

EASTON GAZETTE.

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RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture enriches the Soil and Commerce provides for the enjoyment of all.

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THE RECONCILIATION.

"Faster, faster! your horses creep like snails! drive for your life!" cried the impatient Morley, as the noble animals he so slandered dashed along the pebbly turnpike road, while the sparks flew from their iron-shod hoofs like a flight of fire flies.

The postillion, with voice and whip, put them to the top of their speed; and the chaise, in its rapid course, left behind it a trail of light, as though its wheels had been ignited.

A high and steep hill in front, at length enforced a more moderate gait, when Morley, as if struck by a sudden recollection turned his head anxiously towards his companion, a lovely young woman, who, pale, silent, and motionless, reclined on his shoulder.

"Ellen, my love," said Morley, tenderly, "I fear this will prove too much for your delicate frame."

There was no reply.

Morley leaned his face nearer to hers, and, by the moonbeams, saw that her features were fixed, her open eyes gazing on vacancy, while the tears which had recently streamed from them, seemed congealed upon her bloodless cheeks.

"God of heaven!" exclaimed Morley, "what means this? Ellen, beloved, adored! do you not hear me? will you not speak to me—Morley, your Morley?" and he gently pressed her in his arms.

The name he uttered, like a charm, dissolved the spell that bound her. A long drawn sigh, as if struggling from a breaking heart, escaped her cold, quivering lips, a fresh mountain of tears burst forth, and with an hysterical sob she fell upon the bosom of her lover.

The alarmed, enraptured Morley folded her in his arms, and bent to kiss away her tears—when, with a sudden start, she disengaged herself from his embrace, and drawing back, looked wildly and earnestly in his face.

"Morley," she said, in a voice of thrilling tone, "do you love me?"

"Dearest, best Ellen," he replied, "do you, can you doubt it?"

"Do you love me, Morley?" she repeated with increased earnestness.

"Truly—devotedly—madly," cried Morley, on his knees. "By the heaven that is shining over us—"

"No more oaths; no more protestations. Are you willing, by one action—at this moment to prove that I am truly dear to you, Morley?"

"I am, though it carry with it my destruction!"

"I ask not your destruction—I implore you to prevent mine. Return!"

Morley gazed at her, as if doubting his sense of hearing.

"Return, instantly!"

"Ellen are you serious—are you," he might have added, "in your senses?" but she interrupted him.

"I am serious—I am not mad, Morley; no, nor inconstant, nor fickle," she added, reading the expression that was arising on Morley's countenance. "That I love, and in that love am incapable of change, do not, Morley, insult me by doubting, even by a look. But O, if you love as you ought, as you have sworn you do, as a man of honor, I implore you to take me back to my father—"

"To your father!" exclaimed Morley, almost unconscious of what he said.

"Ay, to my father, my grey-headed, my doating, my confiding father: take me to him before his heart is broken by the child he loves. I have been with him," she cried in wild agony, "even now, as I lay in your arms, spell bound in my trance, while the carriage rolled on to my perdition. I could not move—I could not speak; but I knew where I was, and whither I was hurrying; yet even then was I with my father, said, with a voice and look of supernatural solemnity: 'he lay on his death bed; his eye turned upon me—his fixed and glaring eye, it rested on me as I lay in your arms; he cursed me and died! His malediction yet rings in my ears—his eye is now upon me. Morley, for the love of heaven, ere it is too late—'"

"Compose yourself, my beloved—my own Ellen."

"Do you still hesitate," she cried: "would you still soothe my frantic soul with words? Your Ellen! short sighted man, your Ellen! What shall bind her to a husband who could abandon a father, what power may transform the renegade

daughter into the faithful wife? Morley, listen to me: as you hope for mercy, do not, do not destroy the being who loves you—who asks you to preserve her soul!"

Morley caught her as she sank at his feet; and she remained in his arms in a state of insensibility.

He was confounded—subdued.

The fatigued horses had labored about midway up the acclivity, when Morley called to the postillion,

"Turn your horses' heads," he said, "we shall return."

The steeds seemed to acquire renewed vigor from the alteration in their course and were proceeding at a brisk pace on their return, when Ellen again revived.

"Where am I—whither am I carried?" she wildly exclaimed.

"To your father, my beloved," whispered Morley.

"To my father, Morley, to my father!—can it be—but no, I will not doubt; you never deceived me—you cannot."

God bless you, Morley! God bless you, my brother, my dear brother," and with her pure arms around his neck she imprinted a sister's holy kiss upon his lips and dissolved in delicious tears, sank with the confidence of conscious innocence upon his bosom. The ethereal influence of virtue fell like a balm upon the tumultuous feelings of the lovers, and never in the wildest moment of passion, not even when he first heard the avowal of love from his heart's selected, had Morley felt so triumphantly happy.

"Where is he—let me see him—is he alive—is he well?" shrieked Ellen, as she rushed into the house of her father.

"For whom do you inquire, madam," coldly asked the female she addressed, the maiden sister of Ellen's father.

"Aunt, dear aunt, do not speak to me thus. I am not what you think me. But my father—my father, is he—is he alive, is he well? O beloved aunt, have pity on me, I am repentant, I am innocent—"

"In one word, Ellen, are you not married?"

"I am not."

"Heaven be praised! follow me—your father is not well—"

"For the love of heaven—before it is too late," and the distracted girl rushed into the room and knelt at her father's side.

"Father! do not avert your face—father, I am your own Ellen. I am restored to you as I left you. By the years of love that have passed between us, forgive the folly—the offence—the crime of a moment. By the memory of my mother—"

"Cease"—said the old man, endeavoring, through the weakness of age & infirmity, and the workings of agonized feelings, to be firm—"forbear, and answer me—is this gentleman your husband?"

Ellen was about to reply, but Morley stepped forward. "I am not, said Morley, 'blessed with that lady's hand; she has refused it, unless it is given with your sanction; and without that sanction, dearly as I love her, and hopeless as I may be of your consent, I will never hereafter ask it.'"

"Do you pledge your word to this young man?"

"My sacred word as a man of honour—I may have inherited your hate, but I will never deserve it."

"Children, you have subdued me," exclaimed the father. "Morley, my daughter is yours!"

Morley seized the old man's hand, scarcely believing the scene before him to be real.

"My father!" said the weeping Ellen on her knees, her arm around his neck, her innocent cheek pressed to his.

The good aunt partook of the general joy, and even Ellen's favourite dog seemed to thank her father for his kindness to his dear mistress.

The happy father sat with an arm around his daughter's waist, and as he pressed her lover's hand, he said,

"Behold, in all this, the goodness of God: behold the blessings that follow the performance of our duties. Your father, young gentleman, before you saw the light, had entailed my hate on his offspring. I had nourished this bitter feeling even against you, who had never offended me, and whom every one else loved. This very day the cherished hostility of years had given way before my desire to secure my daughter's happiness. I felt that age was creeping on me—and the morning of this blessed day I had resolved, over his holy book, to prove my contrition for my sinful harboring of hatred towards my fellow creatures, by uniting you, my children in marriage. The tidings of my daughter's elopement scattered to the winds all my bitter thoughts and revived my worst in tenfold strength. I did not order a pursuit: I did more. I felt, at least I thought so, the approach of my malady to a region where it would soon prove fatal. No time was to be lost: my will was hastily drawn out, bequeathing my beggarly

daughter but her father's curse; it would have been signed this night; for over this book I had taken an oath never to forgive her who could abandon a father."

"Oh my father!" interrupted Ellen, to whom the horrible images of her trance returned "in pity, my dear father—"

"Bless you, for ever bless you, my ever excellent Ellen. Your filial obedience has prolonged your father's life."

Atlantic Souvenir.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. THE MAP.

We found on our table this morning a neat pocket map—not of Poland, readers; nor the Seat of War—although very much like the latter; but a map of—

may as well cut with it—a "Map of Matrimony!" that oft travelled country, from which once within the confines, no traveller returns. We know not to whom we are indebted for this valuable addition to our library; it was accompanied by a note written in a neat, legible hand, (a lady's!) informing us the original was brought from England, and that it had been re-published by Pendleton, and may be purchased of him, or at Carter, Hensdee & Babcock's.

The proceeds of sale will be given to a Female Charitable Society; but whether said society was instituted for the relief of widows and orphan destitute single women, or desolate single men, the deponent saith not.

The map is well executed, and the delineations are apparently faithful and accurate. The Straights and Quicksands are noted with appalling minuteness. We commend the map to our bachelor brothers, as well worth laborious study. It will enlighten their ignorance, and aid the progress through a region where there are no rail-roads, nor rail-way cars, by which some of them are assuredly destined to traverse, however reluctant they may feel to set forward on their journey.

They will learn from the map, that the "River of Complaisance, the discoverer of the true source and course of which has cost so many millions, rises in the 'Lake of Presents,' and flowing through the 'States of Agitation,' winds its way by the 'Province of Jewelers and Millers,' &c. separating the 'Kingdom of Suspense' from the 'Land of Promise,' loses itself in the 'Desert.' They will be taught that the 'Lake of Presents,' is in the 'Electorate of Brides-maids,' in which also is the 'haven where he would be,'—the 'Port of Hymen,'—situated at the outlet of the 'River of Congratulation,' and looking towards the 'Region of Rejoicing,' which we are sorry to learn, is waging a destructive war with the 'Petticoat Government.' 'Point Pin Money,' is at the entrance to 'Settlement Bay,' on the western shore of which lies the 'Land of Spinsters,' from whence a dangerous promontory extends itself called 'Point Desertion.' There is no 'Light' on this point, and the mariner who passes by night, or in foggy weather, should keep well over to the opposite coast, where there is a bold shore, excellent anchorage ground, and good pilots, always ready to put off at the first signal.

In a clear day 'Point Desertion,' may be seen far out to sea, and may be known by a number of tumuli, scattered along the shore, looking like a range of marble tomb-stones. On examination with glass, they will be found to be piles of bones, which tradition relates, are the last remains of unhappy damsels who had been captured by pirates, in the time of Blue Beard and left there to perish.

The 'Straights of Flirtation,' are of dangerous navigation; many a good sea boat has been wrecked there, and the Hydrographer has laid down the distance and bearings of the 'Isle of Jealousy,' and the 'Quicksand of Censure,' with commendable precision. There is plenty of sea room in the 'Ocean of Admiration,' and one who is voyaging for pleasure, will find delightful cruising ground along the shores of the 'Land of Promise;' he may if he please double 'Cape Courtship' and touch at 'Point Proposal.' Should he be driven by stress of weather into the 'Bay of Engagement' he may dismantle his ship and lay her on the 'Coast of Preparation' amusing himself, whilst waiting for orders, with shooting wild fowl on the 'Mountains of Delay,' but as they are inhabited by Lawyers, he will thank us for cautioning him against unscrupulous-like trespasses. Gentlemen Bachelors, what say you? Will you buy a 'Map of Matrimony.' We pray you do, in charity.

From the Illinois Magazine. A FRONTIER SCENE.

The following anecdote, which is highly characteristic of the period of our history in which it occurred, and of the persons to whom it relates, was communicated to us in conversation, from a highly authentic source, and is given without alteration, except such as unavoidably occurred in clothing it in our own language.

Captain Crawford of Virginia—the one who afterwards, under the name Colonel Crawford, was taken prisoner, inhumanly tortured, and murdered by Indians—was marching a company on the frontiers of his own state to the river. The occasion is not exact—known; it might have been duringaddock's expedition in 1763, or in one of the expeditions previous to Dunmore's war, which occurred in 1774.—from the ages of the parties, we rather incline to the former date. Crawford's men were of course, hunters and farmers on the outskirts of the Virginia settlements—most probably young, daring, arduous volunteers, of the same class as the pioneers who shortly after that period were the forests of Kentucky; and he himself was a bold, enterprising man, previous to his leaving the neighborhood of the settlements, Crawford, from some accident, found himself in want of the means of transportation for some of his baggage, and at a place where he was halted in the woods, fortunately fell upon a wagoner who had stopped to rest his horses at the same spot. In such an emergency, Captain Crawford felt no scruple in pressing the team and its driver into his service, and accordingly the latter, who was licensed, was included in the party, and considered an operative member; but, in the midst of the military preparations, he was ready and able, at a word, to enforce their commander's order. The wagoner was a great, gigantic, two fisted, square built fellow, who bore on his face the marks of many a hard fought battle. He was, in fact, a noted bruiser. He received Captain Crawford's order with an air of great dissatisfaction, and remained for a moment silent, looking sullenly at the troops as if indignantly measuring their strength against his own weakness. He then observed to the Captain, that it was hard to be forced to go against his own will—that every man ought to have a fair chance—that he had not a fair chance inasmuch as the odds were so great against him as to deprive him of the power of protecting his own right. He would, however, make a proposition, which he said the captain was bound in honor to accede to: "I will fight you," said he, "for any man in your company. If I am whipped, I will go with you cheerfully; but if I conquer, you must let me off."

In making this proposal, the wagoner showed himself an able negotiator. He either knew Crawford's character, or he had read it during the interview. The Captain was an expert woodsman, stout, active and chivalrous, and prided himself on his personal prowess, for which he had already obtained some celebrity. To have declined the wagoner's challenge might have seemed to indicate a want of manhood—it might have lessened him in the eyes of his men—and his own disposition and code of ethics, perhaps, suggested that the wagoner was entitled, in justice, to the fair chance which he claimed. He accordingly accepted the challenge, and both parties began to strip for the combat.

At this moment, a tall young man, who had recently joined the company, & was a stranger to most of them, who had been leaning carelessly against a tree, eyeing the scene with apparent unconcern, stepped forward and drew Crawford aside. "Captain," said he, "you must let me fight that man—he will whip you." Crawford was not willing to appear to back out but the youth insisted that to have the Captain beaten which would be the result if he persisted would tarnish the honor of the company, and moreover, that he himself was the only man who could whip the wagoner. The confidence of the youth, and a something about him which inspired confidence in others, enabled him to carry his point. Captain Crawford having done all that policy required, in accepting the challenge, very prudently suffered himself to be persuaded by his men to let the stranger take his place.

The two combatants were soon stripped and prepared for the fight. There was a great disparity in their appearance the odds being decidedly in favor of the wagoner. He was in the vigor of life, big, muscular, hardened by exposure, and experienced in affairs of this kind. The youth, who, when clad in his hunting shirt, seemed slender, now showed himself to be a young giant. His frame had not yet acquired the fullness, the compactness, and the vigor of ripe manhood which it afterwards possessed to so high a degree—his limbs seemed to be loosely hung together, but his bones and muscles were enormous, and his eye full of courage.

The conflict, though bloody, was short. The wagoner was completely and terribly beaten. The youth sprang on him with the ferocity of an enraged tiger, and the battle was no longer doubtful. Wherever the tremendous fist of the youth struck, it inflicted a severe

wound. The blood followed every blow; and the wagoner, who had been the victor in many a hard fought field, in a few minutes lay mangled and exhausted at the feet of his vanquisher, who was but little, if at all hurt.

That youth was DANIEL MORGAN, who had now, for the first time, taken the field against the enemies of his country as a private soldier, who afterwards rose to the rank of Major General, and who often led our armies in battle, and who was perhaps more frequently engaged with the enemy than any other officer of the American revolution. He was as celebrated for his activity, strength, and personal courage, as for his military genius; and the above is one of a great number of incidents in his life which attests his almost incredible bodily power.

The following is part of a squib let off in one of the Paris papers. We find it in the Courier des Etats Unis, and translate it for the benefit of our readers.

POOR DIEBITSCH.

What is he going to do in this abominable gallery?

He had a very good sort of reputation and managed to pass for a great man; but some unaccountable demon of ambition seized his brain, and persuaded him that the only way to glory was to lead the rebellion in a war, and if need should be, he would have hung up every mother's son in Poland, upon the same gallows.

Striding on, Master Diebitsch arrived before Warsaw, and Obedient gave him a volley of cannon, but good solid blows from the cannon, and a way went the hero's head, for twenty leagues more, to sing, in honor of his victory.

Since that time, he has been on in the same way, from conquest to conquest; at length, at Ostrolinka, he gained a victory.

Twenty Thousand Russians were on the field of battle, with four thousand Poles, and the army of Skrzynecki maintained its position.

He made, as usual, a glorious report, but Nicholas was in a bad humour.—"That man," said he, "ought to have the cholera morbus."

A courier went out of the antichamber, and wrote to one of his friends who was in the army: "The Czar has decided that Diebitsch Sabalkansky shall have the cholera morbus."

Meantime, the Emperor continued to walk up and down his Chamber, and at length cried out, Diebitsch will die of a dreadful attack of the apoplexy.

A second courier went out and wrote to the army. "The Czar has decided that Diebitsch should die of a dreadful attack of the apoplexy."

He had laughed, chatted and drunk, as was usual to him, and on that day he even forgot Skrzynecky, and imagined himself a hero, as he was when he was beating the grand Vizier.

But that night it seemed to him that four vigorous hands were pressing at his throat, and choking which immediately succeeded, caused his sudden death. The next day the friends of those two couriers wrote to the editor of the Prussian Gazette:—"Dear sir," said the first, "the illustrious general is dead from a stroke of apoplexy."

The editor issued an extra.

About two hours afterwards, came a letter from the second, which said:—"Dear sir, the conqueror of the Turks is dead from cholera morbus."

The Devil! exclaimed the editor, scratching his ear, "this looks a little more probable;" and he published the news.

Poor Diebitsch! he died with the "cholera of policy," he died like a man who was to be punished without the right of doing it. Let us pray for the soul of Diebitsch, and the body of his successor.

There are some people in the world of so uniformly unexcitable a temperament that they are almost insensible to the changes and impressions around them. They are purely abstracted and intellectual beings. Yesterday morning, it will be recollected brought us a great change in the atmosphere,—cold and windy. It was at this period that we were amused to see two persons of this description (both bachelors) come to consult a thermometer in a central part of the town, and to clothe accordingly. The first came with a thin pair of bombazette pantaloons flapping about his legs—"Bless me," said he, "I was not aware that such a change had taken place,"—and home he went for broadcloth. The next came muffled in his great coat. "Not so cold neither," said he; some one told me, this morning, that it was winter weather.

Samuel Osborn.

From the New York Mirror.

The following is addressed to the gentleman who keeps Congress Hall. It is a bagatelle of course, for the assiduous kindness and politeness of Mr. W. leave no apology for complaint. The wonder is, that so far from the city, he supplies the wants of his immense number of guests so well. Colonizing is a method of accommodating those (and there are many) who will go to no other house—i. e. sending them out to lodge, though they dine, &c., at Congress-hall table.

LETTER TO MR. WESCOTT.

Colony of Bachelors—Extreme settlement.

Sir o'clock, A. M.—Mr. Wescott! Mr. Wescott! this is an overall! That I am alive, I thank the gods! That I am up so early, I may, without gratitude, thank you. I left your house last night at an early hour. With a repulsion of your instructions, I departed for my public lodgings. It rained. I was in pumps. Most pumps stand water. Mine do not. I reached the colony as a wooden clog in the next grocery struck twelve. There was no lamp, and you had given me no hint of the household geography. I felt for a door—entered—felt for a bed—woke a woman and child, and retreated precipitately. I opened the next door, and listened. From a quintette of snores (male). I concluded it was occupied by my half a score of room mates. Entered very gingerly, upon tiptoe, and put out my feelers for a bed. Laid my hand upon a whisker, and heard instantly the cock of a pistol. With a cold sweat and a prayer for safe deliverance, I dropped upon my knees and remained crouched for five minutes. Ventured once more to feel for a bed. Woke a very profane person, and missed a dress looking-glass, which shivered to pieces on the wall, just behind me. Found a bed in the general disturbance, and turned in with a delusive hope that my trials were over.

In about fifteen minutes the quiet of the room was restored. The door opened, and a gentleman entered with a very heavy tread. I remembered meeting a remarkably fat person on the piazza. I was in the sixth bed. He came along laying his hand on each of my fellow-lodgers, by their impregnations, not very softly. He had felt of five, and I discovered by his colloquy that he thought there were but six beds in the room, though the natural polygamy in his mind (that the room was empty) did not seem to me. He was down upon me next morning, with the weight of an elephant. That my ribs are not broken, I consider a special providence. I have the satisfaction of knowing what I can eat and survive. I write in a state of inefficiency. I have no thickness. I shall take you literally if you call me a flat. Five o'clock forenoon.—We are all prisoners. The porter has carried off our boots, and forgotten to return them. There are no slippers in the house, and it rains like a waterfall. The fat gentleman is in a mounting passion. Of the rest, some swear by fits, and some sit, playing a tune with their heels upon the bed, in sulky resignation. There is a mute understanding that breakfast should not be mentioned.

Eleven o'clock.—No signs of the porter. The fat gentleman has walked to Congress-hall in his stockings. There is a faint hope in the colony that the porter may remember us by noon. Two of our fellow sufferers have begun to dress for dinner. I think I could chew a little twice, or brown paper with some satisfaction.

One o'clock.—We have chosen a committee to strangle the porter—if he come. Two of the gentlemen are delirious. We have enacted a play—"Ugolino and his children starving in the Tower." You-go-lean-o was played feelingly. Some of the audience were in tears.

Half Past One.—Thank heaven our boots are here! The Porter was to have been strangled but the committee were too weak. I wait for my turn at the glass to dress for dinner.

RIOT AT PROVIDENCE.—The Providence Journal of Wednesday morning contains the annexed paragraphs:

In an affray last evening in Olney's Lane, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a sailor was shot dead, and 4 others wounded. The deceased sailor is a Swede by birth, and was one of the crew of the ship New Jersey, from Canton. Among the crowd that assembled after the occurrence, it was difficult to obtain the particulars which led to this melancholy termination. The shots were understood, were fired from a house occupied by blacks, and before the police officers arrived, the furniture of three houses was destroyed.

P. S.—About 12 o'clock, a large mob had collected who demolished one house and part of two others.

The Providence American of Thursday gives some additional particulars of the riot which occurred in the precincts of that town on Wednesday.

It appears that a part of the crew of the Ship Lion, lately arrived from Gottenburg, united with a number of individuals, commenced an attack upon a house occupied by blacks of a dissolute character. Two or three of the negro men retired to a lot in the rear of the house with guns, and fired at the sailors, killing one of them, and wounding three. The deceased sailor is a Swede by birth, and recently came to Providence in the ship New Jersey from Canton. He was a promising

man only 22 years old, who had been shipped as second mate on board the ship Ann & Hope bound to the E. Indies. He was passing along with the three sailors who were wounded, in pursuit of the cook of the ship, and neither he nor his comrades made the least disturbance. Between 30 and 40 buck shot entered his breast and stomach. The other three who were wounded in the face and arms, are Americans. A negro by the name of Richard Johnson, was taken and committed to jail. This fellow was before the town Council a fortnight ago for disorderly conduct, and ordered out of town. The others engaged in the affray had not been apprehended. The furniture (such as it was) and two of the houses in the Lane were materially injured. The owners of these sinks of iniquity, we are credibly informed, let them to these wretches at the rate of one dollar and a half per week for one room, and exact payment at the end of each week. (A profitable, but not very honorable mode of investing surplus funds, says the Providence American; but a very prevalent one in certain parts of New York.) Thus far of the riot of Wednesday night. By the annexed paragraph from the Providence Journal of yesterday, we find that the riot had been renewed.

Riot.—Our town was again thrown in a state of alarm last night, by the assemblage of the mob of the night previous, in Olney's lane, to the number of seven or eight hundred, who commenced pulling down the houses occupied by blacks, and at 12 o'clock had succeeded in destroying eight buildings. The First Light Infantry Company were under arms during a part of the night, by order of Governor Arnold, who with the Hon. Sheriff Mumford and his deputies, assisted by the members of the Town Council, succeeded in arresting a number of the ringleaders.

P. S.—2 o'clock, A. M. The mob have defeated both civil and military authority; finished their work in Olney's Lane, and moved to the Lane where they have been destroying furniture.

Fever.—The recent discoveries of Drs. Clanny and Stephens, the former a resident of native of Sunderland (England) & the latter a practitioner of the West Indies, are said, upon high authority, to change all the received opinions on the nature & treatment of fevers. Dr. Stephens has satisfactorily proved that the proximate cause of Yellow Fever, is to be found in the changes which the blood undergoes, and that the true remedy for this, and other fevers consists in opposing, by proper means, those changes. Until a very recent period, the organic lesions (hurts) capable of producing death, in fevers, were supposed to be confined exclusively to the solids of the body, or, in other words, that the fluids, in which the course of the blood is included, had no share in producing a fatal termination. This theory, we are told, had many opponents, but that it nevertheless generally prevailed, until Dr. Clanny submitted it to the test of direct experiment. The changes which the blood undergoes, are said, by Dr. C. to be incontestible; and the violence of the symptoms and the certainty of death, are proved by him, to be strictly relative to the rapidity and extent of those changes. The practice of Dr. Clanny and Stephens which has for its special object, to prevent the recurrence of those changes in the blood, of which we have spoken, is said to be attended with extraordinary success. In cases of typhus fever, where care is taken to protect the system from the pernicious effects of early excitement the symptoms may be delayed, as it were, at will, to a speedy and favorable termination. Similar means produce the same effects in yellow fever. The treatment which should be resorted to in the early stages of these fevers, consists in allaying the excitement, if any exist, during the first twenty four hours, by venesection, (bleeding) mild purgatives, and sponging the body with cold water. The saline medicines, which are the best agents for preventing the decomposition of the blood, are then exhibited in small and repeated doses. Those usually preferred are the Rochelle Salt and the Carbonate of Soda, Potass, and Ammonia. Not a single case in three hundred and forty, in which this practice was tried, proved fatal. It can be clearly proved, says Dr. Stephens, that in the West India fevers, those patients who are left to nature have a better chance of recovery than those who are treated with emetics, calomel, or antimony, opium or acids—these remedies increasing the evils they are meant to relieve, and add greatly to the mortality of fever in hot climates. Dr. Stephens states, that those who attend only to the solids, can never cure a single case of Yellow Fever that is really severe. This improvement in the treatment of fever, is spoken of in the highest terms by Dr. Elliotson, and others, and merits, we conceive, the immediate and serious attention of our physicians in Charleston. We have drawn up the above statement, greatly abridged, from an elaborate article upon the subject, contained in a late number of the London New Monthly Magazine.—Charleston Courier.

THE BILIOUS FEVER.—The bilious fever having been prevalent in this county during the summer and autumn months for several years, we are induced to make an extract from the prize essay on the subject of bilious diseases read at the annual convention of the Medical

Chemical Faculty of Maryland, held in Baltimore, June 6, 1831, written by Dr. Caldwell, a professor of Transylvania University. We extract the precautions recommended by the writer.

Western Press. "There are precautions which may be advantageously practised by the inhabitants of places where bilious fever prevails. They are especially applicable to sickly situations in the country. It is hazardous to go out in the morning with the stomach empty. Regular breakfast, or some gentle stimulating and cordial beverage accompanied by a cracker or a bit of bread should be first taken. For the purpose in view, nothing perhaps is better than a cup of coffee, chamomile tea, or some other mild aromatic. In the aquatic counties of England, a glass of table beer, with perhaps some bread, is the usual substitute, and is no doubt a good one. In other places cider is used, it is said with beneficial effects. But wine and distilled liquors should be avoided. They are too stimulating for the end desired, and very often lead to intemperance. One of the most injurious and offensive practices in our country, and which brings down on us deservedly the reproach of foreigners, is that of morning dram-drinking. Nor does it afford protection from malaria. Nothing we swallow can do that unless it gives real strength primarily to the stomach, & by sympathy to the conservative power of the system. Is any one inclined to ask me, would not bread and cheese with a draught of water, or a breakfast of bread and milk, protect from malaria as well as coffee, beer or cider? To this question I am not prepared to answer in the negative. Perhaps an affirmative reply would be nearer the truth. But the experiment alone can answer definitely. And I know of no instance where it has been decisively made."

Cholera Morbus.—Our advices from Liverpool, says the Boston Patriot, are of the 15th July. By the Hercules at this port several vessels had arrived at that port with the Cholera on board, and one with a black flag. It is a little curious that our subsequent Liverpool papers make no mention of these vessels, or what their condition was. We have conversed with an intelligent ship master who sailed from Liverpool August 2d. He states that a number of vessels from the Baltic had been sent to Milford Haven to perform quarantine without being allowed to have communication with the shore, and although half of their crews were dead, and the other half sick, they were not allowed to have any additional persons to navigate them. Two vessels had been scuttled and sunk. One vessel had arrived, on board of which the cholera had destroyed the greater part of the crew, and it was even said, that the city authorities had it in contemplation to sink the vessel with the still surviving persons on board.

Submarine Explosion.—A very extraordinary phenomenon occurred in sight of the ship Crawford, Captain Gould, on the passage from Trieste to New York. The first officer of the ship states, that on the 9th of July at 9 o'clock in the evening, he had charge of the vessel, with orders to keep a look out for the island of Meretto, and about daylight he saw something like a mountain on the larboard bow, ascending in the air to the height of 200 or 300 feet, perfectly black and disappearing at intervals. Hailed upon the wind immediately to the northward, in order to get out of the range of the explosion; and two brigas astern, one the Asia, of London, immediately followed the Crawford. Reports as loud as thunder followed each other in quick succession; sets of the sea were thrown up to an immense height; the ship rolled as if in a storm, and the ocean was white with foam. At this time it was calculated they were in 8 or 400 fathoms of water, and about 16 miles from Sicily. In ten minutes more, had the ship kept on her course, she would have been swept in the vortex of the volcano, carried, probably, to an immense height, and then engulfed forever in the abyss below. The alarm on board the vessel, is said to have been very great.—N. Y. Courier.

Port Tobacco (Md.) Sept. 17.—The Nuns of Mount Carmel, of this neighborhood, twenty four in number, took their departure on the 18th instant, for Baltimore, after a residence among us of upwards of forty years. They are the oldest order, and of the oldest standing in the United States. Having established themselves here a few years after the American Independence, and during the troubles on the continent of Europe.—Their old Convent is situated about two miles from this place, and was under a different regulation and discipline from any similar institution in the country. They live entirely secluded from the world, and have many devotions and deprivations not in use in other Nunneries. They are going to Baltimore to rid themselves of the charge of a large farm, a number of slaves, and to shelter themselves from the inclemency of the weather. Their present convent being built of wood is now in a state of decay and dilapidation. They are of the order of "Mendicant Carmelites" of the reform of St. Teresa. The original founders of the institution came from the English Convent at Antwerp, and have died here within the last two or three years.

THE CHEROKEES.

The treatment extended towards these unhappy men by the government of the United States, has been that of a tyrant to a band of outlaws. Ten white men were to have been arraigned before one of the Courts in Georgia, on the second Monday of the present month, for having presumed to reside among the Cherokees being within the territorial jurisdiction of one of the United States, without having sworn allegiance to the government of that particular state. The penalty for this act of high treason is imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary for a term not less than four years. Among these prisoners, is the Rev. Mr. Worcester, well known in this vicinity and in the Eastern part of the country. The President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, has virtually nullified those treaties whereby that abused remnant of our aboriginal predecessors were acknowledged as an independent nation; and Congress has neglected either to sanction or disavow the high-handed measure. The oppressions exercised by the authorities of Georgia, over these doomed and comparatively defenceless men, are authorized and instigated by the acts of the federal executive; and the cruelties and worse than savage barbarities inflicted upon the prisoners—who were dragged in chains from their chosen homes, and scourged and scoffed at for many a long league on their passage to the dungeon, as some time since detailed in the public prints; may with the utmost propriety be imputed to the licence directly derived from that meek, pious, philanthropic specimen of amiable humanity president Jackson! We await with some anxiety the tidings of the fate of these abominable offenders, who have thus dared to consider themselves citizens of the United States, entitled to equal privileges and immunities, under the constitution of the republic, whether abiding in Georgia or in Maine—at the mouth of Columbia river, or at Old Point Comfort. N. Y. E. Jour.

