in order to allow four bills which had passed on the previous day, among which was the bill to provide for a government, &c. Penitentiary in the District of Columbia to be sent to the President. A considerable discussion took place on a resolution voting the thanks of the House to the Speaker, in which it was contended on the one side, that to receive this resolution either the unanimous consent of the House, or a suspension of the rule was necessary. On the other hand it was insisted that the practice of the House warranted the reception of a resolution of this character, without the formality of suspending the rule, it being a matter of courtesy. From this decision, Mr. Brent appealed to the House, but the decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 94 to 22. The objection to the reception of this resolution originated in a desire, on the part of a portion of the House to obtain a vote, previously, upon the resolution in relation to the reprinting of the scarce documents which was the unfinished business of Saturday, as every member disclaimed any personal motive. The ordinary resolutions making compensation to the officers of the House, &c. were then adopted, and the Speaker adjourned the House in a neat address.

The resolution respecting the reprinting of the documents was considered for a few minutes which alone remained of the time appropriated to resolutions &c. when Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Kremer occupied the floor.

A message was received from the President on the subject of his instructions to the Panama Commissioners, which was laid on the table. A motion was made to print the message and documents; which was also laid on the table.

THURSDAY, March 5.

The Senate met yesterday at 11 o'clock. The Vice President elect was qualified and took the chair. Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Bibb, Livingston, Sprague, and McLean of Illinois, attended, were qualified, and took their seats. The oath of office was also administered to the Senators whose term of service commenced with yesterday. At half past 11 o'clock, the President elect entered the Senate chamber, supported by Messrs. Chandler and Smith of Maryland, and accompanied by a number of gentlemen. He took his seat in front of the Vice President's chair, the foreign ministers being seated on his left, and the Justices of the Supreme Court on his right. At 12 o'clock the Senate accompanied the President elect to the Eastern Portico, where the inaugural ceremonies were performed. The Senate will meet at twelve o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, March 7.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of Martin Van Buren, of New York, as Secretary of State; and Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury.

No nominations were made to the Senate on Thursday. We learn that a resolution was yesterday adopted in the Senate, directing the publication of the Executive Journal of the last session. The proceedings of that body, therefore, during its sitting with closed doors, will be made public.

From the Washington Correspondent of the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1829.

"The two houses adjourned this afternoon, sine die. You will perceive by the papers, that the Vice President communicated both to the Senate and the House, a message concerning the instructions given to the ministers to Panama, and that in both houses it was refused to print the message and documents. The Senate, to which body alone the instructions were sent, placed them directly under the seal of secrecy, as if fearful lest their purport should escape to the public. A great deal of feeling has been excited by this outrageous course. It is a course indeed, as silly as it is outrageous; because the refusal of the two houses to print, cannot have the effect of keeping the documents from the people; and the people will go to the perusal of them, with a suspicion upon their minds, that they contain something which is calculated if not to raise a blush on the cheeks of a certain party, certainly to lessen the claims of that party to the public confidence.

The resolution respecting the re-printing of the scarce documents, was taken up to-day, by Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Kremer—*par mobile*—the rival lights of New York and Pennsylvania; who occupied the floor until the opportunity of taking a vote was completely cut off. It is understood that the difference between Mr. Bates of Maine, and Mr. M'Duffie, has been arranged. After the disturbance of Friday evening, and the very uncourteous interruption of Mr. Bates, and the avowal by Mr. M'Duffie that he was one of the persons making this disturbance, the general expectation was, that a personal affair would be the consequence. It is whispered that, on the following day, Mr. Bates addressed a note to Mr. M'Duffie, stating that he could not view the affair in any other than a personal light, enquiring if he was not correct in taking that view, and stating that, if so, he was disposed take such measures as might be necessary to vindicate his own dignity and honor. This note is said to have been delivered by one of the representatives from Kentucky, to Mr. M'Duffie, and to have drawn from the latter a most explicit disavowal of any intention to offer a personal indignity to Mr. Bates, or to do any thing which could be construed into a personal affront. The reply was so ample and satisfactory, that Mr. Bates could not have been justified in refusing to accept it.

"The other affairs which have been talked of within the last few days, are also said to have been amicably arranged.

"There has been such an influx of strangers into this city within the last three days, that it is impossible to find accommodations for them.—Wide as our pavements are, a peaceable citizen runs imminent risk of being shouldered into the kennel, by the knots of dandies who come hither, where their faces are unknown, to play off their antic tricks, and astonish the natives of the ten miles square. Every vehicle and every animal within a circle of fifty miles appears to have been put in requisition to convey hither a large commodity of appendages to the procession of to-morrow; and our guests, after the Indian fashion, seem to be of the opinion that they have a greater right to occupy our tenements than those who have to pay rent for them. In front of each of our principle taverns, you might to-day have counted at least a hundred of the human animal loitering in the sun, and convulsing their fleshy fabrics with laughter over a scurrilous handbill, purporting to describe the funeral of the present administration.

"It is said that the spectacle of the inauguration is to be exhibited in the open air, under the eastern portico of the capitol, in order that the assembled multitude may have an opportunity of seeing the illustrious chieftain; and in order also, according to some say, that they may not

hear him. I think there are many political leaders in this city, who have exerted themselves to the utmost to bring about the election of General Jackson, who, if they witness the inauguration at all, will look at it with diminished joy, and passages very different from those which they felt some three months since. "I shall send you a description to-morrow night."

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser in giving an account of the Inauguration of the President of the United States on the 4th of March says:—"He looks thinner than when he was last here—his visage very fallow, his hair long and grey, his whole head resembling very perfectly the lithographic print of him taken from Vanderlyn's painting. He wore two pairs of spectacles, one being thrown up on the top of his head, and the other before his eyes. He talked much with the Vice President, who sat upon his left, and who writhed his deeply cut cheeks into horrible smiles as he responded: the bright light of anticipation mingling itself in the flashes which proceeded from his brilliant, radiant eye. The Chief Justice on his right presented that noble image of integrity, benevolence and mental power, which always wins while it awes the beholder. The administering of the oath I could neither distinctly see nor hear, but in a few moments the General came to the front with a MS. in his hand & read his Inaugural Address. His voice was feeble, and but few sentences were heard at ten yards distance. Being unable to hear I occupied myself in seeing. It was a most beautiful and impressive spectacle. A painter could not have wished a finer subject. The building itself, noble in its size, with its richly sculptured capitals and cornices—Persico's fine group in the pediment; the massy columns; the far-spreading wings and terraces; the grounds, and gates, with the crowd of carriages without; the line of soldiers in the square; their silken banners playing in the breeze; then the crowd of heads, the innumerable eyes all bent to one spot; the towering flight of steps, covered with members of Congress, officers of the army, foreign Ministers, Ladies richly dressed in all the varying hues of fashion; others hanging round the columns, and bending over, like "Guardian Angels," watching the issue of the scene; the General, with his tall form, his sunken and deeply grooved cheek, his locks of silver gray, his high nose, and wide stern mouth, in the act of utterance—all, taken together, presented even to the outward eye, an assemblage of images never to be forgotten.—But when the mind began to range;—when it went back to the landing of the pilgrims, back to the days of the revolution, back to the adoption of the constitution, it then came down to Washington and Hamilton, and all that group of mighty spirits who brought forth the energies and sealed the happy destinies of this people;—when one remembered that here was the only FREE REPUBLIC on the Earth, now in the very act of conferring its highest dignity and trust, and then looked round on the quietness, the order, the simplicity of the scene, it was impossible to repress the swell of deep and mingled feeling; impossible to forget the Hand which divideth to the Nations their inheritance, and which has thus pre-eminently filled our borders with HIS Goodness. Nor could I, while gazing on so great a collection of human beings, placed before their acknowledged ruler, forbear a solemn reflection on that greater scene when all the kindreds of the earth shall form but one assembly, and every eye shall behold the Judge. If such a spectacle as ours be solemn, what shall that be, when Presidents and Kings shall themselves compose the waiting crowd, and HE on whom they gaze shall utter the words of fate; and divide the remunerations of Eternity?"

Mr. RANDOLPH.—All that has been heard during the present session of Congress of this eccentric legislator, is that he has been occasionally seen riding up & down the Pennsylvania Avenue, followed by his man Juba. He has not opened his lips in the House; but through the Telegraph we find that he intended to have said the following exceeding trash. A Sophomore of decent judgment would be ashamed of such mock heroic talk and common place learning. A few words intended to have been said by Mr. Randolph, on the passage of the Cumberland Road Bill. Sir—I have had as little inclination as ability to partake in the discussion on this bill; but I cannot let it finally pass without ray solemn protest against it. If I were unrestrained by other considerations, and wished to superadd to an aggression upon the rights of the States, insult the most offensive to their pride, I would vote for this bill. If I wished to bring about collision and discord between the Federal and State authorities, but above all, if I had it most at heart to embroil the administration just coming into power, and to embarrass their very first official movements, I would vote for this Bill. What, Sir! shall the Federal authority seize upon the great passes and thoroughfares of our land, and construct barriers which no man shall be permitted to pass to mill or market, to church, to court or to an election, without paying unto Caesar such tribute as the imperial pleasure shall prescribe? If we are to erect a splendid imperial government, let us at least endeavour to emulate the virtues of the Roman despots, since we will copy their crimes. It never entered into the head of Tiberius himself that perfect model of a tyrant, to levy tolls upon the Appian or Emilian Sir, when these gates shall be erected within her Territory, it will be the bounden duty of the Commonwealth of Virginia to abate the nuisance. This must bring her into direct collision with the Federal power. You leave her no alternative;—for submission cannot be endured, even in supposition. I shall pursue this subject no farther, it is too painful to be dwelt upon.

The following ANECDOTE of Mr. Randolph is given in the New York Morning Courier, on the authority of a correspondent at Washington: While he was at a boarding school in Virginia, he as well as the other scholars had frequent occasion to complain of the quality of the butter, with which they were supplied, and, as is customary in such establishments, the complaints received but little attention. Finding all remonstrance unavailing, a combination was formed, not to use the butter, but to besmear the walls of the study and corridor with it. Amongst the conspirators Randolph was pre-eminent, and succeeded in destroying more of the butter, than any of his fellow students. The dominion soon observed the indications of their distaste of the butter, and hoping, from his youth to discover the sinner, he called up to his desk Master John, when the following dialogue ensued:

Master. I know John you will inform me, who threw the butter on the wall, tell me?

J. R. I see no reason why I should be singled out.

Master. Of whom then shall I enquire?

J. R. Why, I think you should ask the butter—I know it is old enough to answer for itself, and you see, it has got a pretty long beard.

A BOOK.—Lorenzo Dow is about publishing a strange sort of a book, entitled "Omni-farious Law exemplified, how to curse and swear, lie, cheat and kill according to Law."

THE PRISON ESCAPE.

Kendrick one of the eleven who escaped from the Walnut Street Prison, is re-taken and safe by lodged again within its walls. This man was sentenced at the last Court for horse stealing. He it was who was the last to let himself down, & was injured by the fall, & whose cries first alarmed the Watchmen. We have heard that since his recapture he has disclosed the fact that the notorious "Jock Smith" was the planner and principal executor of the means by which the escape was effected. "Jock" is a Scotchman and a most ingenious mechanic; his ingenuity has more than once procured him a residence in prison. All, or nearly all the convicts, it appears, were parties in the plan but "Jock" being the contriver, like a cunning rogue as he is, bargained to have the privilege of the first descent from the window. All the rest were to take it in rotation, according to a plan laid down by their leader; and this was done to prevent any unnecessary hurry or dispute, which it was feared might produce alarm. This plan was strictly adhered to until the noise made by Kendrick's fall produced an alarm outside, when those who remained within, and were preparing to follow made a merit of necessity, and kicked and hammered and hallooed until the keepers and inmates within, were informed of the escape.

Jock Smith is a villain of the first order. His adventures, his knaveries, his hair breadth escapes, and his various punishments, would form a history as wonderful as that of George Barrington, or James Hardy Vaux. Since his present confinement which has been long, he has employed himself upon various mechanical pursuits, all appearing to be perfectly innocent, and some of them, certainly, useful. One of the Prison Inspectors, it is said, frequently having occasion to admire Jock's industry and ingenuity, lately engaged him to make for his counting house an ingenious and complicated Lock and Key, which Jock satisfied him was impervious to a knave, even as wicked and cunning as himself. The lock and key the worthy Inspector—for such he is—has had some time in use. Since Jock's escape however it has appeared that the greater part of his ingenuity and industry had been exercised in manufacturing the implements of his trade for future deprecatory operations.—These tools, saws, dubs, keys, &c. amounting to a great number and variety, Jock in the hurry which produced a separation of himself and his companions, left behind him. They have since been inspected, and turned out to be ingenious pick locks and other instruments necessary for carrying on his avocation to a great extent; amongst them was found a duplicate of the identical key he had constructed for the Inspectors' complicated lock. Those who have had locks of Jock's manufacture will do well to have them removed and others substituted in their place.—*Dem. Press.*

[From the New York Courier.]

"Think of this, and take Tobacco!"—THE ADVENTURER.—A dissertation on the use and abuse of tobacco has just issued from the Press of M'Elrath and Bangs. It is from the pen of Adam Clarke, L. L. D. F. A. S. M. R. J. A.—(what an appropriation of the Alphabet!)—the author of the commentary on the Bible. It is enough to throw snuff, smokers, and chewers into fits. We have been smoking for some fourteen years without knowing what we were about—little have we thought that we were "drying and shrivelling up" our brains! We have repeatedly taken to snuffing, and as often abandoned it, because we cannot stand sneezing. So we shall not "take in snuff" all the author's denunciations against the vile Indian weed. Let us now take up his denunciations in order.

We begin with snuffing. Snuff tends to produce apoplexy. It may be—but the French are great snuffers, and we never knew a Frenchman to die with Apoplexy.

Now for the Pipe!—The pipe draws off the mucus, plays the deuce with the oesophagus, and commits all sorts of enormities upon the sublingual, parotid, and submaxillary glands!—Here we must stop and take a cigar. It is smoked. How are our sublingual and submaxillary glands? Yesterday, we should have said, "they feel very well"—to-day, we are rather doubtful on the subject—our oesophagus in particular feels very ticklish.

But the quid—the abominable quid!—This destroys the digestion and makes one flatulent; creates anxiety of heart and stupidity of mind. This is the "ultima thule" of the wickedness of the Indian weed.

Hereafter, when an old lady extends her "tabatiere" to a caddy, she must say, "will you take a pinch of apoplexy?"—When John Smith meets John Thompson he must ask him for a "chew of flatulency," and when George Timkins hands round a plate of Cigars after dinner, he must say "gentlemen, will you destroy your submaxillary glands?"

Cats and Pigeons are not fond of tobacco. Doctor Clarke tells us that a single drop of the oil of tobacco, being put on the tongue of a Cat, produced violent convulsions, and killed her in a minute. Poor pussy! He also states that a small incision was made in a Pigeon's leg, and the oil of tobacco applied to it. In two minutes the bird lost the use of its foot. The leg is a curious place to supply with tobacco, as a bird or man. It is however a fact that Brutes are averse to tobacco. We once put a lighted cigar in the mouth of a monkey, and the thankless little reprobate made faces at us for an hour; but this was owing to his want of taste.

The amount of all that can be said, pro and con, on this subject, that tobacco in all its forms is, like food and wine, very injurious if used to excess—and like them, used in moderation, it is very comfortable, and kills no-body.

"N. B. One of our French friends is now in our presence; he assures us that he once took a pinch of snuff in Rochelle, and that he has not yet died of apoplexy."

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

POLICE OFFICE.—Thursday.

Fancy Ball.—Two gentlemen of color, fashionably attired, approached the bench with a step as firm and dignified as that of any member of the *Haute-ton*, and one of them having adjusted the peculiar tie of his neckcloth, drawn four symmetrical fingers and a thumb through the mazes of his raven locks, and indulged his olfactory organ with its accustomed titillation of "Prince's mixture" and "Rappee," thus addressed the Magistrate:—"It is our intention—Sir—that is—the intention of the ladies and gentlemen of colour in New York, to have—"

Magistrate.—Well!

Gentleman.—It is our wish to have—

Magistrate.—What? a warrant?

Gentleman.—Oh! no Sir?

Magistrate.—What then?

Gentleman.—A Fancy Ball.

Magistrate.—Well; and what have we to do with you and your Fancy Balls?

Gentleman.—Why Sir, we wished you to send some of the police officers to prevent any breach of the peace. It is possible such a thing might occur, though we intend to have the party exceedingly select.

Magistrate.—The High Constable will be the person for you to apply to. If he chooses to let you have the whole posse, I have no objection.

High Constable.—He has applied to me, and I have informed him that he had better get your permission.

Magistrate.—Is this Ball to be a Masquerade?

Gentleman.—No—Sir—not—exactly—

High Constable.—Who are you to have there?

Gentleman.—The party will be composed of highly respectable ladies and gentlemen. I understand that a Masquerade Ball is contrary to the laws of the land; of course we have no wish to do any thing wrong.

Magistrate.—Well, I shall have nothing to do with it.

Gentleman.—(In great trepidation, fearful that his worship intended to object to his proposed party.) I can assure you, Sir, it will be perfectly genteel. Great care will be taken not to allow the admission of improper characters.

Magistrate.—(Laughing)—go to the Mayor. Mr. Stephens.—(The clerk)—No, no, you can take any officers you like if you pay them for it. And as there is no law against it, be sure you have a fashionable Masquerade.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, March 14.

THE BEGINNING OF THINGS; WHAT WILL FOLLOW?

The proposition laid before the Senate by Mr. Webster a few days before its adjournment to ask President Adams to submit to the Senate "copies of the instructions given to the Ministers of the United States to the Congress of Panama—and of the communications of the other Governments represented in that Congress to the Government of the United States," was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Tazewell, Hayne and Berrien, leaders of the Jackson party. After stating their objections Mr. Webster altered the resolution so as to obviate completely all objections alleged, but still the objection was persevered in and the proposition of Mr. Webster failed by one vote.

Nothing was more usual or reasonable than the proposition of Mr. Webster—it was a sort of proposition that was scarcely ever resisted before—So far from it, there has always been heretofore a disposition on the part of the Senate to obtain such intelligence for their own advantage, and to publish it or not, or so much of it as they may think proper, as they (the Senate) might think most conducive to the national welfare. Mr. Webster contended that as the Panama Mission was at an end, and as it had very much engrossed the public attention, that it would be proper now more deeply and more satisfactorily to develop all matters in relation to this measure, both as a justification to the Administration that was about to retire, and as a satisfactory means of pacifying the differences existing in the public sentiment in relation to this important matter. It was the more due as a matter of strict justice to the Administration inasmuch as their motives, their policy, and their opinions in relation to the matter had been assailed, questioned and controverted by the friends of General Jackson, to whom an opportunity had been given to make public their speeches & to show all the grounds of their opposition. It was the more due to public opinion, inasmuch as the world had seen all that the opponents of the Administration could say, and knew little or nothing of what had been really done by the Administration.

Mr. Tazewell said he could not be content with the proposition in any form—that if the President thought proper to publish the instructions &c. he was at liberty to do so, but that the Senate ought not to relieve or ease him in any way to make them public. Thus a majority of the Senate, a bare majority would not agree to call for a full development of the transactions in relation to the Panama Mission to give the Administration an opportunity to justify itself or to afford to the American people the means of deciding upon the question—and that majority was composed of Gen. Jackson's adherents.

Soon after this, the President did take the responsibility upon himself of sending to both Houses of Congress a message containing a copy of the instructions to the Panama mission, and although the friends of Gen. Jackson admitted that the President might send such a message with the instructions if he thought proper, yet when the message came, the same friends of Gen. Jackson refused to let it be published to the people, and Mr. Tazewell, by an adroit manoeuvre, had this message transferred from the Legislature to the Executive Journal of the Senate, by which it was locked up in secrecy, although the President had taken upon himself the responsibility of making them public without the co-operation of the Senate.

The same message was sent to both Houses of Congress, but there was only one copy of the instructions, and that was sent to the Senate—the message was made to both Houses in their legislative capacity, the instructions were intended for, and sent to, both Houses, but the Senate refused not only to consider the message and instructions as a public document, but they most unauthorizedly withheld and kept from the House of the immediate representatives of the people the contents of that message which had been sent to them by the President, whose constitutional duty it is from time to time to give to Congress information upon the national concerns. This was a high handed refusal on the part of the Senate, and an unjustifiable interference with the rights of the People's Representatives. Let candid men decide.

THE FREE TRADE ADVOCATE.

We took occasion at an early period of this publication to speak in terms of commendation of the Work—further experience and attention to its progress have confirmed our first impressions and have very much increased our admiration, and strengthened our opinions of its value.

The great principle of Free Trade in opposition to the doctrine of high prohibitory duties is becoming daily more and more interesting to the American people, and in the progress of things will constitute a question upon which they will have to decide in the course of a very short time. Constituting an important branch of political economy, it becomes the peo-

ple of this Country to inform themselves in relation to it, as their decision may determine the fate of our Country.

The "Free Trade Advocate" is opposed to the high prohibitory duties that now form the present Tariff—it is not opposed to a proper and moderate encouragement of American Manufactures, but it opposes the plan of sacrificing Commerce, by diminishing its means, and taxing the people through the instrumentality of Monopolies, for the sake of unduly forcing up Manufactures prematurely by excessive, burdensome, and injudicious stimulants.