Noticing a public frolic that took place lately on the Thames, the London Morning Herald says:

On public occasions, during the late war, when the flags of different nations in amity with this country were displayed, it frequently happened that we had one time, during the operation of Napoleon's exclusive system, we could muster only five or six—two of these belonging to the piratical States of Barbary, which for obvious reasons, were not often unfurled. What a contrast to the display of Monday last, when the colours of almost every commercial state in the world floated on the bosom of father Thames. Of foreign flags the most numerous appeared to be those of the U. States, and the French tricolor. We counted more than 100 of the former between London Bridge and Somerset House; and it was curious to mark the testimony which they offered of the progressive growth of brother Jonathan, from his period of adolescence, when he counted only 13 stars in his blue field, to his present age of manhood, when he is scarcely content with double the number.

New York, Sept. 22.

City Bank Robbery.—Twenty-five thousand dollars recovered.—We have the satisfaction to state, that in addition to the stolen money which was found on Tuesday, bank bills to the amount of \$17,156, together with upwards of 500 doubloons were restored yesterday to the City Bank. The following are the facts of the case; immediately after Parkinson was arrested on Tuesday, he sent for Matthew C. Patterson, Esq. who was counsel for Smith and Murray, when they were tried. On hearing the facts connected with the arrest, Mr. Patterson informed the Prisoner that he himself must, of course, be best able to know whether he was innocent and could bring forward satisfactory evidence to make this apparent; if not that perhaps his better course would be to make a full disclosure, and give up such part of the money as he had, if any was under his control.

With a view of giving the prisoner an opportunity to reflect on the matter, Mr. P. retired. About 12 o'clock on the same night a messenger called Mr. P. out of his bed and informed him that Parkinson wished to see him and make a full disclosure of as much as he knew and would make it to him only.

Mr. Patterson immediately went to the prisoner, but the prisoner evincing some hesitation, the matter was postponed till yesterday, when he made the disclosure, under the implied stipulation that he should receive the most favorable treatment which could be given him, consistent with the ends of public justice. From the information given, Mr. Patterson proceeded to the prisoner's workshop in William street, where he found the \$17,000, and the 500 doubloons, the former concealed in an old plane, such as is used by carpenters, which lay on the common bench; and in the work chest on the floor, without a lock, the 500 doubloons, these were however covered by a false bottom in the chest.

Mr. Patterson conveyed the recovered cash to the Police Office, where some of the Bank Officers had the satisfaction to receive it.

We hope that through the well known vigilance of our officers the remainder may yet be found.—Courier.

Mr. Berrien's rejoinder to Major Eaton occupies nearly five columns of the National Intelligencer, of Saturday. We shall republish it without delay. For us it is superfluous; for those who may have doubted, it will prove satisfactory. It is very well-written. We could wish that he had taken less pains to show that he did not refuse Major Eaton's challenge. Refusal would have been more creditable than acceptance. The Major was running a-muck. It was not in the least incumbent upon any one to encounter him. He had not the shadow of right to call either Mr. Berrien or Mr. Ingham to a contest of any kind. Mr. Berrien says truly—

"Mr. Eaton has made a labored effort to attribute the dissolution of the late Cabinet to the intrigues of the partisans of Mr. Calhoun, rather than to the feeling which had been excited by the attempt to control the social intercourse of Washington. That effort is vain. The public judgment on that subject is believed to be irrevocably fixed. However, under the influence of various motives, men may differ as to the character of the act among the vast majority of the American people, there are few, I believe, who doubt that my colleagues and myself might have retained our places in the cabinet, if, consistently with our sense of propriety, we could have taken a different view of that subject."—Nat. Gaz.

From the Wilmington Recorder, of the 21st of September.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—Summary Justice was executed yesterday morning by the people, on four of the ringleaders, engaged in the Conspiracy, the faithful disclosures respecting which, now agitate the public mind. The guilt of these monsters in human shape is established beyond a doubt. A deep conviction settled in every bosom—that the measure was indispensable to the safety of the community—called for their execution. If ever stern necessity required a prompt and vigorous course in making public examples, this necessity exists in our country. Two ringleaders were executed at Kenansville, Duplin Co. about a week ago.

Sporting Extraordinary.—The wager of 1000 guineas between Colonel C. and Mr. Osbaldiston, to ride two hundred miles in ten hours, will come off in October in the Houghton Meeting at New Market. Mr. O. will employ about twenty race horses in the performance, and Newmarket health will be the ground on which it will be attempted. This, we believe, is quite a new thing, no such distance having been performed in the same time. We have known a horse to run twenty miles, with a heavy weight within one hour, and when so many horses are to be employed, to obviate the effect of accident, and the necessity of any one horse running, till he is exhausted, we see no difficulty in this part of the undertaking. But we feel well convinced that no man living can ride at that pace for often successive hours.—Montreal Herald.

Latest from Europe.

By an extra issued from the office of the New-York American, of Sunday, we learn, that London papers to the 21st, and Portsmouth to the 22d August, has been received by an arrival at that port.

POLAND.

The latest accounts from Warsaw, are to the 4th August, up to which time the Russians had made no impression on the Poles. Dates from Berlin, of the 10th say, that the Poles laugh outright at the idea of being starved into submission by so inadequate a force as that of the Russians. They have four months provisions in the city, and it is too well fortified on every side to admit of an attempt to take it by storm. There is a regular army of 40,000 men in the city, with a great number of undisciplined troops, who are training and who with the inhabitants manifest a determination to fight to the last. The Russians had not advanced nearer than 40 miles to Warsaw. General Skrzynecki was in possession of the full confidence of the government, the people and the army.

A "tremendous battle" was said to be soon expected.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—It is reported that a misunderstanding prevails in the Cabinet respecting the late alterations in the Reform Bill. We trust that this difference is not of a serious nature. For the sake of the country may it be speedily adjusted, for without unanimity there the great measure must fail.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—We shall not disguise our deep regret at the result of the division last Thursday evening, when Lord Chandos carried against the Ministers, and to the serious injury of the Reform Bill, his amendment, providing that tenants at will, paying £50 per annum rent, shall be entitled to vote for county members.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—We have reason to believe, that nothing prevents co-operation between this country and France in some efforts to restore to Poland the blessings of peace and freedom, but the state of affairs in Belgium. That peace should be established between Holland and Belgium, is therefore, an object of great importance to the Poles, as well as to the other European powers. It may turn out that Holland has been playing the game of Russia.

The Steamer Rothsay Castle bound from Liverpool to Beaumaris, was lost.

the 17th August, with upwards of 120 on board, passengers and crew, of whom but twelve escaped.

FRANCE.

In France, things were tranquil, and ministry appeared to be firmly settled in their seats. Some warm scenes occurred in the Chambers on the occasion of some amendments offered to an address to the King, in reply to his speech. The address however was finally carried by an overwhelming majority—382 to 73.

The French fleet which had humbled Don Miguel, had arrived at Toulon. A Russian Squadron had been cruising off the island of Sicily, which excited some suspicion at Toulon; and a French frigate had been sent to invite them to leave that station.

BELGIUM.

The Dutch troops had retired to their own territory. The continuance of the French army in Belgium was a subject of discussion between the Belgian Government and the English and French Ministers, Sir Robert Adair and General Belliard. The British government were said to have expressed much dissatisfaction at it; while the Belgians now satisfied of their weakness, and fearful of another invasion from Holland, are anxious to obtain their continuance until peace shall be concluded.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—His Majesty has received from Count Paskewitch a detailed report of the successful passage of the Vistula by the Russian army.

Abolition of Quarantine in Russia.—The Russian Government has done away with the quarantine. The reason assigned for this is that the whole empire being infected, nothing remains to be gained by the restrictions, which were in other respects inconvenient & imperfectly fulfilled.

An expedition from Terceira, under Count Villa Flor, consisting of 1500 troops, and a small fleet, captured the Portuguese island of St. Michaels, on the 24 of August, in the name of Donna Maria, the lawful queen of Portugal. They routed Don Miguel's troops consisting of 3000 men, with artillery, and the place surrendered.

A report prevailed in London, that the Island of Madeira had also been captured by Count Villa Flor.

Little or no change in the flour or cotton market.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Oct. 1.

National Republicans.

You are reminded that on MONDAY next, the 3d inst. is the day for holding the General election throughout the state. Notwithstanding your signal triumph at the late electoral election, it is necessary that every one should be at his post on Monday next, to confirm and sustain the victory we have achieved. Therefore, we say again, go to the Polls, examine well your tickets, do your duty and victory is certain.

The Executive Council of this State will meet at Annapolis on Tuesday next.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says—"Mr. Calhoun will in any event be a candidate for the Presidency. He has placed himself in the hands of his friends, and those friends will not allow him to be withdrawn. We speak advisedly upon this subject."

A Warning.—At a session of the supreme court recently held at Warren, Ohio, a Dr. O. K. Hauley, was tried for malpractice, in treating a compound dislocation of the ankle joint, of a Mrs. Williams, and convicted. The Jury awarded the plaintiff a verdict of \$975.

At one of the Anti-Tariff meetings in Virginia, the name of John Randolph is on the list of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention. Where is he? Will he be caught in time? At another Virginia meeting, Benjamin W. Leigh has been selected—an able man.—Nat. Gaz.

Charleston, (S. C.) Sept. 19.

Our distinguished fellow-Citizen, the Honorable George M'Duffie, arrived in this city on Saturday evening last. He attends as counsel for Messrs. Mazzyck & Holmes, in the case of the Custom House Bond, which those gentlemen refused to pay, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the existing tariff. As a tribute of respect to Mr. M'Duffie, he was met at the new Bridge Ferry by a large and respectable mounted escort of the State Rights and Free Trade Party, who conducted him to the residence of Governor Hamilton, where His Excellency received the party. The case it is understood, will be commenced this day in the District Court, which will doubtless be crowded. The anxiety and interest of our people are highly excited on the subject, and fully correspond to the vital importance of the principles involved. Mr. M'Duffie's deserved celebrity as a statesman and a jurist, would at any time, and under the most ordinary circumstances, command popular attention and respect; but never, perhaps, has there been greater anxiety in any place, or

upon any occasion, to hear an orator or lawyer, than there now is, in this city, to witness the effort which this able and patriotic man is about to make, to arrest, if possible, even in the Federal Court, the usurpations and oppressions of the Federal Government.

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, Sept. 12.

THE CONSPIRACY.

On Wednesday last, Nat was arrested in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's (who is the son of his master) and is now in our jail. He denies having any such object as is imputed to him. Two other men were arrested on the same day, but after examination discharged. On Sunday, two boys, runaways from Mr. Maurice Waddell, near Wilmington, were apprehended near a meeting house, about twelve miles south east from town. After the infliction of some punishment, they confessed that they had been sent ahead to get information by a small party of runaways, some of them armed. Two parties of mounted volunteers from this place, have subsequently gone in search of them, but so far as we have heard, without success.

In this place there has been no interruption to business, and no undue excitement; we cannot help, therefore, of being astonished at the effects of the reports abroad. Women and children in several of the counties have fled to the swamps, from which, after a day or two, they emerged, wet, muddy, and half starved. Wagoners, who were on their way to Fayetteville, have discharged their loads at some house on the road and returned home.

Thousands of the militia have assembled in arms, even in the upper counties which might have been supposed beyond the influence of the supposed danger. But it is accounted for when we state that the most extravagant reports, not having the shadow of foundation, somehow gained extensive circulation; such for instance as that Wilmington and Clinton had been captured and destroyed, that the intermediate country was laid waste, and even that we had been obliged to blow up the fine bridge across the Cape Fear to prevent the banditti from coming into our town. How it was possible for any one of these reports to gain a moment's credence, we cannot conceive, but we learn that they have even got into the papers north of us.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following account of an assault on the Hon. Edward Everett. Not on account of any injury which can result to Mr. Everett, but for the sake of the man who meditated the injury; we regret that this affair, so disgraceful to the latter, has found its way into the papers. The press, in the exercise of its legitimate functions, will never be restrained by acts of intemperate violence, on the part of those who may deem themselves aggrieved. Wrong, wantonly committed, may be redressed by appeals to the established tribunals of the country; and individuals who not only decide in their own cases, the mode and measure of redress, but in the pursuit of atonement, violate the laws of the land, deserve to be held up to public reprehension. We subjoin the paragraphs relating to this matter, from the Journal of Commerce.—Nat. Jour.

"An occurrence took place in this city yesterday, which excited a good deal of sensation, and which it would be mere affectation in us to refrain from noticing."

"About half past two o'clock, a gentleman called at the Washington Hotel, and enquired if the Hon. Edward Everett was in, expressing a desire to see him for a few minutes in the public bar room. The bar keeper accordingly waited upon Mr. Everett, and communicated the message, with which Mr. Everett immediately complied. As he advanced into the centre of the room, the gentleman approached him with the remark, 'This is Mr. Everett, I presume.' Mr. E. replied in the affirmative, when the gentleman observed, 'My name is Platt—a son of Judge Platt; and I have called for the purpose of ascertaining whether you are the author of an article that appeared in the North American Review about four years ago, reflecting upon the conduct of my father in the arbitration which grew out of the controversy respecting the Greek Frigate.' After a moment's reflection, Mr. Everett answered that he did not feel himself bound to give an affirmative or a negative answer."

To which Mr. Platt rejoined, that he was satisfied he was the author of the article and that it was his object, in seeking an interview, to inflict a public disgrace upon him, for attempting to defame his father's character. At this instant Mr. Platt raised his arm and struck Mr. Everett with his open hand, which Mr. E. partially warded off, but did not prevent it from grazing his cheek. The immediate intervention of the bystanders prevented further violence, if it was intended, and Mr. Everett retired to his room. He was compelled by urgent business to leave the city yesterday afternoon. We leave it for the public to decide who was most disgraced by the transaction,—the assailant or the assailed."

Cadiz.—The brig Luna, Lord, arrived at Boston, spoke on the 17th inst. the ship Ganges, Johnson, twenty-six days from Cadiz, which had been compelled to leave that place, without a cargo, on account of disturbances there. No particulars are mentioned.

For the Eastern Gazette.

"Certain men of Athens, dazzled with the glory of Themistocles, Cimon and Pericles, conceived themselves capable of every thing, and aspired at the highest employments. One of these named Glauco, had taken it so strongly into his head to enter upon the administration of public affairs, that none of his friends were able to divert him from a design so little suited to his capacity. Socrates seemed the only person, who could prevail upon him to change his resolution."

Meeting him one day he accosted him with so much address & dexterity, that he engaged him to give him a hearing; which was already a great point gained. "You are desirous then, of governing the Republic?" said he to him. "True," replied Glauco. "You cannot have a more noble design," answered Socrates; "for if you succeed in serving your country, wherever you are, you will attract the respect and admiration of the whole world." The conversation continued—"Since you desire to be esteemed and honored, no doubt your view is to be useful to the public?" "Certainly." "Tell me then, I beg you, in the name of the Gods, what is the first service, you propose to render the State?" As Glauco seemed at a loss: I presume continues Socrates, it is to enrich it; that is to say, to augment its revenues." "Exactly so." "You are well versed then undoubtedly in the revenues of the State?" "You have not failed to make them your particular study?" I protest, replied Glauco, "they have never entered my thoughts." "You must certainly then defer your design of enriching the state till another time; for it is impossible, you should do it, whilst you are unacquainted with its revenues." He ran over in this manner several other articles of no less importance, with which Glauco appeared equally unacquainted; till he brought him at length to confess how ridiculous those people were, who have the rashness to intrude themselves into the administration of affairs without any previous preparation for the service of the public. "Have a care, dear Glauco, said he to him lest a too warm desire of honors should deceive you into pursuits, that may cover you with shame, by setting your incapacity and slender abilities in full light." This is a lesson for all ages, and may be very useful to persons in all stations and conditions in life.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The Riots at Providence, R. Island. We mentioned in our paper on Tuesday that a mob in Providence, Rhode Island, had demolished 13 houses and materially injured three others, and it is our painful duty now to record that there have been several subsequent disturbances in that place, which were only quelled with the loss of the lives of several citizens.

The origin of the difficulties was on Wednesday night of last week, when some sailors belonging to the ship Lyon from Gottenburg, got into a row in Olney's lane with some colored people of dissolute characters. The result was that the blacks fired upon the white assailants, and a young man of 22 years of age, who had just shipped as second mate of an Indian man, and as is alleged, was accidentally passing, without mingling in the affray in company with three of his shipmates; in search of the cook, was shot dead, thirty or forty buckshot having entered his breast and stomach, and his three companions were more or less wounded. A black named Richard Johnson was arrested on suspicion. When the death of the white man was made known throughout the town, a mob immediately assembled, and in spite of the authorities, demolished the furniture and part of the suspected house in Olney's lane.

To prevent a recurrence of those outrages, the town Council doubled the watch and called out Constables. The Sheriff with his officers, the Governor of the State & the members of the town Council and many of the most respectable citizens assembled at the place, but the most determined exertions of the civil authorities proved unavailing. The mob assembled and carried on their attacks systematically with various implements. Several riotous persons arrested by the Sheriff, were forcibly taken from him. At the request of the Sheriff, the Governor of the state called out one military company to aid in suppressing the tumult—only 35 of the company assembled, and on reaching the scene of riot, they were assailed by various sorts of missiles. Two of the company were severely wounded by the mob. Thus assailed, they remained firm in their ranks, under heavy showers of stones, until it became evident that they must either retire or resist. To spare the effusion of blood, the Governor ordered their retreat, and the mob continued their work of destruction until the next morning. A few of the rioters were seized & lodged in jail.

On the succeeding day it was openly declared that the mob would attack the jail that night—the Governor called out a large body of the military—the mob met, but were intimidated by the force collected for its defence.

On the fourth night the mob again assembled and commenced their work of demolition on several houses, private property. The militia and civil authorities again assembled, and marched to the theatre of riot. Every entreaty was made to urge the mob to disperse, which proving unavailing, two volleys were fired by the military, over their heads—this was returned by volleys of stones from the mob; many of the soldiers being severely wounded; finding that forbearance was

no longer a virtue, the military fired, & the mob in a few minutes afterwards dispersed.

The names of the killed and wounded as far as ascertained though it is probable more of the latter may be discovered,—are

Killed.—Cyrus B. Gaile, of Mansfield, (Mass.) aged 18, an apprentice to Mr. James Barnes; Walton Lawrence, paper hanger of this town; S. A. Whittemore of Leicester, (Mass.) book binder, in the employ of Cory and Brown, Allen Cory a mariner. A young man from Pawtucket, about 18 years old, an apprentice to a blacksmith, name unknown was mortally wounded.

Wounded.—Daniel Branch, carpenter, severely on the head and arms by a sabre; Mr. Davis, right arm shattered; Jeremiah Bonny, belonging to the furnace on Eddy's Point, badly wounded in the thigh, Josiah L. Luther, in the foot.

We learn from good authority that a theft to a large extent was committed, between the day before yesterday and yesterday morning, on board the steamer Kentuckian, by which it appears that nearly six hundred dollars kept on board for the boat's disbursements, and a packet said to contain thirty-seven thousand dollars, destined for the Bank of the State of Mississippi at Natchez, has also been stolen. In the latter we learn there were thirty notes of the United States' Branch Bank at N. Orleans, for one thousand dollars each, and seven thousand dollars of the Bank of the State of Mississippi.—N. Orleans Bee, Sept. 13.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena, in noticing the "Liberator," a paper published in Boston, by Mr. Garrison, thus speaks of its circulation in the south:—

"We do not believe the paper alluded to is circulated through the mail. No post master in the southern country would deliver the numbers, should there be a man hardy enough to avow himself a subscriber. If there be those who privately circulate it—we assure them their calling is a dangerous one."

Be they white or black, if detected, we cannot promise them a fair trial, or even the forms of law—they will, at once be sacrificed to popular indignation."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29th.

The National Anti-Masonic Convention yesterday unanimously nominated WILLIAM WIRT of Maryland, for the office of President, and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice-President of the United States. The vote was taken by ballot, and the result is thus stated in the Patriot:

For President, WILLIAM WIRT of Maryland received 108 out of 111 votes, and for Vice President, AMOS ELLMAKER of Pennsylvania, received 108 votes. A vote was then taken declaring these gentlemen to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Messrs. Rutherford, of N. J. Elder, of Pa. and Sloan, of Ohio, were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Wirt, to announce to him the nomination. The committee reported, that he would give an answer in writing at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Messrs. Bailey of Mass. Lyman of New York and Shriver of Md. were appointed to wait on Mr. Ellmaker to inform him of the nomination. The Committee reported that Mr. Ellmaker, who is now in the city, would reply in writing this afternoon.

After the nomination had been made as above, the Convention passed a resolution expressive of their high gratification at the courteous & hospitable manner in which the convention had been received and accommodated by the citizens of Baltimore, and directing that a copy of the said resolution be transmitted to the Mayor of the City.

The Convention met in the afternoon, and having remained in session until seven o'clock, P. M. adjourned until eight P. M. It again assembled at the latter hour, and soon after, we learn, letters were received from Messrs. WIRT & ELLMAKER, severally announcing their acceptance of the nominations made by the Convention. At ten o'clock last night the Convention was still in session, the matter then before it being the address to the people, reported by the committee on that subject.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Representative to Congress.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.

DELEGATES
To the General Assembly of Maryland.
FOR TALBOT COUNTY
Solomon Dickinson
George Dudley
Joseph Bruff
John Stevens

Commissioners for Talbot county.

For Eastern District
John Edmondson
William Benny
For Trapps District.
George Stevens
For St. Michaels District
Jeremiah Valiant
FOR CHAPPEL DISTRICT.
William H. Tilghme

WIRE
In this county on Sunday morning last Miss Comings
In this county on Thursday last Mr. Richard Watts.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore,

with a handsome supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."

He has also a quantity of mens and boys

CAPS,

of different descriptions, together with a variety of

PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC

CARPETTING,

AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

The Public's Obedt Servt.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Oct. 1 3w

Work Horses for Sale.

THE Subscriber being over stocked with Horses, will sell two or three first rate plough and Cart Horses. They may be seen in Easton on Tuesday next the 4th October.

Wm. HAMBLETON.

Oct. 1 (W) 1w

To Rent for the ensuing Year.

That neat and comfortable dwelling house now occupied by the Subscriber, situate on the corner of West and Court Streets, attached to the dwelling is an excellent stable, carriage house and granary.

ALSO the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house formerly occupied by James Cockayne. The House is in good order and has a large garden &c. attached to it. To a good tenant the above property will be rented on very accommodating terms.

Apply to

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Oct. 1 (W) 3t

FEMALE ACADEMY.

M. M. G. NICOLS will again resume the duties of her profession on Monday the 19th inst. Grateful for the liberal patronage she has received in the year past, she solicits a continuance of the favors of her friends and the public generally—assisted by her brother Mr. T. C. Nicols she flatters herself that she will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition \$100 per annum
Spelling reading and writing 3.00 per qr.
The above with arithmetic
English Grammar, Geography, &c. 4.00
A part of each day will be allotted to needle work for which no extra charge will be made.
Sept. 17 3w (W)

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his ware room,

A general assortment of
Cabinet Furniture,
which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for country produce.

JOHN M'CONNEKIN.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are reminded that the time is fast approaching when he must lay in an assortment of materials; he hopes therefore that they will call and settle without delay.
Easton, Sept. 24.

BOOTS & SHOES.

GRATEFUL for past favors, the Subscriber takes this method of returning his acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received, since he commenced business.

He has at present, and intends constantly to keep on hand, a complete assortment of ready made

SHOES & BOOTS

of the newest fashions. He has employed excellent workmen, and will manufacture of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

BOOTS AND SHOES

for both ladies and gentlemen, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to merit a continuation of public patronage. He still occupies his old stand, nearly opposite the market house, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Sept. 24 3w (S&W) PETER FARR

N. B. A little cash, from those indebted will be thankfully received at any time. P. T.

Branch Bank at Easton.

September 14th 1831.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders at their legal representatives, or after the first Monday in October next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Sept. 24

SECOND NOTICE.

I am again under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice, I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next & inform all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection without respect to persons.
Sept. 17 JNO. G. STEVENS.

NEGROES WANTED.

About 10 or 20 young

NEGROES,

of both sexes

wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given. Enquire at the Easton Hotel.

Sept. 17. JOHN B. BOSLEY.

To Rent, for the ensuing year.

THE BRICK HOUSE

and premises nearly opposite the Bank, now occupied by Mr. John W. Jenkins, the situation is Central and the House is decidedly the best, and more comfortable and convenient than any other for Rent in Town, the dwelling apartment will be rented either with or without the Store Room or stable.
Easton Sept. 17. Wm. CHATKIN

Just published and for sale at this office.
"ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC."
Exhibiting a methodical arrangement of all the important ideas of the Ancient and Modern Rhetorical writers, designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools.
BY JOHN A. GETTY, A. M.
Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From James Carnahan, D D President of the College of New Jersey.
To Mr. E. Littell:
Sir—The "Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., is the work of a profound classical scholar, manifests extensive reading on the subject discussed, and in my opinion, will be found very convenient and useful to those who wish to have, in a compact form, the substance of what distinguished Grecian and Roman masters have taught on the subject of eloquence.
JAS. CARNAHAN.
Nassau Hall, June 27, 1831.

From the Rev Samuel Eccleston, A. M President of St. Mary's College Balt.
St. Mary's College, Balt. June 26th 1831.
Dr. Sir—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst. requesting my opinion of Mr. John A. Getty's Rhetoric, I take pleasure in stating, that I find the definitions to be accurate, and the exemplifications, apt and copious. The work may be recommended as a convenient and agreeable Manual of the ancient nomenclature of Grammatical and Rhetorical figures.
I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L ECCLESTON.
Mr. E. Littell.

From Samuel B. How, D D President of Dickinson College.
Carlisle, June 21, 1831.
Dear Sir—I have examined with as much attention as my engagements would permit, "Getty's Elements of Rhetoric," and am pleased with it. It compresses into a small space much valuable matter. Its author exhibits an extensive acquaintance with the ancient writers on Rhetoric, and has enriched his work by copious extracts from them. I think it well adapted as a Class Book to prepare youth for studying the more extensive treatises on this subject.
Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL B. HOW.

From Wm. Neill, D D late President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.
"The Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M. comprises, within a small compass, the substance of volumes; and is calculated to facilitate the progress of youth in the study of the Latin and Greek classics.
Philad. June 26th, 1831. WM. NEILL.

From the Rev. Edward Rutledge, A M Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania.
Dear Sir—I am very much pleased with Mr. Getty's work, and think it admirably adapted to the conveyance of most useful instruction in a pleasing, and striking manner. I hope its respected author may meet the encouragement he merits, and that his beautiful little manual may extensively aid our youth in acquiring the art of which it treats.
With great respect, I remain yours, &c.
E. LITTELL, Esq. EDWARD RUTLEDGE.
Philad. June 23d, 1831.

From Robert Adrain, L L D &c. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia June 21st, 1831.
Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have examined Mr. Getty's "Elements of Rhetoric." It appears to me that the work is elementary, methodical, and perspicuous, abounding in observations and examples which illustrate the subject and interest the reader; and that it will be highly useful in the education of youth.
Yours, with respect &c.
ROBERT ADRAIN.
Mr. E. Littell.

From S. B. Wylie, D D Professor of Languages in the University of Penn.
Philadelphia, July 23d 1831.
Sir—Having perused the little book you had the goodness to send me, entitled "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M., I am prepared to give you my opinion concerning its merits. I consider it as a manual which ought to be in the hands of every youth engaged in the acquisition of classical literature. It is rare to find such a mass of useful elementary matter condensed into such a narrow compass. The definitions of the figures will be easily committed, and not easily forgotten. The illustrations are lucid, the examples pertinent and numerous, and the work eminently calculated to be a valuable acquisition to our classical institutions. I cordially wish it an extensive circulation.
Very respectfully yours, &c.
S. B. WYLIE.
Mr. E. Littell.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philad.
Mr. E. Littell:
Sir—"The Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M., is a work of real merit and of unbounded utility. I have read it with attention, and I may also add, with advantage. Those who have spent much time in the instruction of youth, will best appreciate such a book as that which Mr. Getty has made; for they must have sensibly felt the want of such a compend of Rhetorical definitions and examples. Indeed every person who designs to read with propriety, or to understand with clearness the best productions of ancient and modern times, should be fully acquainted with the whole scope of figurative language. I therefore cordially recommend the "Elements of Rhetoric," as a most valuable acquisition to the existing supply of standard school books.
Very respectfully,
W. T. BRANTLY.

From the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Jennings, President of Asbury's College Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 29th, 1831.
Dr. Sir—Agreeably to your request, I have devoted a little time to the "Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M.
The work begins with very clear and satisfactory definitions of the Elements of Rhetoric, intended to educate the youthful mind for a steady intention and proper disposition; the whole made familiar by appropriate examples extracted from the English, Latin and Greek classics. These are followed by excellent definitions and examples, preparatory to an accomplished elocution. In this part of the work, I am particularly pleased to find an old acquaintance, the tropes & figures of speech in rhyme, which I have often felt a wish to see introduced in this way, into general use.

In the conclusion we have an epitome of all that is important in pronunciation elucidated by examples, suited to that part of the general subject. This summary, together with an announcement, that it is given in view of the reports of the merit of the work made by Dr. Waters and Mr. Power, and in which I heartily concur, will sufficiently evince my approbation of Mr. Getty's book.
I am, respectfully yours,
SAM'L K. JENNINGS, M. D.

From the Rev. Francis Waters D D Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 28th 1831.

Rev. Dr. Jennings:
Dr. Sir—I thank you for a perusal of the "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M. It is, in my opinion, a very respectable book. The rules and principles of the science are well arranged and illustrated by the author at the same time that he has defined them with becoming precision and clearness. The additional figures which he has introduced, and the simplicity of their classification, will no doubt be estimated as a great advantage. To all learners the treatise will be useful, but to classical students in particular, it will serve as an excellent Manual in cultivating this beautiful part of polite and finished education.
Very truly and respectfully,
F. WATERS.

From Michael Power, A M Professor of Languages, Asbury's College, Baltimore
Rev. Dr. Jennings:
Dr. Sir—Having examined the "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M., as carefully as the limited time allowed me would permit, I cheerfully concur in opinion with the Rev F. Waters, and will in a short time introduce the work into my school.
Respectfully, your obt. servt.
M. POWER.
Balt. June 29th, 1831.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with another supply of FRESH GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons.—Among which are—

Handsome Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Silks, Punges, Crapes, &c.
Also—A variety of articles intended for Early Fall Demand.—Consisting of

Superfine and Common Cloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Bombazettes, Bombazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery, &c.—Also,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF **GROCERIES;**
Among which are

Cheap Brown Sugars and nice White Preserving do.

Which added to his former late supplies, renders his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms.
aug 27 3wens3

A Classical Teacher Wanted.
A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.
Aug. 27

M. E. MYNARTS,
Portrait and Miniature Painter,
TENDERS his professional service to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity. A specimen of his painting may be seen at the Easton Hotel.
Aug. 27

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being desirous of Collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, respectfully request all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts.
BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
Sept. 10

N. B. The Collector respectfully informs all those who have not paid their Taxes for 1830, that he has an order from the commissioners of the Tax for the sale of the real property of those taxed for that year, and requests them to call at his office and settle the same, as his engagements will not enable him to call on them but once—after that call if not paid the property will be advertised and sold for the taxes due on the same.
B. B.

TRUSTEES SALE.
BY virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of equity, I will sell at Public Sale at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the fourth day of October next between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm or plantation of which Joseph James, late of Talbot County died seized, containing the quantity of 128 1-2 acres of land more or less.
The Terms of sale are, a credit of twelve months on the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale. And the creditors of the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot County court, within six months from the day of sale.
THO. MARTIN, Trustee.
Sept. 10 4t

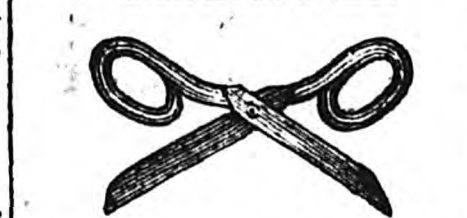
SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy James, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit, all the estate right, title, interest and claim, of her the said Nancy James, of, in & to, that tract or parcel of land, called Barnston, Cox's addition, and part of Samuel's Beginning situated on Island Creek, in Talbot county containing the quantity of 128 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. J. & Brothers,
NO. 114 BALTIMORE STREET.
DEPOSITS will be received, at the following rate of interest per annum, viz:
On Deposits subject to be drawn for at the pleasure of the depositor 3 per ct.
On deposits subject to 30 days notice 4 per ct.
On deposits made for a period not less than one year, or subject to 90 days notice. 5 per ct.
Certificates will be issued for all special deposits.
Baltimore, August 20.

DISSOLUTION.
The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday in Easton was on the 15th inst. dissolved by mutual consent.
The Subscribers having purchased the interest of Mr. Robert H. Rhodes, in the business of the late firm, will in future conduct the Mercantile Business in all its variety at the old stand under the firm of Kennard and Loveday; who are authorised to settle up the business of the late firm.
They respectfully solicit a Continuation of the dealings of the Customers of the late firm, and the public generally.
ROBERT W. KENNARD,
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
Sept. 17 (S & W)

LEATHER.
THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens'
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **LEATHER,** consisting of Coarse upper, Kips, Calf-Skins, Horse Leather, Lining Skins, Sole Leather, &c.
which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for cash. Hides & country produce generally. We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all descriptions for which cash and the market price will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Shares and the Leather returned in 12 months.
HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.
Sept. 17 (S & W)

Two Journeymen Tailors Wanted IMMEDIATELY.



TWO Journeymen Tailors may find employment and liberal wages, by applying to JAMES L. SMITH.
Easton, Sept. 17 3w (W)
N. B. Two boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the tailoring business by the subscriber. J. L. S.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE Subscriber being located on Light St. wharf, No. 20 Baltimore, respectfully tenders his services in the above line of business, for the Selling of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Staves and other articles—and solicits the favour of his county acquaintances, and fellow-citizens in general, for a Share of their business. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction, to those that may call on him. He has made an arrangement, also to furnish the articles of Ground Plaster (from a horse power mill) and bricks at the manufacturing prices—having become the agent for one of the most extensive Houses in the City, of the first article—all orders for groceries shall be furnished at the lowest Cash prices. Any business requiring an agency to be attended to or settled in the City, if placed to his charge, shall meet with prompt attention at moderate charges.
THOMAS DENNY.
Balt. Aug. 27.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
THE Subscriber, in part for his own accommodation, has recently purchased
A drove of 32 Mules,
from 2 to 3 years old last spring
They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited; are very docile, and pronounced by competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State.—22 of them are for sale—price from 110 to \$130 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties, desirous of obtaining further information, directed to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 21

For Rent for the ensuing year,
That large and convenient three story **BRICK DWELLING,** situated on Washington, near Cabinet street, and the framed shop adjoining. Also the small dwelling on the corner of Cabinet & West Sts. To approved tenants the above property, will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to
JOSEPH CALDWELL.
Aug. 27

For Rent the ensuing year.
FOUR or five tenements, in the town of Easton; for particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.
E. N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 27.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.
NOW in fine condition, has commenced a fall season, to end the latter part of October next—Terms as advertised in the Spring. He is one of the subscribers, Nicholas Goldsborough's farm, near Easton, Mares from a distance, if left, will be well taken care of on reasonable terms, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD SPENCER,
E. N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 27

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE,
AN ELECTION will be held on the **First Monday in September next,** at the usual places of holding Elections in this County, for the purpose of electing two ELEGATORS to the Senate of the State of Maryland; and on the first Monday of October next, at the same places, an ELECTION will be held for the purpose of electing a Representative in Congress of the United States from this district, four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and five County Commissioners.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot county.
Easton, August 20th, 1831.

NOTICE.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman in Easton, a negro woman, who can be recommended for honesty and cleanliness. She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price will be given either for the hire or purchase of her. Applications to be left at the office of the Easton Gazette.
Easton, July 2

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
May 28

NOTICE.
All persons who purchased property at my sale, at Bakers Landing, are respectfully requested to come forward and make payment, as their notes became due on the 6th of July past.
JERE VALLIANT.
Aug. 27th

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE
WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 8th November next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The house and Lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, situate near the western precincts of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; it will be required of the purchaser that he shall pass his Bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal annual instalments, and the interest on the whole or such part of the purchase money as shall be unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day of sale.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.
Branch Bank Easton Sept. 3 S & W

LAND FOR SALE.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October next between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., I will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)—all that land, (except 5 acres,) which I purchased of J. H. Arrington, Trustee for the sale of part of the estate of Daniel Cault—containing 145 acres; about 100 of which is cleared, and the residue in WOOD and young growing timber.
Terms as to the time of payment made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place at Mrs. Newnam's adjoining the premises.
Aug. 27. LOTT WARFIELD.

FOR SALE,
THE choice of several Yoke of young well-broke OXEN; they are insured to constant work. Also, a good GIG HORSE.
ROBT. DELAHAY.
Oxford Neck, Aug. 6

COAL GRATES
A FEW plain and fancy pattern COAL GRATES, just received and may be seen by calling at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson.
Grates of any pattern and of any description can be furnished at the shortest notice and at the lowest Baltimore prices for cash.
Sept 10

VACCINE INSTITUTION.
THE Subscriber, at the instance of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, has established a VACCINE INSTITUTION, and is now prepared to furnish MATTER on application at his office, South East corner of Wilk and Bond sts. The price of a single CRUST is two dollars.
Orders by mail (postage paid) enclosing five dollars, will be acknowledged by the transmission of three Crusts.
L. O'BRIEN.
Baltimore Aug. 27.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY on the 17th inst., from the Subscriber, living in Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. negro
ISAAC,
CALLING HIMSELF **ISAAC HILL.**
33 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, in company with a handsome bright mulatto Lad, about 17 years old, and near 6 feet high, belonging to James Dixon, Esq., of this Town, who authorized me to say, he will pay for the apprehension and possession of his slave, the same sums, and charges, herein stated for mine. Isaac is a small straight active black fellow, rather likely, possessing a most extraordinary high round forehead; is uncommonly intelligent, artful, and capable without hesitation, of making a plausible tale, and can read and write. He has taken with him it is believed sundry clothes, among which are a brown broad cloth frock coat, with velvet collar, black silk vest, black casimere pantaloons, and leather cap, of the best quality, originally his young master's. They are no doubt making for Jersey, Philadelphia, or New York. Whoever will apprehend Isaac, and lodge him in the Jail of this County, if taken in the county, or the adjacent counties, shall receive 50 dollars, and the above Reward, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN CRAIG.
Cambridge, Sept. 25 3w

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chester-town, by Corns's landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.
* All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 19
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

ALTERATION.

ON and after TUESDAY the 4th of October next, the Steam Boat Maryland, will, for the remainder of the season, stop at the Company's wharf at Castle Haven, instead of going to Cambridge. All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the owners thereof.
L. G. TAYLOR.
Sept. 17 eow6w.

REUBEN T. BOYD TAILOR, Easton,
NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whose ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith" he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journey, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.
N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.
R. T. B.
May 21

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot County in the State of Maryland on the 19th July last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway negro boy who calls himself
JOHN SANDFORD,
aged about 13 or 14 years four feet three and a half inches high; has on his right thigh five small scars as if occasioned by fire, had on when committed a coarse linen shirt and trousers. John is very quick to answer when spoken to, and rather smart in conversation; he says he was stolen sometime last fall from his master Mr. James Gurven who lived on the corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, in the City of Baltimore, by a negro woman called Louisa Seth, and sent to Easton to a negro man called Nace Gibson, where he has remained until apprehended.
The owner of the above described negro boy, is hereby notified, to come forward with in sixty days, from the advertising hereof, prove his property and pay, or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take him away according to the law of this State, otherwise the said negro boy John will be dealt with as the Law directs.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot County.
Easton July 23.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday the 1st instant, a negro boy named
ISAAC,
about 15 or 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made he is glib on the tongue, and draws his words when spoken to. The clothing he had on when he left Mr. John Satchell, near Buck Town, in whose employ he was, was country made linen and trousers, &c. If the said boy be apprehended in the county and secured in Cambridge jail, I will give forty dollars; or \$50 if taken out of the county and in the State and lodged in any jail; or, the above reward if taken out of the State—provided, in either case, that I get him again. I do hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said negro, as well as from facilitating his escape, and particularly all captives of vessels and the keeper of the Draw Bridge.
JOHN STAPLEFORD:
Little Black-water Bridge
Dorchester county, Md. Aug. 20

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from
50 TO 100
Likely Negroes,
from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.
Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at the
OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

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States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
 s Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

NO. 41.

From the London New Monthly for Aug

she said to her father who stood close to her, hanging over her with an expression of anguish on his countenance—*Toi, monde m'abandonne, mon pere! mais ne m'abandonnez pas.*"—"Jamais, fille," was the answer of the parent.

over his darling child. She recom-
ded—and what is there on earth so
cred as the recommendation of a
mother in behalf of her offspring?
recommended her infant to the prote-
of her sisters; she spoke of the dif-

his offices of consolation. Up to the moment when the Lord father had borne and self with astonishing firmness and power:—by the dying bed!—by the loss body of his child, he had not

nic,) by unwholesome diet or excessive fatigue; its appearance is generally sudden like an apoplectic attack; if there are any previous symptoms, they are so slight that they cannot be precisely determined. Pains in the abdomen and cramps

of the late riot in that town, it is that eight houses were destroyed by mob, and seven others considerably injured. Four persons had died from wounds received from the fire of the mob, and several others were wounded.

From the London Metropolitan for August

Anecdotes of Mr. Abernethy.—The eccentricities of a man of genius usually constitute the most prominent feature in the personal character, and in general, where there is talent of any kind, some peculiarity of manner exists. With respect to Mr. Abernethy there was no real moroseness of disposition; and his impatience of loquacity and superfluous details arose from a great degree of sagacity, clearness of judgement, and a feeling of independence. He neither sought to recommend himself, nor win his patients, by any of those tricks which are daily practised at the expense of sacrificing opinion and feeling to policy.

A lady having scalded her arm, called at the usual hour to show it three successive days, when similar laconic conversations took place. First day—Patient, exposing the arm says—"Burnt." A. "I see it," and, having prescribed a lotion she departs. Second day—Patient shows the arm, and says, "Better." A. "I know it." Third day—Again showing the arm, Patient, "Well." A. "Any fool can tell that. What d'ye come again for? Get away."

A patient consulted Mr. Abernethy for a pain of the arm, and holding it up in the air, said "it always gives me pain when I hold it up so." A. "Then woe the devil do you hold it up so?"

A young lady was brought one morning by her mamma, complaining of difficulty of breathing when taking exercise after her meals. Perceiving her to be very tightly laced round the waist, Mr. Abernethy seized a pair of scissors, and, without saying a word, ripped up the stays from top to bottom, and then desired her to walk about for ten minutes. The injunction being complied with accordingly, he demanded how she felt. "Better" was the reply. The mandate was repeated, and, the walk being finished, he asked—"How now?" "Quite well," was the answer. Abernethy, "That will do. Take her away; and don't let her wear tight stays." In such a case a common physician would probably prescribe to oblige the apothecary and to please the patient. The eccentric professor went directly to the cause at once, and removed it, without caring who was pleased or who not so, having no sinister object in view. Another young lady was one summer's morning brought to him by her mother in consequence of the former having swallowed a spider. Mr. Abernethy, after looking at the blue-bottle fly as it fled by him, and told the patient to put it into her mouth, and if she spit it out in a few moments the spider would come out with it.

There was no trick, no finesse, no humbug about his practice. He called things by their proper names: he always told the truth, while other medical men endeavored, perhaps on the score of feeling or politeness, to conceal it from the mind of the agitated patient; the conduct of the doctor was straight forward upon all occasions. To die? or not to die? questions often proposed to him, he answered unhesitatingly; and those persons who possessed fortitude enough to meet his reply, were relieved from a thousand doubts, hopes and fears, that the flesh is heir to!

However, in spite of the doctor's well-known confidence, he was to be managed, and he was frequently defeated against his will, when he least expected it: although eccentric to the very echo of eccentricity, yet the eccentric man had the best chance with him in overcoming his peculiarities; the blunt man often got the better of the doctor's rudeness; and the bold hero, something after the manner of "Greek to Greek," more than once or twice proved his master. The following incidents will illustrate his eccentricity. A jolly hearted fox-hunter in the neighborhood of Doncaster, one of those school spirits who had lived rather "too fast" for his constitution—devoted to his jass and his glass—fond of his dog and his gun—and "Voicks! hark forward, tally ho!" to him far sweeter sounds than Braham's "Beautiful maid"—felt himself out of sorts—in other words, he could not tell what was the matter with him: he therefore consulted the Bolus of the place of whom the whole parish declared no man could better

Gild a pill
Make a bill
Or bleed or blister!

But the country apothecary, with all his Catechism sort of talent, proved of no use to the fox-hunter; the complaint of the latter got worse and worse, and he was determined to consult with any more delay, one of the faculty in London. Abernethy was pointed out to him as most likely to make him hearty again; but, at the same time, it was intimated to him the reception he would probably meet with on making his bow. "Never mind," said he, "if I do not prove myself a match for the Doctor, may my mare refuse the first leap she comes to; may I never again be in at the refuse death."—On stating the nature of his complaint to Abernethy, the latter replied, "sir the sooner you go back the better; you have come on a fool's errand! I am no doctor."—The fox-hunter, in great surprise, observed, "perhaps I have mistaken the house; and if I have intruded myself into your company, I am sorry for it. May I ask, sir, is your name Abernethy?" "Yes," replied the Doctor, "Abernethy is my name." "Abernethy and no doctor!" said the fox hunter, "but I have been told you are a joker—two hun-

dred miles, is rather too much out of place for him to relish it." "Joke or no joke," answered Abernethy, "you find I am no doctor; and the sooner you quit my house the better." "Hear me, Doctor Abernethy," replied the fox-hunter, (pulling out his purse at the same time,) "I have not much knowledge, it is true, but I trust I have too much sense to put my purse in competition with my constitution; therefore, name your fee, and be it great or small, I will give it to you. That you are a doctor, and a man of great skill, fame reports all over the kingdom; your talents have induced me to travel two hundred miles expressly for your advice—therefore none of your tricks upon travellers! I will not be disappointed. Advice I come for—and advice I will have." (running immediately up to the door, locking it, and putting the key into his pocket.) He then held out his wrist to the doctor. "You will have advice," echoed the doctor in a rage, "insolent man! not from me. I again tell you that I am no physician." The fox-hunter putting himself in a boxing attitude, advanced towards Mr. Abernethy, and in an offensive manner exclaimed, "then by—I will make a doctor of you; and if you do not feel my pulse without any more equivocation, I will feel yours, and also administer to you some points of my practice. I will likewise give you an emetic, without the smallest particle of physic in it, that shall make you sick for a month." The doctor retreating with astonishment, "what are you about, are you going to strike me?" "Yes," replied the fox-hunter, "I am as cool as a cucumber; and nothing shall stop me in my pursuit: dangers I fear not; and to leap over a steeple is a trifling concern to me when the game is in view; therefore, I again repeat, feel my pulse or else—"

The doctor immediately laid hold of his arm and in a sort of whisper, as the players have it, aside exclaimed—and a strong pulse it is! then, in a loud tone, "suppose I had not felt your pulse—what then?" "Why," replied the fox-hunter, with a most determined look attached to the expression, "I would have run you down sooner than I would a fox, and have made you more timid than a hare, before you could have sung out for the assistance of either of the colleges!"

"The devil you would," said the doctor—"nevertheless I admire your candour, and I am not at all disposed to quarrel with your bluntness, and as you have been so extremely explicit with me, I will render myself as perfectly intelligible to you, and also with as much sincerity. Your pulse tells me, that you are a far greater beast than the horse you ride; in the animal is the preferable character of the two, by comparison—your horse feels the spur and attends to it; the whip to him is not applied in vain; and like a rational being than his master, he eats, drinks, and takes his rest more wisely, and like a rational being than his master, he does not, or at least, who ought to possess something like the exercises of intellect, is all excess—he drinks to excess, he eats to excess—he smokes to excess." "Bravo doctor, nay, more, my friend," replied the fox-hunter, quite pleased, "only say that my pulse has been abused, but not worn out—that I shall once more be upon the right scent, and that the effects of training will enable me again to enjoy the 'view halloo!' accompanied by rosy health, and I will be yours, &c. forever, I will do any thing, I will apologise to you—'Retract one word that you have uttered,' suppressing a smile, answered the doctor, "and I will be dumb! and you will lose that advice you almost sought to obtain: first, buy my book, then let Nature be your principal guide in future and when you are at fault Mr. Fox-hunter, consult page—and you will be able to decide upon your own case." "Buy your book!" said the fox-hunter, "aye, that I will; and I should think it cheap, if it cost as much as Rees' Cyclopaedia. I will purchase it in a canter, and it shall be as bible proof to me for the remainder of my life." "Do then, and make your exit without delay—I have lost too much time already," answered the doctor. "I am off like a shot," replied the fox-hunter, "but the first toast I shall propose at the club on my return home, will be—'Long life to Dr. Abernethy!'" "Fox-hunter, farewell!" said the doctor, "Remember that your horse is your example—drink only when you are dry—satisfy your hunger, when it requires it, and when Nature points it out to you take rest!" The fox-hunter behaved liberally as to the fee, they shook hands together like men who had a respect for each other, the doctor being perfectly satisfied that his patient belonged to that class of persons who are vulgarly denominated "rum customers;" and the fox-hunter did not quit the house of Mr. Abernethy, without being equally impressed that the doctor was one of those extraordinary men not to be met with amongst 20,000 human beings!

Elliston, of theatrical celebrity, about a year and a half ago, being confined to his bed with a violent attack of the rheumatism, and anxious to obtain the best advice upon the subject, sent for Abernethy to attend him. On the arrival of the doctor, he found Elliston attended by his nurse and another woman; but having waited a short time for their departure, they did not appear to take the hint, or perhaps did not think their absence absolutely necessary; the doctor began to talk respecting the complaint he had, Elliston without the least regard to delicacy, when the women quitted im-

mediately: The coast being clear, Elliston threw off the bed-clothes, and exhibited his knee to Abernethy, observed, "I believe you call that the rheumatism, doctor—what is good for it?" "I don't know," replied Mr. Abernethy, "neither do I think the wise ones, whom they term the faculty, are any better judges of it! I have been laid up with the rheumatism for the last three weeks, and could not wait upon my patients, and I assure you I was totally at a loss for a remedy!" "I have followed the old women's advice," answered Mr. Elliston, and I have applied hot water and flannels to the parts affected!" "And why not?" said the doctor, "I have often found old women's prescriptions better than old men's; and I must confess, that I am for repeated warm applications; and I also think that the practical experience of old women nurses in such complaints is much better than the advice given by the great men of the faculty. Therefore follow the plan you have adopted, keep your body open & you will soon recover, as I have done." "I feel obliged by this call," replied Elliston handing over two sovereigns to the doctor as his fee. "No, no, no! I cannot think of such a thing," answered the doctor. "But I must insist, sir,—business is business," said Elliston, "the scene, I acknowledge, is most grateful to my feelings, but the actor has overdone his part—it is out of character—and I cannot permit you, doctor, to make your exit on such terms—I should forget the cue if I did." "Business must be attended to, I am well aware," answered the doctor with a smile; "and therefore my opinion is, that ten minutes' conversation with Elliston is worth two sovereigns, and I always act upon the same terms with you. Good bye, friend Elliston, (shaking him by the hand,) get well as fast as you can—and return to the stage." The doctor made his bow, and was gone before Elliston had time to reply.

A little sporting butcher, well known in Fleet market, but possessing a delicate constitution, and frequently unable to attend to business through illness, was advised by his friends to take the opinion of Abernethy as to the nature of his complaint. On obtaining admission to the doctor's house, he met with Mr. Abernethy in the hall, who rudely accosted the butcher with "What do you want?" "Your advice, Doctor," said the butcher in a very submissive style. "Pray, Sir, who told you that I was a doctor?" asked Mr. Abernethy. "All our market," replied the butcher—"the people—every body—all the world!" "Then, sir, your market knows nothing about it," answered the doctor, quite in a rage, "the people—or every body as you say, are fools; and the world's a liar!" the doctor hastily making for his parlor door. "Stop, sir, actor of the two, by comparison—your horse feels the spur and attends to it; the whip to him is not applied in vain; and like a rational being than his master, he eats, drinks, and takes his rest more wisely, and like a rational being than his master, he does not, or at least, who ought to possess something like the exercises of intellect, is all excess—he drinks to excess, he eats to excess—he smokes to excess." "Bravo doctor, nay, more, my friend," replied the fox-hunter, quite pleased, "only say that my pulse has been abused, but not worn out—that I shall once more be upon the right scent, and that the effects of training will enable me again to enjoy the 'view halloo!' accompanied by rosy health, and I will be yours, &c. forever, I will do any thing, I will apologise to you—'Retract one word that you have uttered,' suppressing a smile, answered the doctor, "and I will be dumb! and you will lose that advice you almost sought to obtain: first, buy my book, then let Nature be your principal guide in future and when you are at fault Mr. Fox-hunter, consult page—and you will be able to decide upon your own case." "Buy your book!" said the fox-hunter, "aye, that I will; and I should think it cheap, if it cost as much as Rees' Cyclopaedia. I will purchase it in a canter, and it shall be as bible proof to me for the remainder of my life." "Do then, and make your exit without delay—I have lost too much time already," answered the doctor. "I am off like a shot," replied the fox-hunter, "but the first toast I shall propose at the club on my return home, will be—'Long life to Dr. Abernethy!'" "Fox-hunter, farewell!" said the doctor, "Remember that your horse is your example—drink only when you are dry—satisfy your hunger, when it requires it, and when Nature points it out to you take rest!" The fox-hunter behaved liberally as to the fee, they shook hands together like men who had a respect for each other, the doctor being perfectly satisfied that his patient belonged to that class of persons who are vulgarly denominated "rum customers;" and the fox-hunter did not quit the house of Mr. Abernethy, without being equally impressed that the doctor was one of those extraordinary men not to be met with amongst 20,000 human beings!

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I am Mr. Metropolitan,
Yours &c.
PHILO-ABERNETHY.

From the Nat. Gazette, Oct. 3.
We are deprived of editorial sea room by the length of Mr. Wirt's argumentative acceptance of the Anti-masonic nomination. It is worthy, and, in part, somewhat vague, but these faults may be ascribed to the difficulty of his task. He was under the necessity of explaining, qualifying, disclaiming, and so forth. Mr. Ellmaker is more direct and plump in his adhesion, and quaint in his modesty. "I know well my humble pretensions to be a candidate for that high office" (the Vice Presidency.) With reference to Masonry, the Convention have been easily satisfied in their nomination of President. Mr. Wirt is an acknowledged and devoted mason—had never formally seceded—never perceived any evil in Masonry; and has agreed merely to co-operate in asserting the supremacy of the laws, without special proscription.

The Convention being content, the public may well be so with the choice, as far as interest is due to the case. The Convention have adopted an unexceptionable and eminent citizen, who remains free to abstain from all official action in respect to Masonry, other than such as the execution of the laws may possibly require. As he "thought little about masonry for thirty years," as "it had completely dropped from his mind," he may not have occasion to think of it or remember it again, when "the hurly-burly" is done"—when "the battle's lost or won;" when it has relapsed,—which may happen ere long—into that pleasant inoffensiveness, or deep latency, or pageant inanity, which caused it to be utterly forgotten, or only to be smiled at by a man of the most extensive social intercourse and enlarged observation, who, moreover during several of the thirty years, was an official guardian of the laws.

Having been suddenly "blown into consequence," it may gradually or suddenly dwindle to insignificance, after the purposes for which it was thus inflated, shall have been gratified or disappointed or other monsters shall be similarly created to be tapped or despatched in like manner. For the rest, we would say, without intending any comparisons or allusions, that Mr. Wirt is a man whom any political, or politico-religious, or ethical party might adopt as their candidate, without entertaining apprehension for the national weal in any particular, —one upon whose patriotism, capacity, and general principles, reliance might be safely placed. In this matter, we are alarmed at nothing except the resolution to hold another Anti-Masonic Convention, at Washington, in September, 1835—which looks like a project duly to take possession of the government.

The address which Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court prepared at the request of the Union and Jefferson Societies of Augusta College, has been printed in a Pamphlet. It contains sound opinions, and excellent lessons for youth, tersely expressed on the advantages of education, and the proper improvement of time. We subjoin some of the paragraphs as specimens.

"The literary character of a country, if deservedly elevated, is of incalculable value. It gives a moral power which extends over the opinions, and actions of men, throughout the civilized world this is the Empire of reason, which next to liberty, should be considered the proudest triumph a nation can achieve. Every country has cherished, with the utmost solicitude, the literary reputation of its citizens. This reputation is considered as belonging to the nation. And I might ask, what can more distinguish a country than citizens, who on account of their learning and talents, command the voluntary homage of the world. Such men distinguish the age in which they live, and are justly denominated benefactors of the human race."

"Without personal application, the highest gifts of nature, and the finest opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge, will be of very little advantage. 'How seldom do we find a man of splendid talents, and great attainments, who has a son that acquires equal celebrity. This may in some degree be owing to the reputation of the father, which the son seeks to appropriate to himself without using the proper means, to deserve it.'"

"There are few instances where young men of great fortunes become eminent. The reason is, because they feel no necessity of relying upon their personal efforts for a subsistence; and having the means of enjoying, what are falsely called the pleasures of life, they yield to indulgence; their minds become relaxed and their ambition is destroyed."

"No man ever attained much distinction in literature, in the sciences, or in any of the learned professions, without great labour. And no individual of good capacity who enjoyed ordinary opportunities for study, and improved them to the best advantage ever failed to become distinguished. The great Newton declared in a letter to Dr. Bentley, 'that if he had done the public any service, it was due to nothing but industry and patient thought.'"

"Here every man must stand or fall on his individual merits. He cannot be sustained by his wealth, or by the respectability of his connections. Nor can a young man hope to rise to public esteem, by facititious circumstances. He must lay the foundation of his future prosperity by exemplary conduct and incessant study. He must abstract himself from those amusements which consume time and

unfit the mind for improvement. He must be satisfied with the gratification arising from a rapid advance, and prospect of future celebrity. These afford to the mind a much higher enjoyment than can be found in the most brilliant circles of Society. They never pall upon the appetite, but continue to give increasing delight."

"He who wishes to have a name that shall be cherished by posterity, who desires by his individual efforts, to add something to the amount of human happiness, and the glory of his country, has much to do, and but little time for action. His days and nights should be devoted to this great object. The principles of truth, justice, patriotism, should be the foundation on which he builds. Whether his life be public, or private, the same moral principles should govern him. He should discard, as incompatible with either truth, honesty, or patriotism, that political trickery which is shamefully professed by some, and practiced by many. By means not only wholly unexceptionable, but laudable, should he aspire to eminence. And when such a career shall be about to close, there will be nothing painful in the retrospect."

THE PLEASURES OF A CANTER

Napoleon himself, whose resource under depression of spirits, and incipient indisposition, was to put himself on diet and mount his horse for a fast ride, would not have refused his assent to the following description of the benefits and pleasures of a canter. Next to this, in efficacy, as a cure for the blues and vapours, for the host of imaginary diseases which are too oppressive for the poor hypocondriac to bear any longer, is—do not anticipate us, kind reader, we mean neither his drowning, nor marrying, nor any such venturesome deed; the first being a mark of insanity, the latter of his malice, pre-emptive to injure another's peace of mind—our remedy we say is to toss the invalid into a stage-coach, and commend him to some friend in Pittsburgh, St. Louis, or Nashville, or any such decently remote part, so as to insure adequate jolting and attention to the safety of neck and limb—a forced look abroad at scenes as they present themselves, and some little efforts at civility, and a polite desire to please others, in order that the traveller may himself receive civility.

"A canter is the cure for every evil, and brings the mind back to itself sooner than all the lessons of Chrysippus and Crantor. It is the only process that, at the same time, calms your feelings, and elevates your spirits, banishes blue devils, and raises you to the society of 'angels ever bright and fair.' It clears the mind, it cheers the heart. It is the best preparation for all enterprises, for it puts a man in good-humour both with the world and himself; and whether you are going to make a speech or scribble a scene—whether you are about to conquer the world or yourself—order your horse. As you bound along, your wit will brighten, and your eloquence blaze, your courage grow more adamant, and your generous feelings burn with a livelier flame. And when the exercise is over, the excitement does not cease, as when it grows from music, for your blood is up and the brilliancy of your eye is fed by your bubbling pulses. Then, my young friend, take my advice—rush into the world, and triumph will grow out of your quick life, like Victory bounding from the palm of Jove!"

The American Corvette Kensington, so much admired while lying in the waters of this harbor, early in the summer, attracts much attention in England. A paragraph from Cowes, August 19, mentions that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria, had, on the preceding Wednesday, passed through the roads in his Majesty's yacht Emerald, accompanied by their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and Lord Liverpool, when drawing near the Kensington, her commander immediately directed a salute of 21 guns to be fired, which mark of respect was instantaneously followed up by the Directors of the Royal Yacht Club Battery, as well as by all the yachts which were lying at anchor in Cowes Roads, after which the Castle guns were also fired. The Portsmouth paper of August 21 gives the following notice of this beautiful ship, built it will be recollected in Philadelphia.

The equipment and fittings up of the American corvette, at Cowes, are on a splendid scale. The Captain's cabin in particular, is furnished more like a Royal Yacht, than a man of war. Notwithstanding this, her effectiveness is in no wise compromised. No person can be struck with admiration at the beauty and spaciousness of her deck. She is certainly a fine ship, but she ought to have been still finer. Our transatlantic friends, in avoiding our blunders of placing ports four and five feet from the water, have got into the contrary extreme, and placed the ports of the Kensington eleven feet above the water line. To counterbalance this, they have stowed her with, we believe, nearly 300 tons of ballast. Had her ports been judiciously placed, she might have carried with ease, thirty-two pounders; even as it is, we fear some of our small line-of-battle ships would stand but a poor chance with her, when blowing hard, as it is notorious that they cannot open their lower deck ports on such an occasion, the contest would therefore be between their eighteen-pound-

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POETRY.

From the National Intelligencer.

TIME.

Waiting the heart, whose early flowers have died,
And with a fresher growth replenishing the void.

I
While dreams delight us and we loathe plain truth,
Should sorrows smite us in impatient youth
How bitter and abiding is the woe!
For the intensity of our first grief,
We deem the universe holds no relief;
Yet tho' our salt tears blind us as they flow,
Some portions of our suffering disappear,
With every gasping sob and trickling tear,
Until we rouse our soul from its despair,
And learn contentedly our lot to bear.

II
Like the adventurer in the Spanish story,
Who was a fearless rover of the deep,
Who joyed in search of pleasure or of glory,
With willing winds o'er wildest seas to sweep
But he was wrecked, and left alone to weep;
He, the high hearted and the brave, was left,
Of hope, of friends, of followers, bereft;
He, who had roamed as freely as the wind,
Within a rocky island was confined.

III
Years waned away, yet not a sail was spied
Near that lone isle, or o'er that sea to glide
Oh! his first grief was bitter, but it passed,
He even grew to love his isle at last!
And thus it is with youth on daring wing
At first it strives, like leopards, to spring,
And wanders in the sun beams, but, grown weak,
Is forced, on each, a resting place to seek
And learns to love his narrow home at last
When disappointment's first fierce burst hath passed.

M. O. S.

Just published and for sale at this office

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Exhibiting a methodical arrangement of
all the important ideas of the Ancient
and Modern Rhetorical writers, designed
for the use of Colleges, Academies,
and Schools.

BY JOHN A. GETTY, A. M.

Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From James Carnahan, D D President
of the College of New Jersey.

To Mr E. Littell:

Sir—The "Elements of Rhetoric,"
by John A. Getty, A. M., is the work of a pro-
found classical scholar, manifests extensive
reading on the subject discussed, and in my
opinion, will be found very convenient and
useful to those who wish to have, in a com-
pact form, the substance of what distin-
guished Grecian and Roman masters have
taught on the subject of eloquence.

JAS. CARNAHAN.

Newark Hall, June 27, 1831.

From the Rev Samuel Eccleston, A M
President of St. Mary's College Balt.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 20th
inst. requesting my opinion of Mr. John A.
Getty's Rhetoric, I take pleasure in stating,
that I find the definitions to be accurate, and
the explanations, apt and copious. The
work may be recommended as a convenient
and agreeable Manual of the ancient nomen-
clature of Grammatical and Rhetorical figures.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

SAM'L ECCLESTON.