Coming before the American people, in the solemn manner that this question will inevitably come in the course of the next year, it is important that every man in this Country should provide for himself the means of forming his opinion on it deliberately and satisfactorily. The Tariff question is destined to be the next great question that is to agitate this Country—a solemn and a general preparation is making for it throughout the nation—unlike most of the political contentions we have had so warmly entertained amongst us, it is a question exclusively involving our personal interests and rights—our occupations—our pursuits of domestic happiness—our private family welfare and concerns. A question of this sort, is not to be expected to be discussed like matters of different political opinions as to mere policy or men. Ardently as such conflicts have been maintained, this question in relation to the Tariff will be still warmer—There will be carried into this contest the feelings of the fire-side defence, the maintenance of individual privilege, a sense of indefeasible personal right in private occupation. We need not say how a question involving such sentiments will be apt to excite unusual feeling—but we can call upon our Countrymen to be prepared to meet this awful, approaching event—and we can, without arrogance or pretence, intreat them to turn their immediate attention to this subject, and quietly and fairly to inform themselves on it that they may be equally able to judge between the alluring witcheries that are thrown around the improperly called "American System," and the furious resistance of those who regard it as the invader and destroyer of individual rights and pursuits and of domestic economy and comfort.

In recommending this able work in relation to this subject, viz: The Free Trade Advocate, we further state—it is a weekly paper, closely printed, at \$3 50 cents a year, or \$3 paid at the time of subscription—Every ad will be given to those who wish this work if application is made at this Office. It is a kind of work that two or more neighbours could most conveniently join in taking.

The Inaugural Address of President Jackson will be found on the first page of this day's paper.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR TALBOT COUNTY, John Bennett, Wrightson Lowe, John Stevens (Easton) Joseph Harrison (of J.) Foster Maynard, Nathan Harrington, Jeremiah Valiant, Joseph Bruff, Edward Roberts, Fayette Gibson, Joseph Turner, sen. Henry Goldsborough, James Chaplin, Edward McDaniel, William Gist, Levin Millis, Solomon Mullikin, John Stevens, jr. James Chambers, Philemon Willis, Henry Thomas, James Ridgeway, William P. Ridgeway, George Dudley, Edward L. Nicholson, Hugh Hambleton, William Rose, James M. Seth, Skinner Grace, William Benny, Samuel Nicols, Alexander Cooper, William Bennett, Benjamin Richardson, Isaac Chambers, Peter Webb, John Matthews, William Slaughter.

JUSTICES OF THE LEVY COURT.
Bennet Bracco, James Chambers, John Edmondson, George Stevens, and Peter Webb, Jeremiah Valiant, James Neall.

Justices of the Orphan's Court.
Solomon Dickinson, Edward N. Hambleton, Lambert Reddon, and
Notary Public to reside at Easton.
James C. Wheeler.

By the Levy Court of Talbot County.

CONSTABLES.
District No. 1. William E. Shannahan, Edmund W. Lowe, Wm. Arringdale, Wm. Barnett and Bennett Jones.
No. 2. Joshua M. Faulkner, Benjamin Denny, Jr. James M. C. Millis and Joseph Allen.
No. 3. Abner Parrott, John Bullen, Edward Benson and Joseph P. Harris.
No. 4. Turbutt R. Slaughter, Edward H. Nabb, John D. Harwood and Richard Darden.

The following nominations were received and confirmed on Monday last.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—Honorable John McLane, of Ohio, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Mr. Justice Trimble, deceased.

Andrew Dunlap, Esq. of Boston, to be District Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, vice William Blake, whose term had expired.

Hon. William T. Barry, of Kentucky, to be Postmaster General.

Hon. John Branch, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of War.

Hon. John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, to be Attorney General.

William Marshall, of Indiana, to be Marshal of that State.

John Pope, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Arkansas.

From the correspondent of the Balt. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, 9th March.
"It is now understood here that Amos Kendall will supersede Dr. Watkins, and Isaac Hill, Mr. R. Cutts; and that Daniel H. Miller will succeed William Jones, as Collector of Philadelphia."

"Tazewell goes to London, Dallas to Paris, & T. P. Moore to Colombia; all of which I believe."

ANNAPOLIS, March 10.

The Senate rejected the General Assessment bill yesterday—ayes 4, noes 7—To-day it will be returned to the house, we understand, with a message, suggesting the changes in the bill which were agreed to by the Joint Committee upon that subject.

The following is the most detailed account of the inauguration of General Jackson which has reached us. It is copied from the National Intelligencer of the 5th inst.

THE INAUGURATION.

John C. Calhoun, Vice President elect of the United States, took the Chair of the Senate at 11 o'clock, and the Senate was called to order. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to the Vice President by Mr. Smith of Maryland.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was then administered to the following new Senators, by the Vice President: viz: Messrs. Branch, Clayton, Bibb, Hayne, King, Knight, McLean, of Ohio, Tazewell, White, Silsbee, Bell, Frelinghuysen, Sprague, and Livingston; and they took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn, they will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

At half past eleven o'clock, ANDREW JACKSON, the President elect, entered the Senate Chamber, attended by the Marshal of the District, and the Committee of Arrangements and took his seat immediately in front of the Secretary's desk.

The Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices, entered soon after, and occupied the seats assigned for them on the right of the President's Chair.

The Foreign Ministers and their suits, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

A large number of Ladies were present, and occupied the seats in the rear of the Senators, and the lobby under the Eastern gallery. The Western gallery was reserved for Members of the House of Representatives.

At twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators, filling the portico, the steps, and the enclosure, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address, and having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall.

Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated at the forts, and by detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the Procession was re-formed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion.

He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons, who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had come from a distance to witness the ceremony of the inauguration.—The number of persons present at the Capitol, within, around, and in front of it, have been variously estimated. We suppose that it did not fall short of ten thousand.

The Ex-President (Mr. Adams) has retired with his family to the beautiful situation on Meridian Hill, (the property of Com. Porter) directly west of the city which he has rented, and will occupy for a few months to come, if no longer.—Nat. Intell.

In the midst of the throng of yesterday, in and about the President's Square, where persons of every rank in life (and of almost every nation and complexion) flocked piously, the nimble-fingered gentry were not idle. Several pockets were picked; and, notwithstanding the caution published yesterday morning, one gentleman suffered his pocket to be picked of eight or nine hundred dollars, and others of smaller sums. One or more of the cut-purses were detected in the fact, and committed for trial. They are all strangers here.—ib.

The great concourse of strangers in this city has already subsided; and the steady rain of the 6th kept within doors most of those who remain. This busy throng has passed away without any occurrence seriously to mar the pleasure of its assembly. What particularly gratifies us, and does credit to the character of our people, is, that amidst all the excitement and bustle of the occasion the whole day and night of the inauguration passed off without the slightest interruption of the public peace and order, that we have heard of. At the mansion of the President, the Sovereign People were a little uproarious, indeed, but it was in any thing but a malicious spirit.—Nat. Intell.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, 1st

March, received at New York.

"Mr. Rowland Stephenson, the banker, and his Clerk, arrived here yesterday, per British brig Kingston, Wood, master, which sailed from Liverpool for this port but put into Milford Haven; and ultimately sailed thence. The gentlemen are at the Coffee-House, and sit at the public table."

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9.

A Public Dinner was given on Saturday, by a number of the citizens of the District, to Mr. Clay, at Barnard's Hotel. Upwards of a hundred persons sat down to a well provided dinner; and among them were many members of Congress and strangers now in the city. On the health of Mr. Clay being proposed by Gen. Walter Jones, who was in the chair, that gentleman made an eloquent reply, which was received with enthusiasm. The whole of the proceedings were marked by the strictest propriety, & the company separated at an early hour.

We understand that the Senate adjourned on Saturday because there was no business before them. This is singular, when there are yet three members of the Cabinet to be nominated. We are told by authority, that these three persons are members of the Senate. It is deemed most becoming and most constitutional, or most safe, to keep these three elect in the Senate for the present, in order that they may act upon the other Senators? As Cabinet Ministers elect, they may be able to do their influence as Senators, and to control by their votes in the Senate, the appointments which they themselves may have suggested in the Cabinet. If these incipient reforms in the practice of the Executive Department be indicative of the character of the "reforms" which are hereafter to be made, Heaven only knows where we shall stop, or what destiny is reserved to our republic. [National Journal.]

HAGERSTOWN, March 3.

Fire!—A dangerous fire broke out in this place on Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Although an immediate alarm was given, and the citizens turned out briskly with the hose and engines, it made such progress as to burn up entirely the stable in which it originated (Mr. J. M'Ilhenny's) and the adjacent one belonging to Mrs. Shuman. The back building and front part of the house occupied by Mr. Moffett (owned by Mrs. S.) was very materially damaged. The store of Mr. George Hager and the hatters shop of Mr. George Updegraff were at one time in imminent danger, as well as Mr. M'Ilhenny's tavern, and Capt. Quantill's large brick house, containing Mr. Swope's store, in the lower story.—The loss sustained by Mrs. Shuman, Messrs. M'Ilhenny and Moffett is severe; the other damage was principally in the breakage and tear of furniture and goods.

After the citizens had quietly retired in the evening about 7 o'clock, another fire made its appearance in Bowman's stable, which was consumed without further loss. There is a general belief that the whole was the work of an incendiary.

Yesterday about mid-day, fire was discovered

in the garret of Mr. J. M'Ilhenny's house, which had evidently originated from design. A colored lad in the family was immediately taken up on suspicion and lodged in prison.

We have been pointedly favoured, by the Publisher, with the work noticed below, and agree most cordially, with the editor of the Gazette, in his views of its merits, and trust the enterprising individual, to whom the public is indebted for it, will meet with liberal patronage.

[Chronicle & Marylander.]

A work of very great value has recently been published by Mr. Peter Force, of Washington, D. C. under the title of the National Calendar. It affords a comprehensive view of almost all our foreign and domestic relations, the names of all the officers of the General Government, their Salaries, and the duration and nature of their services, their places of residence and birth, &c. and is replete with statistical and other information of the most important and interesting character. It also furnishes a complete list of all the Senators and Members of Congress from 1789 to 1827, with the periods of their election and the expiration of their terms of service, &c.

To all who desire a familiar acquaintance with the internal and external affairs of our Government, and in our country, it behoves every man to be well informed upon both these subjects, this volume is invaluable.

It is advertised by Messrs. William & Joseph Neal, Booksellers of Baltimore.—[Gazette.]

The following is a list of Members of the United States Senate, which were to assemble on Thursday to act on the nominations by the new President of the members of the new Cabinet. The names of those understood to be politically attached to the President, are italicized. Three of them are in nomination for the cabinet, however, and the political complexion of some of the others is considered doubtful.—A. Y. Com.

NORTH CAROLINA.			
John Holmes,	1833	James Iredell,	1831
Feleg Sprague,	1835	John Branch,	1835
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Levi Woodbury,	1831	William Smith,	1831
Samuel Bell,	1835	Robert Y. Hayne,	1835
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Daniel Webster,	1833	John M. Berrien,	1831
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1835	George M. Troup,	1835
RHODE ISLAND.			
Asher Robbins,	1833	John Rowan,	1831
Nehm. R. Knight,	1835	George M. Bibb,	1835
CONNECTICUT.			
Calvin Willey,	1831	John H. Eaton,	1833
Samuel A. Foot,	1833	Hugh L. White,	1835
VERMONT.			
Dudley Chase,	1831	Jacob Burnet,	1831
Horatio Seymour,	1833	Benj. Ruggles,	1833
NEW YORK.			
Nathan Sanford,	1831	Joseph S. Johnson,	1831
Charles E. Dudley,	1833	Edw'd Livingston,	1835
NEW JERSEY.			
Mahlon Dickerson,	1833	Wm. Hendricks,	1831
T. Frelinghuysen,	1835	James Noble,	1833
DELAWARE.			
Louis McLane,	1833	Penhallow Ellis,	1833
John M. Clayton,	1835	Thomas B. Reed,	1835
PENNSYLVANIA.			
William Marks,	1831	Elias K. Kane,	1831
Isaac Barnard,	1833	John McLean,	1835
MARYLAND.			
Ezekiel Chambers,	1831	John McKinley,	1831
Samuel Smith,	1833	William R. King,	1835
VIRGINIA.			
John Tyler,	1831	David Barton,	1831
L. W. Tazewell,	1835	Thomas H. Benton,	1835

LEATHER STOCKING.

Simon Kendall, of Ohio, who is represented as the prototype of Cooper's inimitable Leather Stocking, has applied to Congress for a pension, and the House have directed that a bill be reported in his favour. He is said to be one of the most extraordinary and interesting men now living. He entered Kentucky in 1771, and continued there through all the struggles with the Indians, sustaining his position after Brown and his companions had fled. The anecdotes related of his adventures are said to be almost incredible. On one occasion, when watching the frontiers, he saved the infant settlements from the Indians by running sixty miles in one day and night, and spreading the alarm. Kendall headed the whites, and with extraordinary skill and courage, defeated the savages. He never held any military rank, but was always selected as a leader in excursions against the Indians. At one time he was taken prisoner, and the Indians had placed faggots around him to burn him alive, when he was released by the intervention of a Frenchman. He afterwards saved the life of his deliverer. In 1813, his military ardour was by no means subdued, and he rendered himself formidable to the enemy during the war, by his long ride, though attached to no regular corps. He has always been strictly temperate, but is now in penury, extremely old and surrounded by a large family.

MATTHEW CAREY, of Philadelphia, says that the hardest working females among the seamstresses in that city, earn only \$38 a year, out of which they pay for rent and fuel \$39.—We would recommend to some of these persons to migrate at once to New England. There are hundreds of females in this city and its vicinity engaged with the needle, or in some of the extensive manufactures of books, paper or cotton, where the labor is healthy and adapted to their strength, who earn from \$104 to \$192 a year. Their board costs them from \$39 to \$50 a year, leaving a balance of \$55 to \$102 to be appropriated for clothing, or to be deposited in the Saving Bank.—[Connecticut Mirror.]

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR.—The Editors the New York Journal of Commerce, have been favored by a commercial friend, with a table of the prices of flour in the Philadelphia market, for a period of forty years, which, says the Journal, will be a curiosity, as well as a useful document to every dealer in the article.

We subjoin the average for each year:—			
1785.....	\$5 87	1807.....	7 17
1786.....	5 68	1808.....	6 69
1787.....	5 25	1809.....	6 91
1788.....	4 20	1810.....	6 37
1789.....	5 20	1811.....	9 95
1790.....	6 56	1812.....	9 83
1791.....	5 22	1813.....	8 92
1792.....	5 25	1814.....	8 60
1793.....	5 00	1815.....	8 71
1794.....	6 90	1816.....	9 78
1795.....	10 60	1817.....	11 69
1796.....	12 60	1818.....	9 96
1797.....	8 91	1819.....	7 11
1798.....	8 20	1820.....	4 72
1799.....	9 68	1821.....	4 78
1800.....	9 88	1822.....	6 58
1801.....	10 40	1823.....	6 82
1802.....	6 90	1824.....	5 62
1803.....	6 73	1825.....	5 10
1804.....	8 22	1826.....	4 65
1805.....	9 70	1827.....	5 23
1806.....	7 30	1828.....	5 60
Aggregate average of 44 years, \$7 42.			

The circumstances which have produced the principal fluctuations, are given as follows, by the gentleman who has so carefully preserved the record. "From 1794 to '96, scarcity in France and England;—from '98 to 1800 export to England;—1800 to 1801, scarcity in England; 1804 and '5 scarcity in Spain; 1808 and '9, long embargo; 109, '10 and '11, Peninsula war, 1812, '13 and '14, war with England; 1816 and '17, scarcity in England." To this we may add the cause of an advance during the latter part of 1828, viz. scarcity in Europe, particularly in England. The state of the currency in 1814 & '16, of course had an effect on the prices of those years.

It deserves to be considered also, that the quantity of circulating medium and the value of all sorts of merchandise have fluctuated.—The highest yearly average was that of 1799, viz \$12 50; the lowest, that of 1826, viz. \$4 65. The lowest price in March 1821, viz. \$3 75, and the highest price in March 1796, viz. \$15. In one instance the price remained without any change for eleven months, but in very many others it has fluctuated two dollars or two dollars and fifty cents within a few days.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of March 9.

Potatoes sell in our Market for ONE DOLLAR per bushel. Now is the time for our country neighbours to press to the market. The price is most exorbitant, and is nearly three times that for which potatoes might be profitably raised.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 10th.	
Wheat, best white.....	\$1 60.
Corn.....	40.
PHILADELPHIA, March 10.	
FLOUR, superfine, bbl. \$5; Fine, 7 50; middling, 3 4; Rye, 3 75.	
GRAIN.—Wheat, Delaware, 1 50 a 1 60; do. Pennsylvania, 1 70; Genesee, none; Rye 60 a 70; Corn, L. C. white, new, 45 a 47; do. L. C. yellow, do. 46 a 49; do. U. C. round, do. 52 a 54; Oats, 25 a 33; Barley, Penn. 45 a 50; SEEDS.—Cloverseed, bushel, 3 25 a 4; Hard-grass, do. 50 a 60; Timothy, do. 2 50.	

DIED.

In this town, on Monday night last, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY BENNY, consort of Mr. James Benny.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are notified that a meeting of the Board will be held at the residence of Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, in Easton, on Thursday next (the 19th inst.) at 11 o'clock; at which the Members are respectfully requested to attend.

By the Board R. SPENCER, Sec'y.

March 14.

NOTICE.

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

JNO: STEVENS Jr. Ex'r. of William Jenkins, deceased, and Adm'r D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, Jr. dec'd.

March 14 Sw

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

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

PUBLIC VENUE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, I will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at the late residence of Rueben P. Emmons deceased, all the personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, the crop of wheat in the ground, and a variety of useful articles—Also, Negroes of different ages. On all sums of three dollars and upwards a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, bill or note, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums under three dollars the cash will be required. The Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by THOMAS MARTIN, Adm'r. of Rueben P. Emmons, dec'd.

March 14

MARYLAND.

Dorchester county Orphans' Court.

February 27th, 1829.

ON application of Matthew Smith, Administrator of Ridsdon Smith, late of Dorchester 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 the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle and Easton Gazette, (papers selected by him.)

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my Office affixed, this 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1829.

WM. W. ECCLESTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Dorchester county.

In obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give NOTICE,—that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

POETRY.

DIRGE

ON A FRIEND WHO DIED ABROAD.
BY ALAN A. WATTS.

He left his home with a bounding heart,
For the world was all before him,
And felt it scarce a pain to part,
Such sun-bright beams came o'er him—
He turned to visions of future years,
The rainbow's hues were round them—
And a mother's bodings, a mother's fears
Might not weigh the hopes that crown'd them.

He left his home with a swelling sail,
Of fame and fortune dreaming,
With a spirit as free as the vernal gale,
Or the pennon above him streaming.
He reached his goal—by a distant wave,
'Neath a sultry sun they're laid him,
And stranger forms bent o'er his grave,
When the last sad rites were paid him.

He should have died in his own lov'd land,
With friends and kindred round him,
Not have perished thus on a foreign strand,
With no thought save of heaven to cheer him,
But what recks it now? Is his sleep less sound
In the port where the wild winds swept him,
Than if home's green turf his grave had bound
Or the hearts he lov'd had wept him?

Then why repine? Can he feel the rays
That pestilent sun sheds o'er him;
Or share the grief that may cloud the days
Of the friends who now deplore him?
Not his bark's at anchor—its sails are furled—
It hath 'scap'd the storm's deep chiding;
And safe from the buffeting waves of the
world,
In a haven of peace is riding.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL
Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore
will meet on the 1st MONDAY of next month
(April) to grant Licences to qualified Applicants
to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State
of Maryland.
March 7.

**Agricultural Repository,
SEED STORE AND NURSERY.**

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

SHERWOOD'S
General Land and Intelligence Office,
Fayette street opposite the Union Bank
near Charles Street, Baltimore:
WHERE young and middle aged Men, wish-
ing to obtain Situations in the City of
Baltimore, in various Capacities, can be sup-
plied.

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

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

THE TERMS of his Office are moderate, viz:
—one half the Fee to be paid in advance.—Per-
sons at a distance enclosing the necessary FEE
and making known their business—will be
promptly attended to.
R. P. SHERWOOD.
Baltimore, Feb. 21—

HATTING.

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

HATS of every Description,
In the most FASHIONABLE STYLE and upon
the most REASONABLE TERMS.
B. J. Jones, that from his having served the
PUBLIC in his occupation for so many years—
and his consequent Experience in the Business,
he will continue to receive from them a gener-
ous patronage.

N. B. Two or three Smart BOYS, will be taken
as APPRENTICES to the above Business.
B. J.
Easton, January 17, 1829—4t.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington
county, Md. on the 5th of February inst.
as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself
—CHARLES GRANT—
about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 22 years of age
and of a bright copper colour, grey eyes and
free countenance, with a large scar upon his
right arm above the wrist; had on when com-
mitted a blue cassinet roundabout, blue cloth
pantaloons, striped swansdown vest, old fur hat,
says his father purchased his time from Mr.
George Earnest of Baltimore, the owner of said
negro, is requested to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take him away—other-
wise he will be released according to law.
CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER, Jr. Shff.
Feb. 21—3t

VALENTINE.

THE subscriber has the pleasure
to state to the breeders of fine hor-
ses, that the thorough bred im-
ported horse VALENTINE, will
be in Easton on the 16th inst.—Particulars here-
after.
Feb. 14
Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times,
& Chertown Telegraph, will insert the above
for two weeks, and forward accounts to this of-
fice for collection.