Mr. E. Littell.

From Samuel B. How, D D President
of Dickinson College.

Cambridge, June 21, 1831.

Dear Sir—I have examined with as much
attention as my engagements would permit,
"Getty's Elements of Rhetoric," and am pleas-
ed with it. It compresses into a small space
much valuable matter. Its author exhibits an
extensive acquaintance with the ancient writers
on Rhetoric, and has enriched his work by
copious extracts from them. I think it well ad-
apted as a Class Book to prepare youth for study-
ing the more extensive treatises on this subject.

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL B. HOW.

From Wm. Neill, D D late President
of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.

"The Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Get-
ty, A. M. comprises, within a small compass,
the substance of voluminous and is calculated
to facilitate the progress of youth in the study
of the Latin and Greek classics.

Philad. June 26th, 1831. WM. NEILL.

From the Rev. Edward Rutledge, A M
Professor of Moral Philosophy in the
University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia June 21st, 1831.

Dear Sir—I am very much pleased with Mr.
Getty's work, and think it admirably adapted
to the conveyance of most useful instruction in
a pleasing and striking manner. I hope its
respected author may meet the encouragement
he merits, and that his beautiful little manual
may extensively aid our youth in acquiring the
art of which it treats.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.

E. LITTELL, Esq. EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

Philad. June 23d, 1831.

From Robert Adrain, L L D &c. Pro-
fessor of Mathematics in the University
of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia June 21st, 1831.

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have
examined Mr. Getty's "Elements of Rhetoric."
It appears to me that the work is elementary,
methodical, and perspicuous, abounding in ob-
servations and examples which illustrate the
subject and interest the reader; and that it will
be highly useful in the education of youth.

Yours, with respect &c.

ROBERT ADRAIN.

From S. B. Wylie, D D Professor of
Languages in the University of Penn.

Philadelphia, July 23d 1831.

Sir—Having perused the little book you had
the goodness to send me, entitled "Elements of
Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., I am pre-
pared to give you my opinion concerning its
merits. I consider it as a manual which ought

to be in the hands of every youth engaged in
the acquisition of classical literature. It is rare
to find such a mass of useful elementary matter
condensed into such a narrow compass. The
definitions of the figures will be easily com-
mitted, and not easily forgotten. The illustra-
tions are lucid, the examples pertinent and nume-
rous, and the work eminently calculated to be a
valuable acquisition to our classical institutions.
I cordially wish it an extensive circulation.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

Mr. E. Littell. S. B. WYLIE.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor
of the First Baptist Church, Philad.

Mr. E. Littell:

Sir—"The Elements of Rhetoric," by
John A. Getty, A. M., is a work of real merit
and of unbounded utility. I have read it with
attention, and I may also add, with advantage.
Those who have spent much time in the in-
struction of youth, will best appreciate such a
book as that which Mr. Getty has made; for
they must have sensibly felt the want of such a
compend of Rhetorical definitions and exam-
ples. Indeed every person who designs to
read with propriety, or to understand with clear-
ness the best productions of ancient and mod-
ern times, should be fully acquainted with the
whole scope of figurative language. I there-
fore cordially recommend the "Elements of
Rhetoric," as a most valuable acquisition to the
existing supply of standard school books.

Very respectfully,

W. T. BRANTLY.

From the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Jennings,
President of Asbury's College Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 29th, 1831.

Dr. Sir—Agreeably to your request, I have
devoted a little time to the "Elements of Rhet-
oric," by John A. Getty, A. M.

The work begins with very clear and satis-
factory definitions of the Elements of Rhetoric,
intended to educate the youthful mind for a
ready invention and proper disposition; the
whole made familiar by appropriate examples
extracted from the English, Latin and Greek
classics. These are followed by an account of
definitions and examples, preparatory to an ac-
complished elocution. In this part of the work,
I am particularly pleased to find an old acquain-
tance, the tropes & figures of speech in rhyme,
which I have often felt a wish to see, intro-
duced in this way, into general use.

In the conclusion we have an epitome of all
that is important in pronunciation elucidated by
examples, suited to that part of the general
subject. This summary, together with an an-
notation, that it is given in view of the reports
of the merit of the work made by Dr. Waters
and Mr. Power, and in which I heartily con-
cur, will sufficiently evince my approbation of Mr.
Getty's book.

I am, respectfully yours,

SAM'L K. JENNINGS, M. D.

From the Rev. Francis Waters D D
Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 28th 1831.

Rev. Dr. Jennings:

Dr. Sir—I thank you for a perusal of
the "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty,
A. M. It is, in my opinion, a very respectable
book. The rules and principles of the science
are well arranged and illustrated by the author
at the same time that he has defined them with
becoming precision and clearness. The addi-
tional figures which he has introduced, and the
simplicity of their classification, will no doubt
be estimated as a great advantage. To all
learners the treatise will be useful, but to clas-
sical students in particular, it will serve as an
excellent Manual in cultivating this beautiful
part of polite and finished education.

Very truly and respectfully,

F. WATERS.

From Michael Power, A M Professor of
Languages, Asbury's College, Baltimore

Rev. Dr. Jennings:

Dr. Sir—Having examined the
"Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A.
M., as carefully as the limited time allowed me
would permit, I cheerfully concur in opinion
with the Rev. F. Waters, and will in a short
time introduce the work into my school.

Respectfully, your obt. servt.

M. POWER.

Balt. June 29th, 1831.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and

Baltimore, with another supply of FRESH

GOODS, adapted to the present and approach-
ing seasons—Among which are,

Handsome Calicoes, Ginghams,

Mustins, Silks, Pungees,

Crapes, &c.

Also—A variety of articles intended for

Early Fall Demand.—Consisting of

Superfine and Common Cloths,

Cassimets, Flannels, Bombazetts, Bom-
bazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery,

&c.—Also,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES;

Among which are

Cheap Brown Sugars and nice

White Preserving do.

Which added to his former late supplies, ren-
ders his assortment very extensive and com-
plete—all of which will be offered on the most
favorable terms.

Aug 27 3wcows3

A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics &
who can produce satisfactory proof of his ca-
pacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by
applying at this office.

Aug. 27

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of Collect-
ing the Tax of Talbot county, due for the pre-
sent year, in the course of this fall, respectfully
request all persons holding assessable property
in the county, to call on him at his office in
Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY
for the reception of the same. It is hoped that
those who cannot make it convenient to call
on him, will be prepared for a call from him,
or his Deputies in their respective districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

Sept. 10

N. B. The Collector respectfully informs all
those who have not paid their Taxes for 1830,
that he has an order from the commissioners
of the Tax for the sale of the real property of
those taxed for that year, and requests them
to call at his office and settle the same, as his
engagements will not enable him to call on
them but once—after that call if not paid the
property will be advertised and sold for the tax
due on the same.

B. B.

BAKING HOUSE OF

J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,
NO. 114 BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSITS will be received, at the follow-
ing rate of interest per annum, viz:

On deposits subject to be drawn for } 3 per ct.
at the pleasure of the depositor

On deposits subject to 30 days notice } 4 per ct.

On deposits made for a period not } 5 per ct.
less than one year, or subject to }
90 days notice.

Certificates will be issued for all special de-
posits

Baltimore, August 20.

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday in
Easton was on the 15th inst. dissolved by mutual
consent.

The Subscribers having purchased the interest
of Mr. Robert H. Rhodes, in the business
of the late firm, will in future conduct the
Mercantile Business in all its variety at the old
stand under the firm of Kennard and Loveday;
who are authorized to settle up the business of
the late firm.

They respectfully solicit a Continuation of
the dealings of the Customers of the late firm,
and the public generally.

ROBERT W. KENNARD,
WILLIAM L. VEDAY,

Sept. 17

LEATH R.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their
friends and the public, that they have now on
hand at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins for-
merly Mr. John G. Stevens

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

consisting of Coarse upper, Kips,

Calf-Skins, Horse Leather,

Lining Skins, Sole

Leather, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for
cash, Hides & country produce generally. "We
wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all de-
scriptions for which cash and the market price
will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Shares
and the Leather returned in 12 months.

HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.

Sept. 17

Two Journeymen Tailors Wanted IMMEDIATELY.

TWO Journeymen Tailors may find em-
ployment and liberal wages, by applying to

JAMES L. SMITH.

Easton, Sept. 17

N. B. Two boys from 12 to 15 years of age
will be taken as apprentices to the tailoring
business by the subscriber.

J. L. S.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber being located on Light st.
No. 20 Baltimore, respectfully tenders his
services in the above line of business, for the
Selling of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats,
Staves and other articles—and solicits the fa-
vor of his country acquaintances, and fellow-cit-
izens in general, for a Share of their business.
He flatters himself that he will be able to give
entire satisfaction, to those that may call on him
He has made an arrangement, also to furnish
the articles of Ground Plaster (from a horse
power mill) and bricks at the manufacturing
prices—having become the agent for one of the
most extensive Houses in the city, of the first
article—all orders for groceries, any busi-
ness requiring an agency to be attended to or
settled in the city, if placed to his charge, shall
meet with prompt attention at moderate char-
ges.

THOMAS DENNY.

Balt. Aug 27.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber, in part for his own ac-
commodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Mules,

from 2 to 3 years old last spring

They are of fine size and symmetry, active and

spirited; are very docile, and pronounced by

competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to

any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this

State—22 of them are for sale—price from 110

to 1300 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at

my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any

person desirous of purchasing. Letters from

gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties, desir-
ous of obtaining further information, directed
to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27

For Rent for the ensuing year,

That large and convenient three

story

BRICK DWELLING,

situate on Washington, near Cabinet street, and

the framed shop adjoining. Also the small dwel-
ling on the corner of Cabinet & West Sts. To

approved tenants the above property, will be
rented on accommodating terms, and put in

good repair. Apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27

For Rent the ensuing year.

FOUR or five tenements, in the town of East-
on, for particulars enquire of the subscriber,
or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

NOW in fine condition, has commenced a

fall season, to end the latter part of Octo-
ber next—Terms as advertised in the Spring.

He is at one of the subscriber's, Nicholas Golds-
borough's farm, near Easton, where from a dis-
tance, if left, will be well taken care of on re-
asonable terms, but no responsibility for ac-
cidents or escapes.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD SPENCER,
E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman
in Easton, a negro woman, who can be
recommended for honesty and cleanliness.
She is wanted either for the hire or purchase
of her. Applications to be left at the office of
the Easton Gazette.

Easton, July 2

M. E. MYNARTS,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,

TENDERS his professional service to the
Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity.
A specimen of his painting may be seen at the
Easton Hotel.

Aug 27

To Rent for the ensuing Year.

That neat and comfortable dwelling house
now occupied by the Subscriber, situate on
the corner of West and Court Streets, attached
to the dwelling is an excellent stable, car-
riage House and Granary.

Also the dwelling house now occupied by
Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house formerly
occupied by James Cockayne. The House is
in good order and has a large garden &c.
attached to it. To a good tenant the above prop-
erty will be rented on very accommodating
terms.

Apply to

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Oct. 1 (W) St

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of clos-
ing the collection of Officers' Fees now
due for the present year, within the time pre-
scribed by law, respectfully requests all per-
sons indebted for the same, to call on him at
his Office in Easton, where he may be found
at almost any time ready for the reception of
the same. It is also hoped that those who can-
not make a convenient call on him, will very
soon be prepared to receive a call from his
deputies in the respective districts of this
county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c.
generally expect punctual payments, which
makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 28

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property at my
sale, at Bakers Landing, are respectfully re-
quested to come forward and make payment,
as their notes became due on the 6th of July
past.

JERE. VALLIANT.

Aug. 27th

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY
the 8th November next, at the Court House
door in Easton, between the hours of 12 o-
clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The house
and Lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, sit-
uate near the western precincts of the town, on
a credit of one, two and three years; it will be
required of the purchaser that he shall pass his
bond, with approved security for the payment
of the purchase money, in three equal annual
installments, and the interest on the whole or
such part of the purchase money as shall be
unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day
of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.

Branch Bank Easton Sept. 3 S&W

FOR SALE,

THE choice of several Yoke of young well-
broken OXEN; they are insured to constant
work. Also, a good GIG HORSE.

ROBT. DELAHAY.

Oxford Neck, Aug. 6

COAL GRATES

A FEW plain and fancy pattern COAL
GRATES, just received and may be seen by
calling at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson.

Grates of any pattern and of any description
can be furnished at the shortest notice and at
the lowest Baltimore prices for cash.

Sept 10

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

THE Subscriber, at the instance of the Medi-
cal and "Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland" has
established a VACCINE INSTITUTION, and is
now prepared to furnish MATTER on applica-
tion at his office, South East corner of Wilk
and Bond sts. The price of a single CRUST is
two dollars.

Orders by mail (postage paid) enclosing five
dollars, will be acknowledged by the trans-
mission of three Crusts.

L. O'BRIEN.

Baltimore Aug 27.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 17th

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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1831.

NO. 43.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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.

A HUNGRY JURY

Or the doubtful case of David Dubious.
Rogues must hang, that Jurymen may dine.

The public have doubtless heard of the fate of poor David Dubious, whose case was decided by a hungry Jury. But it may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to state a few of the particular circumstances attending that decision.

It was a case of life and death; but one doubtful and difficult to be decided. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and in many respects contradictory. The prisoner, David Dubious, unfortunately bore a very doubtful, if not a very bad character; and many people did not hesitate to say, that if he did not commit murder, he was none too good to do it. But what made his condition still more unfortunate was, the condition of the stomachs of the jury. They had been kept out all night, they had eaten neither supper nor breakfast; and it was now near the hour of dining.

Consider then the perilous condition of the poor prisoner, his life depending on such untoward circumstances—presumptive evidence, a doubtful character, a hungry jury! He might have got over the two first; but woe to him whose life depends on the last. A comfortably filled stomach is one of the best guarantees for acts of justice, kindness and charity. Trust a hungry jury, with one's life! Never. Hunger renders a man savage; and he who has a stomach to let, has seldom any bowels of compassion.

In the case of David Dubious, seven of the jury were for hanging, and five for acquittal. Thus they had continued for some time without any prospect of ever coming alike. Both sides were conscientious, both felt bound in honesty and by their oath, to adhere to what they conceived to be the true state of the case. Said those in favor of hanging—

"The man is evidently guilty, and we could answer neither to God nor our country, should we consent to his acquittal."

Whilst those on the other side said—
"We have serious doubts of his guilt—the evidence is entirely circumstantial and exceedingly contradictory; and we could not answer it either to God or our consciences to take the poor fellow's life."

"Gentlemen," said the constable, for the fiftieth time, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

"No," said the foreman, "and what is worse, we are not likely to agree—wherefore we beg once more that you will conduct us into court."

"There is no use in it," said he of the tall staff—"The Judge will send you back."

"At all events," said one of the jury, "let us have something to eat, and not keep us shut up here starving."

"The more you starve, the sooner you will be likely to agree," returned the constable. "Besides, you know, it is strictly against the law to allow you any thing to eat, until your verdict is made up."

The Jury again took up the subject, and endeavored with all their might to agree; but with no better result than before. The case was a stubborn one; and would not yield to the unanimous desire for agreement.

The Jury were at length permitted to return into Court; where on stating to the Judge, that it was utterly impossible for them to make up a verdict, his Honor gave them a very severe reprimand for their inability to think alike, and peremptorily sent them out again—declaring, with an awful shake of his wig, that they should neither eat nor drink until the case of the prisoner was decided.

"Alas!" said one, "we must either agree on a verdict, or agree to starve."

"The latter we can never agree to," said another—"self preservation is the first law of nature. What time of day is it neighbor?"

"It wants half an hour to dinner time."

"Only half an hour! We have but little time to spare. We must agree before dinner time by some means or other. It is almost 24 hours since we have eaten a morsel; and to miss another meal would be absolute suicide."

"Heigh ho! that's a fact, said another, and suicide is an unpardonable sin. If a man commits murder he may have time to repent; but if he commits suicide, he must go to the Devil at once, without benefit of clergy."

"Those who are in favor of hanging are usually more fixed in their opinions

than those on the other side; thus exactly reversing the only charitable maxim of criminal jurisprudence, viz: that 'it is better twenty guilty persons should escape than that one innocent one should suffer.' This was most unfortunately true in the case of poor David Dubious.

"It would be a thousand pities," said one of his friends, "to hang an innocent man."

"That is very true," replied one of the opposite side; but then you know it is better that twenty innocent persons should be hung than one guilty one should escape—so the maxim says."

"Why as to the maxim," said Jonathan Standout, "there may be something in that. But still I have been hitherto in favor of the acquittal of poor David. Because I had my doubts about his being guilty. However, any manner of doubts must yield to circumstances. So far as I can see, the evidence is by no means clear as to the fellows guilt. But then, on the other hand, who is he, that twelve respectable men should starve to save his life? A fellow at best of doubtful reputation—a man, who if he is not guilty of this, or some other order, may very well be spared from the world."

"There is much truth in what you say," said Ichabod Avery; but then consider! how shall we answer to God and our consciences for the verdict?"

"True," said Joseph Judgment, "there's the rub. I acknowledge the prisoner to be of little or no value to the community and as likely to be guilty of murder as the best of us. But then we are bound to decide according to evidence."

"And what," said Obadiah Lankley, "is to become of our stomachs in the mean time. I'm as conscientious as any other man, I don't care who he is—and I think I've proved it pretty well too, in standing out as long as I have. But all things must yield to circumstances, as neighbor Standout says—and self preservation is the first law of nature, as another gentleman observed; wherefore, for one I'm for having some dinner."

"And I too," said Christopher Comeabout; "I pity the poor devil of a prisoner, and as you all know have fought hard for his acquittal. But to go the whole length of starving on his account, I couldn't possibly think of it."

"But have you no mercy, no bowels of compassion?" said Ichabod Avery.

"Bowels of compassion!" exclaimed Obadiah Lankley, pressing his hands sadly upon the gastric region—"how can a man have bowels of compassion when there isn't a morsel of any thing in his stomach? The idea is preposterous."

"You are exactly of my mind," said Jonathan Standout. "Charity begins at home—and it is our bounden duty to take care of ourselves, whatever may become of other people. For my part, the evidence of David's guilt begins to look to me much more clear than it did a short time ago. At any rate considering all things, I think we can't do better than to hang him."

"I can't agree with you there," said Joseph Judgment; "I must still adhere to the poor fellow though I am starving. I can't get over my oath, my conscience, and all that."

"Your conscience!" exclaimed Christopher Comeabout; "what sort of conscience is that which prefers the life of a poor devil of doubtful reputation, to the comforts of a good dinner which no one among us is disposed to doubt. As to the prisoner, I'd stick to him till all was blue, if I was not so infernally hungry. But I am not bound to commit murder on my own stomach. Wherefore, gentlemen, much as I regret the taking of any innocent man's life, I must in this case agree to a verdict of guilty."

"Well, well," said Joseph Judgment, looking at his watch—"it's a hard case—a monstrous hard case. It wants but a quarter of an hour of dinner time—and our landlord informed me, he should cook those fine canvassbacks. The prisoner, as far as I can understand the evidence is as likely to be innocent as guilty. I don't know what to think, indeed. One thing is certain, however—I must have some dinner—I can't think of starving—my conscience won't let me. Gentlemen I'll agree to any thing that's reasonable."

"I'm very glad, sir," said one of the original seven who were in favor of hanging. "I'm very glad, you have finally concluded to listen to reason. We are all agreed now except one, and I think he'll come over in time to dine. What say you friend Avery? shall we hang the prisoner and go to dinner? ay, or no?"

"Why, indeed gentlemen, I don't know what to say. I see no satisfactory proof of the man's being guilty. It's a hard case, a confounded hard case. Our dinner must be nearly ready, and something ought to be determined upon soon. Really, gentlemen I think you'd better agree to acquit him."

"Oh, we can't do that possibly," said another of the original seven. "A major-ity of us have been in favor of hanging

from the first; and now all the others have come over except you—eleven against one."

"It wants but ten minutes of the dinner hour," said Obadiah Lankley.

"Only ten minutes!" exclaimed Ichabod Avery. "I've done gentlemen, I've done. Oh my stomach! Let the man be hung."

"We are all agreed then," said the foreman. And a verdict of GUILT was returned in time for dinner.

M. Y. Com.

THE MAJESTY OF GOD

Nothing is more difficult than to endeavor to form such ideas of God as are in any degree worthy his greatness and majesty. It is impossible for us to comprehend him perfectly, as it would be to hold the sea in the hollow of our hand, and compass the heaven with a span. Of God it may be justly said he is both well known to and concealed from us. He is very high yet infinitely beyond us; well known and very high in respect to his being, and infinitely distant and hidden in respect to his nature, perfections and purposes. But on this very account it is our duty to endeavor to know his greatness, as it is necessary that we should form those sentiments of veneration for him which are his due. To assist our weakness in this respect, let us compare him with what men esteem and admire most, and we shall see that God is infinitely above all.

We admire the power of Kings, and we are filled with astonishment when we find they have conquered vast empires, taken cities and fortresses, erected superb buildings, and have been the means of the happiness or misery of whole nations. But if we are struck with the powers of a man, who is but dust and ashes, the greater part of whose exploits is due to other agents, how shall we admire the power of God, who has founded the earth, and formed the heavens, who holds the sun in his hand, and upholds the immense fabric of the universe by the word of his power? We are, with reason, astonished at the heat of the sun, the impetuosity of the winds, the roaring of the sea, the peals of thunder, the inconceivable rapidity of the lightning, but it is God who lights up these solar fires, who sends the winds, who raises the waves of the sea.

We justly respect those who have distinguished themselves by the extent of their knowledge; but what is the knowledge that the whole human understanding can acquire, in comparison of the wisdom of that august Being before whom all is uncovered and all known—who counts the stars of heaven and numbers the sands of the sea—knows the path of every drop that falls from the atmosphere—and who, with one look, beholds the past, the present, and the future, in the present moment! How much wisdom shines in the construction of the universe, in the revolution of the planets, in the arrangement of our globe, and in the smallest flower, they are so many master pieces, which infinitely surpass the most magnificent & most perfect work of man.

We are dazzled with the splendor of riches, we admire the palaces of kings the magnificence of their furniture, the pomp of their clothing, the beauty of their apartments, and the abundance of gold, silver, the precious stones which shine on every side; but how little is all this, compared with the riches of the Lord our God whose throne is in the heavens, and whose footstool is the earth! The Heavens are his, and the earth also; the habitable world and all that dwell therein.—He has fitted up dwellings for all creatures—he has established stores for all men and all animals—he causes grass to grow for cattle, and corn for the service of man. All that is useful and excellent in the world is drawn from his treasures. Life, health, riches, glory, happiness, every thing that can constitute the good of his creatures—all are in his hands, and he distributes them according to his good pleasure.

We respect the great men of the earth when they command a multitude of subjects, and reign over many countries; but what is that spot which is subject to them in comparison with the empire of the universe, of which our globe is but a small province, which extends over all the heavenly bodies and their inhabitants! How great must that master be who has all monarchs of the universe for his servants, and who beholds around his throne the cherubim and the seraphim ever ready to fly to execute his orders!

We judge of the greatness of men by their actions. We celebrate kings who have built cities and palaces, & who have successfully accomplished great designs. But how astonishing are the works of the most high! How wonderful the creation of the immense universe, the preservation of so many creatures, the wise & equitable government of innumerable worlds, the redemption of the human race

the punishment of the wicked, and the recompense of the good!

Who is like unto thee, O Lord! Thou art great, thy name is great, and thy works proclaim thy grandeur! Nothing can be imagined equal to the greatness of God. Should not a religious reverence ever possess our souls at the thought of the presence of the Ruler of the world, the Lord who encompasses all our paths! The brightness of the stars is absorbed by the presence of the sun. Thus all the glory, all the knowledge, all the power, and all the riches of the world vanish when compared with the glory and majesty of God. The soul exults and is ennobled in meditating on the greatness of the Most High. Such sublime meditations delightfully exercise all our spiritual faculties—we are filled with reverence, admiration and joy, when, in a holy transport, we represent to our minds the Being of beings the eternal, Almighty, the infinite! Can we help exclaiming with ecstasy, The Lord he is God! The Lord he is God! Give glory to him for ever and ever!

Sale of Sir Walter Scott's Manuscripts.

On Friday, the original manuscripts of the Waverley novels, all in the hand writing of Sir W. Scott, Bart. were submitted to the hammer by Evans of Pall-Mall. The manuscripts were in good preservation, and distinguished by comparatively few corrections. They excited much curiosity amongst the company. The sale commenced with the autograph manuscript of the Monastery, 3 volumes in one, perfect. The few alterations or additions which occur, from the first conception of the illustrious author to their final transmission to the press, are remarkable in this curious manuscript. After a spirited competition, it was knocked down to Mr. Thorpe, at £27 10s.—The third lot was old Mortality 3 vols., perfect, and bound in green morocco; it was knocked down to Captain Basil Hall for £22. The Antiquary, 3 vols., warranted perfect, was also bought by Captain Hall for £42. Lot 5 was Rob Roy, in 3 vols. 4 to complete. After great competition, it was knocked down to Mr. Wilks, MP., for £50, the highest price bought. The sixth lot was the MS. of Peveril of the Peak, 4 vols. bound up in 2, and was sold at £12. The seventh lot was Waverley, 3 vols. very imperfect, purchased by Mr. Wilks, MP., for £18. The MS. of The Abbot, 3 vols. imperfect sold for £14. Ivanhoe, for £12, bought by Mr. Rumbold MP. The tenth lot was the MS. of the Pirate, imperfect, sold for £12, to Mr. Molteno. The eleventh was MS. of the fortunes of Nigel, sold for £16. The next was the MS. Kenilworth, imperfect, sold for £17, to Mr. Wilks, MP. The last was the MS. of the Bride of Lammermoor, and was knocked down at £14 14s. to Captain Basil Hall. The total sum realised by the sale was £316 4s. After the Waverley manuscripts had been disposed of, a collection of autographs of princes, popes, cardinals, literati, and artists, from the 18th to the 19th century, was submitted to competition.—London Paper.

From the New York Courier Oct. 15.

MONSIEUR CHAUBERT—THE FIRE KING.—Who has not heard of the Fire King?—the swallower of poisons? The epicure in arsenic and phosphorus?—the tippler in boiling Florence oil? The celebrated Monsieur Chaubert who uses melted lead to wash his hands; and warms himself in an oven along side a beef steak? Who has astonished all England has arrived in this city, and is exhibiting his experiments in Clinton Hall. He is certainly the eight wonder of the world—the real salamander, to whom fire, heat, poison, &c. are perfectly innocuous.

On Thursday evening last he gave a private exhibition of his wonderful powers to a select audience of scientific and literary gentlemen at the lecture room of Clinton Hall. On entering the Hall the first thing that strikes the eyes of the spectator is a large oven built of bricks and resting on the floor of the building. In the front of the oven is a small platform, with a table, lights, &c. where Monsieur Chaubert performs his experiments. On the opening of the exhibition Mr. C. made a short address in English—peculiarly marked however, by a foreign accent. He assured the audience that there was not the slightest trick or deception in any of his experiments, he courted the minutest investigation of every scientific gentleman in the room.

The exhibition commenced with a red hot shovel, which he drew over his face and tongue with the greatest sang froid imaginable. Not the slightest injury was inflicted on him. He also drew it over

his hair with the same result. "Try gentlemen," said he "and satisfy yourselves." Several gentlemen reached up their fingers and placed them on his hair and cheek. They drew them back with all imaginable haste as if they had been touching the shovel itself. His face and hair were covered with his antidote, and he told them so. This excited much surprise.

His next experiment was with sealing wax. He held the wax to the candle and dropped it on his tongue. "Does any gentleman want to take a seal and give it the impression?" No one seemed desirous of that office, and Monsieur C. took up a portion of the wax between his finger and his thumb and drew in a string fro. his tongue. He passed over to other experiments, and prepared to take the poison. He told the company that he would take from 30 to 40 grains of phosphorus, 4 grains of which is sufficient to kill any individual. "If any gentleman however wishes to use his own phosphorus I will do so," said he. Mr. Chilton the chymist, had brought some phosphorus with him. He dashed his young man to take it out and weigh off 40 grains. He did so in the presence of the medical gentlemen. "Let me try that?" said Monsieur C. He took a small portion and rubbed it against a piece of paper. It produced ignition immediately. "Dat is ver good—very good," said Monsieur. At his request Dr. Yates undertook to administer the dose. It was put into a spoonful of water. Monsieur knelt down, put his hands behind his back, had his stock taken off.—"Now," said he, "I am ready."—Doctor Yates proceeded and poured it into his mouth. "Well," said the Doctor with a sigh, "I never administered such a dose before in my life." When every particle was swallowed, he called on the company to examine his mouth and see that no deception was practised—to satisfy themselves that it was not hid in his mouth. Several gentlemen did so. They were perfectly satisfied. They put their fingers into his mouth, and came down from the platform in utter astonishment.

The next experiment was with melted lead. He took a tin pan full of melted lead, and placed it on a stand. He took a portion in his hand and made believe he was washing the tips of his fingers. "No mistake, gentlemen," said he, "put your fingers here." Several did so, and were glad to take them from the vessel again. They were perfectly satisfied.

His next experiment was swallowing a spoonful of boiling Florence oil. A tin pan full of this liquid was heated to the boiling point, before the audience. He then took the vessel and plunged a Fahrenheit thermometer into the boiling liquid, and exhibited the instrument to the gentlemen. It stood at 340. "Satisfy yourselves," said he, "satisfy yourselves." He then took a spoon, dip it in the oil, filled it, put it in his mouth, and actually swallowed it down. Every person present was satisfied there was no deception practised. "What a fellow!" said one—"Why," said another, "a certain place, not to be named to ears polite," carries no alarms to him." "Will you just take a peep," said a third, "behind, Monsieur Chaubert, and see if his feet are not cloven."

"Now, gentlemen," said Monsieur C. "I shall prepare to go into the oven, and take a dish of beef steaks with me to be cooked." He retired a few minutes to change his dress. Dr. Pascalis, who appeared to be puzzled and perplexed at these experiments, took the opportunity to step up to the oven and look in. He opened the door and thrust his hand in. He soon drew back. "How is the oven Doctor?" asked a brother physician. "By George I could go in myself," replied the Doctor. Monsieur Chaubert, however, soon appeared, went into the oven, roused up the fire, and made arrangements. He wore over his dress a large thick great coat. "Why do you wear that?" asked some one. "It is all the same to me," said he, "to go in dressed or undressed; if I go in undressed, I must be very cautious when I come out not to catch cold. I wear a coarse great coat over my dress, because it prevents me from catching cold—besides, I have now become economical." This was received with applause. He then put the thermometer into the oven to ascertain the temperature. "Bring the beef steaks here," they were brought. He put them into a tin dish; sprinkled salt and pepper on them. "I like plenty of steaks," said he, quite jovially. "Now, gentlemen," cried Monsieur, come and see the thermometer; but you must look sharp, because the least approach to the cold air will make it fall rapidly."

Three gentlemen went up to the oven to examine. He seized the thermometer from the interior of the oven and held it out. "How much? how much?" It was several seconds before they found the mercury and then it was 980. "Oh," said he "it is at least 490, it has fallen since I

took it out." He replaced the thermometer, put a black cap on his head, and the dish of steaks placed along side of him, took a large tin tube which he protruded through an aperture in the iron door to breathe through, and then entered the oven. During his stay in the oven he looked through his tube, talked rapidly, and sung a pretty French air. He was continually asking "how many minutes gentlemen?" "How many?" "One." "Two." "Three." "Oh it must be more, gentlemen; oh it is very hot, gentlemen; full 500 degrees; how many minutes?" "Four—Five—Six—Seven—Eight minutes." At eight minutes and fifty one seconds from his entrance out he bounced, came down on the stage all covered with perspiration. "Feel his pulse!" cried several of the physicians. "Oh yes, gentlemen, feel my pulse," said he holding out both his arms. It was felt immediately and found to be as high as 160. "No deception," said he. "The devil a bit of deception is there," said one of the spectators. "Fetch me out the beef-steaks," said Monsieur, "they are well done now." The dish was brought down and quite a rush was made upon them. Every one that could reach the platform, cut a piece off and fell to eating. "These steaks are very fine," said one. "Rather too much done," said another. "That fellow Chabert," said a grave looking personage chewing his steak and leaving the room, "is certainly his Satanic majesty himself." Dr. Mott went up to the oven, put his head into the door, drew it rapidly out, and nodded very significantly, as much as to say, "all right, no deception." The rest of the spectators stood gazing, talking, and expressing wonder, surprise, astonishment, &c. &c.

Monsieur Chabert was a Captain in the service of Napoleon. He was taken prisoner by the Russians and sent to Siberia, where it is supposed he discovered his secret antidote to fire and poison. Two years ago he excited great astonishment in London, and satisfied the college of Physicians and Surgeons, that there was no deception in his experiments. He was offered £5000 for his antidote to prussic acid, but would not take less than £10,000. He has a family of ten children—is a good looking man—with an oval face and fine person. He wears moustaches. He is quite talkative and intelligent, speaks fourteen languages—out English rather incorrectly. He is truly a wondrous wonder.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the Presidential Elections

of 1844 and 1848.

LETTER IV—NEW SERIES.

So thoroughly was the character of Andrew Jackson detested at the period when he was first brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, that those who were appealed to for their support, even in that condition of life or correct perception of right and wrong, turned with a shudder from the mention of his name, if they did not openly express their fears, of falling under the summary despotism of martial law, or the malignant ferocity of a vindictive and arbitrary temper. The first meeting called in this city to nominate him for the Presidency displayed in its meagre numbers, and shivering material, that even "the barefooted" portion of the community, as they were contemptuously stigmatized by J. H. Eaton, felt no gratitude for his public services, no affection for his name, and no respect for his character. Of about one hundred persons present, the half were curious observers struck with amazement, or smiling with incredulity. The preamble and resolutions adopted, were from the pen of this writer, and were offered by James Tackara, Esq. Time & example, however, emboldened the timid, perhaps seduced the virtuous, and a second meeting was better attended; the proceedings of which were, also from the pen of this writer; but the number who attended was still trifling, and their political heterodoxy was established by their exclusion from all the drifted political parties of the day. At this meeting a committee of correspondence was appointed, of which this writer formed one, who prepared an address, which at the particular request of Mr. James Tackara I compared Gen. Jackson to George Washington not entirely in consonance to my own impressions of the truth of the resemblance, or the propriety of the counterfeited parallel. Of the sincerity and patriotism of Mr. Tackara's feelings no one can doubt; and for the grossness of the error, the purity of the motive pleads in extenuation, whilst his partial knowledge of the object of his admiration certainly exonerates him from all censure, considering the mist which General Jackson had thrown around him, to give artificial expansion to his greatness. This address was strenuously opposed by J. H. Ronaldson, who very judiciously maintained that the public would not endure the comparison of Andrew Jackson with a man so nobly endowed as George Washington. The result justified his penetration, for a universal shout of derision followed the publication of the comparison which had attempted to reduce to a common level, one of the purest and noblest patriots, and most moral men that had ever flourished at the head of an empire whose independence he had founded, with one whose life was a course of a violent public transgression; and his inexorable despotism as a military chief, void of all mercy, tenderness and sympathy. Yes, a shout of derision and laughter followed the announcement, that Andrew Jackson was the second Washington of the United States. Although not the author of the profane address, still the prominence of the position occupied by this writer, necessarily made him responsible for what was never designed by him to be proved—a deception on the people. The offense was neither forgotten, nor forgiven by those who were then opposed to Gen. Jackson but who subsequently came into his support, from mercenary considerations,—and who made it a special part of their business to allege an agency in securing the election of Jackson, as a crime for which I merited prosecution, and ought not to be forgiven—an accusation, the justice of which could hardly be disputed, if pronounced by his opponents; but which certainly came with an ungraciousness from even his mercenary friends; and which to be listened to by Jackson himself, indubitably evinced a most remarkable sensibility to political friendship: a most unnatural return for the peril of life, fortune & reputation, incurred in his untimely cause; & a most unbounded desire to obtain himself power, by the FOR-

CHASE OF NEW MEN and alliance with old enemies, at the sacrifice of all the ties that bind the human heart to gratitude, friendship, virtue or patriotism.

The history of political intrigue and management can exhibit no parallel to the depth of duplicity and trick—falsehood and deception, that characterized ANDREW JACKSON and his friends Lewis and Eaton, in their electioneering for the Presidency. Let it not be supposed that I mean to leave the reader and so spare allegation of a charge so startling and serious. It shall be sustained by even a redundancy of proof under their own hands; and their infamy shall be sealed by their own acknowledged deeds. He who professes never to have sought office, shall be found intriguing for it—paying for it—suing for it—making bargains and corrupt alliances to gain it—impairing his private fortune to secure it—and violating every law, human and divine, to gratify HIS AMBITION, and HIS REVENGE!

The following letter from Mr. William B. Lewis, although written as far back as 1824, will serve as well to explain this trait of the corrupt, ambitious, jesuitical and selfish character of Gen. Jackson, as to illustrate in a remarkable point, the utter want of similitude between this vain and ambitious man, and him whom he now affects to ape, under the delusions wrought by the incessant adulation of troops of flatterers. I mean the first President of this Republic, and the only military hero whose brows were legitimately adorned with the civic crown.

In the succeeding letter, the reader will be struck by the acknowledgement of Lewis, who shared every secret thought of Jackson's mind then, as he does now; and whose sympathetic feelings responded a throbbing pulse to the passion that beat in the old tyrant's heart—that Jackson had himself contributed to sustain the Press under the editorship of this writer, by urging his friends to contribute their money, as well as making a free use of his own. Let us bring this trait to a point of comparison with George Washington, and see wherein it will be found to approximate General Jackson to the lofty purity and celestial patriotism of the Father of his Country!—The contrast of corruption—of lustful ambition—of prolonged intrigue—and special office hunting, inspires a sensation of sickening disgust. No man in this or any other country, ever subsidized the Press by means of his private fortune, to such an extent, to secure his own election as did Andrew Jackson! The fact is under the hands and seals of his bosom friends, who live in his hearts core. It is undeniable—established—notorious—not to be refuted—not to be palliated—and yet the gross illusion prevails, and men are to be found so reckless of truth and decency, and so insensible to public shame, as to say, this man never sought office; he neither seeks nor declines! Thus perpetrating a double prostitution of principle; a double violation of public decorum; and offering a double insult to public virtue, and the intelligence of the community.

In the succeeding letter the reader will likewise discover the incipient intrigue on the part of Wm. B. Lewis, with the Crawford party, which subsequently blossomed under the more vivid beams of the artful Van Buren; the sycophantic Hamilton, and that wretched monument of carous ambition, tottering under the weight of physical and moral decrepitude, Wm. B. Crawford—and which afterwards bore fruit as bitter to Jackson himself as to his victims, in the promotion of John C. Calhoun, whose lofty attributes despised the pigny sycophants around him, and soared to a region of independence and honor, unknown to their groveling instincts and debasing arts. Yes, here even will be seen the embryo feeling of affection to Crawford, that had its influence in producing the dissolution of the late Cabinet! "Oil ought to be poured into their wounds (Crawford's friends) by the friends of Jackson," says Wm. B. Lewis. When the sly, cunning & intriguing character of Lewis is considered; ever on the watch to contract an alliance, or make a bargain with a defeated party—ever prone to insinuate his correspondence into the most obscure and foul crevices of prostitution; who can doubt but his sudden compassion and love for the friends of Crawford, was the result of a corrupt understanding? For how does he conclude his pathetic appeal, to pour oil on their wounds? By a shout of triumph. WITH THE STATES THAT SUPPORT CRAWFORD, WE MAY BID DEFIANCE TO THE YANKEE NATION! But the entire letter of Lewis is too important to be passed over by any reader; let him read the whole of it, and reflect as he reads, and he will concur in my opinion, that a more profligate politician than Andrew Jackson does not now live, and never has lived, since the period that history first inscribed the deeds of ambition on the tablet of human depravity, as a lesson to the world to shun demagogues, hypocrites, and tyrants.

Nashville, Dec. 30th 1824.

STEPHEN SIMPSON, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 24th ultimo, has just been received, and I am truly sorry to learn that you have not yet received the \$500 dollars which Mr. Eaton and myself expected would be paid to you by our friends, Col. Armstrong. And it is with unfeigned regret that I hear of his being unfortunate. A more worthy man does not live, nor is there to be found a more zealous and sincere friend of the old hero. Of the \$250 he was to have paid you, 150 dollars had been furnished him by a friend of mine and the General's, at my request. The other hundred the Colonel was to have furnished himself by agreement, which I have no doubt he would have done, if it had been in his power. Mr. Eaton and myself supposed that \$500 dollars, in addition to what had been paid you, would, in all probability, relieve you. I regret very much that a disappointment in this business should have occurred. The General's friends here, I can assure you, feel a great interest in your establishment, and it gives them much pain to learn that any thing more can be done for you; and if there can, will advise you of it in a few days. These things generally fall on a few, and generally speaking on those least able to bear them. The old man's friends here, although the most of them are in independent circumstances, have not much spare cash. Some of them, however, contributed pretty liberally, and they are willing to do still more. If a subscription paper was opened, hundreds and thousands of dollars might be raised; but as it is a subject that would not do to be talked of, we have confined the thing to a few confidential friends.

In the mean time, I will write to Mr. Eaton, and some other friends in Congress, and urge the necessity in a political point of view of sustaining your press. It will not do for the Observer to go down. There is just as much necessity for exertion now, as there ever has been. The people must be aroused—the members of Congress must be kept to the track. Corruption and intrigue are the order of the day; and the birth-right of the people will be sold, unless the Press is held in terror over the People's servants.

I rejoice from the bottom of my heart, that Sir Hall, has been shut out of the House. He will now be consigned to the regions of the political damned. I have no doubt but that he will exert his influence against the General,

Meaning Henry Clay.

but it will avail nothing. The West, if I am not mistaken, will present an undivided phalanx in favor of the old hero. Clay cannot induce the delegation from Kentucky to vote against him! Scott, from Missouri, will not vote for the General in reality the first choice of his State—the election of that State have voted for the General upon this subject. Cook has pledged himself to his constituents, to vote for the man who should get a majority of the electoral votes in Illinois. The General must be the next President—Congress dare not give it to any other. He is becoming every day more popular with the people. They had no idea of his strength until now, and hundreds, nay thousands, voted against him because they did not believe he stood any chance to be elected, and still more staid at home because they thought it was useless to go to the polls.

Let me repeat to you again that you will not be forgotten or overlooked by the General's friends.

Yours, sincerely,

W. B. LEWIS.

P. S.—Crawford's friends cannot believe he stands any chance of success. I have no doubt they feel pretty sore. Oil ought to be poured into their wounds by the friends of Jackson; with the States that support him we may bid defiance to the "Yankee nation." The mail is about closing; I write in haste, and I fear scarcely legible.

The mail closed before I could get to the office, and this letter has therefore been detained till the next. Although badly written, I have not time to copy it.

The letter you published in your paper of the 21st inst. from Gallatin Tennessee, was written by a very respectable Episcopalian clergyman, the name of "Hall." He was sent from New York for the purpose of establishing and organizing Bible Societies in the Western country. I was with him at Gen. Jackson's the day he alludes to, and heard him preach in the Log Cabin of which he speaks. The General and his neighbors have put up since, a handsome brick church on his lands.

W. B. L.

I anticipate the question that the reader will be naturally ask, "why not abandon a party corrupt at the time?" As soon as this was ascertainable—in 1826 I this writer did attempt to secede from Jackson, and rally upon Gov. Clinton, but was overruled by friends and borne down by faction. All this will appear in an appropriate place. STEPHEN SIMPSON.

Hamilton, Oct. 28, 1831.

"But Blair and Kendall succeeded in this," which convinced Jackson of the necessity of bringing them over. He has bought them away now give the Law and the lash to the slaves of the party.

There appears to be a general concurrence of sentiment among the friends of Mr. Clay, in favor of his consenting to be a candidate for U. S. Senator from Kentucky. The voice of his country calls him from his retirement to rescue it from impending peril. It seems imperative on him to give his opinion on the subject of a modification of the present Tariff. No such modification can emanate from any other source without exciting alarm for the system; but could he deem such a measure wise and practical, in the existing state of public opinion, his admission of the fact, and his description of the form and extent of the modification would doubtless satisfy all the reasonable friends of Domestic Industry. The following paragraph is from the New York Evening Journal:

Nat. Jour.

MR. CLAY.—The friends of Mr. Clay are desirous that he may be sent to represent the state of Kentucky in the U. S. Senate; and this wish has been ascribed, by some of the ingenious conductors of the administration prints, to a feeling of despair on the part of his friends as to his prospects for the Presidency. Now the prospects of Mr. Clay, were never brighter than at this blessed moment. With one half the zeal, and with no portion of the falsehood and hypocrisy which marked the conduct of General Jackson's partisans during the last canvass, Mr. Clay will most assuredly become the next chief magistrate of these United States.

But the argument that, because Mr. Clay is proposed for the Senate, he must consequently be about to be dropped as a candidate for the Presidency, is one of the most pitiful absurdities which we have met with very lately. We believe it is the N. York Standard, as we learn from other papers, that attests this preposterous nonsense—and it is really wonderful that such a doctrine was never before dreamed of when the opportunity for broaching it occurred so happily in 1823. Then however, when Andrew Jackson was a candidate for the presidency, did his election to the Senate imply an abandonment of his claims to the higher office? He remained a senator, it is true, long enough to find himself defeated, and then resigned in a rage; but his partisans, unless they felt at that time the application to their own case of the doctrine they now attempt to establish, should not attempt to apply it to the case of Mr. Clay. It is highly important, for many reasons, that Mr. Clay should go to the Senate. The eyes of the nation are now turned upon him more strongly than at any former period, and more fully than to any other man. The system of which he is emphatically the father, is to become a subject of deep discussion; and his fellow-citizens are anxious to hear his sentiments afresh—matured as they have been by close observation and long experience. For our own parts we desire to see him there, hoping he may do the very thing which the Jackson party so much dread, viz: record his veto against Van Buren's appointment.

From the Portland (Me) Courier Oct. 15. Mr. Baker from the Madawaska settlement, the same individual who was formerly imprisoned by the British authorities, is now in this town, having come by express for the purpose of conferring with the executive of the state. We understand he reports that the inhabitants of Madawaska met and organized themselves as a town corporation and generally to a law of our state. Legislation passed last winter. The British authorities hearing of it, remonstrated and threatened. Again at the time of the annual election the inhabitants met and chose a representative. The authorities of New Brunswick then came with armed force and arrested as many as they could find, who took any part in the town meeting and carried them off to Fredericton, probably to be imprisoned.

Mr. Baker and a few others fled to the woods and escaped being arrested. He hung round the settlement a few days so near as to communicate occasionally with his family, [the women being allowed to go back and forth from one neighborhood to another.] The French inhabitants yielded to the requisitions of the British and were permitted to remain but the Americans refusing to promise allegiance, were carried off in a body.

We understand some of the prisoners addressed letters to the Governor of this state while on their way to Fredericton. We presume a statement will immediately be forwarded to the general government. It is time our government should come to some decision in this business.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—The Miner's journal of Saturday says:—"The coal shipped from this region up to the present date is 57,024 tons. Owing to the backwardness of purchasers in the earlier part of the season, and the consequent extensive demand which now prevails for this article a scarcity of boats, and an increase in freights have been experienced. The advantage in domestic economy resulting to housekeepers and others who use our fuel, from laying in early supplies, will doubtless be rendered manifest before the termination of the present season, if such are not already sensible of the expediency of a judicious anticipation of their wants. We are of opinion that the present advance in the article may be in a great degree attributed to their former delay in making the necessary provision produced by the indulgence of a contrary expectation as to the issue. Freights have now advanced as high as \$1.40 & \$2.50 per ton, and will continue to advance. The quantity of coal we shall be enabled to ship will not probably exceed, if it shall equal the amount of last years exportations.—This opinion we expressed some time since—we have seen nothing to induce an alteration."

Latest from Europe.

By the arrival of the ship Hellepont Capt. Pratt, at Boston, London dates to the 5th of Sept. and Liverpool to the 5th inclusive, have been received.

Preparations were making for the coronation of the King and Queen of England, which was to take place on the 8th and was to be celebrated by popular demonstrations of loyalty in every part of the kingdom. The Arch-bishop of Canterbury is selected to place the crown on the heads of the king and queen.

The Russians were advancing on Warsaw without any effectual opposition. There was a report in circulation that the city had surrendered.

The affairs of Belgium appear to be adjusted and the French troops were about to be withdrawn.

The Reform Bill was still under discussion in committees of the House of Commons. The harvest in every part of England had been unusually productive, and the weather unusually favorable.

The French army according to Ministerial returns amounted to 103,000 men and upwards of 800,000 stand of muskets had been delivered to the National Guards.

The Russian army advancing upon Warsaw consisted of four divisions, the division under Paskewitch amounted to 50,000 men.

We find the report which we noticed on Saturday, of an armistice having been concluded between the Russians & Poles re-asserted with increased confidence at home, and re-echoed in some of the French papers. The Journal du Commerce states the fact upon the authority of a communication from Frankfurt; and in the subjoined extracts from the Dutch papers will be found another report, from the same quarter, of the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians. We are not told, however, whether they entered as enemies or friends, but from the use of the word "surrender," as applied to the Poles, we take for granted that the admission of the Russians within their walls was the consequence of some negotiation. The war certainly had not ceased in the South for a battle was expected to take place upon the 19th between Rudiger and Razyski, near Cracow.

The Polish Government has made an affecting appeal to all Europe against the shameful partiality, if not actual partizanship, which Prussia has shown towards their gigantic enemy throughout the war for their independence. By factitious senatory arrangements, and custom house vexations, supplies of arms which would have been most useful to them were stopped; whilst, on the other hand, direct countenance and assistance were given to the Russian armies. They complain bitterly of this interference as calculated to rob them of all the fruits which they had a right to expect, after shedding so much of their blood in the unequal contest. The manifesto is couched in terms

Portsmouth, Sept. 2.—The American corvette Kensington, Capt. Ramsay passed through Spithead yesterday with schooner in company. She did not salute the flag of the Commander in chief. The empress of Russia was delivered of a prince on the 8th of August. This happy event was announced by the Emperor to his subjects as an additional proof of the blessings which Divine Providence lavishes on him and his empire. The young prince is named Nicholas.

The Cholera has abated in Russia.

On the morning of the 29th August, the king of Belgium reviewed two regiments of the French infantry, the 14th light, and the 23d of the line. On his Majesty leaving his palace, and during the whole review, he was received with an enthusiasm, and marks of attachment & respect, difficult to describe. The people appeared deeply to feel, that the lamentable situation in which he had been placed by traitors, and men incapable of fulfilling the trust reposed in them, had proved that they were unworthy of their king, and their acclamations, therefore, though heartfelt and sincere had something of melancholy in them.

It depends upon the English Government to place the throne of Leopold upon an immovable basis, she can do so by supporting us in the Conference, and thus enabling us to live and depend on ourselves. Never was a people more disposed to defend their independence and their King, whose splendid talents, personal courage, and warlike character, they appreciate better every day.

From the American Farmer.

Steamboat—Governor Wilest, Sunday, Oct. 9 1831.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

WHAT NEXT?—Philosophers and "practical men"—power & uses of Steam—Floating Steam Saw Mills, &c. &c.—So numerous are the purposes for which steam power is now used that the mind is lost in attempting to limit its applicability, and we no longer wonder at the other wise astonishing phenomena that make their appearance in the progress of experiment.

Not many years have elapsed since an animal of that species yeelp'd philosophers despised as useless by "practical men," twirling his thumbs and rummaging at his homely fireside, observed the action of steam on the top of his tea kettle; and straightway began to speculate, on its susceptibility of condensation, its expansibility, and its convertibility as a mechanical agent to the useful purposes of life. Thus it was that the spark was stricken from the flint; the fire kindled and the flame spread; experiment followed experiment; the philosopher, it is true, was laughed at; his anticipations were derided as chimeras, whilst he smiled in good humour at the jeers of the "practical men" and persevered; until, after some years, a boat was made to move at the rate of 4 miles an hour against wind and tide, and this rude result was pronounced by the timid & shortsighted to be the ne plus ultra of the tea-kettle discovery! But what have not a few years more brought forth? By steam power are the piles driven and the foundations laid, on which to build, in heretofore inaccessible places, dock yards and light houses that bid defiance to the tides of the ocean, and the storms of heaven; by its potent agency, splendid cars, filled with joyous passengers, go flying over cloud cap't mountains, and the boundless expanse of the stormy ocean becomes a safe and common highway for all the human family; thus has the philosopher's tea-kettle conceit, been elaborated and applied to every variety of object, from the manufacture of a cambric needle to the forging of the anchor and the cannon; until at last, in the fullness of admiration, even "practical men" admit it to be the most sublime conception of human genius and that which erewhile was regarded as the rhapsody of a sanguine temper, may now be quoted as the forebodings of inspired genius.

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam! afar Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car; Or on wide waving wings expanded bear The flying chariot through the fields of air. Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above Shall wave their fluttering kerchiefs as they move; Or warrior-bands alarm the gaping crowd, And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud."

But my chief purpose in taking my pen was not so much to *our passer le temps*, on board of this boat where I have two *bons companions*, as to communicate a fact which I am persuaded many of your readers will learn with pleasure, as it may be regarded of great importance to landholders residing on our numerous water courses in Maryland and Virginia. You must be aware that in many situations there are bodies of valuable timber trees, oak, ash, pine, poplar, &c. which cannot be got to market, but which they will soon have an opportunity of selling to floating steam saw mills, that will pass along the shores, to haul on board and saw up at the rate of 14000 feet per day, logs that could not heretofore be handled and transported.

Messrs. Boyer & Klinefelter, lumber merchants, on the largest and most respectable scale, have bought the steamboat United States, and will soon have in motion, on board, without any alteration of her machinery, which is of sixty horse power, four whipsaws that will cut out timber at the above rate. This boat will ply over our water courses, and eve-

species of its locality water side, was saved up as a about twelve going night a found to be st non saw mill much has be convenience- lishment is the "march o

EAST

Saturday

We insert 4th letter of dressed to the attention of it will be rec the Columbia Jackson paper during the la and who, we quainted with use of to elec "second Was he now hold Simpson di measures re some of his tion. Our r all from Jac no real Jack have the har the statement

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RUSSIA.— arrived at B ing left that is stated in th that on the formation v tersburg the had notified his presence that his pas livered to h derived from Consul at t authentic, Contain of who signed named brig al remar Betreue; the sect to be ty. What ble, is the eous foreign English M had been i government Poles, and to insist u on the thes inst may have so sharply and henc We shall vices; for most deci al war is made sin the revol Minister Autocrat would b countrym

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As th to the on the Collier Liza R Taylor Poll J several

species of timber no matter what may be its locality if it can be rolled to the water side, will be hauled on board and saved up as above stated. Four saws with about twelve hands to attend, will be kept going night and day, and the motion is found to be steadier than that of the common saw mill. Who can calculate how much has been lost for want of such a convenience—who will say that its establishment is not one good stride more in the "march of intellect?"

Yours, J. S. S.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)
Saturday, Evening Oct. 22.

We insert in our paper of to day the 4th letter of Mr. Stephen Simpson, addressed to the public, to which we call the attention of our readers. Mr. Simpson, it will be recollected, was the Editor of the Columbian Observer a "whole hog" Jackson paper, published in Philadelphia during the late canvass for the presidency, and who, we have no doubt, is well acquainted with the shameful means made use of to elect, as he was then called, the "second Washington," to the high station he now holds. Mr. Lewis' letter to Mr. Simpson discloses in part the corrupt measures resorted to by Jackson and some of his friends to further his election. Our readers will perceive that it is all from Jackson authority and presume no real Jackson man has as yet, or will have the hardihood to doubt the truth of the statement.

Three days later from England. By the packet ship Birmingham, Harris, at New York from Liverpool, London papers to the 8th September, and Liverpool to the 9th, have been received. Among the intelligence furnished by this arrival, is the passage of the Reform Bill in Committee, the resignation of Skrzynecki, and the proclamation of Dembinski, who has succeeded in the command of the Polish army. By a paragraph in a French paper, it appears that an insurrection had broken out in the Russian Military Colonies. An unsuccessful attempt at revolt in Lisbon is detailed in a Liverpool paper.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.—The brig Cronstadt has arrived at Boston from Cronstadt—having left that port on the 25th August. It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser that on the day when the brig sailed, "information was received from St. Petersburg that the Russian government had notified the French Ambassador that his presence was no longer necessary, that his passports were ready to be delivered to him. This information was derived from the deputy of the American Consul at Cronstadt, who considered it authentic, and was confirmed by the Captain of the Guard House at Cronstadt who signed the passport of the above named brig. The New York Commercial remarks:—"This information may be true; though it is not sufficiently direct to be received with positive certainty. What renders it somewhat probable, is the fact mentioned in our previous foreign advices, that the French and English Ministers at the Russian Court had been instructed by their respective governments to interpose in behalf of the Poles, and that the former was directed to insist upon the cessation of hostilities on the part of Russia. In fulfilling these instructions, the French Minister may have pressed the Russian Ministry so sharply as to have given offence—and hence the tender of his passports. We shall anxiously wait for further advices; for, if the report be true, it is the most decisive movement towards a general war in Europe, that has yet been made since the recent breaking forth of the revolutionary spirit. If the French Minister has been thus dismissed by the Autocrat, neither Perier, nor his master, would be able to restrain their fiery countrymen from the onset."

The editor of the Sporting Magazine, in his last number, gives the following advice, which may not be considered ill-timed, as on many large estates, not a single Partridge survived the great snow of last winter:—

PARTRIDGES.—It has been well suggested to put the question to all farmers and liberal sportsmen, whether it is not highly expedient to forbear the taking of partridges altogether the ensuing season. By that means only can the ravages of the last winter be repaired. No genuine lover of the trigger, will draw one upon a partridge this fall. For ourselves, we are determined not to buy or taste one until the fall of 1852.

We learn that Mr. Nelson of Frederick, has accepted the mission to Naples and will leave here early in November.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18. As the races approach, each day adds to the number of distinguished animals to the Central Course. Bonnets of Blue, Collier, James Cropper, the beautiful Eliza Reilly, Annette, Sussex, Virginia Taylor, Malcolm, Alonzo, Sir Andrew, Polly Jones, Trifle, General Brook, and several others have arrived.

Communicated. FARMERS. You are all now busy seeding wheat—have any of you got good wheat on hand of last year's harvest, (1850,) if you have let me beg you to try a little of it for seed wheat along side of some of the present year's crop, for much is said in behalf of sound old seed wheat, as being free from effects of fly. How this is, many reasons are given too long for the present time. But Farmers must not rely on plausible reasoning—facts, experimental facts, fairly and frequently proved are the best reliance for farmers—for if every farmer is not a philosopher enough to understand the precise reasons and causes for every thing, he is wise enough to learn from experience what improves his crop.

I would advise experiments by bringing wheat a few hours before seeding.—Put it in strong Brine or Pickle a whole night before seeding, pouring off the scum and all that remains on the surface upon mixing the wheat with the Brine—for which purpose pour the wheat into the Brine.

I would advise other experiments of liming seed wheat, viz: Pour your wheat into brine, then immediately pour off the brine into another tub—empty the seed wheat thus wet with brine upon the barn floor and intermix it well with lime—as soon as it begins to heat through the bulk then seed it—take care to make the bulk of wheat suited to the quantity seeded per day. I would advise other experiments of scalding wheat for seed—pouring the wheat into hot water and pouring off the water immediately—all these plans are for the purpose of getting rid of insect and bad grains of wheat.

Some assert that sound old wheat, fifteen months old, will do without any of these other expedients. Try all for your own satisfaction. A FARMER.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Jour. Oct. 14. Relative to the rumors of insurrection, invasions, murders, &c. in this State, which we observe to be widely circulating in the papers, it may be proper to state, that they are entirely without foundation. The following article from a Georgetown paper gives rather a ludicrous complexion to the alarm which it seems, did prevail in Sussex on the subject of the blacks. In the middle and lower part of the county and in Kent, as well as in Sussex, there has been some alarm, and some suspicious circumstances have been developed, which have led to measures of caution and vigilance but nothing more.

"We have neglected heretofore to notice the excitement which has prevailed for some time past throughout this county in consequence of the supposed insurrectionary intentions of the blacks, believing there was no serious cause for alarm, and such has proved to be the fact. Our goal has for some time past contained a number of blacks, who were committed on suspicion having endeavored to excite the blacks to insurrection, and for threats which they had been heard to make.—Twelve are now confined. That there have been a few infamous blacks who have endeavored to excite the blacks to insurrection is probable, but that the blacks generally intended to rise in this county, or ever intended to, we do not believe. For a week past, scarcely a night has passed but what our citizens have been alarmed at midnight with reports that the negroes had assembled in large numbers at different places. On Saturday night an express came about 10 o'clock that 500 negroes were assembled in the swamp about 18 miles below this place, and that they were armed, which caused a considerable excitement, but turned out to be a false alarm, only two or three having been seen. On Sunday night the town and county were again alarmed by another express more fearful than the first, stating that, from 500 to 3000 negroes had landed at Ennel's Spring, about 30 miles off in another direction, armed with muskets, and that they wished the company from this place to intercept their progress; and indeed the 'Georgetown Minute Men' were on the point of taking up their line of march, but we being somewhat incredulous, and wishing to make assurance doubly sure, having been once disappointed, we thought best to see them first, and two gentlemen went out post-haste to ascertain the fact; the 'Minute Men' in the mean time holding themselves in readiness to march at a moments notice, when lo and behold! not one negro could be seen in hostile array. But the false is not yet over; on Tuesday the ominous day the inhabitants of Nanticoke and N. W. Fork, were very much alarmed by a report that the blacks had indeed risen and murdered one family, and it being our election day, the people all left the polls and not half the usual number of votes were taken.—and the report arrived here as usual in the evening, but we were altogether incredulous, and it had very little effect upon our nerves; but for this report there was some foundation; some evil disposed white men, having tied black handkerchief round their faces, and went hooting through the woods. We understand that some of the persons have been secured. They should be dealt with according to law. In consequence of this excitement measures have been taken, and volunteer companies formed throughout the county, whereby we could immediately suppress any attack that could be made."

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW CENSUS.

AN abstract of a "careful revision of the enumeration of the United States for the years, 1820, and 1830," compiled at the Department of State, agreeably to Law; and an abstract from the aggregate returns of the several Marshals of the United States of the "Fifth Census."—N. Y. Com. & Eng.

STATES, &c.	1820	1830	Increase from 1820 to 1830.
Maine	298,335	399,468	101,133
New Hampshire	244,161	269,533	25,372
Massachusetts	523,257	610,014	86,757
Rhode Island	83,959	97,210	13,251
Connecticut	275,202	297,111	21,909
Vermont	137,814	191,308	53,494
New-York	1,372,814	1,913,508	540,694
New-Jersey	277,573	320,779	43,206
Pennsylvania	1,019,453	1,347,672	328,219
Delaware	72,749	76,739	3,990
Maryland	407,350	446,913	39,563
D. Columbia	33,039	39,588	6,549
Virginia	1,065,378	1,211,266	145,888
North Carolina	638,829	738,471	99,642
South Carolina	502,741	581,458	78,717
Georgia	340,987	516,504	175,517
Kentucky	564,317	688,944	124,627
Tennessee	422,813	684,822	262,009
Mississippi	581,434	937,679	356,245
Illinois	147,178	341,582	194,404
Indiana	75,448	136,806	61,358
Ohio	552,211	457,575	-94,636
Louisiana	153,407	218,791	65,384
Missouri	66,586	140,084	73,498
Alabama	127,901	309,206	181,305
Michigan	8,896	31,128	22,232
Arkansas	14,273	30,383	16,110
Florida		31,723	31,723
Total	9,638,131	12,866,014	3,227,883

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20. GRAIN.—The receipts continue light, they are, nevertheless, considered equal to the demand.—Sales of Wheat (very best white) have been made this week, at \$1.15 a 1 1/2; red do. at \$1.00 a \$1.08; other parcels, of inferior quality, have been disposed of at less prices, according to their qualities. CORN.—The prevailing price is 53 a 55 for both yellow and white. RYE.—A sale of a cargo of good quality yesterday brought 70c. We quote however as the fair market price to day, 68 a 70c. OATS.—Sales to-day at 35 a 36c. CORN MEAL, steady at \$3.50 per barrel.