**THE CELEBRATED STALLION
TOM JEFFERSON,**
WILL stand at Easton and the
Trappe the ensuing Season, com-
mencing on the 15th of April—
Terms as heretofore.
March 7. PHILIP WALLIS.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court.
3rd day of March, A. D. 1829.

ON application of George T. Millington, Ad-
ministrator of Thomas Carney, late of Caro-
line 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 the same be published once in each
week for the space of three successive weeks,
in one of the newspapers printed in Easton,
in testimony that the foregoing is truly and
faithfully copied from the minutes
of proceedings of the Orphans'
Court, of the County aforesaid, I
have hereunto set my hand, & the
public seal of my office affixed, this
3d day of March, Anno Domini,
eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline co.
in Maryland, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of Thomas Carney, late of Caro-
line county, dec'd. All persons having claims
against the said deceased's estate are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same with the proper vouch-
ers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the
14th day of September next, or they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate.—Given under my hand this 3rd day
of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-
nine.

GEORGE T. MILLINGTON, Adm'r.
of Thomas Carney, dec'd.
March 7—1829.—3t—

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,
21st day of February, 1829.

On application of Daniel C. H. Bordley, Ad-
ministrator of Matthias Bordley, late of Queen
Ann's 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 the same be published once in
each week for the space of three successive
weeks, in the Centerville Times & Eastern-Shore
Public Advertiser.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings of
Queen Ann's Co. Orphan's Court,
I have hereunto set my hand and
the Seal of my office affixed this
21st day of February in the year of
our Lord, eighteen hundred and
twenty nine.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Q. A. County.

Pursuant to the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county
hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said
county in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of Matthias Bordley, late of
Queen Ann's county deceased, all persons hav-
ing 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 1st September 1829; or they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate. Given under my hand this
21st day of February 1829.

DANIEL C. H. BORDLEY, Adm'r.
of Matthias Bordley, deceased.
Feb. 28—3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued
out of Talbot county Court, and to me di-
rected; to wit:—one at the suit of Adam Poland
against William White, and John Camper, and
the other at the suit of Rob't. H. Goldborough,
use of James Chapman, against the said Wm.
White will be sold at the front door of the
Court House in the town of Easton, on TUES-
DAY the 31st day of March next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
of the same day to the highest bidder for Cash, all
the right, title, interest claim and demand of
the said Wm. White, of in and to, all that LOT,
and portion of the LAND, Tenements and Real
Estate, which belonged to John Gregory, late
of Talbot county deceased, as mentioned, con-
tained and described as allotment No. 4,—in the
return of the Commissioners appointed to divide
the land, tenements, and real estate aforesaid,
amongst the Representatives of the said John
Gregory, and which was allotted and assigned
to Sarah White, (the wife of the said William
White) as one of the Heirs and representatives
of John Gregory dec'd. and containing the quan-
tity of ninety-three and a half Acres of LAND
more or less. Seized and taken as the property
of the said William White, and will be sold to
pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs, and the in-
terest and cost due, and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Feb. 28, 1829.—4s—

Wanted.

CASH will be given for a NEGRO WOMAN,
who can be well recommended as a COOK
and accustomed to house work. She must not
exceed thirty years in age, and must be unin-
cumbered with Husband or Children. Enquire
of the Printer.
Feb. 28.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Prince George's
county, (Md.) on the 17th inst. as a runaway,
a Negro man, who calls himself HENRY JOHN-
SON.—He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10
inches high, of dark complexion, and has no
perceptible mark or scar. Had on when com-
mitted, a grey Cassinet Coat, blue mixed
Cassinet Pantaloons, black silk vest and fur Hat,
all very much worn; says he was born free in
the city of Washington, where his mother (So-
phy Johnson) now resides. And that he served
an apprenticeship with a certain Joseph Brown,
formerly of Washington, but who has since lived
in Annapolis, Baltimore, Hagerstown and other
places. The owner of the above described ne-
gro is requested to come and take him away, or
he will be released according to law.
EDWD. W. BELT,
Sheriff of Prince George's county.
Upper Marlboro, } Feb. 21—3t
Jan. 31st, 1829. }

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Prince
George's county, Md. on the 30th ult.
as a runaway; a negro man who calls himself
THOMAS TRAYERS. He is about 5 feet 6
inches high, of brown complexion, says he will
be 21 years of age in June next, and has no per-
ceptible mark or scar. Had on when com-
mitted an old Corduroy Jacket, woolen domestic
Pantaloons and fur Cap. Says he was born free
in Dorchester county, and was bound as an ap-
prentice until he should arrive at the age of 21
years, unto Jacob Sutter, of Baltimore, who
lately hired him to a Mr. Knowles of Washing-
ton City. The owner of the above described
negro is requested to come and take him away,
or he will be released according to law.
EDWARD W. BELT,
Shff. of P. George's county
Upper Marlboro, } Feb. 21—3t
Feb'y. 10, 1829. }

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP

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

THE SCHOONER

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

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

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIX,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARE.
From Philadelphia to Delaware City \$1 25
Do. St. George's, " 50
Do. Middletown, " 50
Do. Warwick, " 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, 3 00
And Do. Centerville, " 4 25.
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

Notice.

THE Levy Court of Talbot County, will meet
on TUESDAY the 10th day of March next,
to appoint Constables for the several Districts
of said County.
By order, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Feb. 21 3w

STRAYED HEIFER.

STRAYED to the Subscriber's enclosure on
or about the 1st of January last, a PIED
HEIFER. The owner is desired to come for-
ward, pay charges, and take her away.
Easton, Feb. 21—3t PETER TARR.

FOR RENT

For the ensuing year, that large &
convenient three story Brick Dwel-
ling situate on Washington Street,
lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Gaskins—
to an approved tenant the terms will be liberal.
Apply to A. Graham or
JABEZ CALDWELL.
Easton, Dec. 20.

WANTED.

20 bushels good IRISH POTATOES
20 do Planting, do.
10 do Hominy-beans,
10 do Peas.
2 or 3 hundred weight of LARD—and a few
Barrels prime CIDER; for which the high-
est Cash prices will be given by applying to
JO: CHAIN.
Easton, January 31, 1829.—4t—

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on or about
the 15th of April last, a negro woman who
calls herself MARGARET—she is about 23
years of age, stout and well made, rather light
complexion for a negro.—The subscriber un-
derstands the above negro has made her way to
Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired her-
self as a free woman.
Whoever takes up said negro and secures her
in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall
receive the above reward.
THOMAS D. MONNELLY.
Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

PRINTING

Of every description—handwritten executed at this
OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
June 21—4t

DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils,
Glass and Dye Stuffs.

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

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

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

NEW STORE.

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Liquors, Queen's
Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,

Together with a general Assortment of
SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

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

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

SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Easton, Dec. 27.

EASTON ACADEMY, (Md.)

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

Applications, (free from postage,) to be made
to the Subscriber.

By the Board,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
Easton, Dec. 27—1828.

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

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

Hillsborough Academy.

THE SUBSCRIBER presents his thanks to
the Public, for the Liberal encouragement
he has already received;—and as he is deter-
mined to do his duty, he confidently solicits still
more extensive patronage. The principal
branches will be here attended to which are
usually taught in Colleges and Academies in our
Country.

BOARDERS can be received at Mr.
Unkenwood's, and furnished with every con-
venience on "Moderate Terms," and every at-
tention will be paid to the Moral and Literary
improvement of those committed to our care.
JOHN MANROSS, (Principal.)
Feb. 14—4w

EDUCATION.

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

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

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

THE TERMS can be known by applying to
Thomas B. Cook, Esq. near Centerville, Queen
Ann's County, or to Col. Potter, of Caroline
county.
Philadelphia, Feb. 7—9t

EDUCATION.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Cit-
izens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends
opening a School on the first day of January of
the ensuing year, in the Town of Easton; where
he will teach the different branches of an En-
glish Education, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c.
He assures those who may think proper to con-
fide their Children to his care, that nothing
shall be wanting on his part to give general
satisfaction.—He solicits from a generous public
a share of their patronage.

TERMS—Spelling, Reading Writing and
Arithmetic, \$3—and for any other branch \$4
per quarter.
Dec. 20. THOS. PIERSON.

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the
Citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern
Shore in general, that she has taken that very
convenient and commodious House in McClellan's
street, No. 8, near Beltschoover, Indian
Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to re-
ceive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or
year. Families can be accommodated with pri-
vate rooms on the most reasonable terms.
Baltimore, Oct. 25.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE
HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the
age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the
highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell
will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in
Easton, where he can be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
June 21—4t

The Mount Hope Institution.

THE Dedication of the Chapel of the Mount
Hope Literary and Scientific Institution,
situated in the vicinity of Baltimore, will take
place on the 8th of January at 11 o'clock, A.
M. Besides the exercises, appropriated to
the Dedication, two or three addresses from
distinguished individuals are expected on the
subject of Education. All persons friendly to
the object of this new Establishment, are
respectfully invited to attend.

Parents and Guardians, who intend to place
Children at the Mount Hope Institution the
ensuing year are requested to make known this
intention without delay to the Principals
as it is their desire, that all the members of the
Seminary should be present on the morning
of the day preceding that of the Dedication
furnished with the Uniform Dress.

TERMS.—Tuition and board \$250 a year.
Washing done at \$3 a hundred pieces. Station-
ary charged at the book-store prices. No
Student will be allowed to have pocket money
except at the discretion of the principals.—
Each pupil must furnish a bed, or mattress,
with its usual accompaniments, a Chair, a Table
and a looking Glass.

THE UNIFORM.—A dark blue cloth Coat
single breasted, with three rows of plain gilt
small coat buttons, eight in front and ten on
each side, two on the hips, and two into the
plaits below, cross flaps with a point in the
centre, plain Cuffs forming a point on the out-
side sleeves, standing Collar, bound all around
with broad black braid, and an ornament of
narrow braid at each end.

A pair of dark blue cloth pantaloons with an
Austrian knot of narrow black braid on each side
from the point of the welt downwards. A blue
cloth waistcoat with nine small plain gilt but-
tons in front, extending up to the neck, a black
leather Stock for the neck. This will be the
winter Uniform.

A pattern of the above dress, may be seen
at the Shop of C. G. Peters, merchant Tailor,
No. 8, South Street Baltimore, who has engaged
to furnish the articles on the most reason-
able terms.

The members of the Institutions will wear
black leather Caps, a sample of the form and
quality of which may be seen, at the Shop of
John Abbes, Furrier and Cap-maker, Calvert
Street, near the City Hotel.

Editors of Newspapers in this and in the
adjoining States and in the City of Washington
favorable to the cause of Education, are re-
quested to give the above, one or two insertions
in their respective Papers.
Jan. 10.

UNION HOTEL.

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

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

Mr. Lowe's Hack will attend the steam-
boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—4t

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PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a single inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR, and Twenty Five CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

A LIST OF LAWS

Made and passed by the General Assembly of Mary-
land.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1828.

(Continued.)

83. An act for the opening of a street in Boonsborough, in Washington county, to be called Patrick street.
84. An act to authorize the Justices of the Levy Court of Washington county to levy a sum of money for the erection of a bridge over the Antietam, at or near the old bridge on Samuel L. Hill's farm.
85. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others, passed at December session, 1827, ch. 117.
86. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to appoint Commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Chester Town, in Kent county, and for other purposes.
87. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to authorize the Governor and Council of Maryland, to appoint the inspectors of flour of this State, passed at December session, 1825, chapter 174.
88. An act supplementary to an act for the opening of Pratt street, passed at December session, 1817, ch. 71.
89. An act to authorize the laying out and opening a road through a part of Frederick, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties.
90. An act to incorporate the Maryland Society for promoting the culture of the rice.
91. An act to alter the time for the transaction of equity business in the First Judicial District of this State, and for other purposes.
92. An act to authorize the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county to have perfected and recorded certain papers and instruments of writing, left incomplete, and unrecorded by the late Register of Wills for the said county.
93. An act to provide for the building a bridge over the Patuxent river, at the place called Mulliken's Ford.
94. An act for the relief of Victor D. Montalt of the city of Baltimore.
95. An act relating to the owners and occupants of the shoal, herring and alewife fisheries in any of the waters of this State.
96. An act relating to the alms or work house of Dorchester county.
97. An act to authorize William Thomas, of Prince George's county, to hold real estate.
98. An act to repeal an act, entitled a supplement to an act, entitled an act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaway, passed at December session 1824, ch. 171, and for other purposes.
99. An act for the benefit of certain proprietors of lots in the city of Baltimore.
100. An act to incorporate certain Trustees to build an academy or school house in or near the town of Manchester, in Baltimore county, to be known by the name and style of the "Manchester United Academy or School."
101. A further supplement to an act regulating fences in Charles and Allegany counties, passed at December session, 1826, ch. 82.
102. An act empowering the Commissioners of Harford county, in their discretion, to build two free-proof offices for the use of the Clerk of the county and Register of Wills, for the safe-keeping of the records appertaining to their respective offices in the town of Belle-Air.
103. A supplement to an act entitled an act to authorize the Trustees of the Poor of Charles county to purchase land and build a new Poor House.
104. An act to provide for the filling up vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the Severn Church.
105. An act for the relief of Samuel Messinger, of Frederick county.
106. A act to exempt certain persons from serving as jurors in the courts of Anne Arundel county.
107. An act relating to the records in the Register of Wills' office of Harford county.
108. An act to authorize Samuel R. Turner, of Kent county, to cut a canal or head race, and to raise a dam or dams through and on certain land therein mentioned.
109. An act to lay out and open a road from the town of Westminster, in Frederick county, to the Eastern edge of the fording place on the Eastern fork of the Patuxent falls, near Wampler's mills, in Baltimore county.
110. A supplement to the act to incorporate a company, to make a Turnpike road from near Ellicott's lower Mills towards Georgetown in the District of Columbia.
111. An act to authorize the Levy court of Frederick county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein specified.
112. An act for the destruction of Wolves and Panthers, in Allegany county.
113. An act to exempt the property of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, from taxation.
114. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to the city of Baltimore.
115. A supplement to an act to provide for the repair of public roads in Montgomery county, passed at December session, 1826, chapter 229.
116. An act to confirm the marriage of Basil Grimes and Mary Grimes of Frederick county.
117. An act for the relief of George King, of the State of Ohio.
118. A supplement to an act entitled "an act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners in Queen Anne's county."
119. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to provide for the making the several Turnpike Roads, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned, passed at December session 1827, chapter 42.
120. An act to incorporate the town of Boonsborough, in Washington county, a company to be called the Boonsborough fire company.
121. An act to authorize the Levy Court of Prince Georges county, to convey certain lots therein mentioned, in the town of Nottingham.
122. An act to make good and valid the acts and duties performed by James McGuire as a justice of the peace for Caroline county.
123. An act to change the divisional line between Dublin and Brinkley's election districts in Somerset county.
124. An act to authorize the Levy Court of Somerset county, to alter and straighten the

public road in said county, which leads across Dames Quarter Neck.

125. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the village of Port Deposit in Cecil county.

126. An act for the benefit of James H. H. Mitchell of Worcester county.

127. An act for the compensation of the Judges of Baltimore county court.

128. An act to preserve the breed of fish in the waters of the river Patuxent.

129. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to amend the lottery system.

130. An act to divorce John B. Scott, of the city of Baltimore, from Adeline, his wife.

131. An act to authorize the Governor and Council to appoint an Inspector and Measurer of Lumber and a Measurer of Coals in the town of Williamsport, Washington county.

132. An act to incorporate the Stockholders of the Carralvo Mining Company of Baltimore.

133. An act altering and changing the name of Andrew Jackson Guyton to Andrew Jackson Clingan.

134. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Havre-de-Grace to convey certain land therein mentioned.

135. An act for the benefit of the heirs at law of John Egar Howard.

136. An act to incorporate the members of Christ Church, in the City of Baltimore, as a separate congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. States.

137. An additional supplement to the act, entitled an act to incorporate a company to make the several Turnpike roads therein mentioned, passed at December session 1813, chapter 190.

138. An act to repeal part of the act therein mentioned.

139. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road Company.

140. An act to incorporate Abingdon in Harford county.

141. An act for the repairing of a bridge over the main falls of the Patuxent and the liberty road in Baltimore county.

142. An act incorporating a company for the improvement of the public road from the city of Frederick, to Harpers Ferry.

143. An act to divorce James Potet and Margaret Potet of Harford county.

144. An act to authorize the Trustees of the Primary School district No. 9 in Queen Anne's county, to deposit in the Savings Bank of Baltimore, the sums due to the representatives of John DeFord for a school lot in said district.

145. An act to authorize the Levy Court of Frederick County, to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building a Bridge over the Catocin Creek, in said County.

147. An act to incorporate the Catocin Mining Company.

148. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act to regulate sales by public auctions," passed at December session 1827.

149. An act to repeal certain parts of acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

150. An act for the relief of Walter Cross, of Anne Arundel county.

151. An act to prevent the assemblage of persons of colour, in Prince George's county.

152. A supplement to an act, entitled, "an act to authorize the levy court of Frederick county, to levy a sum of money to purchase a tract of land, and build a house thereon, for the use of the paupers, and sell the present poor house of said county, and for other purposes."

153. An act to authorize a transfer of a part of a lot of ground in the town of Liberty, in Frederick county, for the purposes therein mentioned.

154. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Maria Marthian Society of Baltimore.

155. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to incorporate the Fredericktown Savings Institution, passed at December session, 1827, chapter 42.

156. An act for the relief of Robert Johnston and John Mallay of Cecil county.

157. A supplement to an act, entitled an act for the relief of Leah H. Hubbell, of Dorchester county, passed at December session, 1818, chapter 63.

158. A supplement to the act entitled, an act to regulate the gaging of casks and the inspection of domestic distilled liquors, in this State, passed at December session, 1827, ch. 181.

159. An act to incorporate the Canton Company of Baltimore.

160. An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act to regulate elections.

161. An act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore County Court.

162. An act to prevent obstructions in Smith's and other private docks in the city of Baltimore.

163. An act to authorize certain alterations in the court house of Baltimore county.

164. A further additional supplement to an act, to regulate the inspection of Tobacco.

165. An act to provide for taking testimony in civil cases.

166. A supplement to the act to appoint State Wharfingers, in the city of Baltimore, and to authorize the collection of wharfage in certain cases in said city.

167. An act relating to certain unsubscribed stock reserved for the Baltimore and Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

168. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.

169. An act to provide for the public instruction of Youth in Primary Schools in Anne Arundel county.

170. An act to incorporate the Maryland Mining Company.

171. An act to incorporate the Maryland Iron Company.

172. An act to divorce Sarah Sandman & her husband Jacob Sandman, of Washington county.

173. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act for the relief of the poor of Queen Anne's county."

174. An act to provide for the execution of certain trusts.

175. An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Harford county.

176. An act for the relief of Mary Beckly, of Washington county.

177. An act to exempt The Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution from taxation.

178. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Chesapeake Turnpike Road Company.

179. To prevent the operation of the Escheat laws of this State in certain cases.

180. An additional supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate a Company for the purposes of making and cutting a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay.

181. An act to incorporate the Commercial Exchange company, of Baltimore.

182. An act to reduce into one, the several acts, relative to the time of holding the court of Appeals and the several county courts in this State, and for other purposes.

183. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Potomac Steam Packet Company.

184. An additional supplement to the act for the better regulation of Chancery proceedings in certain cases.

185. An act to provide for the distribution of that part of the school fund which is appropriated to Baltimore county.

186. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act relating to the Police of the city of Baltimore."

187. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, "an act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes."

188. An act relating to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

189. An act to incorporate the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company.

190. An act to make valid a certain deed of mortgage therein mentioned.

191. An act for the payment of the Journal of Accounts.

192. An act relating to the Sinking Fund of this State.

193. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road Company.

194. An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Charles county.

195. An act to authorize Samuel Peaco of the City of Annapolis to have recorded a deed therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

196. An act for the relief of Jacob Hoblitzel of Allegany county and for other purposes.

197. An act to fix and make permanent the salaries of certain officers of the civil Government.

198. A supplement to the act to authorize the New-Castle and Frenchtown, Turnpike Company to make a Rail Road, from Frenchtown, on Elk river, to the Delaware line, in a direction towards New Castle, passed at December session 1827 chapter 207.

199. An act relating to Pleas of Misnomer.

200. A further supplement to the act, entitled, "an act for the promotion of Internal Improvement."

201. A supplement to an act, entitled, "an act relating to lunatics insane persons, passed at December session 1826, chapter 197."

202. A supplement to an act, entitled, "an act to reduce into one, the several acts relative to the times of holding the Court of Appeals, and the several county courts in this State, and for other purposes."

From the National Journal of March 10.

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

A number of Citizens, having determined to offer a parting tribute of respect to this distinguished individual, invited him to partake of a public dinner, at Barnard's Hotel, on Saturday last. The invitation was accepted, and at half past five o'clock, upwards of a hundred persons sat down to an excellent dinner, General Walter Jones having taken the Chair, assisted by George Calvert, Esq. of Maryland, Col. R. O. Weightman, of Washington, and Col. J. Stull, as Vice Presidents. The cloth having been removed, the following toasts were given from the Chair:

The late Administration.—Happy the people who can afford, out of the abundance of moral and intellectual resources, to postpone the minority of servants to pure and magnanimous, so devoted and capable, for more cherished opinions on Government or policy, and fortunate as happy, if they have found others better endowed to prosper and adorn the Republic.

The new Administration.—To the constitutional, impartial and wise selection of national means, for national ends, the candor and patriotism of all parties must accord applause and support, unqualified by any of the personal or political predilections or collisions agitated in the recent canvass for the choice of rulers.