Divine Service will be held in the Marsh Church on Friday the 28th inst. and in the Christ Church, Easton on Saturday the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Right Reverend William M. Stone is expected to be present and officiate at St. Peter's Parish, Oct. 19, 1851.

DIED In this county on Saturday last, George Thomas, only son of Mr. Henry Lloyd. In this town on Sunday night last, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late Col. Thos. Jones.

In this county, on Thursday last, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Benson. In this town, on Thursday last, James Albert Laurensen, eldest son of Mr. John G. Stevens.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. L. H. and P. GROOMER, HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, a unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons; AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Clothes & Cassimers Of the most fashionable Colours, COMMON CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MERINOS, CIRCASSIANS, BOMBAS, ZINZES, MERINO SHAWLS, &c.

Cotton Yarns from No. 4. to 24.

Together with a general assortment of Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Stone Ware, POWDER & SHOT.

ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, among which are, some superior

OLD WINES & Fresh TEAS,

Which have been selected with great care. Feathers, Lindsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange. Oct 22

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods to Mr. Samuel Mackey, and declined the Mercantile Business those who are indebted to me on Book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting. JOHN W. JENKINS. Oct. 22.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having declined farming, will sell at public sale, at his residence near Howdle's Ferry, on THURSDAY the 3d day of November next, all his farming utensils,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with security. The articles are removed on all sums of \$5 and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and at 12 o'clock, P. M. SAMUEL MACKAY. Oct. 22

Talbot county, Oct. 22. N. B. Also a first rate batteau, copper fastened, carrying fifty bushels or more. S. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against James Cain, Ex'r. of Levin McGinney, and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of John Stevens, Jr. against James Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder at the late residence of the said Cain, on Wednesday the 16th of November next, the following property: one horse, one cart, and 1 Gig and Harness, also all that parcel of Land of which the said James Cain died possessed, viz. part Marsh Land, near Parson's Landing, containing 163 acres of land, more or less, also part of Bozman's addition and Sandy Hill, containing 19 3/4 acres of land more or less, part of True Trust, containing 24 acres of land, more or less; the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Cain, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the foreaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. Oct. 22 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, & to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Edward N. Hamilton against Isaac B. Parrott will be sold on the premises of said Parrott, on THURSDAY the 17th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day for cash, the following property to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim of the foreaid Isaac B. Parrott in, in and to that tract or parcel of land, where he at present resides, be the quantity what it may, also, one sorrel Horse, one old Brown do. one bay mare, one 3 years old, one bay horse colt one year old, 2 yoke of oxen, 12 head of cattle, 15 head of sheep, 12 head of hogs, 2 old carts, one drag barrow, one clod roller, one gig and harness, one Bureau, one Mantle Clock, one corner cupboard and contents, 2 Beds Bedsteads and furniture, one negro girl called Ann, for a term of years, also the crops of wheat and corn now growing on the land, where the foreaid Isaac B. Parrott now resides, all seized and taken as the property of said Parrott, and will be sold to satisfy the foreaid fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. Oct. 22 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Vaint, against Henry Delahay, will be sold at public sale, at the front door of the court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th of November 1851 between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, one house and lot, where he now lives, and one house & lot, were Solomon Macnahan lives, & 1 horse and Gig, 1 horse cart, 1 Bureau, 1 Desk, 1 Sideboard, 1 Windsor chair, 3 Bedsteads, 3 Beds and furniture, two tables, seized and taken to satisfy the foreaid fieri facias, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. Oct. 22 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Henry Goldborough, against Reuben Perry, will be sold for cash at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to wit, all his right and title in and to the farm where he at present resides, formerly belonging to Henry Morgan, likewise 2 head of horses, 10 head of horned cattle, 2 carts and one Steer, seized and taken as the property of the foreaid Reuben Perry, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the foreaid fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance will be given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. Oct. 22 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Charles W. Pitt, admr. of John R. Pitt, use of Wm. W. Eccleston, against Wm. C. Ridgway and Samuel Leconte, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property of Wm. C. Ridgway, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Wm. C. Ridgway, of in and to, one house and lot situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton—also, 3 beds and furniture, 12 chairs, one side board and two tables, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the foreaid venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by W. TOWNSEND, late Shff. Oct 22 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against James Cain, Thomas Bullen, Robert G. Lloyd and Thomas Baker, and directed as foreaid, at the suit of the State, use of Elijah Spence, use Thomas Arringdale; against James Cain, Ex'r. of John Cain; and also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees for 1828, 1829 and 1830, against said Cain, will be sold on the premises of said James Cain dead, at the Hole-in-the-wall on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—4 head of Horses, one gig and harness, one horse cart, one ox cart, one yoke of oxen 18 head of cattle, 12 head of hogs, and 10 head of sheep, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the foreaid claims and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff. Oct 22 4w

WANTED

A BLACK SMITH, with or without a family, wit or black, one who can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industrious habits. BENJ. SLACUM. Dorchester Co. Oct 15. 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of equity, I will sell at Public Sale at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 22d day of November next between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm or plantation of which Joseph James, late of Talbot County died seized, containing the quantity of 128 1/2 acres of land more or less. The Terms of sale are, a credit of twelve months on the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale. And the creditors of the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale. THO. MARTIN, Trustee Oct 22 5t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancv James, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of Nov. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all the estate right, title, interest and claim, of her the said Nancy James, of, in & to, that tract or parcel of land, called Barnston, Cox's addition, and part 'Samuel's Beginning' situated on Island Creek, in Talbot county containing the quantity of 128 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the foreaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff. Oct 22 5t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county will be exposed at public sale on THURSDAY the 3d day of November next at the late residence of Col. Jabez Caldwell, de'd all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, farming utensils, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over \$5 the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—before the articles are removed, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r. of Jabez Caldwell, de'd. Oct 22 2w

TO BE LET, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A commodious Dwelling House and Garden, situate in Easton, and on Dover Street, and now occupied by Mr. Edward S. Hopkins. The Subscriber would sell this property on accommodating terms, or exchange it for lands. Also, to be let several small and convenient tenements in Easton. Also, to be hired negroes of all ages for the next year. Apply to Mr. Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber. JOHN LEEDS KERR: Easton, Oct 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Samuel Grace, against John Dorgan, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all the right, title and estate of him the said John Dorgan, of in and to, part of two tracts of land, called "Burley's Hay," and "James' Progress," adjoining the town of St. Michaels, and also adjoining the lands of Jos. Harrison, of Jos. Esq. containing fifty acres of land, more or less, also one house and lot in the town of St. Michaels, where the said Dorgan now resides, numbered 58, meted and bounded as follows viz. beginning for said lot at a post standing on the south sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot, and marked with 6 notches, and running from thence, south twenty three degrees, forty five minutes, east sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence north sixty six degrees fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the "Church Creek," then by and with the said creek, to lot No. 57 and running from thence with 57 to the beginning aforesaid. All taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the foreaid writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. g Oct 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors, & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against John Dorgan, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all that part of a lot of land, distinguished in the Plat of St. Michaels, number 38 now in the tenure of Mrs. Caulk, beginning for said lot, at the south west corner of lot No. 57, on Water Street, and running from thence by, and with Water Street, sixty feet to Chesnut Street thence with Chesnut street, to a part of the first mentioned lot, which was purchased by said Dorgan, from Jonathan Spencer, from thence to lot No. 57, and with lot 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, containing 1/4 an acre of land, more or less, also, part of a lot of land No. 58, beginning for said lot, at a post standing on the south sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot, and marked with 6 notches and running from thence south twenty three degrees forty five minutes, east sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence North sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the Church Creek, then by and with the said creek, to lot No. 57, and running from thence with 57, to the beginning aforesaid, being the lot, on which said Dorgan now resides; also all that tract or parcel of land, of said Dorgan, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, and adjoining the lands of Joseph Harrison, of James, be the quantity what it may, more or less, taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the foreaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff. Oct 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors, & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against John Dorgan, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all that part of a lot of land, distinguished in the Plat of St. Michaels, number 38 now in the tenure of Mrs. Caulk, beginning for said lot, at the south west corner of lot No. 57, on Water Street, and running from thence by, and with Water Street, sixty feet to Chesnut Street thence with Chesnut street, to a part of the first mentioned lot, which was purchased by said Dorgan, from Jonathan Spencer, from thence to lot No. 57, and with lot 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, containing 1/4 an acre of land, more or less, also, part of a lot of land No. 58, beginning for said lot, at a post standing on the south sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot, and marked with 6 notches and running from thence south twenty three degrees forty five minutes, east sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence North sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the Church Creek, then by and with the said creek, to lot No. 57, and running from thence with 57, to the beginning aforesaid, being the lot, on which said Dorgan now resides; also all that tract or parcel of land, of said Dorgan, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, and adjoining the lands of Joseph Harrison, of James, be the quantity what it may, more or less, taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the foreaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff. Oct 15

NEW GOODS.
The Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
and handsome Calicoes,
OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND PRICES
Also a General Assortment of
Groceries, China, Glass & Queens-ware, &c. &c.
All of which he will sell at the lowest rates for cash.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
(S & W)
Oct. 8 3w

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
KENNARD & LOVEDAY have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Eastern Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of **GOODS,** adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:
Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinets, Blankets, Flannels & Baizes &c.
together with a general assortment of **British & French fancy & staple dry GOODS.—Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c. &c.**
all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally.—
Wool, Feathers, meal, Linsey and Kersey &c. taken in exchange.
Oct. 8

Just published and for sale at this office
ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC:
Exhibiting a methodical arrangement of all the important ideas of the Ancient and Modern Rhetorical writers, designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools.
BY JOHN A. GETTY, A. M.
Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
From James Carnahan, D D President of the College of New Jersey.
To Mr. E. Littell:
Sir—The "Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., is the work of a profound classical scholar, manifests extensive reading on the subject discussed, and in my opinion, will be found very convenient and useful to those who wish to have, in a compact form, the substance of what distinguished Grecian and Roman masters have taught on the subject of eloquence.
JAS. CARNAHAN.
Nassau Hall, June 27, 1831.

From the Rev Samuel Eccleston, A. M. President of St. Mary's College Balt.
Sir—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst. requesting my opinion of Mr. John A. Getty's Rhetoric, I take pleasure in stating, that I find the definitions to be accurate, and the explanations, apt and copious. The work may be recommended as a convenient and agreeable Manual of the ancient nomenclature of Grammatical and Rhetorical figures. I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAML. ECCLESTON.
Mr. E. Littell.

From Samuel B. How, D D President of Dickinson College.
Carlisle, June 21, 1831.
Dear Sir—I have examined with much attention as my engagements would permit, "Getty's Elements of Rhetoric," and am pleased with it. It comprises into a small space much valuable matter. Its author exhibits an extensive acquaintance with the ancient writers on Rhetoric, and has enriched his work by copious extracts from them. I think it well adapted as a Class Book to prepare youth for studying the more extensive treatises on this subject.
Very respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL B. HOW.

From Wm. Neill, D D late President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.
"The Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., comprises, within a small compass, the substance of volumes; and is calculated to facilitate the progress of youth in the study of the Latin and Greek classics.
Philad. June 26th, 1831. WM. NEILL.

From the Rev. Edward Rutledge, A M Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania.
Dear Sir—I am very much pleased with Mr. Getty's work, and think it admirably adapted to the convenience of most useful instruction in a pleasing and striking manner. I hope its respected author may meet the encouragement he merits, and that his beautiful little manual may extensively aid our youth in acquiring the art of which it treats.
With great respect, I remain yours, &c.
E. LITTELL, Esq. EDWARD RUTLEDGE.
Philad. June 23d, 1831.

From Robert Adrain, L L D &c. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia June 21st, 1831.
Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have examined Mr. Getty's "Elements of Rhetoric." It appears to me that the work is elementary, methodical, and perspicuous, abounding in observations and examples which illustrate the subject and interest the reader; and that it will be highly useful in the education of youth.
Yours, with respect &c.
ROBERT ADRAIN.
Mr. E. Littell.

From S. B. Wylie, D D Professor of Languages in the University of Penn.
Philadelphia, July 23d 1831.
Sir—Having perused the little book you had the goodness to send me, entitled "Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., I am prepared to give you my opinion concerning its merits. I consider it as a manual which ought

to be in the hands of every youth engaged in the acquisition of classical literature. It is rare to find such a mass of useful elementary matter condensed into such a narrow compass. The definitions of the figures will be easily committed, and not easily forgotten. The illustrations are lucid, the examples pertinent and numerous, and the work eminently calculated to be a valuable acquisition to our classical institutions. I cordially wish it an extensive circulation.
Very respectfully yours; &c.
S. B. WYLIE.
Mr. E. Littell.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philad.
Mr. E. Littell:
Sir—"The Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., is a work of real merit and of unbounded utility. I have read it with attention, and I may also add, with advantage. Those who have spent much time in the instruction of youth, will best appreciate such a book as that which Mr. Getty has made; for they must have sensibly felt the want of such a compend of Rhetorical definitions and examples. Indeed every person who designs to read with propriety, or to understand with clearness the best productions of ancient and modern times, should be fully acquainted with the whole scope of figurative language. I therefore cordially recommend the "Elements of Rhetoric," as a most valuable acquisition to the existing supply of standard school books.
Very respectfully,
W. T. BRANTLY.

From the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Jennings, President of Asbury's College Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 29th, 1831.
Dr. Sir—Agreeably to your request, I have devoted a little time to the "Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M.
The work begins with very clear and satisfactory definitions of the Elements of Rhetoric, intended to educate the youthful mind for a really invention and proper disposition; the whole made familiar by appropriate examples extracted from the English, Latin and Greek classics. These are followed by excellent definitions and examples, preparatory to an accomplished education. In this part of the work I am particularly pleased to find an old acquaintance, the tropes & figures of speech in rhyme, which I have often felt a wish to see, introduced in this way, into general use.
In the conclusion we have an epitome of all that is important in pronunciation elucidated by examples, suited to that part of the general subject. This summary, together with an annotation, that is given in view of the reports of the merit of the work made by Dr. Waters and Mr. Power, and in which I heartily concur will sufficiently evince my approbation of Mr. Getty's book.
I am, respectfully, yours,
SAML. K. JENNINGS, M. D.

From the Rev. Francis Waters D D Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 28th 1831.
Rev. Dr. Jennings:
Dr. Sir—I thank you for a perusal of the "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M. It is, in my opinion, a very respectable book. The rules and principles of the science are well arranged and illustrated by the author at the same time that he has defined them with becoming precision and clearness. The additional figures which he has introduced, will no doubt be estimated as a great advantage. To all learners the treatise will be useful, but to classical students in particular, it will serve as an excellent Manual in cultivating this beautiful part of polite and finished education.
Very truly and respectfully,
F. WATERS.

From Michael Power, A M Professor of Languages, Asbury's College, Baltimore
Rev. Dr. Jennings:
Dr. Sir—Having examined the "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M., I am very much pleased with it. It is a work of real merit and of unbounded utility. I have read it with attention, and I may also add, with advantage. Those who have spent much time in the instruction of youth, will best appreciate such a book as that which Mr. Getty has made; for they must have sensibly felt the want of such a compend of Rhetorical definitions and examples. Indeed every person who designs to read with propriety, or to understand with clearness the best productions of ancient and modern times, should be fully acquainted with the whole scope of figurative language. I therefore cordially recommend the "Elements of Rhetoric," as a most valuable acquisition to the existing supply of standard school books.
Very respectfully,
M. POWER.
Balt. June 29th, 1831.

FALL GOODS.
WILLIAM CLARK
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with another supply of FRESH GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons—Among which are:
Handsome Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Silks, Punges, Crapes, &c.
Also—A variety of articles intended for Early Fall Demand.—Consisting of
Superfine and Common Cloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Bombazets, Bombazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery, &c.—Also.
AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES;
Among which are
Cheap Brown Sugars and nice White Preserving do.
Which added to his former late supplies, renders his assortment very extensive and complete all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms.
aug 27 3wocw3

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber being desirous of Collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall respectfully request all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts.
BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
Sept. 10
N. B. The Collector respectfully informs all those who have not paid their Taxes for 1830, that he has an order from the commissioners of the Tax for the sale of the real property of those taxed for that year, and requests them to call at his office and settle the same, as no engagements will not enable him to call on them but once—after that call if not paid the property will be advertised and sold for the taxes due on the same.
B B

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LEATHER.
THE subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LEATHER,
consisting of Coarse upper, Kips, Calf-Skins, Horse Leather, Lining Skins, Sole Leather, &c.
which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for cash, Hides & country produce generally. We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all descriptions for which cash and the market price will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Shares and the Leather returned in 12 months.
HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.
Sept. 17 (S&W)

BOOTS & SHOES.
GRATEFUL for past favors, the Subscriber takes this method of returning his acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received, since he commenced business.
He has at present, and intends constantly to keep on hand, a complete assortment of ready made
SHOES & BOOTS
of the newest fashion, and is employed by excellent workmen, and will manufacture of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.
BOOTS AND SHOES
for both ladies and gentlemen, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to merit a continuation of public patronage. He still occupies his old stand, nearly opposite the market house, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Sept. 24 3w (S&W) PETER TARR
N. B. A little cash, from those indebted will be thankfully received at any time. P. T.

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."
He has also a quantity of mens and
CAPS,
of different descriptions, together with a variety of
PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC CARPETTING,
AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
TRUNKS.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices. The Public's Obdt. Servt.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Oct. 8 3w

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE subscriber being located on Light St. wharf, No. 20 Baltimore, respectfully offers his services in the above line of business, for the Selling of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Staves and other articles—and solicits the favor of his country acquaintances, and fellow-citizens in general, for a Share of their business. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction, to those that may call on him. He has made an arrangement, also to furnish the articles of Ground Plaster (from a horse power mill) and bricks at the manufacturing prices—having become the agent for one of the most extensive Houses in the city, of the first article—all orders for groceries shall be furnished at the lowest Cash prices. Any business requiring an agency to be attended to or settled in the city, if placed to his charge, shall meet with prompt attention at moderate charges.
THOMAS DENNY.
Balt. Aug 27.

FOR SALE.
A Sulky and Harness, made to special order by Edward S. Hopkins in the summer of 1829, of select Materials; has been very little used and kept in the best state of preservation. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.
St. Aubin, Oct. 8 N. HAMMOND.

NOTICE
Is hereby given to all persons against whom the late N. Hammond, Esq. obtained Judgments in Talbot county court yet remaining unsatisfied, that, unless the same be satisfied, or at all events, unless the interest and all arrears of interest due thereon be paid, before the next ensuing November Term of said county court, Executions will then be issued on said Judgments without reserve or further indulgence.
N. HAMMOND, Esq. of N. Hammond decd.
Oct. 8 3w

CABINET WARE.
THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his Ware room,
A general assortment of Cabinet Furniture,
which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or on country produce.
JOHN MECONEKIN.
N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are reminded that the time is fast approaching when he must lay in an assortment of materials, and hopes therefore that they will call and settle without delay.
Easton, Sept. 24.

M. E. MYNARTS,
Portrait and Miniature Painter.
TENDERS his professional service to Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity. A specimen of his painting may be seen at the Eastern Hotel.
Aug 27

To Rent for the ensuing Year.
That neat and comfortable dwelling house now occupied by the Subscriber, situate on the corner of West and Court Streets, attached to the dwelling is an excellent stable, carriage House and Granary.
ALSO the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house formerly occupied by James Cockayne. The House is in good order and has a large garden &c. attached to it. To a good tenant the above property will be rented on very accommodating terms.
Apply to THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, Oct. 8 (W) 3t

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE
WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 5th November next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The house and Lot where Thomas Kersey used to live; situate near the western precincts of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; It will be required of the purchaser that he shall pass his Bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal annual instalments, and the interest on the whole or such part of the purchase money as shall be unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day of sale.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.
Branch Bank Easton Sept. 3 S&W

COAL GRATES
A FEW plain and fancy pattern COAL GRATES, just received and may be seen by calling at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson.
Grates of any pattern and of any description can be furnished at the shortest notice and at the lowest Baltimore prices for cash.
Sept 10

VACCINE INSTITUTION.
THE Subscriber, at the instance of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland has established a VACCINE INSTITUTION, and is now prepared to furnish MATTER for application at his office, South East corner of Wilk and Bond Sts. The price of a single CHUIST is two dollars.
Orders by mail (postage paid) enclosing five dollars, will be acknowledged by the transmission of three CHUISTS.
L. O'BRIEN.
Baltimore Aug 27.


RAMSAY'S PATENT CORDAGE.
WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that the extensive cordage manufactory, formerly conducted by the late Mr. James Ramsay, will hereafter be continued by us for our own Account. The established reputation of the CORDAGE heretofore manufactured, is too well known to require comment. It is our intention to purchase the best Russia and Manila hemp imported into this country and it may be expected that the cordage will be of the same quality, as formerly sold by Mr. R. Suffice it to say, that in all respects the establishment will be conducted on the same principle as before, and we solicit a continuance of the many favors which have been bestowed upon its late proprietor.
SPECKELSEN & DAVIDSON, Successors to James Ramsay.
We have also, constantly on hand an extensive assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and GROCERIES, for sale on equal terms with any house in the city.
S. & D.
No. 10 and 12 Thoms street F. P. Baltimore.
Oct. 8

NEGROES WANTED.
About 10 or 20 young
NEGROES,
of both sexes
wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given. Enquire at the Eastern Hotel.
Sept. 17. JOHN B. BOSLEY.
CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept. 30, 1831
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 7, for 1831.
11329 (even) No. the capital prize of \$6,000
45,11 prize of 2,000
1970 do 1,000
14261 do 500
10187 do 300
2657 do 200
12927 19403 } 100
15173 8132 }
2730 2361 }
16318 7945 } 50
19103 }
With 10 of \$30; 20 of 10; 100 of 5; 150 of 3 and 10,000 of 2 each.
No. 11,328 an even number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the even numbers being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each entitled to two dollars in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.
All marked thus (*) sold at Clarks.

WILL be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 8, for 1831, on THURS. AY. October 27th.
ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.
By which the purchaser of Two or more chances must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.
HIGHEST PRIZE 6,000 DOLLARS.
Scheme.
1 prize of \$6,000 4 prizes of \$100
1 " " 2,000 " 50
1 " " 1,000 " 20
1 " " 500 " 10
1 " " 300 " 5
1 " " 200 " 2
10,000 of \$2
Half Tickets, One dollar.—Quarters fifty cents
To be had at
CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert
N. E. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other office !!!
* Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.
Address to JOHN CLARK
Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.
Oct. 6.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,
WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Cokes landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.
* All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 19
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

ALTERATION.

ON and after TUESDAY the 4th of October next, the Steam Boat Maryland will, for the remainder of the season, stop at the Company's wharf at Castle Haven, instead of going to Cambridge. All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the owners thereof.
L. G. TAYLOR.
Sept. 17 caw6w.

SECOND NOTICE.
I am again, under the necessity, of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice. I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next & inform all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection without respect to persons.
Sept. 17 JNO. G. STEVENS.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
THE Subscriber, in part for his own accommodation, has recently purchased
A drove of 32 Mules,
from 2 to 3 years old last spring
They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited; are very docile and pronounced by competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State,—22 of them are for sale—price from 110 to \$130 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties desirous of obtaining further information, directed to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 27

For Rent for the ensuing year,
That large and convenient three story
BRICK DWELLING,
situate on Washington, near Cabinet street, and the framed shop adjoining. Also the small dwelling on the corner of Cabinet & West Sts. To approved tenants the above property, will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to
JOSEPH CALDWELL.
Aug. 27

For Rent the ensuing year.
FOUR or five lots, situated in the town of Easton; for particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.
E. N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 27.
JOHN OF ROANOKE.
NOW in fine condition, has commenced a fall season, to end the latter part of October next—Terms as advertised in the Spring. He is at one of the subscribers, Nicholas Goldsborough's farm, near Easton, Mares from a distance, if left, will be well taken care of on reasonable terms, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD SPENCER, E. N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 27

\$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY on Monday the 1st instant, a negro boy named
ISAAC,
about 15 or 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made he is glib on the tongue, and draws his words when spoken to. The clothing he had on when he left Mr. John Satchell, near Buck Town, in whose employ he was, was country made linen and trousers, &c. If the said boy be apprehended in the county and secured in Cambridge Jail, I will give forty dollars; or \$60 if taken out of the county and in the State and lodged in any jail; or, the above reward if taken out of the State—provided, in either case, that I get him again. I do hereby warn all persons from harboring or employing said negro, as well as from facilitating his escape, and particularly all captains of vessels and the keeper of the Draw Bridge.
JOHN STAPLEFORT.
Little Black-water Bridge
Dorchester county, Md. Aug 20

CASH.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from
50 TO 100
Likely Negroes,
from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. B. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.
Nov. 13. THOS W. OVERTY

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

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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1831.

NO. 44.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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.

[BY REQUEST]

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ANTI-TARIFF CONVENTION.

A convention composed of citizens from various portions of our country, favorable to the advancement of national industry in all its departments, is about to meet in this city, (on the 26th instant.) It is probable this convention will enter at large into a discussion and consideration of the present tariff, and will strive to point out whatever defects it may contain, (and which all parties agree are numerous) and respectfully suggest some changes and remedies which cannot fail to meet the concurrence of all good citizens.

The question that now most seriously agitates the public mind, is the policy of protection;—some disputing its expediency and advantages, and some its constitutionality; the latter contending also, that a tariff yielding revenue beyond the actual wants of the government, is not only unauthorized by the constitution, but oppressive in its results on one portion of the community, to the aggrandizement of another. If the argument is, that revenue beyond the requirements or expenditures of government is unjust or unconstitutional, then to show how far the present effect of the tariff is unlawful, it must be ascertained what is the actual expenditure of government. Is this expenditure now at its maximum; and is it never to be increased by the increasing developments of the country? But let us admit that the revenue collected under the present tariff far exceeds the expenditure of government, and must continue to increase, after the national debt is paid.

necessary to propose changes in the tariff tending to reduce the amount of revenue.

This course would no doubt be approved by all parties; and the question now turns upon the best course to be adopted in effecting this object—a reduction of the tariff rates with a view to limiting the amount of revenue. As this subject involves the highest interest of the country, it becomes the duty of every one calmly and dispassionately to consider it in all its bearings, and whatever light can be thrown upon it should not be rejected, because that light may be feeble, or may not shine exclusively on some favorite or peculiar interest.

The doctrine of "free trade," as also the doctrine that we, as a nation, should not regard the policy of other nations, but act on the principles of free trade, regardless of their restrictions, is all very fine theory, and sounds very liberal, but in practice is totally destructive in its results. It scarcely requires an illustration to show its glaring fallacy. But suppose we test it by a few plain and easily understood illustrations.

Suppose we adopt the "free trade" policy, and say to all nations, "your ships may come to us, bringing the productions of every clime, and take ours to any quarter; and you shall not be subject to tonnage duty." And suppose any one or all of the maritime nations should impose in their ports, on all foreign vessels a high tonnage duty—how long would our free trade policy sustain our flag afloat? And does not this suffice to show that a retaliatory system of protection is not only expedient but absolutely necessary? And does not the same argument hold when applied to any and every department of intercourse among nations? If one protects its own industry & guards its productions from competition of others, is it not absolutely necessary that corresponding protection should be applied by others? As an American, I say unequivocally I am in favor of free trade—free and unrestricted intercourse—but it must be general, and those who set the example of protecting, should at least be the first to abandon it, if they want free trade.

Let England, for example, who has increased herself by a long period of strict protection of her industry and skill in all its departments, whilst she has counselled other nations to keep "open House," and be liberal, let her open her ports to the productions of our industry, and take our Corn, our Flour, our Beef and Pork, our Rice, our Tobacco, our Lumber and our Naval Stores, and any and every article we choose to offer her, and I for one will vote for the free reception of her Calicoes and Hardware, and anything she may choose to send us, and our people choose to pay for. If she on the score of requiring revenue, imposes a duty on our pro-

ductions of say 10 per cent we can do the same on hers; if she should require extraordinary resources and find herself compelled to exact more duty, we should keep pace, and charge the same on hers; and though we might not want it for the same purposes, we can give it back to our people, either in general improvements for the benefit of all, or, as the people represented in Congress may direct; the first point not being lost sight of, that in no case is our industry or the productions of our industry, to be taxed abroad higher than the tax imposed by us on the productions of foreign industry, else the doctrine of free trade and unrestricted intercourse is abandoned, and injury to the liberal party must result.

Thus then it appears as clear as the simplest problem, that free trade cannot be sustained by one nation exclusively, and that nation escape destruction.

If our country produced any article exclusively required by the manufacturing nations of Europe, or let us suppose that the only article produced in our country was Cotton, (which happens to be an article not produced by the manufacturing nations of Europe, and which they require) then no doubt it might be expedient for us to be cultivators of the raw material exclusively, and take in exchange all we required of foreign manufactures; but it happens that we can't all be cotton growers. A large portion of our country produces other articles, which must find a market, or the production must be abandoned. The question then is, where is this market to be found? Shall we take a cargo of Castles, Tobacco and Lumber to England to exchange for her manufactured articles? She tells us she can't take our flour unless she is threatened with famine, or imposes a duty of enormous severity in accordance with their corn law; because they must protect the landed interest. She can't take our tobacco unless at an enormous duty; something like 1500 per cent on its value here, because it is a great luxury and they want revenue. She can't take our beef and pork for reasons similar to those which compel her to reject our flour—nor will she take our lumber, short of a duty amounting to entire pro-

supply it. But she'll take cotton at a moderate duty, because she can't produce it herself—and because she wants it for her factories; taking from us what she would pay us 1s. for and sell it back to us in a manufactured state for a guinea—and how are we to pay this difference? Why when we have given her all our cotton, we must pay the difference in metallic money, or in productions gleaned by us elsewhere in exchange for our productions of soil in round about circuitous voyages, taking the risk of profit and losses as we can; whilst she carefully protecting every branch of her industry, and thereby cherishing and progressing skill in all departments is rapidly laying all nations under contribution to the same and controlling and perpetuating power which is felt in every part of the creation; preaching free trade to all nations, but practising herself the most exclusive system of protection.

What course then is left us? what course does common sense point out to us? to find at home if we can, what is denied us abroad—A market for the mutual interchange of our commodities.—Let us suppose two manufacturing nations abroad offering to furnish us all the manufactured articles we require, at same rates. One however, agrees to take all the productions of our soil we choose to give it in pay, and the other rejects a large portion, and asks its value in metallic money. Which nation should we select to hold intercourse with? and to which would our intercourse most naturally tend? Most assuredly with that nation receiving the productions of our industry, without imposing ruinous duties or taxes on it; for it would be a mutual interchange of industry. Then why should we deny to ourselves at home this preference to a portion of our own people who are ready and willing to furnish to the other portion of our people the same facilities. The manufacturing portion of our people say to the cultivators of the soil, give us your produce, and we will pay you—and let the merchant be our mutual agent and carrier. We want all be manufacturers, or farmers, or merchants. We must divide the labor among us, and let us all seek and secure at home, what is denied us abroad.

All nations have long since adopted this course—they protect themselves—and so long as uninterrupted peace continues, they will become more and more independent of us. We are no longer the carriers and feeders of belated powers—they are all at peace, and at work among themselves, and strictly protecting their industry, allowing no free and unrestricted competition. We must do the same.

But a portion of our citizens—a small though respectable minority say, "let trade find its own level"—"don't force

affairs through, or by restrictive measures."—"Let us alone, and let every man take his own course."—"don't tax one portion to benefit another portion, but let all alone." This is the language of cotton growers, and a portion of our commercial circle, particularly that class exclusively confined to foreign agencies. Is it necessary to furnish a better answer to them than to submit to their calm consideration, as men, as patriots, as Americans, some reflections like the foregoing? The writer of this is neither a manufacturer, nor a farmer—he is a merchant, almost exclusively engaged in foreign commerce—his own personal interest would counsel him to urge a widely different policy from that he now urges on the consideration of his fellow citizens. He is firmly convinced that the true policy of this nation is to protect its industry. So long as the members of the family of nations pursue a similar policy, there is no other course, if we should escape national ruin. There is no parallel to the prosperity of a nation, at present, enjoys. Some estimates may not be as much favored as others, by the nation as a whole, is even on the high road of "successful industry." It is the result of protection, securing at home a market for at least a large portion of our productions which is denied us abroad. Look at the condition now of every nation of peculiar situation arising from unequal governments, or the influence of causes disables them from adopting a course similar to ours.

Are they not all impoverished, owing to utter dependence on the "machine shop" of Europe? Even herself, trusting to her native work and redundant population, cheapness of living, is now pouring her metallic wealth to England, by millions, to pay her for the production of improved steam power looms, and inventions of late years, which put all portions of the East, articles which but a few years ago were exported thence, and what will be the result? A few more will tell it. Let them however look to it—but to recur to our subject. It has been said and admitted, that hence it is argued that the tariff is a revenue and expenditure should about balance accounts. But there are two leading methods of reducing a revenue, one is, by advancing a duty tending toward prohibition; and the other, by graduating it on a low scale, which admits foreign productions. The former is urged by the "Free Traders" as oppressive in its results, and the latter is urged by the manufacturer as tending to destroy his infant efforts, which require at first great protection, to enable him to perfect his work, to compete with the long practiced skill of foreigners, who have attained to their perfection by a strict and long continued prohibition on the part of their government. He asks this protection only for a certain period. He already tells you, as an earnest of his motives and intention, that in many articles, he has already reached that perfection; that he dares to meet the most skillful without government protection. He tells his government and his fellow citizens that he is willing and ready to enter into a free consideration of the present tariff; to correct its errors and modify its oppressions, which he admits are many, but are not of his creating. He will go over the tariff, article by article, and point out such as pay duties which result in no benefit to any interest, but are in reality a tax upon the consumer, for which he deserves no equivalent—and this is an important consideration. If a consumer feels that he is paying a higher price, in consequence of the tariff, for an article manufactured at home by his neighbor, than he would have to pay for it if he bought it abroad, let him first inquire (if a farmer) how he pays for it; if the foreigner would take what he has to sell on as good terms as his neighbor pays, then the tariff operates oppressively on him as a consumer but it on the contrary the foreigner will not take any thing but money, then the farmer must first get the money or go without the manufacture required, or patronise his neighbor's workshop.

Every article that can be made or produced at home among ourselves, though it nominally costs the consumer more than it costs him abroad, may yet be cheaper to him than if purchased abroad, the purchase of an article is only a small part of the negotiation. The most important part is the mode of paying for it. The whole business of life is an exchange of industry and skill. If a family or a nation cannot give in exchange the productions of its industry for that of others, there can be no negotiation or mutual advantage; and happy may that nation or family deem itself that can find at home, and within its own circle, that interchange of its industry which is denied it elsewhere.

With the foregoing desultory remarks let us proceed to the consideration of that adjustment and modification of the tariff, which is now humbly conceived to be called for, and which is respectfully suggested to those who are now about to convene in this city, to discuss this matter.

The tariff might be taken up, and divided off into three classes.

The 1st class to embrace all the leading articles of the manufactures, which experience has proved can be made or produced in the United States, by a protecting duty, calculated to sustain said productions, (and let the duty be clearly and plainly specified) and to operate to the exclusion of frauds of every description.

The 2d class to embrace all articles, which though capable of being made here only by excessive protecting duties experience teaches, furnishes no equivalent to the consumer, by taking from him an adequate quantity of what he may have to furnish the operative—the latter being few in number, and the manufactured article being peculiarly of a local character—also, all articles of bulky or fragile character, subject to heavy expenses and risk in transportation, which would of itself be a protection to interior and local manufacturers. On all such let the duty be graduated, more with a view to revenue than protection; and lastly, let

The 3d class embrace every article that can neither be made nor produced in our country—teas, coffee, spices, wines, drugs—all articles raw or manufactured, required in the arts, which cannot be produced at home. Let all these come into the country as free as water from the clouds. With a few exceptions these articles will be found coming to us from countries that would be ready and willing to receive the productions of our country in exchange and our skillful diplomatist abroad could turn it to favorable account, by securing such equivalents and modifications as would amply compensate for the loss of revenue.

If something like this arrangement of the tariff were adopted, the result would be, that the industry of the country would be protected—the consumer would pay no tax for which he would not receive an ample equivalent, and the fear of a redundant revenue would be dissipated.

It may not be out of place before closing this article, to pass a few words on the proceedings of what is termed the Free Trade Convention, late in session in Philadelphia.

If it be the object of that convention, by passing a vote upon the constitutionality of the tariff, and thus attempting to sway public sentiment by an impression that said vote is the free and spontaneous expression of the nation, it is a false hope, and reflects little credit on either the judgment or the integrity of the majority of the convention. But let that pass—the people will not fail to fully understand that said expression is entirely and to all intents ex parte, and no more an expression of national sentiment, than a vote here at a ward meeting, or an anti-Jackson, or anti-masonic, would express the national will. The report read by Mr. Berrien, though no doubt an honest expression of the sentiments of the majority of the committee who produced it, scarcely contains an argument or expression not already fully refuted, and that is not capable of being entirely prostrated by facts calmly considered. Arguments, or facts to sustain arguments, it scarcely can be said to contain any. It is replete with assertions & well-turned periods, and goes fully to show that the cotton growers perhaps don't get as good prices, nominally, as they would if no duty on imported cottons manufactured existed—that is, that the manufacturing nations of Europe could afford to pay the cotton growers a better price for the raw material, provided they met no objection to the supplying the consumers of the manufactured article in our country. It is admitted by us that England and other countries abroad, supply us with just so much less of such manufactured articles as they formerly supplied us with—as we manufacture ourselves. But what does this prove? Simply, that we are enabled to furnish at home, to pay for the amount of home manufactures, just so much of other productions of the soil, which would otherwise have found no market elsewhere—for, as has been said above, the purchase of an article is but one and a small part of the negotiation—the most important part is to pay for it.

And after all, what has been the destructive effect of our tariff law as it is? Are our foreign imports injuriously lessened? The custom-house returns tell us imports are very heavy, and every day tells us more than we can pay for, in what productions Europe chooses to take from us—without sending off by every packet millions of our precious metals—the basis of an extended and copien-

ent paper currency—causing a compulsory limitation of the latter to the great inconvenience of our active operators over our extended country—thus reducing our monied capital. Does it oppress our people, or a majority of them, leaving any portion of them idle? We have no evidence of it here—all are busy—ship, plough and spindle. And is the profit of the latter confined to "the few" as indicated by the report? There are very few manufactories in our country—not incorporated, and thereby possessed of an extended range of stockholders by transferable scrip—capable of being held and owned by any person, whether north or south of the Potomac—and *cui bono*? Let this question, simple in itself, as all others put above are intended to be, be calmly weighed and considered by men by patriots, by Americans—an I for one I am willing to abide the answer.

A MERCHANT.

From the National Gazette.

GEN. JACKSON AND MR. DAVIDSON.

Having seen occasional allusion in our exchange papers, to a transaction between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Nelson Davidson, a respectable and intelligent mechanic of this city, we were induced to make some enquiries on the subject, of Mr. Davidson himself. The result of them is a request to insert the following statement, which Mr. D. is ready to verify in the most solemn manner.

On or about the last of March in the present year, Gen. Jackson sent his coach to Mr. Davidson's shop, with orders delivered through the coachman, to put the carriage in complete repair. While the repairs were in progress, the coachman repeatedly called on Mr. D. to enquire if they were done, and was as often informed that all practicable expedition was used in doing the work. At length, early in May, when the coach was in a state of finish the coachman informed Mr. D. that the President was very angry at the delay, and had declared that he must have his carriage, or that he would take it away to Baltimore. On the 24th or 25th of that month, Mr. D. addressed a letter to Gen. Jackson, stating that the coachman had represented to Mr. D. that the repairs had exceeded Gen. Jackson's expectation, and expressing Mr. D.'s regret at having in the way of his business given any dissatisfaction to Gen. Jackson. On the same day Mr. D. received a note from Gen. Jackson, of which the following is a copy:

"The President, with his respects to Mr. Davidson, coachmaker, informs him that it is impossible that the bill furnished can be for his carriage, as he sent his to get the wheels new rimmed and new tire, and nothing more, as Mr. Davidson had repaired the body &c. &c. shortly before. Therefore the President cannot pay for other repairs, which he neither ordered, nor his carriage wanted—the President would like to see Mr. Davidson, as he wishes his carriage with repairs ordered. May 23d, 1831."

Mr. Davidson was not less surprised at the official and diplomatic style of this communication, than he felt aggrieved by the insulting attack on his character, involved in Gen. Jackson's declaration that it was impossible that the bill furnished can be for his carriage. Gen. Jackson's disclaimer of his having ordered the repairs, could not fail also to surprise Mr. D. as he had previously done work for Gen. Jackson, on verbal orders transmitted through his servants, and obtained payment for it without any objection on the part of the Gen. If he could have entertained any doubts as to the authority for the repairs in the present instance on account of the channel through which they were ordered, that doubt would have been removed by the recollection that General Jackson had previously in person apprised Mr. D. of his intention to have the coach put in complete order.

In compliance with the intimation conveyed in the President's note, of his desire to see Mr. Davidson, Mr. D. waited on him. He was apparently waiting for Mr. D. as he had Mr. D.'s note in his hand. Mr. Davidson was in company with the President, and Mr. Van Buren, as Mr. Davidson has learned was in the adjoining room. Mr. Davidson politely and respectfully approached the president, who rose from his seat, evidently in a rage, and violently upbraided Mr. Davidson for having done so much work to his carriage. Mr. Davidson requested him to pause for a moment and to reflect, that the repairs made were such as had been ordered through his coachman. The President's passion increased: He rung the bell for the coachman and another servant. They obeyed the summons. He began to abuse them saying to the coachman "you durn'd infernal scoundrel, did you dare to order this work?" The coachman answered, "yes master, I understood you to order the coach to be put in complete repair."

Mr. Davidson has done no more than you ordered." The President replied, "you lying scoundrel, you know that I did not give you such orders—you infernal villain, I'll sell you to pay this bill," he then uttered a number of violent expressions, and threatened to inflict the most severe punishment on his servant, for having had the work done telling Mr. Davidson, at the same time that he would sell the servant to pay the bill, or that Mr. Davidson should take him in payment of it. Mr. Davidson said "very well, sir, I will take him if you say so." He then made a halt, and Mr. Davidson added: "I am very poor; but I would not have said as much as you have said for five times the amount of the bill, I don't think in the end it will ruin me, or make you much richer." Many remarks were made by the President, in the same strain of violence and profanity with those already cited.

On the day of this interview, Major Donelson called on Mr. Davidson, saying that he came at the President's request. The object of the visit was to induce Mr. Davidson to give up a part of his claim, which he refused to do; next day the President addressed a letter to Mr. Davidson, in which he attempted to show that the bill was unjust, because some of the repairs charged in it, had been, as the President alleged, embraced in a former bill. This allegation supposing it to be correct, implies the extraordinary assumption, that repairs, when once made are to last for seven months, unaffected by time, accident, neglect or bad usage. But how far the allegation is true, will appear from comparing the two bills, of which the following are copies:

Bill in November 1830.

To having axletrees,	\$10
1 Bed,	4
1 pair of Braces over the springs,	6
1 plate in spring,	3
Trimming the coach,	80
Repairs to Barouche,	27
	\$124

Bill in May 1831.

New running gear complete, with a plated perch, whole wheel, new transoms, plates and stays, and altering and fixing all the iron work of the same	\$110
New dickey seat trimmed with patent leather,	45
Painting the whole coach in the best manner,	30
Plated mouldings, hub-bands and knobs,	10
1 pair of new braces over the springs,	6
1 pair of lamps, first rate,	13
	\$214

N. B.—The braces charged in one of these bills were over the front springs, and those in the other over the back springs.

The President's note of May 24th, was handed to Mr. Davidson by Mr. Gustav, the President's steward, who stated on handing it, that the President had declared "that he did not make this contention for his own interest, but for the good of the public." As this patriotic epistle contained an order for the delivery of the coach, Mr. Davidson accordingly sent it home. On the following day Mr. Davidson ascertained that the President had privately summoned a Mr. Bartlett, who carries on the coachmaking business in Georgetown, to come over and pass sentence on the work; and that Mr. Bartlett had decided it to be worth only \$150. After this proceeding had reached the ears of Mr. Davidson, Major Donelson called on him and proposed an arbitration. To such a reference, Mr. Davidson would of course have felt strong objections, being aware of the odds he would necessarily encounter in a contest with Gen. Jackson before any set of men, however honest, taken from a community which had abundant reasons for estimating the inconvenience and even danger of opposing his will; nor could Mr. D. conceal from himself that a consciousness of the advantage arising from this influence was Gen. Jackson's motive for proposing an arbitration as a means of avoiding the debt. But it was necessary for Mr. Davidson to examine the force of this consideration; because if no other objection against an arbitration had existed, one of sufficient weight with him was presented by General Jackson's clandestine inquiry into his work, through the agency of a competitor in business from a neighboring town.

Mr. Donelson called on Mr. Davidson a third time, offering on behalf of General Jackson, in payment of Mr. Davidson's bill, \$150, the amount of Mr. Bartlett's adjudication. This proposition was rejected by Mr. Davidson, who stated his determination to be to receive his whole bill, or no part of it. Though Mr. Davidson felt himself bound to reject both this offer or compromise, & the preceding insidious proposal of an arbitration, he is prepared to prove, by the testimony of skillful & disinterested judges to whom his work and the charges for it, were submitted, that the work was necessary under the orders received, and that the charges were fair and reasonable. The evidence on those points within his power to produce is high and unimpeachable.

On the 26th of May, Mr. Davidson addressed a note to the President, complaining of the President's having removed his carriage from his shop, where it was remaining under a

legal lien for the repairs put on it, and then subjecting the work to an *ex parte* examination, conducted without any notice to Mr. Davidson, or any explanations on his behalf. On the same day Mr. Gustav, the President's steward, brought Mr. Davidson a letter of that date the body of which was in Maj. Donelson's hand writing, & which was signed by the President. This letter was sealed; and Mr. Gustav said his instructions were to read it to Mr. Davidson, but not to leave it in his possession. It was, in substance, a proposition to Mr. Davidson to take off \$34 of this bill. This he declined, but he took the \$180 which were tendered, and gave a receipt for that sum on account. To this day Gen. Jackson has withheld from him the remaining \$54 of his claim.

Mr. Davidson, who was a political friend of Gen. Jackson, has felt a reluctance to detail the circumstances just mentioned, which nothing but a regard to truth, and to his own character, could enable him to overcome. Sincere and ardent in his attachment to Gen. Jackson, he had accustomed himself to regard every charge against the temper or principles of his favorite as a political slander; and though very soon after the Presidential election, he found cause to fear from events taking place before his own eyes, and effecting the social circles of the community to which he belonged, that his partiality to the President was somewhat too great; he could scarcely have believed on testimony other than his own observation, that any individual, and far less Gen. Jackson, filling the exalted station of President of the United States, would devote four or five days of his precious time to a squabble with a mechanic in which the most barefaced attempt was made to bully a private citizen out of his rights; and when that failed to seek the same object through the machinery of a secret trial, of which the party to be affected by it had no notice, and the individual appointed to give both testimony and judgement, was placed under circumstances which made impartiality too difficult to be probable.

From the U. S. Gazette.

GEN. GREEN vs. MAJOR EATON.

General Green, the editor of the Washington Telegraph, has commenced a reply to the charges made against him by Major Eaton. Those charges our readers will remember, were, that Mr. Green came to Washington "poor and penniless," and undertook to establish a newspaper, in which he was assisted by the money and credit of Maj. Eaton; the latter advancing cash at first, and subsequently redeeming certain notes which he had endorsed for Mr. Green.

Mr. Green, in his statement, represents himself as being in a lucrative law practice in Missouri, and holding profitable mail contracts;—that he purchased a Clay paper in St. Louis, and, at a great sacrifice, advocated the election of Gen. Jackson. Subsequently he went to Washington on professional business, and then after Mr. Adam's election, had some conversation about purchasing the Washington City Gazette, and making it a Jackson paper, he says—

"To this I was decidedly and unequivocally opposed. Congress adjourned; and on my return home, I overtook Gen. Jackson at Wheeling. We descended the river in the same boat as far as Cincinnati. On our way down the subject was freely canvassed, and I suggested the belief that the position of the Crawford party and the circumstance of my being a brother in law of governor Edwards, had prevented the establishment of the contemplated paper. He urged my removal to Washington; expressed his confidence of my success, and said that he believed three thousand subscribers could be obtained in Tennessee alone.

In February, 1826, Mr. Green again visited Washington, to prosecute, before Congress, claims for Indian spoliation. There he found the City Gazette purchased up for John S. Meehan, who had embarked on the enterprise, under a promise of a thousand dollars, from Jackson men, of whom, Major Eaton was one. The concern was bad. Mr. G. had to lend Meehan thousand dollars; and subsequently purchased the establishment by the sacrifice of his property and contracts in Missouri. We ask attention to the following paragraph.

"As I had been induced to engage in the enterprise, by the entreaty of political friends, and as Major Eaton held their guarantee, I, on that account as well as from a desire to confine all knowledge of the transaction to political friends, conceived it best to apply for a loan at Nashville. My father-in-law lived in the neighbourhood, and, leaving my family with him, I visited Nashville, for the double purpose of seeing Gen. Jackson and borrowing the funds agreed upon.—Through the Agency of Ephraim H. Foster, Esq. I borrowed fourteen hundred dollars. At Louisville I received authority to draw upon Mr. Ridgely for two thousand dollars. I there understood that Mr. Kendall had become soured with Mr. Clay, and that he could be induced, by relieving him from his pecuniary obligations to Mr. Clay, to take ground for Gen. Jackson. I visited Frankfort. Mr. Kendall was sick. I saw one of his confidential friends, who gave it as his opinion, that, if Kendall could obtain one thousand dollars, he would come into the support of Gen. Jackson; but, that an understanding with Mr. Barry and Col. Johnson was a necessary prerequisite. I then visited

Lexington. Mr. Barry seemed apprehensive that John Pope who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Adams, would support his re-election, and that in that event, the State of Kentucky would go for Adams. I brought about a meeting, a reconciliation, and an understanding between those gentlemen, and Mr. Barry went with me to the Blue Springs, where I authorized Col. Johnson to say to Mr. Kendall, that, if his sense of pecuniary obligation to Mr. Clay prevented him from taking ground in favor of Gen. Jackson, I would guarantee a loan of 12 hundred dollars. Mr. Kendall did take ground against Clay. He came on to Washington, and I made up for him the sum of three thousand dollars, twelve hundred of which I advanced myself upon the understanding that he should repay it to the gentleman from whom I borrowed it in Nashville.

Mr. Green then goes on to show that Kendall was under pecuniary obligations to him, and that no money was due to Major Eaton; he thus remarks.

"I have thus given a fair and candid statement of the pecuniary transactions on which Amos Kendall and Major Eaton predicate the charge of ingratitude against me. It will be seen that major Eaton, who sets up a claim to munificence and liberality, was acting as the mere agent of others, and that the only service which he has rendered, was the use of his name, for the sums borrowed in Nashville and Baltimore, for doing which he had a previous indemnity. Such munificence and liberality is worthy to be recorded in the eulogies of Amos Kendall!"

After mentioning that the establishment had absorbed \$15,000 dollars of his own funds, and \$30,000 more on his own credit, Mr. G. proceeds.

"I fully sensible was Gen. Jackson of the services which I had rendered, that, when in anticipation of the scenes which have disgraced his administration, I offered to relinquish the establishment to any one whom he might designate; he said, I had fought for my position, and deserved to reap all its advantages; and unsolicited, I pledged the patronage of all the departments to indemnify me for my sacrifices. So much was he in earnest, that a few days before he came into office, upon hearing that there was a plan then on foot to get up a rival establishment, and the patronage of Mr. Van Buren, he said for me, after ten o'clock at night, and in the presence of Mr. Hamilton, repudiated me for entertaining a suspicion, and renewed his pledge of the patronage of the departments and of the state department in particular. One of the first acts of Jas. A. Hamilton, as the representative of Mr. Van Buren, was to repudiate that pledge, and to explain to me that the printing of the laws in particular had been given to another before he came into office.

"It thus has been seen that I am not now, nor never was under pecuniary obligations to major Eaton or to Gen. Jackson. That so far as they have profited by my labors, as the editor of this paper, they are under obligations to me, and that the sin of ingratitude rests at their door, not at mine. How and why they have become my bitterest revilers and persecutors, exerting all their influence, personal and official, to render me "poor and penniless," will form the subject of another number.

MASONRY AND ANTI-MASONRY.

"Address of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, &c. to the people of said state."

"We hold our Charters under the Government—we know that Government has a right to a full and complete investigation of our concerns—to Government we owe and render subordination.—And further, we know that when our doings shall be found not to be in strict conformity to the "Constitution & laws of the land, our Charters will be, & as honest men & good citizens, say ought to be," forfeit and void. And fully aware of all this, we solemnly pledge ourselves to extend to the Legislature, every aid and facility in our power, to carry on such an investigation; whenever that body shall call upon us to do so; and cheerfully abide the issue."

"That we have secrets, (say they,) we frankly acknowledge—but that we have any which cannot be disclosed, but at the hazard of life, we deny. We have no doubt, the memorialists in this part of their petition had their eye on the supposed murder of Wm. Morgan by Masons. Of that supposed act, we can only say, we can neither affirm nor deny; because we know nothing about it. 2. We solemnly aver in the sight of Heaven, and appeal to the Great Searcher of hearts to test our sincerity; that we have never received, nor given, nor countenanced any obligation, requiring or sanctioning the sacrifice of life, as the penalty for disclosing Masonic secrets. We further declare, that we know of no obligation nor permission either in the laws or principles of Masonry, to inflict any penalty in any case, beyond that of expulsion from the Lodge. Nor do we believe any Masonic obligation or principle to be so understood by masons, as to warrant any act not fully justified by the Constitution & laws of the land. We as cordially detest the crime of lawless murder, as any other body of men. 3. Such was the act of depriving Wm. Morgan of life, if perpetrated either by Masons or others. Who were his murderers, or by whom the act was sanctioned, is absolutely unknown to us. But this we can say with certainty; we hold no fellowship with any man, or body of men, to our knowledge and belief, who would ei-

ther perpetrate it themselves, or sanction it in others.

"That we prefer a Mason in all cases," is not true. That we "prefer in any case," unless he be worthy, as a man is not true. That we give him any preference—whatever, except in cases, in which "the Constitution and the laws" have no concern, is not true. It is not true that we receive, impart, or sanction any obligation, that we understand to require the performance of an act towards a Mason, that we know or suppose will result in injury or injustice, to another not a Mason; nor in any way to impede or arrest the course of justice, public or private, legal or moral, in any case whatever. And further, to show that in all this we have acted in perfect accordance with the spirit and principles of Masonry, we would state what all Masons and Seceding Masons know to be true that it is a standing and inviolable rule in every Lodge, & from which no departure is ever tolerated, to inform the Candidate, that no Masonic obligation must interfere with his religious or political opinions, nor his duty to God and his country. With the declarations above, and a knowledge of these facts, it is difficult for us to discern, how Masonic obligations can lead men to violate "the constitution and laws of the land," or encroach on the province of religion and morality."

Mr. Randolph proceeded from Baltimore to Richmond without having visited Washington. When it is considered that the ride to the capital from Baltimore, is one of five hours only, over an excellent road, that the weather has been fine and the invalid might have derived benefit from the visit, it may be understood how he has treated the President and Secretary of State. If these gentlemen gave him a dispensation, we may conceive from this fact the value which they ascribe to his mission. It is believed that he had drawn the official stipend; there being no doubt, a mutual consciousness that he has fully earned what he has received. Republican exactness should ever be in broad contrast with Monarchical laxity. Sinecures & jobs may be tolerated in Europe, but President Jackson may well repeat, when they are mentioned—"Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung." Nat. Gaz.

The editor of the New Bedford Gazette, has been amusing himself and his readers, by collecting together from various papers, a number of amusing instances of typographical errors. The following are worth copying:

An editor at the south offers a premium of \$100 for the best original tale. He probably wishes to pass for a monkey.

A New York paper advertises a house to let, possession to be given immediately.

A paper in this town advertises patient ploughs. Thomson speaks of the patient ox, but we suppose the epithet has travelled down to the chain and entered the plough.

The same paper advertises for a vessel of 60 tons, to go to Quincy for a loadstone. After her return New Bedford will be the centre of attraction.

Another paper speaking of the riot in Providence, says the people of that town will raise more houses of ill fame.

The same paper from which we copy the above, informs its readers that "the 10th regiment of Rhode Island militia was recently reviewed by Colonel Amasa Gray, without the use of ardent spirits." A "heavy dog" that Col. Gray, to go through with such an arduous duty without the aid of artificial stimulus.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Extract of a Letter dated from the Island of St. Johns, Sept. 24.

We have had sad news lately: the Island of Tortola is in a state of general rebellion, by the most unexpected accident the plot was discovered. A funeral which happened to take place, alone delayed its being carried into execution. The alarm was dreadful in Tortola; there were not two Estates on which the negroes were not ready for action, and had not formed the most horrible schemes of murder. Instant help was sent for to St. Thomas and other Colonies; not a white man or woman dared to remain in the country. The whites were assembled in the town for its defence; for eight days not a man slept a wink; about six days after the discovery of the plan, when several prisoners had been arrested and condemned to death, it was reported, that on Sunday night an attack would be made on the town, to rescue the prisoners, but most happily our Danish brig of war reached the harbour of Tortola, in the afternoon, and landed fifty marines, and also sent all the boats armed with guns and espingolos, &c., on shore, to defend the town. The negroes became frightened and they have since returned, in part to their estates; but no white man, as yet lives in the country; they still do duty in town. The plans of the negroes are known; Loyd was to be saved, as well as the white ladies, who were to be immediately married to certain negroes to whom they were assigned, when the whites were all murdered. The free-coloured who did not join them were to be driven to the West of the Island and executed that the stench of their corpses should tell the people of St. John what they next had to expect. There are now 200 regular English troops in Tortola. At this moment, however, all is quiet as usual.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing brig Lady Adams, Staples, arrived here on Monday last from Liverpool, bringing advices from Liverpool to the evening of the 13th September. The Editors of the American are indebted to Mr. Neilson, of the Exchange Rooms for the London Morning Herald of the 12th and the Liverpool Times of the 13th, from which they make the annexed interesting extracts:

A second edition of the London Herald dated at five o'clock on the morning of the 12th says:—

"In addition to the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday, those of Saturday, and the Messenger, Gazette and Revolution, dated yesterday, have this morning reached us by express, together with letters from our Private Correspondent.

POLAND.—The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers is dated "From the Frontiers, Aug. 27," and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 2d inst. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The main Polish army had retired within the fortifications of Warsaw, after having sustained a loss of 1400 or 1500 men in a reconnaissance, owing to the imprudence of Colonel Legaillois, a French officer. Two corps have been detached into the Palatinates or Podlachia & Plozk. The former, and the stronger, under the French General Romarino, is believed in Paris to have obtained a signal victory over a portion of the army of Rudiger. One good effect of these diversions has been the introduction into Warsaw of large supplies of provisions.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquillity had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief or Dictator, Krukowiecki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 10th ult., have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity had, if possible, become more fixed. The Russians, on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault. The leaders of both armies are aware of the value of time. Paskewitch is hastening his preparations for decisive operations against Warsaw, well knowing that, if the city hold out but for six weeks more, the winter will have set in and expose him to the repetition of the defeats and losses experienced by Diebitsch last year. Such is precisely the impression on the minds of the Polish Generals; they will consequently laugh to scorn the summons to surrender, by which, on three successive days, the Russian Marshal means to precede his attack upon Warsaw. The ostentatious arrogance of the Emperor Nicholas in declining to advance (according to private letters from Berlin) that he will listen to no mediation of other Powers—no terms on the part of the Poles short of absolute submission, is therefore, superfluous.

There are St. Petersburg dates to the 24th August inclusive,—but no mention is made of the report received last week by way of Cronstadt and Boston, of the rupture between the Russian Government and the French Minister resident there.

A British squadron had sailed for the Tagus, for the purpose of redressing the injuries inflicted by the Portuguese Government on British subjects.

The British sloop of war Alligator, from off Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had a few days previously had an affair with the Bedouins, in which they sustained a loss of 600 men, and are said to be masters of only ten miles round Algiers; 2500 of their troops were sick in the hospital, and others were constantly returning to France. The town was very badly supplied with provisions.

The Herald of the 12th says:—"The American packet ship President, Capt. Champlin, passed through Spithead yesterday evening, in 24 days from N. York; she is a splendid vessel, and brings as passenger her Excellency, the Hon. M. Van Buren, Ambassador from the U. States to this country. He landed at Cowes."

The Brussels papers contain the opening speech of King Leopold to the new Legislative Body of Belgium. "This address, which contains nothing remarkable, except it be perhaps a rather offensive court paid to France at the expense of England, appears to have given general satisfaction in Brussels. His Majesty adroitly apologizes for the disgraces of the late campaign by attributing them to the accidental superiority of the Dutch in point of discipline, and an unfair surprise upon his subjects; and by at once saving the courage of the Belgians and assuring them of foreign protection, he seems to have found the shortest way to their good wishes. He very properly identifies himself with the nation, but the promises which he holds out on the thorny subject of the fortresses may hereafter lead to some awkward discussion.—Hostilities had entirely ceased at Antwerp and the Dutch were even showing a disposition to make the amende for the damage which they had already done to Belgian property.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Coronation of William IV. took place with great pomp on the 8th September. The London Globe states the true cause of the absence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria from the ceremonies was the indisposition of the latter, and that his majesty was duly aware of the fact.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Oct. 29.

The Right Rev. Bishop Stone has made an appointment to preach at the Ferry in St. Michaels parish, on Monday the 31st inst. It is expected also that a confirmation will be held on the same occasion.

We copy from the Village Herald the following proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Somerset county, held in Princess Ann, on the 18th instant, at which Governor Carroll presided. Similar meetings have been held in some of the counties on the Western shore. We would suggest the propriety of the citizens of this county meeting at an early day, & expressing their views on the subject—something ought to be done, and if done at all, the sooner the better, as our State Legislature meets in December next.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Somerset County, held at the Court House of said county, on the 18th October, 1831, Governor Thomas K. Carroll was requested to act as President, and Dr. John Woolford and Gen. Matthias Dashiell as Vice Presidents—Col. Robert Stewart and Littleton U. Dennis, Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

The objects of the Meeting were then stated in an appropriate address by the President.

On Motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to draught resolutions expressive of the views of this convention, viz: George Handy, Daniel Ballard, Robert I. Henry, Shiles Crockett, James Polk, Arnold E. Jones, Jesse Hughes and Wm. H. Curtis, Esqrs. who after retiring a short time returned and reported the following resolutions which were with much unanimity adopted:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is impolitic, and unwise, and incompatible with the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of this State to permit free negroes to reside therein.

2. Resolved, That the liberation of slaves in this State, either by deed of manumission or last will and testament is repugnant to the interest of the State and ought therefore to be prohibited by law.

3. Resolved, That the laws regarding the assemblage of negroes, are insufficient and ought to be so amended, as to prohibit their assemblage altogether, or at least to attend the preaching of the Gospel, by a regularly licensed white clergyman.

4. Resolved, That the instruction of negroes in reading or writing tends to produce discontent and disorder among the slaves of the State, and ought to be prohibited by law.

5. Resolved, That for the better protection of the State, the Legislature be requested to pass a law, giving authority to the Brigadiers General, to draw from the armories of the State, any number of arms which they may deem requisite in their respective brigades.

6. Resolved, That the laws in relation to owners permitting their slaves to act as free are insufficient and ought to be amended, and the practice of hiring slaves to free negroes ought to be prohibited by law.

7. Resolved, That a respectful petition be draughted and signed by the President and Secretaries, and such other persons as may sign the same, and forwarded to the next General Assembly, embracing the objects of the above resolutions.

8. Resolved, That a committee of sixteen persons be appointed by the President and Vice Presidents to prepare a petition, in conformity with the above resolutions, and tendered to the citizens of this county for their signatures.