Majorities and Minorities.—As they make up the aggregate of the body politic, so mutual injury or inveterate feud would be as irrational among them, as among the different members of the same natural body: the ailments proper to both, are knowledge, virtue, and public spirit, which can no more be monopolized by the power or the tyranny of the many, than by the violence of the few.

State Rights.—and one of the most precious & indefeasible of those rights—Union—having neither its distinctive properties amalgamated and confused by the too intense and pervading action of federal power, nor its principles of cohesion weakened by the impatient ebullitions of its constituent parts.

Health, prosperity, and happiness to our highly valued and esteemed guest and fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY. Whatever the future destination of his life, he has done enough for honor, and need desire no higher reward than the deep-seated affection and respect of his friends and his country.

After this toast had been given, MR. CLAY addressed the company as follows:

In rising, Mr. President, to offer my respectful acknowledgments for the honors of which I am here the object, I must ask the indulgence of yourself and the other gentlemen now assembled, for an unaffected embarrassment, which is more sensibly felt than it can be distinctly expressed. This city has been the theatre of the greater portion of my public life. You and others whom I now see, have been spectators of my public course and conduct. You and they are, (if I may borrow a technical expression from an honorable profession, of which you and I are both members) jurors of the vicinage. To a judgment rendered by those who have thus long known me, and by others, though not of the panel, who have possessed equal opportunities of forming correct opinions, I most cheerfully submit. If the weight of human testimony should be estimated by the intelligence and respectability of the witness, and the extent of his knowledge of the matter on which he testifies, the highest consideration is due to that which has been this day spontaneously given. I shall ever cherish it with the most grateful recollection, and look back upon it with proud satisfaction.

I should be glad to feel that I could with propriety abstain from any allusion, at this time & at this place, to public affairs. But considering the occasion which has brought us together, the events which have preceded it, and the influence which they may exert upon the destinies of our country, my silence might be misinterpreted, and I think it therefore proper that I should embrace this fit public opportunity which I have had of saying a few words, since the termination of the memorable and embittered contest. It is from my wish to continue to revive the relations with which that contest was attended. I ended, for good or for evil. The nation was repose. A majority of the people has decided, and from their decision there can, and ought to be no appeal. Having, as I do, with proud respect to them, and to this exercise of the sovereign authority,

I may nevertheless be allowed to retain and to express my own unchanged sentiments, even if they should not be in perfect coincidence with theirs. It is a source of high gratification to me to believe that I share these sentiments in common with more than half a million of free-men, possessing a degree of virtue, of intelligence, of religion, and of genuine patriotism, which, without disparagement of others, is unsurpassed, in the same number of men, in this or any other country, in this or any other age.

I deprecated the election of the present President of the United States, because I believed he had neither the temper, the experience, nor the attainments requisite to discharge the complicated and arduous duties of Chief Magistrate. I deprecated it still more, because his elevation, I believed, would be the result exclusively of admiration and gratitude for military service, without regard to indispensable civil qualifications. I can neither retract, nor alter, nor modify any opinion which, on these subjects, I have at any time heretofore expressed. I thought I beheld in his election an "Awful Foreboding" of the fate which, at some future (I pray to God that, if it ever arrives, it may be some far distant) day was to befall this infant republic. All past history had impressed on my mind this solemn apprehension. Nor is it effaced or weakened by contemporaneous events passing upon our own favored continent. It is remarkable that at this epoch, at the head of eight of the nine independent Governments established in both Americas, military officers have been placed, or have placed themselves. General Lavalle has, by military force, subverted the Republic of La Plata. General Santa Cruz is the Chief Magistrate of Bolivia; Colonel Pinto of Chile; General Lamar of Peru; and General Bolivar of Colombia. Central America, rent in pieces, and bleeding at every pore from wounds inflicted by contending military factions, is under the alternate sway of their Chiefs. In the Government of our nearest neighbor, an election, conducted according to all the requirements of their Constitution, had terminated with a majority of the States in favor of Pedrazo, the civil candidate. An insurrection was raised in behalf of his military rival; the cry, not exactly of a bargain, but of corruption, was sounded; the election was annulled, and a reform effected by proclaiming General Guerrero, having only a minority of the States, duly elected President. The thunders from the surrounding forts, and the acclamations of the assembled multitude, on the fourth, told us what General was at the head of our affairs. It is true, and in this respect we are happier than some of the American States, that his election has not been brought about by military violence. The forms of the Constitution have yet remained inviolate.

In re-asserting the opinions which I hold, nothing is further from my purpose than to treat with the slightest disrespect those of my fellow citizens here or elsewhere who may entertain opposite sentiments. The fact of claiming and exercising the free and independent expression of the dictates of my own deliberate judgment, affords the strongest guaranty of my full recognition of their corresponding privilege.

A majority of my fellow citizens, it would seem, does not perceive the dangers which I apprehend from the example. Believing that they are not real, or that we have some security against their effect which ancient and modern republics have not found, that majority, in the exercise of their incontestible right of suffrage, have chosen for Chief Magistrate a citizen who brings into that high trust no qualification other than military triumphs.

That citizen has done me much injustice—wanton, unprovoked and unatoned injustice. It was intimated, as I must ever believe, for the double purpose of gratifying private resentment and promoting personal ambition. When, during the late canvass, he came forward, in the public prints, under his proper name, with his charge against me, and summoned before the public tribunal his friend and his only witness to establish it, the anxious attention of the whole American people was directed to the testimony which that witness might render. He promptly obeyed the call, and testified to what he knew. He could say nothing, and he said nothing, which cast the slightest shade upon my honor or integrity. What he did say was the reverse of any implication of me. Then all just and impartial men, and all who had faith in the magnanimity of my accuser, believed that he would voluntarily make a public acknowledgment of his error. How far this reasonable expectation has been fulfilled, let his persevering and stubborn silence attest.

But my relations to that citizen, by a recent event, are now changed. He is the Chief Magistrate of my country, invested with large and extensive powers, the administration of which may conduce to its prosperity, or occasion its adversity. Patriotism enjoins, as a duty, that whilst he is in that exalted station, he should be treated with decorum, and his official acts be judged of in a spirit of candor. Suppressing as far as I can, a sense of my personal wrong; willing even to forgive him if his own conscience and our common God can acquit him; and entertaining for the majority which has elected him, and for the office which he fills, all the deference which is due from a private citizen, I most anxiously hope that under his guidance the great interests of our country, foreign and domestic, may be upheld, our free institutions be unimpaird, and the happiness of the nation be continued and increased.

Whilst I am prompted by an ardent devotion to the welfare of my country sincerely to express this hope, I make no pledges, no promises, no threats, and I must add, I have no confidence. My public life, I trust, furnishes the best guaranty for my faithful adherence to those great principles of external and internal policy to which it has been hitherto zealously dedicated. Whether I shall ever hereafter take any part in the public councils or not, depends upon circumstances beyond my control. Holding the principle that a citizen, as long as a single pulsation remains, is under an obligation to exert his utmost energies in the service of his country if necessary, whether in private or public station, my friends here and every where may rest assured, that, in either condition, I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, whilst life endures, ready to second their exertions in the cause of liberty, the Union, and the national prosperity.

Before I set down I avail myself, with pleasure, of this opportunity, to make my grateful acknowledgments for the courtesies & friendly attentions which I have uniformly experienced from the inhabitants of this City. A free and social intercourse with them, during a period of more than twenty years, is about to terminate without any recollection on my part of a single painful collision, and without leaving behind me as far as I know, a solitary personal enemy. If, in the sentiment with which I am about to conclude, I do not give a particular expression

to the feelings inspired by the interchange of civilities and friendly offices, I hope the citizens of Washington will be assured that their individual happiness and the growth and prosperity of this City will ever be objects of my fervent wishes. In the sentiment which I shall presently offer, they are indeed comprehended. For the welfare of this City is indissolubly associated with that of our Union, and the preservation of our liberty. I request permission to propose, Let us never despair of the American Republic.

Mr. CLAY, who appeared to be suffering from a severe cold, almost immediately retired. The social enjoyments of the evening were prolonged for sometime by the company, with great vivacity and a display of fine feeling and good-fellowship. Their conversation was enlivened by many sprightly and good-humoured sallies; of some of which, in the form of volunteer toasts, from various gentlemen, we have collected the following:

By Jno. M. McCarty, Esq.—The people's will should always be respected, yet sometimes reformed.

By Gen. Walter Jones.—Reform; like charity let it begin at home.

By the Honorable Mr. Sergeant of Pennsylvania.—The principles of the Constitution, administered and applied by those who never practiced against them.

By Mr. Sergeant of N. Y.—A judicious Tariff a Tariff for the protection of politicians, not of manufacturers.

By the Hon. J. C. Wright.—The present administration; may they reform abuses where they find them and not pretend to reform where none are found to exist.

By Mr. Berkeley Ward of Virginia.—The cause of domestic industry in the middle States; we will be clothed by those who will be fed by us; and after a while we will clothe ourselves.

By Mr. Wm. Steenbergen.—Henry Clay; the sterling friend and advocate of civil liberty and the rights of man; the meridian of whose life has been dedicated to maintain the sound and important principles of this Republic: May he in gratitude, reward him in the evening of life.

By Mr. W. C. C. Claiborne.

"He who climbs to mountain tops will find
The loftiest peaks most wrapped in clouds and snow."

"He who surpasses, or subdues mankind,
Must look down the hate of those below."

By Mr. P. Thompson.—Richard Rush, the pure patriot, the accomplished scholar, and the perfect gentleman.

By Mr. Wm. Prentiss.—Gen. P. B. Porter, the gallant soldier; the able statesman.—The undeviating republican, and the honest unassuming man.

By Mr. J. L. Southard.—Samuel L. Southard; always a patriotic citizen of the United States, though an alien in his native State.

By Mr. D. J. Caswell of Ohio.—Wm. Wirt, Esq. the learned Jurist; the accomplished orator, and finished gentleman.

By Gen. Wm. F. Thornton.—Public sentiment; better informed from the present scene, than expressed by that which has just been acted.

By Mr. G. Anderson.—Our guest—"the lofty Alleghany" will soon hide him from our view, but his parting ray will cheer us with the hope of again feeling his meridian beams.

By Mr. D. J. Caswell of Ohio.—Let aspirants for office hail the rising sun—look towards the west, and cheer the mild radiance of the which is setting.

By Mr. Nathan Smith.—Henry Clay: When the waters of bitterness and calumny, that now deluge the land, shall have subsided, like Noah from the ark of refuge, he will find himself on a proud eminence, unharmed by the storm.

By Mr. J. S. Tyson of Baltimore.—Our Union—the key-stone of the mighty arch of this Western Empire—the bond of twenty four States: Long as the American Eagle shall wing her flight, may a plumb line be engraven on her countless images—long as the breezes of heaven shall rustle our forest leaves, may a plumb line glitter on the undulations of our flag.

In the mass of the documents submitted to Congress, in relation to Mr. Monroe's claims, there is the annexed piece of testimony to the zeal and diligence of the ex-President:

"From the day Mr. Monroe accepted the office of Secretary of War to the end of the war, we had no office hours; we worked day and night, Sundays not excepted. Our usual time of shutting up the office, and leaving Mr. Monroe was from 12 to 1 o'clock at night. In January, 1815, on an occasion of this sort, and after a day of incessant labor, Mr. Monroe at 12 o'clock, p. m. observed to us that it was time to take some rest; and in turning round to pull off his boots, he tumbled on the floor exhausted with fatigue, and apparently lifeless. Mr. Graham, being near, luckily caught him in his arms. He remained for two weeks dangerously ill, unable either to know or to attend to business.—The department was conducted during this time by Major Macpherson, Mr. Graham and myself, under the direction of the President, who was also confined by severe indisposition. The moment Mr. Monroe was restored to his senses, and had strength to dictate his instructions, we were summoned to his sick room, and engaged daily in transcribing the communications which he had to make to all sections of the United States; for many days he was propped up in his bed by pillows, to write despatches."

TENCH RINGGOLD.

"Washington; Feb. 2, 1829."

ANECDOTES.—Mr. Krygas, one day being dressed in a handsome pair of new boots met a friend, when the following conversation ensued:—"Mr. Fred. These are handsome boots Mr. Krygas, who made them?" Mr. R. "Willie Lop."—"Mr. F. I suppose you talked him over in the old way?" Mr. E. "No that went down now." Mr. F. "Then when they came home you ordered a half dozen more?" Mr. R. "No."—"Mr. F. Perhaps you gave an cheque on Hamersley, which you knew would not be honoured?" Mr. K. "No, no, no, in about you might guess till to-morrow before you would hit it—I paid for them!"

A Butcher being asked by a lady who was distressed of an uncommon share of sensibility, "how he could find a heart to kill sweet, little innocent lambs," replied, "Why, ma'am, you would not eat them alive, would you?"

"Why the devil do you base your wife on, Paddy?" said an Irishman, the other day, to a fellow countryman. "Sure you ought to read father Murphy's text last Sunday—'A full man is merciful to his beast.'"

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four, hold out your porringer, you thief!—the wine was put into the same trough from which the soup and meat were served out, and then an argus, taking a whistle, hanging to his button hole, blew it thrice, saying, 'Attention, robbers, and only answer by a yes or no. Have you had bread?'—'Yes.' 'Soup?'—'Yes.' 'Meat?'—'Yes.' 'Wine?'—'Yes.'—Then go to sleep, or pretend to do so.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, March 21.

We are requested to say, that the Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society will be held in the Church at Easton at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 15th of April, if the day be such as to permit the attendance of the distant members—if not the next favorable day.

An Address will be delivered by Mr. Robert W. Goldsborough, and the Managers respectfully invite the Ladies of the County of all denominations to attend.

The legislature of this State closed its Session on Saturday night last, without passing the Assessment Bill, (owing it is said, to the obstinacy of the Senate, in persisting in their rejection of it,)—or making any provision, that we have heard of, to replenish the exhausted state of our Treasury, or to defray the current expenses of the year. A list of acts passed will be found in another part of our paper.

We are sorry to say that information has reached this city, within a day or two, that James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, lies dangerously ill, at his residence in Loudoun County, Virginia.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The Hon. Mr. CLAY and family arrived in Baltimore on Saturday last from Washington, on their way to the West. He received the visits of a number of the citizens, in the course of the evening.

His excellency Martin Van Buren, resigned the office of Governor of this State on Thursday last. His message to the Legislature, on the occasion, is (says the New York Commercial Advertiser,) a neat and appropriate document. On the same day, Lieutenant Governor Throop vacated his seat as President of the Senate, and entered upon the duties of acting Governor, which duties the Constitution confides to him for the remainder of the term for which Mr. Van Buren was elected—that is, two years lacking two months and twelve days. The acting Governor availed himself of this occasion to make a long address.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 16th ult. states that George Swearingen, who fled from Maryland last fall in company with his paramour, for the murder of his young wife, was arrested on the 15th, near that city. He had assumed the name of Joseph Martin, but on examination before the Mayor, confessed his name to be George Swearingen—he is only 29 years of age. When Captain Duttle of the guards approached to arrest him, he drew his dagger and but for timely assistance, would have inflicted a severe stab on the Captain.—He was armed with a loaded rifle, a pocket pistol, and a large dagger. It was not known whether his paramour was in the city or not.

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are authorized to state that in consequence of ill-health, Mr. Randolph declines being a candidate at the ensuing Congressional Election.

Insurrection in Louisiana.—The Norfolk Beacon of Monday says:—"The account of the insurrection in Louisiana, upon the authority of Captain Reilly, as published in the Beacon of the 2d inst. was generally correct, although the number engaged in the revolt was not so great as Capt. R. represented. It was, however, of such magnitude as to create a general alarm in the citizens immediately within the vicinity of the place where the conspirators assembled, (about 40 miles distant from New Orleans, up the coast.) Two of the ringleaders have been hung."

WASHINGTON, March 17. Perhaps we ought before now to have informed our readers, that the President of the United States is residing at the Mansion provided by the government for the Presidential residence. He removed thither, with his family, about a week ago, from Gadsby's Hotel where he had lodged from the time of his arrival until this removal.—*Nat. Intell.*

BALTIMORE, March 19. From Washington we learn that the Senate of the United States adjourned on Tuesday last. Receiving no additional nominations from the President, a committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Sanford and Mr. Dickerson to wait upon the President and the United States and inform him, that, having transacted all the business before it, the Senate was about to adjourn, should the President have no further communication to make. The committee having waited upon the President, and reported that he had no further communication to make, the adjournment was moved and carried *unanimously*.

BALTIMORE, March 18. On Friday night last a very genteel looking person presented himself at a tavern & boarding house in this city, enquiring for board—he stated that he was from Eastport to Charleston, only remained in C. 5 days, when he left there for Baltimore, in the schr. Mayflower. He remained on board the schooner until after dark. On his enquiring the news of the day, he was answered that Stephenson and his clerk had arrived at Savannah—this appeared to excite the utmost confusion in him, and he picked up an umbrella wrapped in paper, which he brought with him, stated quickly that he was a stranger here and he would take a walk and return in a few minutes, but he has not since been seen. His appearance is in true cockney style, about 28 to 30 years of age, very pale in the face. His trunk and bill remain on board—he paid his passage in C. and stated on board he was on his way to Pittsburg; at the tavern stated he was going to Eastport. From his appearance and behaviour those present have no doubt but it is Lloyd the clerk of Stephenson.

BALTIMORE, March 18. STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—The Norfolk papers received yesterday contain an account of a dreadful accident which occurred on Sunday evening, on board the steam boat Potomac. The Potomac was on her way down James River, from Richmond, in company with the steam boat Norfolk, Captain Henderson, the Richmond, Capt. Chapman, a few miles astern. Off Day's Point, the Potomac stopped for a brief moment, when she was overtaken by the Norfolk, which came off from the shore, when her boiler burst, and shockingly scalded the under-mentioned persons who were in the fire room: John Dudley, (fireman,) of Craney Island. Enoch Hay, do. a free black, of Alexandria. Geo. Wilson, do. a slave belonging to Mrs. Richards.

Austin White, 1st steward, a slave of Mr. John Cooke of Portsmouth, who was in the forward cabin, was also dreadfully injured, principally by inhaling the scalding steam which filled the cabin, but may possibly recover. Wilson died on Sunday night at 11 o'clock, and Dudley and Hay were not expected to survive till morning. No other person on board received the least injury. There were 8 or 10 passengers on board. The Norfolk immediately went to the assistance of the Potomac, and the Richmond coming up soon after, the two boats took her in tow and brought her in to Norfolk on Monday night at 12 o'clock.

The Potomac sustained no other injury than that which befel the boiler. It is not known from what cause the accident originated, but presumed to be from a defect in the boiler—the steam was not above the ordinary pressure.

A note from our correspondents says:—"Enoch Hay, of Alexandria, and Austin White, two of the persons who were scalded by the bursting of the boiler of the Potomac, died on Monday morning. John Dudley the fireman, is yet alive, but little hope is entertained of his recovery."

Resources of Baltimore.—The ship Lafayette, Hardie, which cleared at the custom house yesterday for the Pacific Ocean, carries out a cargo worth upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. It consists chiefly of Domestic Cotton Goods, much the larger portion of which has been made at the manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of Baltimore.—*Balt. Amer.*

BALTIMORE, March 13. ESCAPE OF CRIMINALS.—Early in the morning on the 13th inst. the following criminals made their escape from the Jail of this city, viz:—Bur Bladen, Thomas Ward, Samuel Thompson, William Worthington, Wm. Hestington, Thomas Marr, John Hamilton, and John Stewart.

The manner in which they effected it, appears to be thus:—the notorious Bur Bladen who was one of those who escaped from the prison of Philadelphia not long since, had concealed within the lining of his coat when committed a briar saw, calculated for the purpose of cutting off iron bars to facilitate his passage through windows and other openings that might be guarded therewith. After the walls were raised enclosing the jail lot, to prevent escapes, it was considered necessary to remove all the furniture, benches, &c. that were in the criminal rooms, which would be likely to assist in any attempt of this kind—in order of benches to sit on, stools were introduced, that nothing like a ladder should be formed out of such materials.—Notwithstanding all this care and exertion, the object was frustrated by the criminals forcing down the pin racks, which had been fastened to the stone walls when the house was built, for the convenience of the prisoner's clothing. These strips of plank were applied together, from which a ladder was formed. While this was preparing, one of the large iron bars were sawed off by Bladen, making a small opening of about 10 by 12 inches, through which they passed with considerable difficulty, a rope having been manufactured out of their blankets and sheets by some of them during the time. They then ascended an inner wall of the jail lot, on which they passed to the outer wall, and from thence lowered themselves down outside of the enclosure.

Three of their fellow prisoners remained in the room and would not assist, one of whom was gagged and left in that condition—and the others had a large knife at their throats threatening instant death if the least information was given or noise made during the transaction, which was performed between the hours of 12 at night and two in the morning, and with that stillness and secrecy that the prisoners in the adjoining room or other parts of the house had no knowledge thereof until daylight appeared.

The guards who traverse the buildings at different times through the night, passed the room near 12 o'clock, when all appeared quiet and secure.

All the aforesaid criminals except two had moved their trials to Annapolis for decision.—*P.*

PRISONERS TAKEN.—Three of the Prisoners who broke out of the Jail of this City, on the morning of the 13th inst. have been retaken—two of them, viz: Samuel Thompson and Thomas Ward, on Saturday morning last, near Elk Ridge, on the Washington road, by Thomas Ross, constable of this city, and a force of three or four other men who were in pursuit of them—and William Hestington, yesterday morning, in the Western part of the city, by George Riggs, another constable of the city, and all three are again secured in Jail. They were taken without making any resistance whatever. Thompson was in the character of a wagoner, having a whipstock in his hand which he had taken the night before from a negro, as he has since stated, and pretended to be looking for a horse he had lost. Ward was only a short distance off, in company with a wagoner; but on seeing his pursuers, stepped into a house to light a cigar, into which he was followed and taken. Five others are yet at large, but we are inclined to think they will not be so any length of time; for if they escape the vigilance of such men as Ross and Riggs, they will display more ingenuity than many others have, who have been reputed more cunning.

[Chronicle.]

BALTIMORE, March 16. Arrived yesterday evening, the ship Belvidere, Capt. Nabb, 70 days from Liverpool, with dry-goods hardware, salt, &c. and one passenger, Master John Turner of Nottingham, Eng. The Belvidere experienced uncommon severe weather and continual gales the whole of her passage, every hand on board being severely frost-bitten, and suffered every privation—she reached the Grand Bank in 18 days and 52 days from the Grand Bank into port. On the 28th February encountered a severe storm, at 5 A. M. fell a little calm, leaving the ship at the entire mercy of the waves, when a sea fell on board, broke four stanchions and labored rail, shifted boats spars, &c. broke up main hatches—29th, light winds and high sea, lightning from WNW—at 8 P. M. lay to under a tremendous gale. 30th, let 44, 30, long 52, wore ship being on the Bank and suffering under a heavy storm of snow and hail, the waves making heavy breaches over the ship—lost over board Charles Pearce, keelman. 2nd Feb: found ourselves on the Grand Bank, being the third time—the gales continued until the 7th when laying to with a beam end, cut away the main-top-sail, top-mast, &c. to save the ship, the gales continued till Tuesday last, when she made the land of Currituck. The Belvidere is a complete wreck, having her head shattered, stern started, four stanchions,

part of the rails, nearly all the hull works gone, or shattered, stern broken, main-mast, six water casks, main-top-mast, main-yard, top-gallant-mast, main-top-mast, &c. all gone. The Belvidere was towed by the Maryland Steam Boat, Capt. Taylor.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The following appointments confirmed by the Senate.

Collector of the Customs. Isaiah L. Green, Barnstable, Massachusetts. Barnabas Palmer, Kennebunk, Maine. Denny McCobb, Wellsboro, Maine. William U. Ellis, New-Haven, Connecticut. Nathan Holland, Cherrystone, Virginia. Francis Hawks, Newbern, North Carolina. Samuel Starkweather, Cuyahoga, Ohio. John F. Scammon, Saco, Maine. Thomas M'Crate, Wiscasset, Maine. Thomas Foster, Iroquois, Pennsylvania. George W. Owen, Mobile, Alabama. John Willis, Oxford, Maryland. Walter H. Danforth, Providence, R. Island. Allen M'Lane, New Castle, Delaware. Noah A. Phelps, Middletown, Connecticut. Schuyler Sampson, Plymouth, Massachusetts. James N. Barker, Philadelphia, Penn. James Parker, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. P. R. R. Pray, Washington. George W. Tucker, Little Egg Harbour New Jersey.

Surveyors of the Customs. Joshua Prentiss, Marblehead, Massachusetts. J. B. Barton, Providence, Rhode Island. George Brower, Pawcatuck, Rhode Island. Copeland Parker, Norfolk, Virginia. Robert Butler, Smithfield, Virginia. James Mosher, Baltimore, Maryland. John Slocum, Newport, Rhode Island. Nathaniel Willis, Warren and Barrington, Rhode Island. Oliver Champlain, New London, Connecticut. John N. Peterson, Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia. Joseph Prentiss, Suffolk, Virginia. Samuel Spotts, New Orleans, Louisiana. Richard Bradley, Wilmington, North Carolina. Charles Durfee Tiverton, Massachusetts.

Naval Officers. John Ferguson, New York. Daniel Foster, Newburyport, Massachusetts. REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES. Thomas Scott, Chillicothe, Ohio. Peyton S. Symmes, Cincinnati, Ohio. Joseph Wood, Marietta, Ohio. Joseph Kitchell, Palestine, Illinois. Alexander Pope, Cahawba, Alabama. John Hughes, Ouchita, Louisiana. William Christy, St. Louis, Missouri. RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONIES. Richard K. Call, Tallahassee, Fla. Florida. Edward Humphreys, Kaskaskia, Illinois. Henry Bry, Ouchita, Louisiana. PURSERS OF THE NAVY. Grenville O. Cooper, of Massachusetts. Francis B. Stockton, of New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, March 14. The Senate of the United States is still in session, and it is supposed will not adjourn before Monday next, at soonest.

The most important business transacted yesterday, was the confirmation of the nomination of Thomas P. Moore, Member of Congress, of Kentucky, to be Minister of United States to Mexico, vice General Harrison, recalled. No other nomination of a Foreign Minister has yet been made.

Some military and naval promotions have been confirmed, and among them the appointment of Com. Patterson, to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following are the appointments confirmed by the Senate of the United States, Friday, March 13, 1829. Thomas P. Moore, of Kentucky, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia. D. T. Patterson, Commissioner of the Navy Board. NAVY AGENTS.—George Harrison, James Riddle, Miles King, John P. Henry, John T. Robertson, Matthew Harvey. Callender Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases. Thomas Griffith, Indian Agent on Red River. James Hampton, Superintendent of Cumberland road, in Ohio.

In relation to the Executive appointments the National Intelligencer of yesterday says:

In the Senate, on Saturday, after a good deal of discussion, the injunction of secrecy was removed from such part of the executive journal of the Senate, for the last session, as relates to the questions concerning nominations made by the late President of the United States, but not acted upon by the Senate.

No nominations of any consequence were made to the Senate by the President on that day, and only one or two remaining of the previous nominations were confirmed.

In addition to those already announced, the following appointments and re-appointments have been made by the President, and confirmed by the Senate:

Miles King, of Norfolk; John P. Henry of Savannah; John T. Robertson, Matthew Harvey for Portsmouth; George Harrison, for Philadelphia; James Riddle, for New Castle; Isaac Phillips, of Baltimore, to be Navy Agents. James Hampton, to be Superintendent of the Cumberland Road, in Ohio.

It is not known, we believe, whether or not any further nominations will be made to the Senate, though further changes, and consequent removals and appointments, are spoken of in public.

A postscript to a letter from Washington published in the New York Commercial, says: Mr. Tazewell has been nominated to the Senate, as Minister of England, in the place of Mr. Barbour, to be recalled; Mr. Floyd to the Court of Spain, in the place of Mr. Irving, to be recalled; Mr. Baldwin to France, in place of Mr. Brown, to be recalled; Mr. J. P. Moore, to Colombia, in the place of General Harrison, to be recalled; and Mr. Woodbury to the Netherlands in the place of Mr. Hughes to be recalled.

There is a suggestion thrown out by one of the Western papers, that we like very much, and which is no less than a proposition to exchange with the Mexican Government all our territory from the top of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, for that delightful region of country lying between our South-west boundary and the Rio del Norte. This arrangement whilst it would furnish acre for acre of land, a coast on the Gulf of Mexico indented with many bays and watered by numerous rivers, a soil inexhaustible as fertile, and a healthful climate would also make our Federal Union more compact in point of form, and more desirable in point of convenience to the several members of it. From its remote situation, it is almost impossible that the Ocean ever could be represented in the Congress, either as a State or Territory, would be deprived of that frequent intercourse so necessary to a good understanding between members of the same confederacy, and in case of invasion would be much too distant to receive an effectual aid from the General Government. It has completely isolated having the Rocky Mountains on the East, the British possession on the North, and those of the Mexican Republic on the South side of it.—*Savannah Courier.*

[For the Eastern Gazette.]

A CURE FOR DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

Mr. GRAHAM.—A Young Gentleman, (a particular friend of mine) having lately "got his walking papers," or in other words "received a flat," was for some days in a state of dejection; at length he tried the following remedy, which, he says, succeeded to a charm.—He rose early every morning, and having drank a pint of "assafras tea" followed the plough till dinner, when he drank another pint, ploughed till night, and drank another pint, on going to bed. He recommends a plaster of raw Irish Potatoes scraped fine and applied to the left side near the Heart—this has such a "cooling" effect that the poor sufferer falls to sleep without once thinking of the beloved object.

I have been induced to send you the above as I understand several young gentlemen in this county are suffering under "sore affections" from the cruelty of the Ladies, owing, I presume, to its not being "Leap Year." Yours &c. A SUBSCRIBER. Talbot county, March 17th, 1829.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. L. Warfield, Mr. James Lomas, to Miss Rebecca Barwick all of this county.

DIED.

In this county on Tuesday last, Mr. HENRY HARDEN.

In this county on the same day, Mr. GEORGE PARROTT.

In this town this morning, after a short illness THOS. W. LOCKERMAN, Esq. Treasurer of the Land Office—His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend his funeral to-morrow, at one o'clock, from his late residence on the Landing Road, to White Marsh Church.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 18th. Wheat, best white, \$1 50 a 1 60. Corn, 42. PHILADELPHIA, March 17. FLOUR, Superfine, bbl., 7 75 a 7 87 1/2. Fine, 7 50 a 7 55. Middling, 4 a 4 25. Rye, 3 75 a 3 80. Corn meal, hds., 14 a 15. GRAIN, wheat, Delaware, 1 50 a 1 60. Rye, 60 a 70. Corn, L. C. white, new, 45 a 47. Do, L. C. yellow " 46 a 49. Do, U. C. round " 52 a 54. Oats, 25 a 33. Barley, Penn., 45 a 50. Do, Eastern, 55 a 58. Black eyed Peas, 40 a 40. WOOL.—Common washed lb., 28 a 30. Half blood, 30 a 33. Three quarters blood, 33 a 35. Full blood, 36 a 40. Unwashed, generally 10 cents less, according to quality.

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

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

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

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS of the Talbot county Bible Society are requested to assemble on WEDNESDAY the 15th of April next, in the Episcopal Church at Easton, at 11 o'clock, in pursuance of an invitation from the Female Bible Society of Talbot county to meet then.—A punctual attendance is requested.—By order of the President. March 21—

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Female Sabbath School Society of Easton" will be held on SATURDAY the 4th of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. The members, and all persons friendly to the Society, are earnestly requested to attend. It is expected on this occasion, that several Addresses by different Clergymen will be delivered.—By order of the Board. March 21 2w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Foreclosure of the Talbot County Court as a Court of Equity, in the case of Thomas Hayward against Mary Morris, the widow, and Albert G. Morris, the heir at Law of Clement Morris, dec'd., I will sell at Public Sale on the premises at 12 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 18th April next, all the Lands that composed the Dwelling Plantation of the said Clement Morris, consisting of parts of the tracts of Land called "Rich Range," "Holme Hill," "Coalan," alias "Coalrairie," and "Smyth's Cliffs," or the residue thereon called "Holme Range," containing by estimation 3 8/10 acres of land more or less situated on the west side of Tuckahoe Creek in Talbot county aforesaid. The Land is of good quality and has an abundance of fine marble on it, good Timber Land, and comfortable and suitable Buildings. The Lands will be sold subject to the widow's dower, on the following terms:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, or at the ratification thereof by the Court aforesaid, and the residue on a credit of 6 and 12 months from the day of Sale by two equal payments with interest from the day of Sale, to be secured by bonds with the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, the Trustee will convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers, free from all claim of the complainant or defendants aforesaid. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee. May 21 5w

The Steam-boat Maryland

WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 8th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. L. G. TAYLOR, Captain. March 21.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of James Chambers, Esq. near the Chapel, on THURSDAY the 20 day of April, a large quantity of personal property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Farming Utensils—Also Household and Kitchen furniture, among which is a first rate eight day clock.

The Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by JESSE SCOTT.

March 21, 1829.

Coach, Gig & Harness Making.



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

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

To Brick-layers and Carpenters.

THE Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to superintend the building of a new brick Church in the town of Easton, will receive written Proposals for the laying of the bricks, and the Carpenters' work, on or before the 9th of April next—to be left with Mr. John G. Stevens in the town of Easton. The dimensions of the house being 54 by 44 feet, and two stories in height. March 21—4w

Tuckahoe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TUCKAHOE Will stand in Easton, Trapp, subscribers stable, "Farmers' Delight," Head of Wye, and in Tuckahoe Neck Caroline county, and will attend each of the above places during the season—Season to commence Tuesday 24th inst. and end 25th June. E. ROBERTS. Talbot county, March 21—4w

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, I will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at the late residence of Rueben P. Emmans deceased, all the personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, the crop of wheat in the ground, and a variety of useful articles—Also, Negroes of different ages. On all sums of three dollars and upwards a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, bill or note, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums under three dollars the cash will be required. The Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by THOMAS MARTIN, Administrator of Rueben P. Emmans, deceased. March 14.

POETRY.

[From a London Journal.]

THE SEPARATION.

"Lorsque l'on aime comme il faut,
Le moule d'engagement nous tue;
Et ce, dont on cherit la vue,
Ne revient jamais assez tôt." —Molière.

He's gone, dear Fanny!—gone at last—
We've said good-bye—and all is over;
'Twas a gay dream—but it is past—
Next Tuesday he will sail from Dover.
Well, gentle waves be round his prow!
But tear and prayer, alike are idle;
Oh! who shall fill my album now?
And who shall hold my money's bride?

Last night he left us after tea,
I never thought he'd leave us—never;
He was so pleasant, wasn't he?
Papa, too, said he was so clever.
And, Fanny, you'll be glad to hear,
That little boy that looked so yellow,
Whose eyes were so like his—my dear,
Is a poor little orphan fellow,
That odious Miss Lucetta Browne,
Who with her horrid pugs and Bible
Is always running through the town,
And circulating tract, and libel,
Because he never danced with her,
Told mamma such horrid scandal;
About his moral character,
For stooping, just to tie a sandal!

She said he went to fights and fairs,
That always gives papa the fidgets;
She said he did not know his prayers,
He's every Sunday at St. Bridget's!
She said he squeezed one's waist and hands,
When'er he waltzed—a plague upon her;
I danced with him at Lady Bland's,
He never squeezed me; "pon honour!"
His regiment have got the route,
(They came down here to quell the riot,
And now, what can they be about,
The stupid people are so quiet!)
They say it is to India, too,
If there, I'm sure he'll get the liver!
And should he bathe—he used to do,
They've crocodiles in every river.

There may be bright eyes there; and then!
(I'm sure I love him like a brother!)
His lute will soon be strung again,
His heart will soon beat for another.
I know him well; he is not false;
But when the song he loves is playing,
Or after he has danced a waltz;
He never knows what he is saying.
I know 'twas wrong; 'twas very wrong;
To listen to his wild romancing;
Last night I danced with him too long,
One's always giddy after dancing;
But when he begg'd me so to sing,
And when he sigh'd, and ask'd me would I?
And when he took my torquise ring,
I'm sure I could not help it, could I?

Papa was lecturing the girls,
And talked of settlements and rentals;
I wore a white lace frock; and pearls;
He looked so well in regimentals!
And just before we came away,
While we were waiting for the carriage,
I heard him, not quite plainly, say
Something of Blacksmiths; and of marriage.
He promised, if he could get leave,
He'd soon come back; I wonder can he?
Lord Hill is very strict, I believe;
(What could he mean by Blacksmiths, Fan-ny?)
He said he wished we ne'er had met;
I answer'd; it was lovely weather!
And then he bid me not forget
The pleasant days we'd pass'd together.
He's gone; and other lips may weave
A stronger spell than mine to bind him;
But bid him, if he love me, leave
Those rhymes he made me love, behind him!
Tell him I know those wayward strings
Not always sound to mirthful measures;
But sighs are sometimes pleasant things,
And tears from those we love are treasures.

Tell him to leave off drinking wine,
Tell him to break himself of smoking,
Tell him to go to bed at nine;
His hours are really quite provoking.
Tell him I hope he won't get fat,
Tell him to act with due reflection;
Tell him to wear a broad-leaved hat,
Or else he'll ruin his complexion.
Tell him I am so ill to-day,
Perhaps to-morrow I'll be better,
Tell him before he goes away,
To write me a consoling letter:
Tell him to send me down that song
He said he loved the best of any;
Tell him I'm sure I can't live long,
And, bid him love me—won't you Fanny?

HATTING.

BENNETT JONES,

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

HATS of every Description,
In the most FASHIONABLE STYLE and upon the most REASONABLE TERMS.
B. J. Jones, who from his having served the PUBLIC in his occupation for so many years—and his consequent Experience in the Business, he will continue to receive from them a generous patronage.
N. B. Two or three Smart BOYS, will be taken as APPRENTICES to the above Business.
B. J.
Easton, January 17, 1829—4f.

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

3rd day of March, A. D. 1829.
ON application of George T. Millington, Administrator of Thomas Carney, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, in testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the public seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of March, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Test, JAS. SARGENT, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Carney, late of Caroline County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 3rd day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

GEORGE T. MILLINGTON, Adm'r. of Thomas Carney, dec'd.

March 7—1829—3t.

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court.

February 27th, 1829.

ON application of Matthew Smith, Administrator of Risdon Smith, late of Dorchester 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 the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle and Easton Gazette, (papers selected by him.)
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my Office affixed, this 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1829.

WM. W. ECCLESTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Dorchester County.

In obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, this is to give NOTICE, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Risdon Smith, late of said County, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate.
Given under my hand this 27th day of February, A. D. 1829.

MATTHEW SMITH, Adm'r. of Risdon Smith, dec'd.

March 14—1829—3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed; to-wit:—one at the suit of Adam Poland against William White, and John Camper, and the other at the suit of Rob't. H. Goldsborough, use of James Chapman, against the said Wm. White, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 31st day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day to the highest bidder for Cash, all the right, title, interest claim and demand of the said Wm. White, of in and to, all that LOT, and portion of the LAND, Tenements and Real Estate, which belonged to John Gregory, late of Talbot County deceased, as mentioned, contained and described as allotment No. 4, in the return of the Commissioners appointed to divide the land, tenements, and real estate aforesaid, amongst the Representatives of the said John Gregory, and which was allotted and assigned to Sarah White, (the wife of the said William White) as one of the Heirs and representatives of John Gregory dec'd, and containing the quantity of ninety-three and a half Acres of LAND more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the said William White, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs, and the interest and cost due, and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Feb. 28, 1829.—ts.

Wanted.

CASH will be given for a NEGRO WOMAN, who can be well recommended as a COOK and accustomed to house work. She must not exceed thirty years in age, and must be unincumbered with Husband or Children. Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 28.

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE

SHANNONDALE,

A beautiful dark Sorrel near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire the Imported Horse Eagle; his dam by the Imported Horse Bedford; his grand dam a full-blooded mare raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen County, Va. A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that SHANNONDALE is a sure foal getter, and has produced as likely Colts as any Horse that ever stood in that County for 12 or 15 years which Certificates are in the possession of the Subscriber.
TERMS—\$4 the single leap; \$6 the spring's chance; \$12 to insure a Mare in foal; twenty five cents to the Groom in each case. No Mare will be insured without an agreement with the subscriber himself.
SHANNONDALE will be at EASTON on Tuesday 17th instant—in the BAY-SIDE on Thursday 19th inst.—At the TRAPPE on Saturday the 21st instant—And at DENTON on Tuesday the 24th instant.—And will attend the above stands during the Season, once a fortnight—Season to commence the 17th of March, and end at Wheat Harvest.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

March 14.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION

TOM JEFFERSON,

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

March 7. PHILIP WALLIS.

PRINTING

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

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

RICHARD KEENEY, Captain.

WILL leave Easton at 10 o'clock for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton at 10 o'clock for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.
These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, THOMAS HENRIX, BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARE.

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

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.

Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

SHERWOOD'S

General Land and Intelligence Office,

Fayette street opposite the Union Bank near Charles Street, Baltimore:

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

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

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

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

R. P. SHERWOOD.

Baltimore, Feb.—21—

WANTED.

TWENTY bushels good IRISH POTATOES

20 do Planting, do.
10 do Hominy-beans,
10 do Peas—
2 or 3 hundred weight of LARD—and a few Barrels prime CIDER; for which the highest Cash prices will be given by applying to JO: CHAIN.

Easton, January 31, 1829.—4f.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself MARGARET—she is about 23 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro.—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired herself as a free woman.

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

THOMAS D. MONNELLY.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

The Public at Service.

Easton, Nov. 17

JOHN WRIGHT.

DE. SAMUEL W. SPENCER

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Dye Stuffs.

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

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

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

Easton Jan. 3.

NEW STORE.

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Liquors, Queen's

Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,

Together with a general Assortment of SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

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

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

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Easton, Dec. 27.

EASTON ACADEMY, (Md.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That on Thursday the 2d, day of April next, the Trustees of this Institution will proceed to the appointment of an Assistant Teacher therein, to supply the Vacancy which will have then happened by the retirement of the present Incumbent.

Applications for admission must be supported by due proof that the Candidates are well qualified to instruct the Scholars in Reading—Writing—Arithmetic—the lesser branches of Mathematics, English grammar, and Geography, and by satisfactory evidence of good Conduct and moral Character. The income of such a Teacher, may be fairly estimated at \$500 per annum.

Applications, (free from postage,) to be made to the Subscriber.

By the Board,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

Easton, Dec. 27—1828.

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

Once a week for any 2 weeks in January.

Once a week for any 3 weeks in February.

And once a week during the month of March.

EDUCATION.

Nicholas Donnelly,

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

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

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

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

Philadelphia, Feb. 7—9t

BOARDING.

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

Baltimore, Oct. 25.

Agricultural Repository,

SEED STORE AND NURSERY.

SINCLAIR & MOORE

OFFER for Sale (Pratt St. Wharf) a full Stock of their approved Barshare & Freeborn or Woods Patent PLOUGHS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

200 bushels FRESH CLOVER SEED just received.

Baltimore, Feb. 28—3t

NOTICE.

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

JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Es'r.

of William Jenkins, deceased, and

Adm'r. D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, Jr. dec'd.

March 14 8w

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

JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.

of Samuel Chamberlaine, dec'd

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

June 21—4f

The Mount Hope Institution.

THE Dedication of the Chapel of the Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution, situated in the vicinity of Baltimore, will take place on the 8th of January at 11 o'clock, A. M. Besides the exercises, appropriated to the Dedication, two or three addresses from distinguished Individuals are expected on the subject of Education. All persons friendly to the object of this new Establishment, are respectfully invited to attend.

Parents and Guardians, who intend to place Children at the Mount Hope Institution the ensuing year, are requested to make known this intention without delay to the Principals as it is their desire, that all the members of the Seminary should be present on the morning of the day preceding that of the Dedication furnished with the Uniform Dress.

TERMS.—Tuition and board \$350 a year. Washing done at \$3 a hundred pieces: Stationary charged at the Book-store prices. No Student will be allowed to have pocket money except at the discretion of the principals.—Each pupil must furnish a Bed, or mattress, with its usual accompaniments, a Chair, a Table and a looking Glass.

THE UNIFORM.—A dark blue cloth Coat single breasted, with three rows of plain gilt small coat buttons, eight in front and ten on each side, two on the hips, and two into the plaits below, cross flaps with a point in the centre, plain Cuffs forming a point on the outside sleeves, standing Collar, bound all around with broad black braid, and an ornament of narrow braid at each end.

A pair of dark blue cloth pantaloons with an Austrian knot of narrow black braid on each side from the point of the well downwards. A blue cloth waistcoat with nine small plain gilt buttons in front, extending up to the neck, a black leather Stock for the neck. This will be the winter Uniform.

A pattern of the above dress, may be seen at the Shop of C. G. Peters, merchant Tailor, No. 8, South Street Baltimore, who has engaged to furnish the articles on the most reasonable terms.

The members of the Institutions will wear black leather Caps, a sample of the form, and quality of which may be seen, at the Shop of John Abbes, Furrier and Cap-maker, Calvert Street, near the City Hotel.

Editors of Newspapers in this and in the adjoining States and in the City of Washington favorable to the cause of Education, are requested to give the above, one or two insertions in their respective Papers.

Jan. 10.

UNION HOTEL.

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

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

Mr. Lowe's Hotel will attend the steam-boat with the greatest punct

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

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for
every subsequent insertion.

TALE OF THE SEA.

The following very interesting story is said to
be from the pen of MR. COOPER, the Amer-
ican novelist. "The brilliant exploit on which
the tale is founded, was performed in the
early part of the Revolution in Peru.—
San Martin, after freeing Chili from the Span-
ish yoke, had pushed his army to the gates of
Lima; and, with the co-operation of Lord
Cochrane by sea, took possession of the an-
cient Capital of Peru, soon after the occur-
rence here detailed.—(Lit. S. Baltore.)

THE ESMERALDA.

It was a bright and sunny summer evening that
a curious cavalcade was seen issuing from the
gate of Lima, taking the road to Callao. It was
composed of the "liberty men" of the Ameri-
can frigate Macedonian, then lying in the har-
bour. A crowd of Peruvian boys followed it;
and the very sentinels forgot their military grav-
ity, and indulged in the irrepressible laughter
which it excited. First came some half dozen
sailors arm-in-arm, whom a tiny midshipman in
vain strove to keep in order. Then followed
some dozen mules, each carrying two drunken
sailors slung like panniers, amidships, & guided
by a stout Peruvian lad, seated "en croupe."
Two or three midshipmen, with some twenty
steady fellows of the crew, brought up the rear.
The pinnioned tars had no idea of the propriety
of their mode of conveyance, and vented all
their tipsy rage on the "after guard," so they
styled the driver. But once on shore during a
three years cruise, the sailors had gone from the
extreme of temperance and abstinence, to the
extreme of excess; and having spent their last
dollar, were now literally carried back to their
vessel. Those in front, as they passed the sol-
diers, cocked their eyes, thrust their tongues
into their cheeks, and throwing out their legs
horizontally, performed the mock military to
perfection, then bursting into a roar of laughter
at their own wit, trod on each other's heels,
kicked each other's shins, shouted "heads up
ye lubbers!" and set order at complete defiance.
The living pinniers were less noisy, and growled
and hiccuped their discontent at being
"tricked up" to such heavy sailors, as they
termed the mules; kicked the sides of the animals
aimed ineffectual blows at the "after guard,"
and ran a desperate risk of life as some restive
beast, throwing his heels in the air, threatened
to dislodge them. The rear, exhilarated, but
not tipsy, with just enough aboard to show off
the sailor to perfection, cracked their jokes,
trolled songs, practised their manual "fun" up-
on the drunkards, and moved merrily along.—
By dint of driving and sweating, the procession
was urged over the seven miles from Lima to
the sea, and reached Callao just as the sun flash-
ed his last rays upon the Chilean brig, which
was cruising, hull down, in the offing. The
wharf or quay, alongside of which the frigates
boats were lying in readiness to receive the
"liberty men," was crowded with people.—
Sailors, soldiers, guarda-costas, Indians & idlers
of all descriptions, were collected there. The
clattering of the oars of newly arrived boats, the
roll and splash of those leaving the landing, the
voice of command, the English and Americans
"damned the Spanish 'caramba,' the French 'sacre,'
and the Dutch 'der tuiel,' were all heard mingled
in the general clamour and hurry at the
close of day. These sounds were dying away
as the Americans approached the quay; and by
the time that the "liberty men" were tumbled
aboard the two cutters and pinnace, nobody re-
mained to witness their departure but a few
guardacostas, whose duty detained them along
the shore.

It was a beautiful & tranquil bay, across which
the Macedonian's boats now pulled. On the
right lay the castles of Callao, the long line of
ramparts serried with the bayonets of the Span-
ish soldiers. On the left, anchored head and
stern, were the frigates Macedonian and Esme-
ralda; the latter a new ship, fully armed,—
provisioned manned, and equipped for six
months cruise; and a little farther out lay the
British frigate Hyperion; all three within gun-
shot of the castles. Within the men-of-war the
merchants were securely moored. A few
black whale ships dotted the bay; and far off,
in the shadow of the Island of San Lorenzo, lay
the Patriot blockading squadron of Lord Coch-
rane. The stern sheaf of the pinnace were oc-
cupied by two midshipmen. At home, by his
own fireside on the Ronoke the youngest would
have been called a boy; but here, in the Pacific,
the officer of a yankee frigate it would have been
sword and pistol word to have rated him any
thing but a man. There was an air of com-
mand about him, which sustained his preten-
sions to the character; and the sailors at the
oars regarded him with that respectful kindness
and ready obedience that showed he was a fa-
vorite among the crew. In place of a chapeau-
bras, like that worn by his companion, the large
straw sombrero of the Peruvians lay beside
him, while a black handkerchief twisted round
his head, shielded it from the damp air, which
already began to float over the water.

"In the name of sense, Hal," said his com-
panion, taking up the sombrero and measuring its
immense brim against the sky, "where did you
get this upper rigging? and what boot did you
give in exchanging a chapeau?"
"It is too long a yarn to spin now," said the
Virginian evidently willing to avoid the subject,
"put the broad brim down, and mind the yoke
rope. Here we are thwart the hawse of a
merchantman."

The sudden shock which threw the oars out
of the rowlocks, created confusion on board the
pinnace which effectually interrupted the con-
versation. The hail from the merchantman was
answered. The commands, "back water," "stea-
dy," "pull yer starboard oars," "altogether now,"
"give way, boys," followed in quick succession,
and the pinnace shot by the obstacle which had
momentarily checked its progress. All the
vessels which the boat had withered passed, had
bailed it at the usual distance, and it was now
directly under the bows of the Esmeralda.
"Strange that the Spanish frigate does not
have a livelier watch on board. A sleepy dog
that, whose bayonet I see just about the main-
mast."

Sailors on shore with leave.

"They're deep in a frolic," replied his com-
panion. "I met a crowd of Spanish gentlemen
going on board to dine, as I came ashore this
morning, and the guarda-costas at the landing
told me that they had not returned at sundown."
"The more fools they," answered the other;
"to blow it out with Cochrane at two gun-shots
of them."

"He is not the man to interrupt them," was
the reply; "he lies so idly under the island, that
his men will soon not know brace from buntline."
"I don't know," continued the Virginian; "his
vessels showed their teeth pretty plainly as we
made the land here and his flag-ship walked
across our fore foot in as gallant a style as I
have seen this many a day."

"Nothing but show," said the other.
"The commodore did not think so, however,
or else all hands would not have been beat to
quarters, ship cleared for action, bulk-heads
down, decks sanded, and matches smoking. No
no, Cochrane will be alongside of the Esmeralda
yet and that before long. It may be supersti-
tion, Will, but for a commodore's broad pennant
I would not sling my hammock to night to the
best batten on board of her. In my eye, she
looks like a doomed ship. Her sails bent, her
guns run out, and yet so still not a living soul to
speak to us from her decks; no sound a out her
but the rippling of the tide against her hawse."

The further remarks of the Virginian were
interrupted by the loud hail from the Macedo-
nian. It was promptly answered, and in a short
time the sailors and their officers stood upon the
deck of the frigate.
The bustle occasioned by the arrival of the
boats was soon over. The sailors betook them-
selves to the fore-castle, and became listeners
to an interminable love song, which a sentimen-
tal blue jacket, was droning forth to his com-
panions. The officers after reporting them-
selves on the quarter deck, either turned in for
the night or joined the different groups that
were laughing about the after part of the ship.
Seated on the breach of a gun, with his sombre-
ro on his knee and surrounded by a crowd of
referees, was the Virginian. The Peruvian had
already been tried on the heads of all around
and made the subject of sailor jests; and assum-
ing all the dignity of one who was aware of the
interest attached to his story, his owner com-
menced his account of the manner in which he
obtained it, and the cause of his wearing it.

"You see referees, the purser and I having
come to a reckoning, I determined to have a
regular blow out in Lima, not a tipsy spree, you
understand, but something to recall the Ron-
oke and old Virginia. So off I started in the
cutter, and having reached the shore, I hired
the horse of a guarda-costa to carry me to town
and engaged its master to serve me as a guide.
I took the sheep-skins, and he trudged it on
foot. It was sunset when he left the wharf, and
before we had proceeded half way the mist
came rolling over from the Sea, and concealed
from our view even the trees which lined the
sides of the road. We were the only travel-
lers. Some loaded mules passed; but with the
exception of these, we were the solitary occu-
pants of the king's highway. I possessed Span-
ish sufficient to maintain a broken conversation
with the guarda-costas, and we chatted easily
enough, until we heard the clatter of a horse's
hoof upon the road behind us. In another mo-
ment, a horseman nobly mounted, but dressed in
the poncho and sombrero of the country, dashed
by us at full speed. He came, and he was
gone. Here, and away. Lightning could
scarcely have been quicker. But still, as on he
galloped, I was struck with his appearance. I
noticed that he rode with civilized stirrups, and
not the wooden shoes of the Peruvians. I
thought, too, he had holsters; and I would
swear to the long straight sword which clanked
against the stirrup-iron. Small time enough
for all. The guarda-costas saw every thing that
I did. "Bravo!" he said, as the stranger, un-
moved in his saddle, bore the wide leap which
his startled horse made in passing. Bueno Ca-
ballero! That fellow sits well, signor!—Like
a hero," replied I, equally pleased with the dex-
terity of the horseman, but before the words
had passed my lips, he had disappeared, and
we again moved solitary along. When we
had proceeded about a mile further, to our
great surprise, the single horseman again dashed
by us at his utmost speed. But this time he
came in the direction of Lima, and rode so fu-
riously as almost to capsize the guarda-costas.
After passing us, he turned at right angles to
the road, and continued his way far to our left.
He had scarcely vanished in the mist, before a
vidette of Spanish cavalry came on us, with al-
most equal speed. The officer commanding it
reined his horse upon its haunches beside me
and asked imperatively the direction taken by
the single horseman, whose appearance and
dress he described. I, however, had no idea of
turning informer so I pretended not to under-
stand him, and talked as fast in English as he
did in Spanish. He cursed big and large, and
then repeated his questions to the guarda-costa.
—I was afraid all would be blown now, and was
consoling myself by calculating the advan-
tages the day had given to the fugitive, when
I heard my guide log a deliberate lie, on as-
suring the Spaniard, that "Caballero" had
pushed on to Callao; and in a moment more,
the vidette were, as they supposed, pushing
after him. We now continued our way.—The
Peruvian chuckled and did not pretend to
conceal his satisfaction at having crossed the
trail of the vidette. "Santa Maria! how he rode
said the guarda-costas as if thinking aloud; "and
those cursed Spaniards to think to overtake
him." "You speak roughly of your friends,"
said I. "Friends!" repeated the man, in as
fiendish a tone as I ever heard. He laid his
hand upon the pommel of the saddle, threw
back the broad rim of his straw hat, and rose
many inches in height, as he darted his quick
keen eye full in my face, to read in the deep
gloom, the expression of my countenance. For
a moment he looked cautiously around, and
then rapidly whispered, "signor, am a Per-
uvian, but not a free-born man.—Who made
me? Who made the Incas slaves? The Span-
iards." The guarda-costas paused; then, point-
ing first in the direction of San Martin's
camp, and then towards the Chilean fleet, he
continued in the same energetic tone,—"No,
signor, there are our friends." I scarcely re-
cognised the stupid custom-house drudge in
the man who now addressed me. His extend-
ed arm—his bold carriage—his upright figure,
which loomed large in the evening mist, be-
longed, I thought, to another being.—But the
change was momentary. The soldier turned
slowly away, and before I could reply, he was
as when I hired him.

In the mean time we approached the city.
The guarda-costas appeared to have struck up
on a train of thought which was far from pleas-
ing for he strode rapidly along, and occasion-
ally muttered discontented sounds, as though
came unwittingly to his tongue. I tried to
catch his meaning without success. His sullen
answers prevented conversation, and we
proceeded most unobtrusively, until challenged by
the sentinel at the gate. "Que viva!" sound-
ed hoarsely from beneath the old archway.
"San Martin!" fiercely replied my guide. In
a moment, the mask of the Spanish soldier
on guard rattled in his hands. I heard the
sharp click as he cocked it. Another second,
and the guarda-costas had been a dead man.
I sprung from my horse in time to strike up
the levelled weapon, and shouted "viva le rey,"
in tones that brought the whole guard to the
spot.—My guide was more alarmed than I was.
San Martin was uppermost in his thoughts, and
the name of the patriot chief, at which the
Limanians trembled was pronounced instead
of the usual reply to the hail of the Spanish
sentinel. We were now overhauled by the
officers on duty; and after some impertinent
examination I was damned as a North Ameri-
can, and suffered to proceed. My guide,
however, was detained. This was unlucky en-
ough. I knew nothing of Lima; and none
of those whom the bustle at the gate had col-
lected seemed at all disposed to assist me.
Recollecting that Frank Lindess's horse, in
old Virginia—and I recollect often enough to
know—stopped at all the grog-shops, I threw
the reins on the neck of my steed, hoping that
he would carry me to the place where his
master usually put up. The animal's intentions
may have been good; but I soon saw that the
crowd were determined to thwart them. To
make a long story short I was in the centre of
a Lima mob led on by a little contemptible
looking rascal, who persuaded the people that
I was at the head of San Martin's army. At first
I pretended not to understand what was said, but
my valor at last got the better of my discre-
tion, and I could not resist the temptation,
of putting my fist between the eyes of a vil-
lain who was grinning his impudence in my
face. This brought things to a crisis. *A la
murte!* was the cry, and the last thing that
I recollected was a blow on the temple, which
brought me to the ground.

(To be Continued)

CURING A COLD.

"Stuff a Cold, & starve a Fever."—Jl. Sayer.
As much as we venerate the time honored
sayings and the wise saws of olden time, we
must beg leave to call in question the first clause
of the above. It has no more foundation in
truth, than the divine right of kings. Stuff a
Cold and starve a Fever—as if a cold was not
likewise a Fever.

But absurd as the first part of this saying is,
it has governed the multitude for ages. When
they feel the slightest advances of a cold, they
incontinently begin to stuff. The cold, thus fed
& encouraged, requires a strength and decision
not its own, pushes on with vigor, blocks the
nose, and throat, the lungs, and nearly cuts off
all communication with the vital air. But the
more the patient is stuffed with the cold, the
more he stuffs himself with food. One would
suppose they were stuffing one another; the cold
stuffs the patient, the patient stuffs the cold.
Only imagine for a moment what a war of stuffs
it is. The Doctor comes. "How do you do Mr.
Pheezzer?"

Patient. [Coughing,] ugh! ugh! ugh! I don't
know Doc—ugh! ugh! ugh! a terrible cold.
[Enter Wife.] Ugh! try to talk Mr. Pheezzer,
you're so stopped up. I'll tell you how his
Doctor, Mr. Pheezzer put on a damp shirt 'tater
day, and took cold, and though I've done my
best to cure him he's grown worse and worse,
till now, poor man, he can hardly speak above
his breath.

Doctor. What have you done for him?
Mrs. Pheezzer. Why, besides giving him a
sight of yarb drink, and bathing his feet in warm
water, I made him eat as much good victuals as
he could any way stuff down. I can't starve
him, depend upon it. Doctor I've had a good
dozen of Turkey's cooked, since he was unwell,
poor man; which is only a week come to-mor-
row; besides three spare-ribs and a Goose—and
as sure as I am a living sinner, Doctor, he's eat
the bigger part of them.

Doctor. And he's yet alive!
Mrs. Pheezzer. Yes—I desire to be thankful
that he is; though I think he would not have
been a very little while, if I had not done
what I have; don't you, Doctor?
Doctor. No, good woman, I think if you had
starved instead of stuffed his cold, he would
have been well before now.

Mrs. Pheezzer. Lord! his mercy on ye Doc-
tor, starve a cold! why I never heard of such a
thing in all my home days.
Doctor. May be not, Mrs. Pheezzer, but I as-
sure you it is the right way to manage a cold, if
you mean to get rid of it. For instance, let the
patient take a little tea, coffee, or a glass of wa-
ter, with a cracker three times a day—or a little
water gruel, if more convenient or agreeable to
taste. By this management a cold may ordina-
rily be cured in two or three days, while by the
stuffing process it would probably be prolonged
as many months, unless death should intervene
and put an end to the cold and the patient to-
gether.

Mrs. Pheezzer. Why, Doctor, I'm astonished
at ye. I used to think you knewed something;
but now I'm convinced all your skill ain't worth
the snap of my thumb. You needn't come any
more, Doctor. [Exit Physician.] Starve a
cold! Well, of all the strange doctrine I ever
heard of, this is the cap heap. Among all my
sins, Lord help me, I haven't got this to answer
for.

So Mrs. Pheezzer pursued her stuffing regi-
men, her husband's cold became an inflamma-
tion of the lungs, and in a week after, Mrs.
Pheezzer followed him to the grave, consoling
herself in the midst of her afflictions that she
had not been guilty of the sin of starving his
cold.

DEFINITION OF A GENTLEMAN.

There is no word so much used and so little
understood, as 'gentleman.' What is a gentle-
man? A gentleman is he who is polite to all,
subservient to none; generous and liberal in his
behaviour; firm and honest in his own opinions;
indulgent and respectful to those of others; affable
with many, familiar with some, intimate
with a few; of cultivated intellect, refined im-
pressions, and honorable pursuits; always in-
dependent, insolent never. And if to these at-
tributes you add elegance of manners, ardent
Patriotism and Chivalrous emotions, you have
the picture of a perfect gentleman.

[Confucius.]

[From the Manitou Herald.]

ARISTOCRACY.

There is no word more used by those design-
ing demagogues who endeavour to usurp an
undue influence over the rights and persons of
other men, than the word aristocracy." It is
like the cry of "stop thief! stop thief!" raised
by the thief himself, to cover his own guilt.

"Aristocracy" consists in political privileges,
not in social condition.—The liberty of selecting
one's companions, and of choosing them from among
those who agree with him in occupations,
taste, feeling, education, &c. is inseparable from
the idea of freedom; and that man who would
abridge the right, is himself the worst aristocrat
of all. Differences of social condition will exist
in all countries; and if they constitute aristoc-
racy, then republican institutions are impractic-
able, and our government is not a republic. If
differences of social condition are aristocratical
and ought to be abolished, and frugality, indus-
try, honesty, liberality and wealth must be pro-
hibited. If the laws must interfere to prevent
these differences, or any class of society be al-
lowed to combine against them with violence
and suppress them; then must every other dis-
tinction too be levelled; every tall man must
be shortened to the size of his little neigh-
bor; every strong man weakened to the force
of the feeble; every rich man apportion his
money among the needy; and every man of sense
and learning conceal or discard his knowledge
and abilities, for fear of being stigmatized as an
"aristocrat" by the ignorant and stupid. Take
but one step in such a course of reasoning, and
you plunge at once into the odious and absurd.

I have heard a fellow declaiming furiously
against these unavoidable differences of social
condition, as insufferable aristocratical distinc-
tions, and calling himself at the same time a
member of what he denominated "middle society,"
thus implying those very distinctions which
he deprecated; and that, although he would
pull down all above him, he considered many
as beneath him. All, according to his rule, no-
thing superior to "middle society" be allowed,
"middle society" will be first society and will de-
serve to be pulled down itself; and thus every
thing will go crumbling to ruin. In all
popular conventions on this subject, the greater
number are deluded, and a few leaders, who de-
lude them, are actuated by malignant purposes.
They would have no one's rights respected but
their own, no distinctions but those which they
themselves choose to establish. But the major-
ity of an enlightened people will, sooner or la-
ter, take the correct view of the question.—
They will determine that differences of pursuits,
tastes, feelings, &c. reunions, associations and
wealth, are perfectly compatible with entire uni-
formity and equality of political rights; and that
those who contend otherwise, design to make
themselves masters of their fellow citizens, un-
der the pretext (like all tyrants) of liberty and
independence.—Whatever classes and gradations
may exist in society, (and they always will
exist,) they are all entitled to kind and respect-
ful treatment from each other, and none has a
right to interfere with the rest. Herodotus, in
his history of the Grecian republics, has well
observed, that there is no better reason why
there should be an aristocracy of mechanics,
than an aristocracy of merchants, lawyers, or
farmers; or why there should be an aristocracy
of the poor, any more than of the rich.

The voice of truth and wisdom admonishes all
their voices, to be content with a "political"
equality; not to covet their neighbours' goods;
and instead of being envious of their more pros-
perous fellow-citizens, to thank providence for
those advantages and privileges which we all
alike enjoy.—[Jeremy Bentham.]

ANECDOTE OF A BANKER.—At the present
moment, when so much is said about bank-
ers and banking business, the following anec-
dote of a deceased member of the craft may not
be unacceptable. Those persons who were
well acquainted with the facetious old Knight,
and there are many living, will vouch for its au-
thenticity:—
"The late Sir M. ——— D ——— always used
to say, 'No banking! I hate banking.—
When I was a banker I never slept soundly, and
there never was a day I was not afraid of stop-
ping payment.'"
"Some years after he failed, he used to tell
humorous stories of the numerous escapes his
bank had from time to time; take the following
as a specimen: 'One afternoon,' said he 'just
as we were shutting up for the day, at five o'clock,
our head cashier came running to me, and said,
'Lord, Sir, here's a man just come in with a
cheque for \$400, and I do not know what to do,
we have only \$200 and a little silver and copper
in the till.'—'Oh! said I, never mind; do you
close the doors, and run out and borrow \$200,
and I'll keep the chap in law'; and so we saved the
bank that night. Next morning, luckily, a cus-
tomer paid in, as soon as we opened shop, two
thousand pounds; which made all right. The
fatal day, however, was to come, and come it
did with a vengeance; we were run upon most
unexpectedly, and, long before I had breakfast-
ed, the house was shut up, and a large mob was
round the doors. For a long time I could not
account for it—It last it came across me like a
flash of lightning. We had, only a week or two
before we stopped taken in a new clerk to re-
place one that had died, and the cashier, when
he went to dinner by mistake left him at the
counter. The chap was a Yorkshireman, and
at once saw how things were, and, not having
been used to our ways, he told some friend, that
friend told a third, and so we were run out.—
This however, I will say for all other clerks—
we paid them well, dined them well once a
week, they knew our secret, and kept it for full
ten long years. My first toast after dinner al-
ways was 'D—n Banking, Curse Banking, and
the next was to the clerks, 'Come boys, hear,
see, and say nothing!'"

A FEMALE HUSBAND.—The London pa-
pers contain an account of a curious discovery
made on examining the body of a labourer,
named James Allen, who was killed whilst
working as a shipwright at Dockhead. The
body turned out to be that of a female and
strange to say, Allen has been married
21 years, and his wife deposed that she sus-
pected, but did not positively know that her
husband was a woman! Allen was a strong,
active and ingenious workman (or workwoman)
of an affectionate disposition, but warm tem-
per and her fellow-workmen never suspected
her sex.

The printer of a paper in the interior of this
state, whose occupation failed him on the 4th
inst, thus laconically notices the event—doubt-
less of some interest to himself and his subscrib-
ers:
"O what a splash!—This day John Quincy Ad-
ams and I are tip'd overboard."—How we applied
swim!"

T. CLEMONS.

The following good-natured QUIZ upon office
seekers, we copy from a Jackson paper, the
Boston Gazette:—

"Before the President elect arrived at Wash-
ington, the accumulation of letters for him in the
Post-Office at that city, exceeded THREE
THOUSAND. We suppose many of them are
brief and run thus:—'Dear General, I congratu-
late you on your success, and having been one
of your warmest friends and supporters, flatter
myself that I shall be remembered when the
offices are distributed. 'Remember the poor,'
dear General, Yours, &c."

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at the resi-
dence of James Chambers, Esq., near the
Chapel, on THURSDAY the 2d day of April,
a large quantity of personal property, consist-
ing of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Farm-
ing Utensils—Also Household and Kitchen fur-
niture, among which is a first rate eight day
clock.

The Terms of sale will be made known on
the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock
A. M. and attendance given by
JESSE SCOTT.

March 21. ts.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS of the Talbot county Bible
Society are requested to assemble on
WEDNESDAY the 15th of April next, in the
Episcopal Church at Easton, at 11 o'clock, in
pursuance of an invitation from the Female Bi-
ble Society of Talbot county to meet then.—A
punctual attendance is requested.—By order of
the President.
March 21—

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Female Sab-
bath School Society of Easton" will be held
on SATURDAY the 4th of April, at 10 o'clock
A. M. The members, and all persons friendly
to the Society, are earnestly requested to attend.
It is expected on this occasion, that several Ad-
dresses by different Clergymen will be deliv-
ered.—By order of the Board.
March 21 2w

To Brick-layers and Carpenters.

THE Committee appointed by the Trustees
of the "Methodist Episcopal Church," to
superintend the building of a new brick Church
in the town of Easton, will receive written Prop-
osals for the laying of the bricks, and the Car-
penters' work, on or before the 9th of April
next—to be left with Mr. John G. Stevens in
the town of Easton. The dimensions of the
house being 54 by 44 feet, and two stories
in height.
March 21—4w

Tuckahoe.

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

TUCKAHOE is a beautiful gray, full fifteen
hands three inches high, out of the dam of
Lady Light Foot, that took a premium at the
Easton Cattle Show in the Fall of 1825. He
was sired by Gov. Wright's celebrated Horse
Silver Heals, he by Col. Taylor's Old Oscar,
who was got by the Imported Horse Gabriel,
(sire of Post-boy, Harlequin and Lady Jack-
Dill, grand dam of Chance Medley.) Oscar's
dam was Vixen by Old Medley, grand dam Col.
Taylor's Penelope by Old Yorkick; g. g. dam by
Ranter; g. g. g. dam by Old Gift—Silver Heel's
dam was Pandora, who at three years old sold
for a thousand dollars, and was got by Col Tay-
lor's Grey Diomed, who was got by the Import-
ed Horse Medley, his dam by Sloo, his grand
dam by Valiant out of the imported Mare Calista
the property of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover.—
The above Horse Sloo was got by Old Partner
out of Gen. Nelson's Imported Mare Blossom;
her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her
grand dam by Leonidas; her great grand dam
by the Imported Horse Otello; her g. g. g. dam
by the Imported Horse George's Juniper;
her g. g. g. g. dam by the Imported Horse Mor-
ton's Traveller, her g. g. g. g. g. dam was Col.
Tasker's Imported Mare Selma, who was
got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Oscey) was got by
Dormonth; his dam by the famous High-Flyer;
grand dam by Snip, out of Shepherd's Crab
Mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Pien-
et and other good runners) her dam was Miss
Meredith by Cade, out of the Little Hurtle
Mare. Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple
Godolphin Arabian) his dam full sister to the
dam of Sir Peter Teazle; was Araminda by Snip;
grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, great
grand dam Midge, by Bay Bolton; great great
grand dam by Bartlett's Childers, great great
grand dam of the two True-Blues.—So that
Medley's blood, so desirable among Sportsmen,
flowed through Grey Diomed the sire of Pand-
ora, the dam of Silver Heals; and also through
Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver Heals
(the sire of Tuckahoe) who is of course a quar-
ter Medley and a quarter Gabriel, the best run-
ning blood in America.

The Dam of Tuckahoe, (Grey Hornet,) by
Col. Thornton's celebrated Virginia Horse Top-
Gallant who was got by the imported horse Di-
omed, his dam by the imported horse Shark, his
grand dam by Harris's famous Belpee, who was
got by Old Fearnought out of the imported
Shakespeare Mare—Fear-nought was by Regu-
lus and he was by the Godolphin Arabian. Top-
Gallant's great grand dam by Mark Anthony,
his great great grand dam by Old Janus, that
was the best bred horse that ever came to Amer-
ica, or that perhaps, ever will come.—He was
by the Godolphin Arabian out of the Little Hur-
tle Mare.

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

White Hornet, the grand dam of Tuckahoe,
was out of a fine blooded Virginia mare that
was brought in this State some years ago, and
sold to Charles Walker Bennis, esq. of this
county.
TUCKAHOE will stand in Easton, Trappe
Subscriber, Stable "FARMER'S DANCE" near
of Wye, and pass through Hillsborough &
Greensboro, and will stand out of the
shew stand once in two weeks throughout the
Season—Season to commence the 26th inst, and
end 26th June next.
Talbot county, March 21—4w

PANAMA MISSION.

From the *Albany Gazette*.
It will be recollected that on the 2d of March the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress, a message covering the instructions given by the executive to the ministers of the Congress at Panama, with a request that they might be so disposed of, as to give the people an opportunity of seeing and judging of the motives which induced the President to accept the invitation of the South American States, and the actual designs of the design. By a party manœuvre, and a party vote this request was refused. The President was denied an opportunity of vindicating his conduct in the usual and proper way, and to add injustice to insult, the confidential seal of the Senate was laid upon the documents, and their contents hidden from the public eye. The message and documents were, however, subsequently and at a very late date, retransferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal of the Senate, but no order relative to their being printed was taken. They thus lie in the room of the Secretary of the Senate, and would have lain there, and the people been ignorant of their contents, but for the activity of conductors of the newspaper press. The Editor of the *National Journal*, by attending at the office of the Secretary and soliciting the courtesy of that gentleman, obtained permission to copy the instructions, and has published them. They are now before the people, who must judge of the rectitude of the intentions and the wisdom of those who planned them. We are sorry that our limits do not permit us to publish in *extenso* these much talked of and interesting documents. At considerable pains, however, we have condensed and extracted enough below to show their most prominent features, as well as the real objects of the Panama Congress as far as we were concerned. This subject has now become matter of history, impartial posterity will decide upon the actual merits of the case, and that decision must be favorable, we know to the motives of the Executive of the U. S.

The instructions directed to Messrs. Anderson and Sergeant are long and ably drawn up. The subjects referred to are discussed in a masterly manner—the most perfect devotion is shown throughout to the interests and good of this country, and to the cause of freedom throughout the world. The instructions open with the reasons which induced the President to accept the invitation of the South American States.

"He could not, indeed, have declined an invitation proceeding from sources so highly respectable, and communicated in the most delicate and respectful manner, without subjecting the United States to the reproach of insensibility to the deepest concerns of the American hemisphere and perhaps, to a want of sincerity, in most important declarations, solemnly made by his predecessor, in the face of the Old and the New World. In yielding therefore, to the friendly wishes of those three Republics, communicated in the notes of their respective Ministers, at Washington, of which copies are here-with, the United States act in perfect consistency with all their previous conduct and professions, in respect to the New American States."

It has often been objected that this Mission was calculated to form "entangling alliances" and to draw this country into a federation with the new states of the South. This is sufficiently answered by the following.
"It is distinctly understood, by the President, that it is to be regarded, in all respects, as diplomatic, in contradistinction to a body clothed with power of ordinary legislation; that is to say, no one of the States represented to be considered bound by any treaty, convention, pact, or act, to which it does not subscribe, and expressly assent by its acting representative; and that in the instance of treaties, conventions, and pacts, they are to be returned, for final ratification, to each contracting State, according to the provisions of its particular Constitution. All idea is, therefore, excluded, of binding a majority to agreements and acts contrary to its will by the mere circumstance of the concurrence of a majority of the States in these agreements and acts. Each State will, consequently, be governed and left free, according to its own sense of its particular interests. All notion is rejected of an Amphycionian Council, invested with power finally to decide controversies between the American States, or to regulate, in any respect, their conduct."

What might have been the beneficial results of the mission, are stated as follows:

"Such an assembly will afford great facilities for free and friendly conferences, for mutual and necessary explanations, and for discussing and establishing some general principles, applicable to peace and war, to commerce and navigation, with the sanction of all America. Treaties may be concluded, in the course of a few months at such a Congress, laying the foundations of lasting amity and good neighborhood, which it would require many years to consummate if, indeed they would be at all practicable, by separate and successive negotiations, conducted between the several powers, at different times and places."

Further on referring to the attitude of the United States with regard to the South American States, the instructions say:

"In now proceeding to direct your attention particularly to the instructions of the President, by which after having set-

ted the preliminary point to which, I have just adverted, you will govern yourselves the first observation to be made is, that in acceding to the invitation which has been accepted, no intention has been entertained to change the present pacific and neutral policy of the United States. On the contrary, it has been distinctly understood by the three Republics who gave the invitation, and has been enforced on our part, in all our communication with them in regard to it, that the United States would strictly adhere to that policy, and mean faithfully to perform, all their neutral obligations. Whilst the existing war is limited to the present parties it is as unnecessary, as it would be unwise in the U. States to become a belligerent."

The principal subjects that were expected to engage the deliberations of the Congress are then stated to be:—
"1st. Such as relate to the future prosecution of the present war with Spain, by the combined or separate operation of the American belligerents. And 2dly. Those in which all the nations of America, whether neutral or belligerent, may have an interest."

With regard to the first of these our Ministers are directed to take no part in its discussion; and a long argument is entered into, to show that any interference of ours, in such a subject, would be mischievous and dangerous. How completely does this put to rest the objections and fears of certain Senators?

In treating of those matters, in which all the nation of America are concerned our Ministers are instructed to inculcate the propriety of terminating the war between Spain and her late Colonies, and to devise means to preserve peace in future among the American nations themselves, and with the rest of the world.

Our Ministers are then instructed to bring forward several propositions, useful in their tendency to our own interests and the common good of mankind. They are:—
1st. "You will bring forward, at the contemplated Congress, the proposition to abolish war against private property and non-combatants upon the ocean."

2d. "You will also propose the adoption of the rule, that free ships shall make free goods, and its converse, that inimical ships shall make inimical goods. The one seems necessarily to follow from the other, and in their practical application there is a simplicity and certainty in both which strongly recommend them to general adoption."

3d. "You will propose a definition of blockade. The experience of the United States, and that of some of the new American nations, short as has been the term of their existence, alike indicate the utility of a plain and intelligible description of the facts which constitute a legitimate blockade. The want of such a definition has been the principal cause of all difficulties which have arisen between them and the United States."

Another object of great importance is thus introduced:

"Among the most important objects which are likely to engage the attention of the Congress, is that of endeavouring to fix some general principle of intercourse, applicable to all the powers of America, for the mutual regulation of their commerce and navigation. The United States, from the origin of the present war, have, on all proper occasions, uniformly proclaimed that they entertained no desire to procure for themselves, from any of the new powers, peculiar commercial advantages. They continue to adhere to this disinterested doctrine. You will state in your conferences that, as they have not sought, in treating with the American States separately, neither will they seek, in joint negotiations with them for any privileges which are not equally extended to every one of them. Indeed, they are prepared themselves to extend to the powers of Europe the same liberal principles of commercial intercourse and navigation on which the United States are ready to treat. The President hopes that you will meet with corresponding dispositions in the other American States, and that you will have no difficulty in obtaining their ready concurrence to the equitable basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, which you are hereby empowered at once to propose for the commerce and navigation between all the American nations. The whole of what is very material to their commerce and navigation may be comprised under two general principles, both of which are founded on those basis. The first is, that no American nation shall grant any favours in commerce or navigation to any foreign power whatever, either upon this or any other continent, which shall not extend to every other American nation. And, secondly, that whatever may be imported from any foreign country into any one American nation, or exported from it, in its own vessels, may, in like manner, be imported into or exported from the same nation, in the vessels of every other American nation, the vessel whether national or foreign, and the cargo paying, in both instances, exactly the same duties and charges, and no more."

After alluding to the fact of European nations planting colonies in America, the instructions say:
"To prevent any such new European colonies, and to warn Europe before hand that they are not hereafter to be admitted the President wishes you to propose a joint declaration of the several American States, each however acting for and binding only itself, that, within the limits of their respective territories, no new European colony will hereafter be allowed to be established. It is not intended to commit the parties who may concur in

that declaration to the support of the particular boundaries which may be claimed by any one of them; nor is it proposed to commit them to a joint resistance against any future attempt to plant a new European colony. It is believed that the moral effect alone of a joint declaration, emanating from the authority of all the American nations, will effectively serve to prevent the effort to establish any such new colony."

A subject of great importance to us, and particularly to the Southern States of our Union, is introduced:

"Among the subjects which must engage the consideration of the Congress, scarcely any has an interest so powerful and commanding as that which belongs to Cuba and Porto Rico, the former especially. Cuba, from its position, the present amount and the character of its population, that which it is capable of sustaining, its vast, though almost latent resources, is at present, the great object of attraction, both to Europe and America. No power, not even Spain itself, has in such a variety of forms, so deep an interest in its future fortunes, whatever they may happen to be, as the United States. Our policy in regard to it is fully and frankly disclosed in the before-mentioned note to Mr. Middleton. It is there stated, that for ourselves, we desire no change in the possession or political condition of that island; and that we could not, with indifference, see it transferred from Spain to any other European power. We are unwilling to see its transfer or annexation to either of the new American States."

The canal across the Isthmus is recommended to the favorable consideration of our ministers—they are directed to avail themselves of all "suitable occasions to press upon the ministers of the other American States the propriety of a free toleration of religion within their respective limits"—and in case of controversy with regard to boundaries, to endeavour to settle the disputes.

"It will probably," say the instructions, "be proposed, as a fit subject of consideration for the powers represented at Panama, whether Hayti ought to be recognized by them as an independent State; and whether any decision taken in that respect, should be joint, or each power be left to pursue the dictates of its own policy. Under the actual circumstances of Hayti, the president does not think that it would be proper, at this time to recognize it as a New State. The acknowledgment, or declining to acknowledge, the independence of Hayti, is not a measure of sufficient magnitude to require that, in either of the alternatives, it should be the result of a concern between all the American powers."

The document concludes with instructing our Ministers to "take advantage of every fit opportunity to strengthen the political faith of the New States, and to inculcate the solemn duty of every nation to reject all foreign dictation in its domestic concerns. You will also, at all proper times, manifest a readiness to satisfy inquiries as to the theory and practical operation of our Federal and State Constitutions of Government, and to illustrate and explain the manifold blessing which the people of the United States have enjoyed and are continuing to enjoy under them."

For the outline of his important document, here presented, we must beg the indulgence of our readers. It would be impossible for us to give it complete, and keep up with the current news of the day. The grounds taken are all supported with a cogency of reasoning which forces conviction. The subjects, it must be acknowledged, are all legitimate—the neutral position of the country enforced and solicitude alone expressed for its prosperity & the rights of man. We candidly confess we were doubtful of the policy of this mission, because we doubted the political stability of the South American States. Subsequent events have confirmed our fears. There is no question, however that had the Congress assembled and the instructions of the President been followed, highly important and beneficial results, to the United States, would have been the consequence.

And this is the document which the inquisitors of the Senate would have thrown in their vaults, and concealed from the public eye? Does not this very fact prove they were fearful of its effects? Does not it prove that they were unwilling that their acts and votes should be judged of by the side of facts, and does not it prove that Mr. Adams and his cabinet have been calumniated and slandered.

We trust the American people will read these documents, and do justice to a much injured, much abused administration.

Our Georgia friends are making themselves merry at public expense. We find the following jeu d'esprit in the *Augusta Courier*:

"THE HICKORY TREE has at length begun to drop its nuts. The first five or six that have fallen, we are afraid are defective. It is said to be the same with hickory nuts, as with other fruit."

Some do not mature perfectly—others fall because the limbs have been eaten round by worms. In the present instance one BRANCH is thought to be defective—another, we know, is EATON. But from whatever cause, they may be now expected to fall very rapidly. It is March, and the winds which usually prevail, will bring down the expected fruit in showers. We are told there are multitudes in waiting to gather them up, as fast as they can be thrown down.—We wish those who may be successful in the scramble, all imaginable pleasure in cracking them."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. ADAMS AND MR. HAMILTON.

According to our promise of yesterday, we give below the correspondence between you and Mr. H. G. Otis and others published in this city with "additional papers," said to be illustrative of the subject of that correspondence, among these papers is a letter written to you by William Plumer, of New Hampshire, dated "Epiphany N. H. Dec 20, 1829" in which he says:—
"During the long and eventful session of Congress of 1803 and 1804, I was a member of the Senate, and was at the city of Washington every day of that session. In the course of that session, at different times and places, several of the Federalists, Senators and Representatives from the New England States, informed me that they thought it necessary to establish a separate government in New England, and if it should be found practicable, to extend it so far south as to include Pennsylvania; but in all events to establish one in New England, &c. He adds 'Just before that session of Congress closed, one of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded informed me that arrangements had been made to have the next autumn in Boston a select meeting of the leading Federalists in New England to consider and recommend the measures necessary to form a system of government in the northern states, and that Alexander Hamilton, of New York, had consented to attend that meeting.'—He further adds 'The gentlemen who in the winter of 1803 and 1804 informed me there was to be a meeting of Federalists, in the autumn of 1804, at Boston, at the session of Congress in the winter of 1804 and 1805, observed to me that the death of Gen. Hamilton had prevented that meeting; but the project had not, and would not be abandoned.'"

In your letter, part of this correspondence, dated "Washington, Dec. 30, 1829" you say, 'It was in these letters of 1803 and 1809 that I mentioned the design of certain leaders of the federal party to effect a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a northern confederacy. This design had been formed in the winter of 1803—4, immediately after, and as a consequence of, the acquisition of Louisiana. Its justifying causes to those who entertained it were, that the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcended the constitutional powers of the Government of the United States.' 'This plan' you add 'was so far matured that the proposal had been made to an individual to permit himself at the proper time to be placed at the head of the military movements which it was foreseen would be necessary for carrying it into execution. In all this there was no overt act of treason.'"

Without permitting myself to believe that you will countenance any imputation against the honor or patriotism of my late venerable parent, it is too obvious that the publication of Governor Plumer's letter and your communication to H. G. Otis and others, not only tend to the same end, but, moreover, add to it the sanction of your name.

Under these circumstances, deeming it a sacred duty to preserve the memory of my father from all stain, I must also consider it my right to ask, that you will inform me whether by the publication of Governor Plumer's letter, or in your communication to H. G. Otis and others an opinion is to be authorized, that you are in possession of any evidence, or that you believe the late A. H. consented to attend the alleged meeting of the leading federalists of Boston, or that he was at any time concerned in a project to effect a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a northern confederacy, or in any manner whatsoever. I beg further to ask, sir, that if the indication in the paragraph of your letter last above quoted of the individual to whom a proposal had been made, to permit himself to be placed at the head of certain expected military movements, refers to my father, you will furnish me with the evidence upon which that indication and reference have been made.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't. serv't,
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

WASHINGTON, 6th March, 1829.
JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq. Washington.

Sir—In answer to your letter of this date, I take the liberty of referring you to Mr. Plumer himself for any explanation of the statement in his letter of the 26th December last.

The information which I received in the spring of 1804 at Washington, was entirely distinct from, and independent of that of Mr. Plumer. A part of it was not that your father had consented to be placed at the head of the project or to take a part in it, but that it had been communicated to him with a view to engage his co-operation in it, and that in the event of a necessity for the employment of military force for its execution, it was contemplated that he should be placed at its head. My informant, to the best of my recollection, was Mr. Uriah Tracy, then a Senator from Connecticut—I say, to the best of my recollection, because, at one of my conversations with Mr. Tracy, on this subject, another member of Congress, also now deceased, was present, and I am not perfectly sure from which of them it was that I received this information. After the close of that session of Congress, being at New York on or about the 7th April, 1804, Mr. Rufus King informed me that a person had been that day conversing with him and also with your father, as I understood Mr. King, in favor of the project; but that he himself, and that he was happy to say, your father also entirely disapproved of it.

This is all the evidence I have that your father was made acquainted with the project; solicited by others to join in it; and intended by them to be placed at its head.—That he was said to have consented to attend a meeting at Boston in the autumn of 1804, stands upon other testimony than mine. That he ever assented to the project of a separation, I do not know or believe, and from the information given me by Mr. King, had reason to believe the contrary.

With regard to my inferences or belief, from the testimony of Mr. Plumer, wishing to do all possible justice to the memory of your father, I cheerfully state them at your desire.

I believe then implicitly the statement of Mr. Plumer as made by him, namely, that he was informed at the session of Congress in 1803—4, that your father had consented to attend the proposed meeting in the autumn of 1804 at Boston—and that in 1804—5 he was informed that the meeting had been prevented by your father's absence—I believe also the fact that he had consented to attend the meeting.—But from information given me by Mr. King, I believe, that in consenting to attend the meeting, your father's purpose was to dissuade the parties concerned from the undertaking, and to prevail upon them to abandon it. My belief is founded upon my entire confidence in the veracity of Mr. Plumer, upon the general coincidence of the information stated in his letter, with that which I had contemporaneously received at Washington, & upon the remarkable fact mentioned by him, that he was told at the subsequent session of Congress, that the autumnal meeting at Boston had failed in consequence of the absence of your father.—That the project was continued or resumed, notwithstanding your father's absence, until the Hartford Convention in 1814, I also believe.

I had further reason for believing that this project was disapproved by your father, because it had originated principally from disaffection to the annexation of Louisiana to the Union, a measure, which, from common report, I understood was approved by him.

I am, with respect, Sir, your very hm. serv't,
J. Q. ADAMS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 23.

By the packet ship *Britannia*, we have received Liverpool papers to the 3rd of February, and London and Manchester papers.

Mr. S. Ganning, and the Russian and French plenipotentiaries, were at Naples on the 17th January.

A London paper says, "the proposed connection between the Ottoman Government and the United States, has suddenly come to an end.—The Americans proposed, as the basis of a treaty, the free passage of the Dardanelles to all nations, but this most republican proposition was instantly rejected; with the dignity befitting Turkey."

The British Parliament were to open on the 5th.—Some of the papers are of opinion that Mr. O'Connell will not be admitted to a seat.—Others affirm that an attempt will be made to carry the Catholic question—that the Duke of Northumberland has become a convert to the Irish claims, &c.

Forty-two square rigged vessels arrived at Live pool on the 30th Jan. which has been delayed by a long prevalence of easterly winds. A great meeting had been held at Liverpool to take measures, for opposing the monopolies ex-r-ised by the East India Company.

The Duke of Wellington acknowledged the receipt of the Irish protestant Memorial in favor of Catholic Emancipation, in the following laconic letter to the Duke of Leinster.

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

WELLINGTON.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—We believe there is now but very little prospect that the King will be able to open the session of Parliament in person.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—It is with extreme displeasure that our government has learned that the Pope has made appointments of Bishops for the South American States, by which act, the Holy Father recognizes the independence of those states.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract to the editors of the United States Gazette, dated Loxnor, January 31, 1829.

The Turkish armies have at length begun to move, and the immense masses of troops from Asia, forwarded by the Sultan to the frontier, have so swelled the Turkish ranks, that the mighty torrent threatens to roll back the tide of invasion and devastate the dominions of the devastator. The reinforcements received by the commanders of the fortresses on the Danube, have been so large, that the number of troops at Widdin, Nicopol, Simandica and Kudschik, amount to 90,000 men, and this increase of strength has caused the Danube to be passed by the Turks at every point. The Pacha of Widdin with 30,000 men, at the last advices, was marching against the principality, and such was their force, that it was generally expected the Russian army would be compelled to re-pass the Pruth. The only means of averting this, was by the advance of the Grand Duke Constantine with the Polish Army, who had, it is said, received orders to this effect and was already on the advance. If the Emperor Nicholas is reduced to employ the army of Poland in active service, it may be regarded as a proof of the dangerous and weakened state of the Russian army, for it is notorious that the spirit of dissatisfaction exists to a great extent among the Poles, and that the Russian yoke becomes more and more galling. A large body of the Turkish cavalry had at the last advices entered Tonnoul, and Tchesan. Oglou, had sent notice to General Langens announcing his intention of exterminating his troops and clearing the Principality of the Russian invader. Their curious mode of warning had caused great bustle in the Russian camp, and the troops were instantly concentrated to await the expected attack. Thus affairs remain at present in the east, and we learn, in addition, that the Sultan had turned his attention to the war in Asia, having directed the Pacha of Eiz-roon, to assume offensive operations.

If it be seen by the speech of the French King, that no danger exists at present of the peace of Europe being disturbed in any other quarter than Turkey. In fact the speech in question, is more decidedly pacific than usual, and has had the effect of causing a considerable advance in our funds, which have gone up to 87½ for the 3 per cents.

Several vessels of the French expedition from the Morea, have arrived at Marseilles & Toulon.

The Russian ambassador extraordinary has arrived in London, and has had several long interviews, accompanied by the Russian resident ambassador, with the Duke of Wellington & the Earl of Aberdeen. The subject of these has not transpired; but it is generally current in the best informed circles, that the proposals for a pacification of which he is the barrier, are under the deliberation of his majesty's council.

The metropolis, as the opening of the parliament approaches, is beginning to fill and considerable curiosity is excited as to what will be the result of Mr. O'Connell's appearance.

The weather here has become comparatively mild, and the frost has entirely disappeared.

The wheat crop proves to be worse than was expected, and our speculators continue to purchase largely in the continental markets, altho' the weather has prevented any importations of moment. Bonded Wheat is still admissible at 1s. per quarter duty. The harvest in Spain has been exceedingly productive, and large quantities of wheat have been exported from thence both for this country and France.

[7 o'clock in the Evening.]

We have nothing to communicate since the afternoon, if we except a confirmation of the passage of the Danube by the Russian troops. It appears that the first division of the Portuguese refugees had arrived at Terceira on the 9th inst. They are said to have been conveyed in American vessels, the commanders of which engaged to convey them to the Island, unless interrupted by a British vessel of war, in which case they would have blown down their flag, and leave the two governments to settle the affair.

LIVERPOOL, CORN MARKET, Feb. 2.
Last Tuesday, prices of what were noted 1d to 2d; barley 3d to 4d per bushel; Indian Corn 1s to 2s per quarter, and Flour and oatmeal each 1s per sack cheaper. The trade has continued exceedingly dull, and in the absence of all country demand, and extensive imports, our prices of most articles have further receded.

Token, or the White Rose.—Is Mr. Cooper to have a rival, or has a greater than Cooper's rival, is a question which will naturally occur to the admirers of the Prairie and the last of the Minniegans on reading the two volumes published by Carey, Lea & Carey, under the above title. Having read the first volume, we feel that we are doing no injustice to the distinguished author of the works above mentioned in comparing Token with them. The scene is laid in the province of Texas and the surrounding country. The historical characters introduced are calculated to give deep interest to the story; and the fiction is exceedingly well managed.—M. Y. Jmr.

POETRY.

(From the Talmian.)
TO THE PAST.

Thou unrelenting past!
Strong are the barriers round thy dark domain;
And fetters sure and fast,
Hold all that enter thy unbreathing reign.
Far in thy realm withdraws,
Old empires sit in sullenness and gloom,
And glorious ages gone,
Lie deep within the shadow of thy womb.

Childhood, with all its mirth,
Youth, manhood, age that draws us towards
The ground; and last, man's life on earth,
Glide to thy dim dominions, and are bound.

Thou hast my better years:
Thou hast my early friends—the good—the kind—
The venerable form—the exalted mind.

My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back—years with desire
Intense—
And struggles hard to wring
Thy bolts apart, & pluck thy captives thence.

In vain—thy gates deny
All passage save to those who hence depart;
Nor to the streaming eye
Thou giv'st them back;—nor to the broken
Heart.

In thy abysses hide
Beauty and excellence unknown—to thee—
Earth's wonder and her pride
Are gathered, as the waters to the sea.

Laborers of good to man,
Unpublished charity, unbroken faith;
Love, that midst grief began,
And grew with years, & faltered not in death.

Full many a mighty name
Lurks in thy depths, unuttered, unrevered;
With thee are silent fame,
Forgotten arts, and wisdom disappeared.

Thine for a space are they:
Yet shalt thou yield thy treasures up at last.
Thy gates shall yet give way,
Thy chains shall fall, inexorable Past!

All that of good and fair
Has gone into thy womb from earliest time,
Shall then come forth, to war
The glory and the beauty of its prime.

They have not perished—not
Kind words, remembered voices once so sweet,
Smiles radiant long ago,
And features the great soul's apparent seat.

All shall come back; each tie
Of pure affection shall be knit again;
Alone shall Evil die,
And Sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy reign.

And then shall I behold,
Him by whose kind paternal side I sprung;
And her who still and cold
Fills the next grave—the beautiful and young.

A Fresh Supply of

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

William H. and P. Groome

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

Seed Peas.

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

Coach, Gig & Harness Making.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Market House and directly fronting the South side of the Court House, where he is prepared with the best Workmen, and a good stock of materials to meet all orders in his line. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done at as low rates, and as good as they can be here or elsewhere. He respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
N. B. The Subscriber has two excellent hands at the House Painting business, that will enable him to execute all orders in that line.
March 21.

HATTING.

BENNETT JONES,

Returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal patronage which he has for 33 years received from his Fellow-Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent Counties, and assures them that he still continues to carry on the business as usual at the OLD STAND, where having on hand a good stock of Materials, and in his employ the best Workmen, he is enabled to manufacture



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

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

N. B. Two or three Smart BOYS, will be taken as APPRENTICES to the above Business.
B. J.
Easton, January 27, 1829.—tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Foreclosure of the Talbot County Court as a Court of Equity, in the case of Thomas Hayward against Mary Morris, the widow, and Albert G. Morris, the heir at Law of Clement Morris, dec'd., I will sell at Public Sale on the premises at 12 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 18th April next, all the Lands that composed the Dwelling Plantation of the said Clement Morris, consisting of parts of the tracts of Land called "Rich Range," "Holme Hill," "Coalan," alias "Coalrairie," and "Smyth's Cliffs," or the survey thereon called "Holme Range," containing by estimation 378 acres of land more or less situated on the west side of Tuckahoe Creek in Talbot county aforesaid. The Land is of good quality and has an abundance of fine marble on it, good Timber Land, and comfortable and suitable Buildings. The Lands will be sold subject to the widow's dower, on the following terms:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, or at the ratification thereof by the Court aforesaid, and the residue on a credit of 6 and 12 months from the day of Sale, to be secured by bonds with such securities as the Trustee shall approve—on the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, the Trustee will convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers, free from all claim of the complainant or defendants aforesaid.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
May 21 5w

MARYLAND.

Dorchester county Orphans' Court.
February 27th, 1829.

ON application of Matthew Smith, Administrator of Rison Smith, late of Dorchester 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 the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle and Easton Gazette, (papers selected by him.)

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my Office aforesaid, this 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1829.

WM. W. EGLESTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Dorchester county.

In obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give NOTICE,—that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Rison Smith, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, A. D. 1829.

MATTHEW SMITH, Adm'r. of Rison Smith, dec'd.

March 14—1829—3w—

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, to wit:—one at the suit of Adam Poland against William White, and John Camper, and the other at the suit of Rob't. H. Goldsborough, use of James Chapman, against the said Wm. White, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 31st day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day to the highest bidder for Cash, all the right, title, interest claim and demand of the said Wm. White, of in and to, all that LOT, and portion of the LAND, Tenements and Real Estate, which belonged to John Gregory, late of Talbot county deceased, as mentioned, contained and described as allotment No. 2, in the return of the Commissioners appointed to divide the land, tenements, and real estate aforesaid, amongst the Representatives of the said John Gregory, and which was allotted and assigned to Sarah White, (the wife of the said William White) as one of the Heirs and representatives of John Gregory dec'd. and containing the quantity of ninety-three and a half Acres of LAND more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the said William White, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs, and the Interest and cost due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Feb. 28, 1829.—ts—

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet on the 1st MONDAY of next month (April) to grant Licences to qualified Applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.
March 7.

Wanted.

CASH will be given for a NEGRO WOMAN, who can be well recommended as a COOK and accustomed to house work. She must not exceed thirty years in age, and must have been numbered with Husband or Children. Enquire of the Printer.
Feb. 28.

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE SHANNONDALE.

A beautiful dark Sorrel near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire the Imported Horse Eagle; his dam the Imported Horse Beldford; his grand dam a full-blooded mare raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen County, Va. A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that SHANNONDALE is a sure foal getter, and has produced as likely Colts as any Horse that ever stood in that County for 12 or 15 years which Certificates are in the possession of the Subscriber.
TERMS.—\$4 the single leap; \$6 the spring's chance; \$12 to insure a Mare in foal; twenty five cents to the Groom in each case. No Mare will be insured without an agreement with the subscriber himself.
SHANNONDALE will be at EASTON on Tuesday 17th inst.—in the BAY-SIDE on Thursday 19th inst.—At the TRAPPE on Saturday the 21st inst.—And at DENTON on Tuesday the 24th inst.—And will attend the above stands during the Season, once a fortnight—Season to commence the 17th of March, and end at Wheat Harvest.
JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.
March 14.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION TOM JEFFERSON.

WILL stand at Easton and the Trappe the ensuing Season, commencing on the 18th of April—Terms as heretofore.
PHILIP WALLIS.
March 7.

PRINTING

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

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,
RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.
WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Saturday the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

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

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

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIK,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARE.

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

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

SHERWOOD'S

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

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

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

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

THE TERMS of his Office are moderate, viz:—one half the Fee to be paid in advance.—Persons at a distance enclosing the necessary FEE and making known their business—will be promptly attended to.
R. P. SHERWOOD.
Baltimore, Feb. 21—

WANTED.

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

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

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

She is about 23 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro.—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired herself as a free woman. Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS D. MONNELLY.
Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere.
The Publics Obedt Serv't
Easton, Nov. 17 JOHN WRIGHT.

DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER

HAVING purchased the Drug and Medicine store, formerly owned and conducted by Moore & Kelland recently by Wm. W. Moore opposite the Market House in Easton, begs leave to inform the public that he has on hand and for sale
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass,
and Dye Stuffs.

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

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

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

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Liquors, Queen's
Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,
Together with a general Assortment of
SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

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

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

EASTON ACADEMY, (Md.)

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

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

The Editors of the Star and Whig in Easton, and of the Baltimore Gazette in Baltimore, are requested to publish this Notice in their respective Journals, in the following manner,—and to send their accounts to this office.
Once a week for any 2 weeks in January.
Once a week for any 3 weeks in February.
And once a week during the month of March.

EDUCATION.

Nicholas Donnelly,

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

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

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

THE TERMS can be known by applying to Thomas B. Cook, Esq. near Centerville, Queen Ann's County, or to Col. Potter, of Caroline county.
Philadelphia, Feb. 7—9t

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Beltschoover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.
Baltimore, Oct. 25.

Agricultural Repository,

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to the estates of William Jenkins, deceased, and Peter Stevens, Jr. deceased, to make immediate payment; indulgence must not be expected, as it is my intention to close the administration of said estates in as short a time as possible. I shall attend at the store of William Jenkins & Son in Easton every TUESDAY for the convenience of those interested.
JNO: STEVENS, Jr. Ex'r. of William Jenkins, deceased, and Adm'r D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, Jr. dec'd.
March 14 5w

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

TO RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent to a good Tenant, THE FARM on which he at present resides, with a sufficiency of hands and Stock to carry it on.—The terms will be liberal.
THOMAS DEWLIN.
March 7—1829—tf—

The Mount Hope Institution.

THE Dedication of the Chapel of the Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution, situated in the vicinity of Baltimore, will take place on the 8th of January at 11 o'clock, A. M. Besides the exercises, appropriated to the Dedication, two or three addresses from distinguished individuals are expected on the subject of Education. All persons friendly to the object of this new establishment, are respectfully invited to attend.

Parents and Guardians, who intend to place Children at the Mount Hope Institution the ensuing year, are requested to make known this intention, without delay to the Principals, as it is their desire, that all the members of the Seminary should be present on the morning of the day preceding that of the Dedication furnished with the Uniform Dress.

TERMS.—Tuition and board \$250 a year, Washing done at \$3 a hundred pieces: Stationary charged at the Book-store prices. No Student will be allowed to have pocket money except at the discretion of the principals.—Each pupil must furnish a Bed, or mattress, with its usual accompaniments, a Chair, a Table and a looking Glass.

THE UNIFORM.—A dark blue cloth Coat—single breasted, with three rows of plain gilt small coat buttons, eight in front and ten on each side, two on the hips, and two into the plaits below, cross flaps with a point in the centre, plain Cuffs forming a point on the outside sleeves, standing collar, bound all round with broad black braid, and an ornament of narrow braid at each end.

A pair of dark blue cloth pantaloons with an Austrian knot of narrow black braid on each side from the point of the welt downwards. A blue cloth waistcoat with nine small plain gilt buttons in front, extending up to the neck, a black leather Stock for the neck. This will be the winter Uniform.

A pattern of the above dress, may be seen at the Shop of C. G. Peters, merchant Tailor, No. 8, South Street Baltimore, who has engaged to furnish the articles on the most reasonable terms.

The members of the Institutions will wear black leather Caps, a sample of the form and quality of which may be seen, at the Shop of John Abbes, Furrier and Cap-maker, Calvert Street, near the City Hotel.

Editors of Newspapers in this and in the adjoining States and in the City of Washington favorable to the cause of Education, are requested to give the above, one or two insertions in their respective Papers.
Jan. 10.

UNION HOTEL.

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

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

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—tf

NOTICE.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate he court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 tf

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, will meet at their Office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th, and FRIDAY the 27th days of the present month (February,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary & proper according to law.
By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.
Feb. 7 10w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 5th of February inst. as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself—CHARLES GRANT.—about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 22 years of age and of a bright copper colour, grey eyes and free countenance, with a large scar upon his right arm above the wrist; had on when committed a blue cassinet roundabout, blue cloth pantaloons, striped awnsdown vest, old fur hat, says his father purchased him time from Mr. George Earnest of Baltimore, the owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away—otherwise he will be released according to law.
CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER, Jr. Shff.
Feb. 21—3t

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
June 21—tf