9. Resolved, That each member of the said committee, shall procure a copy of the said petition, whose duty it shall be to obtain signatures thereto, and forward the same in time, to the next Legislature.

10. Resolved, That it be and is hereby recommended to the citizens of the several counties in this State, to hold conventions & forward such petitions to the next General Assembly, as may tend to effect the objects for which this meeting is held.

11. Resolved, That this meeting will use all lawful, voluntary and energetic support to the magistrates, constables, and other officers, the more effectually to enable them to execute the laws for the suppression of tumultuous and nightly meetings of the blacks, & for the prevention of their having fire-arms in their possession.

12. Resolved, That the Editor of the Village Herald be respectfully requested to insert the above resolutions in his paper, and that the editors of newspapers throughout the State of Maryland, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to insert the same in their respective papers.

In compliance with the 8th resolution Wm. W. Handy, Jesse Walter, Ralph Lowe, John Austin, Levin W. Disharow, Geo. Hopkins, (of Matt.) Robert Stewart, Geo. A. Dashiell, W. Whayland

James Polk, Henry Newman, Gabriel Webster, James Cottman, Robert W. Swan; Robert I. Henry and Thomas Robertson, Esquires, were appointed a committee to prepare a petition, obtain signatures, and forward the same to the next General Assembly of Maryland. On motion of Col. Geo. A. Dashiell, the thanks of this convention were tendered to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The convention then adjourned sine die.

THOMAS K. CARROLL, Pres.
JOHN WOOLFORD, Vice Pres'dts.
MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Secretaries.
Robert Stewart,
Littleton U. Dennis

Official documents have been received at the Department of State, from Hayti, by which it appears that certain parts of the Island have been opened to foreign trade. We extract the material parts of the laws.

"From the date of the promulgation of this Act, the ports of Aquin, Hanse d'Hainaut, Miragoane, and Port-du-Paix, shall be opened to Foreign Trade.

"The above ports shall remain open, without interruption, until the 31st day of December, 1833, inclusive, and longer if the Legislature see fit.

"From the date of the promulgation of this Act to the end of the year 1832, all wood for building, timber, planks, boards, tiles, bricks and nails, arriving from abroad at the ports of Aquin, Cayes, Hanse d'Hainaut and Jeremie, shall enter free from all duties."

It seems to be conceded that Mr. Lumpkins has been elected governor of Georgia, in place of Mr. Gilmer. Mr. L. is a Calhoun man.

Appointments by the President.—Dan. W. Pope, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Tobacco, in the United Mexican States.

John Martin Baker, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the Port of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, in place of W. H. D. C. Wright, removed at the request of the Brazilian Government.

John K. Campbell, of Florida, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of West Florida, vice Benjamin D. Wright, removed.

Alexander Thomson, of New York, to be consul of the U. States at Glasgow, in Scotland, vice David Walker, deceased.

The races on the Central Course, near Baltimore commenced on Tuesday last.

First day's Race.—Five horses started for the purse of three hundred dollars, two mile heats, viz:—Mr. Craig's Virginia Taylor; Mr. Stevens's Celeste; Mr. Seldon's Malinda; Mr. Parker's Bachelor; and Dr. Minge's Gen. Brooke. The first heat, we learn, was won by Malinda. In the second heat, Virginia Taylor came out ahead. The third heat was contested by Virginia Taylor, and Bachelor only, the other three horses having been withdrawn; it was also won by Virginia Taylor.

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 56s.—2d heat, 3m. 51s.—3d heat 3m. 59s.—purse taken by Mr. Craig.

Second day's race.—About ten thousand people were present on the course to witness the great race for the Post Sweepstakes of \$1000, four mile heats. Six horses started in the first heat, viz: Mr. Craig's Virginia Taylor; Col. Wynn's James Cropper; Dr. Minge's Eliza Reily; Mr. Stevens's Black Maria; Gen. Irvine's Busiris; and Col. White's Collier. The heat was won by Virginia Taylor. When the signal for the second heat was given, but five horses appeared Eliza Reily having been withdrawn; this heat was won by Black Maria, and Busiris was distanced. For the third heat there remained, therefore but four horses to contend; in this heat Black Maria (Mr. Stevens's New York mare) was again the winner, and of course, took the purse. In this heat James Cropper was distanced.

Time, 1st heat, 8m. 3s.—2d heat, 8m. 14s.—3d heat 8m. 3s.

MATCH RACE FOR \$1000.

After the above race, a match Race two mile heats, for \$1000, took place between Mr. Stevens's filly Screamer, and Mr. Moody's filly Trifle—both three years old. The heats were very closely contested, the horses being well matched. They were both won by Trifle, the Virginia horse.

Time, 1st heat, 3m. 54s.—2d heat 3m. 59s.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.

WOOD.—Oak wood, we believe, commands readily at the present time, \$5 50 per cord. This is a great price, and considering the abundance of coal, it is a matter of astonishment that so much can be obtained. We have understood that our wharves last year received large accessions of wood from Maryland, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, but that little or none has been received by the same way this year. As there are many families that cannot use coal, (we hope there will not be many hereafter) it is desirable that our Maryland and Jersey friends take advantage of the wood market, and if they cannot lower, at least obtain the price.—U. S. Gaz.

On Tuesday the 18th inst. in this County, William Richard, only son of Mr. Wm. Mackey, after a very short illness.

Suddenly, at the residence of his father, in this county, on Saturday morning last, Robert May son of Gov. Samuel Stevens, in the 18th year of his age.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27:
WHEAT white (best).....12a1 20
Red do.....10a1 10
CORN.....53a 55
(new).....38a 45
OATS.....39a 40

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1831
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 8, for 1831.

4085 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$5,000
*4585 2,000
*3395 1,000
*6173 500
*6161 300
*2999 200
*155-9 *6482 100
*135-6 *779 50
*8353 *18834 50
*14402 *104 50
*19361

With 10 of \$30; 20 of 10, 100 of 5; 150 of 3 and 10,000 of 2 each.

No. 4085 an ODD number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the odd numbers being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9, are each entitled to two dollars in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus (*) sold at Clark's.
One quarter of the \$5000 on hand at Clark's.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEES appointed by the National Republicans of Talbot, Queen Anne's and Car line counties, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be recommended to the Voters of the 7th Congressional District to be supported by them for the Congress of the United States and for the purpose of appointing a suitable person to represent the Congressional District in the National Republican Convention to be held in Baltimore in December next; are requested to meet in Hillsborough on the last Saturday in this month, (this day) at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing a suitable person to represent the National Republicans of this Congressional District, in the place of Robert H. Goldsborough, who declines serving.

THOS. B. TURPIN, Chairman
of the Joint Committees.

Oct. 29

M. E. MYNARTS, Portrait and Miniature PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastern and vicinity that he has taken Rooms in the corner of Dr. Dawson's Drug Store, for a short time only. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity will please call.

HIS PAINTINGS

may be seen every afternoon commencing on Monday next.

Oct. 29

NEW GOODS, LAMBERT KEAR.

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL & WINTER GOODS

consisting in part of:
Superfine and common Blue, Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths, Cassimere and Cassimets, Devonshire Kerseys, Flushing and Baize, Painted floor Cloth, and Carpeting, Rose, Point, Duffel and Macassar Linens, Flannels, Silk Bombazines, Circassians, Merino Bombazines, Bombazett and Camblet, Silk Velvet, Florentine and Mole skin Vesting, Italian Lutestring, Gro de Nap, Satin and Florences, Opera Cloth and Leather Caps.

A general Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, and Queensware, Groceries and Liquors.

And a large assortment of all kinds of LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Meal or Hides.

Easton, Oct. 29 1831

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MCKONKIN, (W)

Easton, Oct. 29

Overseer Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a manager on his Farm for the ensuing year (1832) to take charge of the same from the first day of January. One who good recommendations having a wife who is capable of conducting a dairy, &c. will be preferred.

WM. BARROLL, Stehlt

Chestertown, Oct. 29

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of November next at the late residence of James Hamilton, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, farming utensils,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over \$5 the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

SUSAN HAMILTON, Adm'x.
of James Hamilton, deceased.

Oct. 29

To Rent, for the year 1832.

THE OFFICE on Federal Alley, and fronting the public square at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins.

Also, a two frame dwelling house, on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin, and lately occupied by William Barnett.

And a small two Story Brick dwelling house, adjoining the last mentioned property, and fronting on Harrison street. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Oct. 29

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. and P. GROOME, HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Clothes & Cassimere

Of the most fashionable Colours,

COMMON CLOTHS, CASSIMETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, ROMBAZINES, MERINO

SHAWLS, &c.

Cotton Yarns from No. 1. to 24.

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass &

Queen's Ware, Stone Ware,

POWDER & SHOT.

ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

among which are, some superior

OLD WINES &

Fresh

TEAS,

Which have been selected with great care.

Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.

Oct. 22

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of equity, I will sell at Public Sale at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 22d day of November next between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm or plantation of which Joseph James, late of Talbot County, dec'd, seized, containing the quantity of 123 1-2 acres of land more or less.

The Terms of sale are, a credit of twelve months on the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale. And the creditors of the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot County court, within six months from the day of sale.

THO. MARTIN, Trustee

Oct. 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy James, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of Nov. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Nancy James, of, in & to that tract or parcel of land, called Barnston, (containing 123 1-2 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Oct. 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Charles W. Pitt, adm'r. of John R. Pitt, use of Wm. W. Eccleston, against Wm. G. Ridgeway and Samuel Lecompt, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property of Wm. G. Ridgeway, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Wm. G. Ridgeway, of in and to, one house and lot situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton—also, 3 beds and furniture, 12 chairs, one side board and two tables, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Oct. 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against James Cain, Thomas Arningdale, against James Cain, Thomas Bullen, Robert G. Lloyd and Thomas Baker—also, one venditioni exponas, issued and directed as aforesaid, at the suit of the State, use of of Elijah Spence, use of Thomas Arningdale; against James Cain, Ex'r. of John Cain, and also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees for 1828, 1829 and 1830, against said Cain, will be sold on the premises of said James Cain dec'd, at the Hole-in-the-wall on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: 4 head of Horses, one gig and harness, one horse cart, one ox cart, one yoke of oxen 18 head of cattle, 12 head of hogs, and 10 head of sheep, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Oct. 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of one of the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of John Stevens, jr. adm'r. D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, jr. dec'd, against James Cain, Ex'r. of Levin McGinney, and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of John Stevens, jr. adm'r. D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, dec'd. against James Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder at the late residence of the said Cain, on Wednesday the 16th of November next, the following property: one horse, one cart, and 1 Gig and Harness, also all that parcel of Land of which the said James Cain died possessed, viz. part Marsh Land, near Parsons's Landing, containing 165 acres of land, more or less, also part of Rozman's addition and Sandy Hill, containing 19 3-4 acres of Land more or less, part of True Trust, containing 24 acres of land, more or less; the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Cain, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton against Isaac B. Parrott will be sold on the premises of said Parrott, on THURSDAY the 17th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day for cash, the following property to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim of the aforesaid Isaac B. Parrott of, in and to that tract or parcel of land, where he at present resides, be the quantity what it may, also, one sorrel Horse, one old Brown dog, one bay mare, one bay horse colt, 3 years old, one sorrel mare colt, 3 years old, one bay Horse colt one year old, 2 yoke of oxen, 12 head of cattle, 15 head of sheep, 12 head of hogs, 2 old carts, one drag barrow, one clod roller, one gig and harness, one Bureau, one Mantle clock, one corner cupboard and contents, 2 Beds Bedsteads and furniture, one negro girl called Ann, for a term of years, also the Crops of wheat and corn now growing on the land, where the aforesaid Isaac B. Parrott now resides, all seized and taken as the property of said Parrott, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Vahant, against Henry DeHaf, will be sold at public sale, at the front door of the court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th of November 1831 between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit. one house and lot, where he now lives, and one house & lot, were Solomon Macnahan lives, & 1 horse and gig, 1 horse cart, 1 Bureau, 1 Desk, 1 Sideboard, 12 Windsor chairs, 3 Bedsteads, 3 Beds and furniture, two tables, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of Samuel Grace, against John Dorgan, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all the right, title and estate of him the said John Dorgan, of in and to, part of two tracts of land, called "Burley's Hay," and "James' Progress," adjoining the lands of Jos. Harrison, of Jos. Esq. containing fifty acres of land, more or less, also one house and lot in the town of St. Michaels, where the said Dorgan now resides, numbered 58, meted and bounded as follows viz. beginning for said lot at a post standing on the south sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot, and marked with 6 notches, and running from thence, south twenty three degrees, forty five minutes, east sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence north sixty six degrees fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the "Church Creek," then by and with the said creek, to lot No 57 and running from thence with 37 to the beginning aforesaid. All taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed & delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors, & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against John Dorgan, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all that part of a lot of land, distinguished in the Plat of St. Michaels, number 58 now in the tenure of Mrs. Caulk, beginning for said lot, at the south west corner of lot No. 57, on Water Street, and running from thence by, and with Water Street, sixty feet to Chesnut Street thence with Chesnut street, to a part of the first mentioned lot, which was purchased by said Dorgan, from Jonathan Spencer, from thence to lot No. 57, and with lot 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, containing 1/2 an acre of land, more or less, also, part of a lot of land No 58, beginning for said lot, at a post standing on the south sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot, and marked with 6 notches and running from thence south twenty three degrees forty five minutes, east sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence North sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the Church Creek, then by and with the said creek, to lot No. 57, and running from thence with 37, to the beginning aforesaid, being the lot, on which said Dorgan now resides; also, all that tract or parcel of land, of said Dorgan, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, and adjoining the lands of Joseph Harrison, of James, be the quantity what it may, more or less, taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Oct. 15

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NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has just received from Baltimore with a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
and handsome Calicoes,
OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND PRICES.

Also a General Assortment of
**Groceries, China, Glass & Queens-
ware, &c. &c.**

All of which he will sell at the lowest rates
for cash.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
(S & W)
Oct. 8 3w

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Easton Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:

**Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimeres,
& Cassinets, Blankets,
Flannels & Baizes &c.**

together with a general assortment of
**British & French fancy & staple dry
GOODS.—Hardware
and Cutlery, Groceries,
Liquors, China, Glass
& Queen's Ware,
Wood, Stone,
Earthen &
Tin Ware
&c. &c.**

All of which they offer on favorable terms to
their customers and the public generally.
W. Feathers, meal, Linsey and Kersey &c.
take no exchange.
Oct. 8

Just published and for sale at this office
ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC:
Exhibiting a methodical arrangement of
all the important ideas of the Ancient
and Modern Rhetorical writers, designed
for the use of Colleges, Academies,
and Schools.

BY JOHN A. GETTY, A. M.
Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
From James Carnahan, D. D. President
of the College of New Jersey.

To Mr. E. Littlell:
Sir—The 'Elements of Rhetoric,'
by John A. Getty, A. M., is the work of a pro-
found classical scholar, manifests extensive
reading on the subject discussed, and in my
opinion, will be found very convenient and
useful to those who wish to have, in a com-
pact form, the substance of what distin-
guished Grecian and Roman masters have
taught on the subject of eloquence.

JAS. CARNAHAN,
Newark Hall, June 27, 1831.

From the Rev. Samuel Eccleston, A. M.
President of St. Mary's College Balt.

St. Mary's College, Balt. June 26th 1831.
Dr. Sir—In reply to your letter of the 20th
inst. requesting my opinion of Mr. John A.
Getty's 'Elements of Rhetoric,' and in answer
to the definitions to be accurate, and in my
opinion, will be found very convenient and
useful to those who wish to have, in a com-
pact form, the substance of what distin-
guished Grecian and Roman masters have
taught on the subject of eloquence.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAML. ECCLESTON.

From Samuel B. How, D. D. President
of Dickinson College.

Carlisle, June 21, 1831.
Dear Sir—I have examined with as much
attention as my engagements would permit,
your 'Elements of Rhetoric,' and am pleased
to find it contains into a small space, a
very valuable matter. Its author exhibits a
close acquaintance with the ancient writers
on the subject, and has enriched his work by
copious extracts from them. I think it well ad-
apted to be used as a book to prepare youth for study-
ing the more extensive treatises on this subject.

Very respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL B. HOW.

From Wm. Neill, D. D. late President
of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.

'The Elements of Rhetoric,' by John A. Get-
ty, A. M. comprises, within a small compass,
the substance of volumes and is calculated to
facilitate the progress of youth in the study of
the Latin and Greek classics.

Philad. June 26th, 1831. WM. NEILL.

From the Rev. Edward Rutledge, A. M.
Professor of Moral Philosophy in the
University of Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir—I am very much pleased with Mr.
Getty's work, and think it admirably adapted
to the convenience of most useful instruction in
a pleasing and striking manner. I hope its
reception will meet the encouragement
it merits, and that his beautiful little manual
may extensively aid our youth in acquiring the
art of which it treats.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.
E. Littlell, Esq. EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
Philad. June 23d, 1831.

From Robert Adrain, L. L. D. &c. Pro-
fessor of Mathematics in the University
of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia June 21st, 1831.
Dear Sir—In reply to your request I have
examined Mr. Getty's 'Elements of Rhetoric.'
It appears to me that the work is elementary,
methodical, and perspicuous, abounding in
sentences and examples which illustrate the
subject, and I trust the reader; and that it will
be highly useful in the education of youth.

Yours, with respect &c.
ROBERT ADRAIN.

From S. B. Wylie, D. D. Professor of
Languages in the University of Penn.

to be in the hands of every youth engaged in
the acquisition of classical literature. It is rare
to find such a mass of useful elementary matter
condensed into such a narrow compass. The
definitions of the figures will be easily com-
mitted, and not easily forgotten. The illustrations
are lucid, the examples pertinent and numer-
ous, and the work eminently calculated to be
a valuable acquisition to our classical institutions.
I cordially wish it an extensive circulation.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
Mr. E. Littlell. S. B. WYLIE.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor
of the First Baptist Church, Philad.

Mr. E. Littlell:
Sir—The 'Elements of Rhetoric,' by
John A. Getty, A. M., is a work of real merit
and of unbounded utility. I have read it with
attention, and I may add, with advantage.
Those who have spent much time in the in-
struction of youth, will best appreciate such a
book as that which Mr. Getty has made; for
they must have sensibly felt the want of such a
compend of Rhetorical definitions and exam-
ples. Indeed every person who designs to
read with propriety, or to understand with clear-
ness the best productions of ancient and mod-
ern times, should be fully acquainted with the
whole scope of figurative language. I there-
fore cordially recommend the 'Elements of
Rhetoric,' as a most valuable acquisition to the
existing supply of standard school books.

Very respectfully,
W. T. BRANTLY.

From the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Jennings,
President of Asbury's College Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 29th, 1831.

Dr. Sir—Agreeably to your request, I have
devoted a little time to the 'Elements of Rhet-
oric,' by John A. Getty, A. M.

The work begins with very clear and satis-
factory definitions of the Elements of Rhetoric,
intended to educate the youthful mind for a
ready invention and proper disposition; the
whole made familiar by appropriate examples
extracted from the English, Latin and Greek
classics. These are followed by excellent de-
finitions and examples, preparatory to an ac-
complished elocution. In this part of the work,
I am particularly pleased to find an old acquain-
tance, the tropes & figures of speech in rhyme,
which I have often felt a wish to see, intro-
duced in this way, into general use.

In the conclusion we have an epitome of all
that is important in pronunciation elucidated by
examples, suited to that part of the general
subject. This summary, together with an ac-
councement, that it is given in view of the reports
of the merit of the work made by Dr. Waters
and Mr. Power, and in which I heartily con-
cur, will sufficiently evince my approbation of Mr.
Getty's book.

I am, respectfully, yours,
SAML. K. JENNINGS, M. D.

From the Rev. Francis Waters D. D.
Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 28th 1831.

Rev. Dr. Jennings:
Dr. Sir—I thank you for a perusal of
the 'Elements of Rhetoric' by John A. Getty, A.
M. It is, in my opinion, a very respectable
book. The rules and principles of the science
are well arranged and illustrated by the author
at the same time that he has defined them with
becoming precision and clearness. The addi-
tional figures which he has introduced, and the
simplicity of their classification, will no doubt
be estimated as a great advantage. To all
learners the treatise will be useful, but to clas-
sical students in particular, it will serve as an
excellent Manual in cultivating this beautiful
part of polite and finished education.

Very truly and respectfully,
F. WATERS.

From Michael Power, A. M. Professor of
Languages, Asbury's College, Baltimore

Rev. Dr. Jennings:
Dr. Sir—Having examined the
'Elements of Rhetoric' by John A. Getty, A.
M., as carefully as the limited time allowed me
would permit, I cheerfully concur in opinion
with the Rev. F. Waters, and will in a short
time introduce the work into my school.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. POWER.

Balt. June 29th, 1831.

FALL GOODS.
WILLIAM CLARK
Has just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, with another supply of FRESH
GOODS, adapted to the present and approach-
ing seasons.—Among which are:

**Handsome Calicoes, Ginghams,
Muslins, Silks, Pongees,
Crapes, &c.**

Also—A variety of articles intended for
Early Fall Demand.—Consisting of

**Superfine and Common Cloths,
Cassinets, Flannels, Bombazetts, Bom-
bazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery,
&c.—Also,**

**AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES;**
Among which are

**Cheap Brown Sugars and nice
White Preserving do**

Which added to his former late supplies, ren-
ders his assortment very extensive and com-
plete—all of which will be offered on the most
favorable terms.

Aug 27 3w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being desirous of Collect-
ing the Tax of Talbot county, due for the pre-
sent year, in the course of this fall, respectfully
request all persons holding assessable property
in the county, to call on him at his office in
Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY
for the reception of the same. It is hoped that
those who cannot make it convenient to call
on him, will be prepared for a call from him,
or his Deputies in their respective districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
Sept. 10

N. B. The Collector respectfully informs all
those who have not paid their Taxes for 1830,
that he has an order from the commissioners
of the Tax for the sale of the real property of
those taxed for that year, and requests them
to call at his office and settle the same, as his
engagements will not enable him to call on
them but once—after that call if not paid, the
property will be advertised and sold for the tax
due on the same.

B. B.

**Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their
friends and the public, that they have now on
hand at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins for-
merly Mr. John G. Stevens

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER,**
consisting of Coarse upper, Kips,
Calf-Skins, Horse Leather,
Lining Skins, Sole
Leather, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for
cash, Hides & country produce generally. We
wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all de-
scriptions for which cash and the market price
will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Skins
and the Leather returned in 12 months.

HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.
Sept. 17 (S&W)

VACCINE INSTITUTION.
THE Subscriber, at the instance of the Med-
ical and 'Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland' has
established a VACCINE INSTITUTION, and is
now prepared to furnish MATTER on applica-
tion at his office, South East corner of Wilk
and Broad sts. The price of a single CRUST is
two dollars.

Orders by mail (postage paid) enclosing five
dollars, will be acknowledged by the trans-
mission of three Crusts. L. O'BRIEN.
Baltimore Aug 27.

BOOTS & SHOES.

GRAEFUL for past favors, the Subscriber
takes the method of returning his acknowledg-
ments to his friends and the public generally,
for the liberal patronage he has received, since
he commenced business.

He has at present, and intends constantly to
keep on hand, a complete assortment of ready
made

SHOES & BOOTS
of the newest fashions. He has employed ex-
cellent workmen, and will manufacture of the
best materials, and at the shortest notice.

BOOTS AND SHOES
for both ladies and gentlemen, and hopes by
strict attention to his business, to merit a con-
tinuation of public patronage. He still occu-
pies his old stand, nearly opposite the market
house, where all orders for work will be thank-
fully received and punctually attended to.

Sept. 2 3w (S&W) PETER TARR
N. B. A little cash, from those indebted will
be thankfully received at any time. P. T.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from
Baltimore

with a handsome supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
of all descriptions, most respectfully invites
his friends and the public generally, to give
him a call, and assures them that he will sell
on the most pleasing terms for CASH.

He is also a quantity of mens and
CAPS,
of different descriptions, together with a variety of
**PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC
CARPETTING.**

Also a beautiful assortment of
TRUNKS.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
The Public's Obedt Servt.
J. H. WRIGHT.
Balt. Oct. 8 3w

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE Subscriber being located on Light st.
at No. 20 Baltimore, respectfully ten-
ders his services in the above line of business,
for the Selling of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats,
Staves and other articles—and solicits the fa-
vor of his country's acquaintance, and fellow-ci-
zens in general, for a Share of their business.

He flatters himself that he will be able to give
entire satisfaction, to those that may call on him.
He has made an arrangement, also to furnish
the articles of Ground Plaster (from a horse
powermill) and bricks at the manufacturing
prices—having become the agent for one of the
most extensive Houses in the city, of the first
article—all orders for groceries shall be
furnished at the lowest Cash prices. Any busi-
ness requiring an agency to be attended to or
settled in the city, if placed to his charge, shall
meet with prompt attention at moderate charge.

THOMAS DENNY.
Balt Aug 27.

WANTED
A BLACK SMITH, with or without a fam-
ily, who can make one who can make well re-
commended for so briety, honesty and Indus-
trious habits.

BENJ. SLACUM.
Dorchester Co. Oct 15 3w

CABINET WARE.
THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs
leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at
his ware room.

**A general assortment of
Cabinet Furniture,**
which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be
purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for
country produce.

JOHN MECONEKIN.
N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are
reminded that the time is fast approaching
when he must lay in an assortment of materials;
he hopes therefore that they will call and set-
tle without delay.

Easton, Sept. 24.

M. E. MYNARTS, Portrait and Miniature Painter,

TENDERS his professional service to the
Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity.
A specimen of his painting may be seen at the
Easton Hotel.
Aug 27

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY
the 8th November next, at the Court House
door in Easton, between the hours of 12 o-
clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The house
and Lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, sit-
uate near the western precincts of the town, on a
credit of one, two and three years; It will be
required of the purchaser that he shall pass his
Bond, with approved security for the payment
of the purchase money, in three equal annual
instalments, and the interest on the whole or
such part of the purchase money as shall be
unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day
of sale. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.
Branch Bank Easton Sept. 3 S&W

COAL GRATES

A FEW plain and fancy pattern COAL
GRATES, just received and may be seen by
calling at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson.

Grates of any pattern and of any description
can be furnished at the shortest notice and at
the lowest Baltimore prices for cash.

Sept 10

RAMSAY'S PATENT CORDAGE.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the
public generally, that the extensive cordage
manufacture, formerly conducted by the late
Mr. James Ramsay, will hereafter be continued
by us for our own Account. The established
reputation of the CORDAGE heretofore man-
ufactured, is too well known to require comment,
and it may be expected that the cordage will
be of the same quality, as formerly sold by Mr.
Ramsay. Sufficient to say, that in all respects the es-
tablishment will be conducted on the same
principles as before, and we solicit a con-
tinuance of the many favors which have been
bestowed upon its late proprietor.

SPECKELSEN & DAVIDSON,
Successors to James Ramsay.

We have also, constantly on hand an ex-
tensive assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and
GROCERIES, for sale on equal terms with any
house in the city.

S. & D.
No. 10 and 12 Thames street E. P. Baltimore.
Oct 8

AN ESTRAY.

Came to the Subscribers farm on
Miles River, opposite Col
Wm. Haywards, on or about the
1st day of January last, a stony
COW supposed to be about six
or seven years of age, she is Brown, spotted
with white, and is marked with a slit in the
right ear and a crop and swallow-lock in the
left, she gives milk having had a Colt since she
came to the subscribers. The owner of the
above Cow is requested to come forward prove
property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY SNOW,
Miles River, Oct. 15

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods
to Mr. Samuel Mackey and declined the
Mercantile Business those who are indebted to
me on Book, are requested to call at an early
period and settle their accounts, as I am de-
termined to bring my business to a close I
hope to further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKINS.
Oct. 22.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having declined farming, will
sell at public sale, at his residence near
Howards Ferry, on THURSDAY the 3d day of
November next, all his farming utensils,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be
given on all sums over five dollars, the purchas-
er or purchasers giving note with security be-
fore the articles are removed—on all sums of
& under five dollars the cash will be required.
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and at-
tendance given by

SAMUEL MACKAY.
Talbot county, Oct. 22 2t

N. B. Also a first rate batteaux, copper fas-
tened, carrying fifty bushels or more. S. M.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court
of Talbot county will be exposed at public
sale on THURSDAY the 3d day of November
next at the late residence of Col. Jabez Cald-
well, dec'd all the personal estate of said de-
ceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen
Furniture, farming utensils,

Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six
months will be given, on all sums over \$5
the purchaser or purchasers giving note with
approved security, bearing interest from the
day of sale—before the articles are removed,
on all sums of and under five dollars the cash
will be required. Sale to commence at 9
o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Admr.
of Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.
Oct. 22 2w

TO BE LET, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THAT commodious Dwelling House and
Garden, situate in Easton, and on Dover
Street, and now occupied by Mr. Edward S.
Hopkins. The Subscriber would sell this
property on accommodating terms, or exchange
it for land.

Also, to be let several small and convenient
tenements in Easton. Also, to be hired negroes
of all ages, for the next year. Apply to Mr.
Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber.
JOHN LEEDS KERR:
Easton, Oct 27

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same route as last
year, until further notice, viz: leave Bal-
timore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at
7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Es-
ton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday
morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, An-
napolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on
Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chester-
town, by Gordons landing, and return the
same day. Passage and fare the same as last
year.

* All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the
risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 19
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville
Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

ALTERATION.

ON and after TUESDAY the 4th of October
next, the Steam Boat Maryland, will, for the
remainder of the season, stop at the Company's
wharf at Castle Haven, instead of going to
Cambridge. All baggage, packages &c. at the
risk of the owners thereof.

Sept. 17 cowdw. L. G. TAYLOR.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber, in part for his own ac-
commodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Mules,
from 2 to 3 years old last spring

They are of fine size and symmetr, active and
spirited; are very docile and pronounced by
competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to
any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this
State.—22 of them are for sale—price from 110
to \$130 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer
at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any
person desirous of purchasing. Letters from
Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties desir-
ous of obtaining further information, directed
to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Aug 27

For Rent for the ensuing year,

That large and convenient three
story

BRICK DWELLING,
situate on Washington, near Cabinet street, and
the framed shop adjoining. Also the small dwell-
ing on the corner of Cabinet & West Sts. To
approved tenants the above property, will be
rented on accommodating terms, and put in
good repair. Apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL.
Aug. 27

For Rent the ensuing year.

FOUR or five tenements, in the town of Es-
ton; for particulars enquire of the subscriber,
or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.

E. N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 27.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

NOW in fine condition, has commenced a
fall season, to end the latter part of Octo-
ber next.—Terms as advertised in the Spring.
He is one of the subscribers, Nicholas Golds-
borough's farm, near Easton, Mares from a dis-
tance, if left, will be well taken care of on
reasonable terms, but no responsibility for ac-
cidents or escapes.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD SPENCER,
E. N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 27

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday the 1st
instant, a negro boy named

ISAAO,
about 18 or 16 years of age, 4 feet
10 or 11 inches high, and well made
he is glib on the tongue, and draws his words
when spoken to. The clothing he had on
when he left Mr. John Satchell, near Buck
Town, in whose employ he was, was country
made linen and trousers, &c. If the said boy
be apprehended in the county and secured in
(Cambridge) jail, I will give forty dollars; or
\$50 if taken out of the county and in the State
and lodged in any jail, or the above reward
if taken out of the State—provided, in either
case, that I get him again. I do hereby for-
warn all persons from harboring or employing
said negro, as well as from facilitating his es-
cape, and particularly all captains of vessels
and the keeper of the Draw Bridge.

JOHN STAPLEFORD.
Little Black-water Bridge
Dorchester county, Md. Aug 27

NEGROES WANTED.

About 10 or 20 young
NEGROES,
of both sexes

wanted, for which the highest cash price will
be given. Enquire at the Easton Hotel.
Sept. 17. JOHN B. BOSLEY.

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from
50 TO 100
Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both
sexes, for which the highest market price
will be given in cash. Apply to the subscrib-
er, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S.
Low, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscrib-
er at Centreville, will meet immediate at-
tention.

Nov 13. THOS W. OVERLEY
PRINTING
Of every description handsomely executed at this
OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE