

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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1826.

NO. 20.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM;

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

DANCING, MUSIC AND FRENCH.

The subscriber announces to the public, that he has engaged Miss SUTHERLAND, of Baltimore, to spend several months of the ensuing season in his family, and to give lessons in MUSIC and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, to such young ladies in his seminary, as are desirous of obtaining instruction in those branches. The experience of this lady as a teacher of Music, has been considerable; and a long residence in Paris, and elsewhere in France, has afforded her the best advantages for becoming proficient, not only in understanding the French language, but in speaking it with fluency and accuracy. She will receive as scholars such other young persons, not belonging to the seminary, as may apply for her instructions. She has engaged to be in Easton, certainly on the 10th of May.

Miss SUTHERLAND will, immediately after her arrival, open a DANCING SCHOOL. Her qualifications as a teacher of this elegant and fashionable art, have obtained for her, during the last two winters, an extensive and respectable patronage in the city of Baltimore; and testimonials in her favour, which are now in possession of the subscriber, and which will, at any time, be exhibited to the parents or friends of youth, who may be interested by this advertisement, give reason to believe that the confidence hitherto reposed in her, has not been misplaced.

The Terms will be,

For Dancing \$5 per quarter.

" French 6 do.

" Music not exceeding 8 do.

The subscriber is prepared to receive as Boarders, several young ladies on accommodation terms. D. RING.

Easton, April 29.

A liberal price in Cash, will be given for a likely female Servant from 15 to 18 years of age; one who has been accustomed to house work, is neat and brisk, good tempered and can be well recommended as a good servant in every respect, or who bids fair to make one, is wanted by a gentleman residing in the state, one accustomed to the needle and who is fond of children would be preferred. It is needless to offer any servant who does not answer the above description—Apply to the Editor. April 29 Sw

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

EASTON HOTEL.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

Feb. 18 1f

\$100 REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

June 4 1f THOMAS SNOWDEN.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND. COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, 2 April 20, 1826.

The Drawing of the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 10th of May, agreeably to announcement heretofore, and under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor & Council. This Scheme is arranged on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM (by which the holder of two Tickets or Shares will certainly draw at least ONE Prize, and may obtain THREE!) and contains no less than

20829 Prizes!

in sums of 25,000 Dollars—10,000 Dollars—2 of 5,000 Dollars—10 of 1,000 Dollars, &c. &c.—the whole to be awarded in ONE DRAWING, and payable in CASH, which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had instantly. Distant Adventurers should forward their orders without delay.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Halves, 62
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore;

Where the great and magnificent Capital Prize of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

in the last Grand State Lottery, was sold in

One Half and Two Quarters (all to Distant Adventurers.) And where more Capital Prizes

have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the U. States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Be particular in directing to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

April 29 2w BALTIMORE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Caroline county, will sit in the Court House in Denton, on the TUESDAY of each week, until the second Tuesday of June next, to hear appeals and make the necessary transfers of assessable property, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice, as after that date no appeals will be heard.

By order,

JOHN BROWN, Clerk to the

Commissioners of the Tax for C. C.

Denton, April 22 7w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are particularly requested to come forward and make payment without delay, those who neglect to comply with this request may expect legal steps will be taken to compel payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

April 22—8. RACHEL LEEDS KERR.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of Sarah Councell and Richard T. Councell, Administrators of Henry Councell, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said constables, and they are hereby directed to make diligent inquiry into the condition of the children of free negroes and mulattoes, and wherever they find the children of free negroes or mulattoes, the parents or protectors of whom have no visible means of supporting and clothing such children, and such children being at an age sufficient to be bound out, as an apprentice, immediately to lodge such information with the orphan's court or some justice of the peace of his county or city, who shall cause such children to be brought before them or him, and proceed to bind them out as apprentices agreeably to the act for the better regulation of apprentices, and its supplements.

And be it enacted, That in addition to the oaths or affirmations heretofore required to be taken by constables they shall take an oath or affirmation, as follows, to wit I. A. B. constable of — do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will to the best of my ability perform all the duties, required of me by the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and the several supplements thereto, without favour, affection or partiality.

And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to authorize any justice of the peace in this state, to apply the provisions of this act to free negroes or mulattoes, who, from disease, old age, or any other bodily infirmity, are unable to support themselves by labour; and the levy courts in the several counties of this state are hereby authorized and required, to make such suitable provision for all such free negroes or mulattoes as in their judgment may be necessary for their support and maintenance.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the engrossed bill, passed by both branches of the legislature of Maryland, at December Session, 1825.

JOHN BREWER, Clerk

of the House of Delegates of Md.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of Thomas Bullen, Administrator, D. B. N. with the will annexed of William A. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to authorize any justice of the peace in this state, to apply the provisions of this act to free negroes or mulattoes, who, from disease, old age, or any other bodily infirmity, are unable to support themselves by labour; and the levy courts in the several counties of this state are hereby authorized and required, to make such suitable provision for all such free negroes or mulattoes as in their judgment may be necessary for their support and maintenance.

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THOMAS BULLEN, Adm'r.

D. B. N. of William A. Abbott, dec'd.

April 23 3w

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An additional Supplement to the act relating to Negroes, and to repeal the acts of Assembly therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the constables of the different counties of this state, and of the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis and Frederick, to make diligent enquiry, and where they find any free negro or mulatto, living idle, without any visible means of maintenance, or going at large through their counties or cities with no visible means of support, to lodge such information with some justice of the peace of their counties or cities, who shall thereupon on being satisfied of the truth of the same, issue his warrant, directing him to apprehend such person or persons, and bring him, her or them before some judge or justice of such county or city, and upon the return of any such warrant such judge or justice, before whom the same shall be returned, is hereby authorized and empowered, to inquire by all lawful means, whether such free negro or mulatto is an offender under this act, and if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of such judge or justice, that such person is such an offender, then in such case, such judge or justice is hereby directed forthwith to order such free negro or mulatto, to give security for his good behavior in a penalty not exceeding thirty dollars, or on default of such security, to order such free negro or mulatto to depart the state within fifteen days, and such free negro or mulatto refusing to comply with this act, or after leaving this state, shall again return within six months, may be again taken up and carried before some judge or justice of the peace, who may commit the said free negro or mulatto to the common jail of the county, and in case such person or persons so committed, shall not, within twenty days thereafter, pay his or her prison charges, it shall and may be lawful for the sheriff of such county wherein such person or persons shall have been committed with the approbation of any two justices of the peace of such county, to sell such person or persons to serve for a period of time not exceeding six calendar months, and the money thereon arising, after payment of the charges incurred by such commitment, to pay over to the justices of the levy courts of the respective counties, for the use of said counties, provided that if any such free negro or mulatto shall consider himself or herself aggrieved by the decision of such justice of the peace, the person so aggrieved thereby shall have the right to appeal therefrom, to the next county court; upon giving reasonable security for appearing before said court and prosecuting said appeal; and provided also, that if such negro or mulatto shall within the said fifteen days from the date of said order of said judge or justice, that such negro or mulatto shall depart this state, hire himself or herself to some responsible citizen of this state for three months, then and in that case such negro or mulatto shall not be compelled in compliance with said order.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said constables, and they are hereby directed to make diligent inquiry into the condition of the children of free negroes and mulattoes, and wherever they find the children of free negroes or mulattoes, the parents or protectors of whom have no visible means of supporting and clothing such children, and such children being at an age sufficient to be bound out, as an apprentice, immediately to lodge such information with the orphan's court or some justice of the peace of his county or city, who shall cause such children to be brought before them or him, and proceed to bind them out as apprentices agreeably to the act for the better regulation of apprentices, and its supplements.

And be it enacted, That in addition to the oaths or affirmations heretofore required to be taken by constables they shall take an oath or affirmation, as follows, to wit I. A. B. constable of — do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will to the best of my ability perform all the duties, required of me by the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and the several supplements thereto, without favour, affection or partiality.

And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to authorize any justice of the peace in this state, to apply the provisions of this act to free negroes or mulattoes, who, from disease, old age, or any other bodily infirmity, are unable to support themselves by labour; and the levy courts in the several counties of this state are hereby authorized and required, to make such suitable provision for all such free negroes or mulattoes as in their judgment may be necessary for their support and maintenance.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the engrossed bill, passed by both branches of the legislature of Maryland, at December Session, 1825.

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April 23 3w

EDWARD PELTON.

A Tale of the Revolution—founded on fact.

In the month of April, succeeding the defeat of that ill-fated, but too justifiable rebellion, which is commonly known by the appellation of 'Shay's Insurrection,' two well mounted cavaliers approached at a rapid pace the only public house which the town of — could at that day boast, and hastily alighting, ordered suitable refreshments for their horses, and a dinner for themselves, with an impatience which indicated that any delay in the preparation would be poorly compensated by the superior quality of the fare.

Both were in the prime of life, active, athletic and graceful in their persons, and easy and genteel in their address and demeanour; but a stern decision mixed with something of deep care, gave a cast of rather forbidding severity, to their otherwise handsome features.

The mysteries of the kitchen were soon finished, and in a few minutes our travellers were quietly seated at table, in a more retired apartment, whose only door communicated with the room they had first entered, briefly discussing the frugal cheer which the unfrequented inn had been able at such warning to afford.

'Five miles further,' said the eldest of the guests as they were left to themselves by the busy or careless landlord, 'will bring us to the Vermont line.'

'True,' replied the younger, 'but do you conceive that an imaginary line will secure us from pursuit by those whose official duty is stimulated by political prejudice and fortified by the expected reward of a thousand pounds?—Ha! by heavens,' he continued at a momentary pause, during which he had listened with breathless interest to the heavy trampling of footsteps, which at that instant became audible in the room which they had first entered; 'there they are!'

A short mutual silence followed this ominous announcement as our travellers snatched from the table, on which at the commencement of their repast they had laid them, their well loaded pistols, rapidly examining their priming, and glancing a restless eye at the door, seemed hastily meditating what course to pursue, in their present emergency.

'It is indeed that indefatigable villain with his pack of blood hounds,' said the elder, in a suppressed yet anxious tone; 'I know his voice. Edward, we have not a moment to lose; let us glide softly out of this window, while it is yet in our power, and once upon the backs of our faithful steeds, they may catch us if they can.'

'By heavens!' replied Edward, his whole frame distending with the intense glow of his resolution, and his keen grey eye almost visibly flashing with the intellectual fire that shot through its stern expression—'I entered through that door, and dead or alive, through that door only will I retire. Follow me.'

His companion darted a glance of the most piercing but gratified scrutiny at Edward's features, as he responded—'Sings my friend's voice to that tune? Advance then: it is not the first time we have faced death together; and come he soon or come he late, he can never find me in better company.'

Without further preface or deliberation, the two friends advanced side by side, to the door, and throwing it suddenly open, discovered in the room they were approaching, the sheriff of the county and four assailants, well armed, and in an attitude to dispute their passage. They halted an instant to survey the numbers and bearing of their antagonists, while the sheriff to whom they were personally known, advanced a little in front of his companions and said:

'You perceive, gentlemen, that you are fairly cornered, and that resistance would be useless. In the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I arrest you Edward Pelton and James Shirliff, as traitors and rebels, and command you quietly to submit to the laws and justice of your country.'

As he said this, he cast a significant look at his companions, and supported by them made a step towards those whom he had addressed; when Edward presenting with each hand a cocked pistol, cried out in a tone of deliberate and desperate firmness which astonished at the same time that it awed his auditors—'Stand! on your lives I charge ye, stand!'

These words, and the manner in which they were uttered, caused an instantaneous suspension of the movements of the sheriff and his party, and Edward continued: 'Sheriff Robinson, I honour the zeal with which you attempt to discharge what you conceive to be your duty, and heartily wish your cause was worthy of it, but your prisoners we are not, and living never will be. You see I am prepared for the instant and inevitable despatch of two of you, and my companion is ready to answer for as many more. Stand back, therefore and give us undisturbed passage from the house, or take the consequence of your own obstinacy.'

Without waiting further parley, Edward and his friend, still presenting their weapons of death, advanced with firm but hasty steps towards the outward door. —Robinson, though a determined man, and an excellent officer, was not in a

mood to encounter certain and useless destruction; and such he easily perceived would be the result of attempting with his small force, to drive to the last extremity two men, who were so desperate and so well prepared.—His assistants had as little stomach for the encounter as himself. The natural, though considering the disparity of force, singular consequence, was that Pelton and Shirliff proceeded without further molestation, to mount their horses, and with all the cool and provoking assurance of perfect safety, and the most untaxed and impertinent leisure, proceeded slowly on their way towards Vermont.

The reader will have already anticipated, that the two fugitives were of the number of those who at that period, were called, indifferently, 'rebels,' 'Shayites' or 'Shay-men.' In that daring, but comparatively bloodless rebellion, they had indeed performed a most active and conspicuous part; and were now fleeing from the wreck of their towering projects and sanguine hopes, to hide their fallen fortunes, and secure their personal safety in the province of Canada.

Shirliff, after their arrival at a place of comparative safety in Vermont, took an affectionate but mournful leave of the companion of his toils, perils, and misfortunes, and without further interruption proceeded to Montreal. But Edward, when in the dejection of defeat, and the hazard of a hot pursuit he had suddenly quitted his home, left behind him private and urgent affairs of deep moment, in great disorders and what was of yet greater consequence to his youthful and affectionate heart, a lovely and disconsolate wife and two tender infants. Weighed against these, his personal safety was to him of little consequence. He halted therefore: revolving, when the heat and fury of the pursuit had been abandoned, to return clandestinely to the town of Springfield, and either conduct his little family to the place of his retreat, or effect such arrangements as should enable them speedily to follow him. With this view, in well sustained disguise, and by the most unfrequented routes, he, in about two months after the events we have recorded, reached in safety the neat but unostentatious habitation which held 'his earthly all.'

'I do not write of that dull elf who cannot picture to himself,' the thrilling sensations of mingled joy and anxiety with which Edward, on the close of a beautiful summer's evening, entered his quiet dwelling, the feeling of bliss, 'too big for utterance,' with which at the next moment he clasped his Amanda to his manly bosom; the tear, off-pring not of grief not of sudden and unlooked for felicity, which hastily suffused her dancing blue eye as she sunk into his arms, nor the infantile glee of his little Edward, who skipped around the room in an ecstasy of unalloyed delight as he exclaimed, 'My pa has come home! my pa has come home.'

Edward, unfortunately, did not long enjoy this new born pleasure. The hour of midnight had hardly found him quietly reposing in the arms of his affectionate Amanda, ere he was called to encounter new perils.

'Stand fast, and keep a good look out we have him now.' Such was the triumphant mandate of the Sheriff of Hampshire to a posse of about forty well armed and sturdy yeomen, as he stationed them at that silent hour around the dwelling of the proscribed rebel.

Edward, who at that moment awoke from the only peaceful slumber that had for many

"Who are ye, that thus rudely, & at such a time of night, assail the quiet, and destroy the repose of a lone woman?" asked Amanda, with great dignity and firmness. "I crave your pardon, gentle dame," said the Sheriff, "but we will soon see whether you are so lone as you pretend. We seek Edward Pelton, an outlawed and proclaimed rebel, whom we know to be in this house, and"

"Rush in, boys! I saw the rascal in the house this morning," exclaimed a hoarse but stern voice from the rear of the throng.

Those to whom the exhortation had been addressed waited neither ceremony nor second bidding, but rushed tumultuously into the house with such haste, that it required a very sudden and decisive effort of agility on the part of Amanda, to prevent her being prostrated and trodden under foot.

Curses both loud and deep, were now uttered from all parts of the little mansion, as every hole, corner, and cranny was scrutinized in search of the devoted victim.

Edward, meanwhile, was quietly pursuing his way to Canada. As his wife stepped into the door way, in the manner we have related, he had crept under the bottom of the friendly mantle, made his way among the legs of the anxious crowd without, whose whole attention was occupied by Amanda, gained their rear in safety, raised himself, and in a feigned voice, uttered the exclamation which caused them to rush into the house, and then provided for his own safety by a flight as rapid as his pedestrian mode of conveyance permitted.

Years rolled round; a more stable government became less vindictive and suspicious; an act of general amnesty and oblivion recalled Edward from his temporary banishment, and the veteran, who in the struggle of the revolution, had fought valiantly for his country, now lives a contented and cheerful pensioner upon her bounty; recounts the 'hair breadth 'scapes' of his youth, with great gaiety, and chuckles with unusual self-complacency when he tells to his wondering auditors how he escaped the sheriff.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, April 24.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was read a third time, and passed. The bill making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due for public lands, and two private bills, were also passed. The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the Panama mission was received, and, on motion of Mr. Noble, read a second time, and referred. A bill was reported by Mr. Harrison, for the erection of an Arsenal at St. Louis. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Berrien, relative to the expediency of making further provision for the friends and followers of General William McIntosh. The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution, and after some conversation, Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, spoke against the resolution until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Owen, of Alabama, introduced a resolution to recommit the report of the Committee on Claims, in the case of Francis Larche, which was published in our Journal a few days ago, to that Committee, with instructions to report the evidence in the case, and to reverse the principle which declares that the Government is not responsible for the loss or destruction of the particular character of property to which it refers. The resolution was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed. A few words passed on the subject of the report of the Committee, which sanctions the principle that the Government of the United States can put arms into the hands of slaves for the defence of the country, without becoming responsible for their loss or destruction. It is probable that a warm discussion will take place, whenever this resolution shall again be called up, as there appears to be a strong feeling amongst the Southern members on the subject.

Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, offered a resolution expressive of the opinion of the House, that, in rejecting the resolution as to the expediency of the mission to Panama, as amended by Mr. McLane, it did not surrender the principle of that amendment; but, on the motion of Mr. McDuffie, he withdrew the resolution before any discussion or decision could take place.

During the brief discussion which took place on Friday, when the Panama Appropriation Bill was under consideration, it was stated that when Commissioners were appointed to go to Ghent, the President transmitted to our Minister at St. Petersburg the money usually given for a full outfit. This was transmitted from the contingent fund at the disposal of the President, and when this sum was subsequently cut down by the decision of the House to \$4,500, (instead of \$9,000,) the Attorney General decided that the Minister was not bound to refund the surplus. On Saturday, in reference to this matter, Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any opinion of the Attorney General respecting the right of a foreign minister to retain money which had been advanced to him by the President as an outfit, beyond the sum appropriated by law.

The bill making appropriation for the mission to Panama was finally passed by a vote of 134 to 60, after some very brief remarks against it by Messrs. Leconte, McDuffie, and Houston.

TUESDAY, April 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of Amasa Stetson gave rise to a good deal of debate, and when it was disposed

of, the resolutions of Mr. Branch was taken up; Mr. Mills spoke against it and Mr. Macon in favor.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McLane, of Delaware, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Customs. The Judiciary Bill, with the amendments made by the Senate, was reported by Mr. Webster, with the unanimous opinion of the Committee on the Judiciary, that the amendments of the Senate should be disagreed to. The bill and amendments, were ordered to be laid on the table and printed. The bill for the relief of sundry officers of the revolutionary army was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; when Mr. Hemphill spoke at some length, and was followed by several other gentlemen. Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, then offered an amendment, and the committee rose. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

In the Senate a number of private bills were yesterday passed to a third reading; and at 1 o'clock the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Tazewell spoke in its favour, until near four o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill relative to the road from this city to New Orleans. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; when several gentlemen expressed their sentiments in reference to the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution. Messrs. Sprague, of Maine, and Everett, of Massachusetts, in particular, addressed themselves to the committee in a style of eloquence and deep pathos, which produced a very sensible effect on every one. We have before had occasion to advert to the powers of Mr. Everett. Scarcely second to the efforts of that powerful orator, were the observations made by Mr. Sprague, yesterday. This gentleman's speeches are remarkable for their clearness of intellect, their judicious selection of phrase, and the emphatic style of their delivery.

THURSDAY, April 27.

In the Senate yesterday the morning was passed in the consideration of private bills; and five bills—the bill for the relief of Caleb Stark, the bill for the payment of interest due to the State of Delaware, the bill for the apprehension of deserters from French vessels in United States' ports, the bill to ascertain the value of debased foreign coin and depreciated currency, and the bill for the relief of Beverly Chew and others, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Eleven bills were passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Johnson of Kentucky spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Reed of Mississippi against it.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary War passed through the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, clogged with numerous amendments. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and the consideration of it will probably be resumed to day in the House. Among the amendments adopted in the Committee, was one extending the provisions of the bill to the widows and children of deceased officers; one extending them still further, to troops which were not of the continental line; and another bringing within its provisions the Vermont troops. A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the Creek Treaty, and a bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, making an appropriation for carrying the treaty into effect.

FRIDAY, April 28.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bills for the relief of William Tharp; for the relief James Gibson, of Indiana; to establish and alter certain Post Roads; for the relief of John Smith, T. and Wilson P. Hunt; and for the relief of James Ross, were ordered to a third reading. The several bills ordered to a third reading on Wednesday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill making appropriation for Ministers to the Congress at Panama, was reported, without amendment, by the Committee on Finance. Mr. Berrien offered an amendment to the bill, in the shape of a proviso, similar to that offered by Mr. McLane, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Branch's resolution was again discussed by Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Branch; when Mr. Bell, with a view to put an end to further debate, moved to lay it on the table, which was carried—aye 23, noes 21.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the other routine business, Mr. Owen, of Alabama, modified the resolution which he offered some days since, on the report of the committee on Claims, in the case of Francis Larche, and the resolution was agreed to. The resolution of the committee appointed to arrange the business to be acted on during the present session, was taken up and agreed to. The report arranges the business to be acted on into five classes. No. 1, contains private bills which received the sanction of committees—81 in number. No. 2 contains public bills, which require immediate decision—47 in number. No. 3 contains private bills of a less urgent character, which have passed the Senate, 9 in number. No. 4 contains public bills similar in their character—12 in number. No. 5 contains all the public bills and adverse reports of Committees, which are not of a very urgent character; of these, the bills are 26, and the reports 22 in number.

The House was afterwards occupied in the discussion of the amendments on the bill making provision for the surviving offi-

cers of the war of the Revolution; but the whole of the amendments were not acted on. A motion was made by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 1st of July; but the motion was negatived. Ayes 40, Noes 124.

SATURDAY, April 29.

In the Senate, the bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The Bankrupt Bill was taken up, and on a motion by Mr. Branch to postpone it indefinitely, it was determined in the negative—aye 11, noes 26. The bills for the relief of the representatives of Gen. Moses Hazen, and to alter the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, were ordered to a third reading.

Three several resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, Mr. Hayden, of New-York, and Mr. Weems, of Md. on the subject of the revolutionary officers, and the bill which is before the House for their relief. The bill itself was not called up yesterday. We believe it will not be taken up again until Monday. The amendment made by the Senate in the Judiciary Bill, was disagreed from, on motion of Mr. Webster, after a protracted and uninteresting discussion, by a vote of 110 to 60. The House then took up several private bills, which passed through Committee; and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

To the Editor of the Phila. Democratic Press.

WASHINGTON, 20th April 1826.

"Dear Sir,—I was just taking up my pen to write to you when your letter of the 18th was received. It is not often that I have time or inclination to witness the disgusting scenes that are daily enacted at our Capitol—but last evening observing the flag over the Senate Chamber still flying, after I had got up from dinner, curiosity led me to go and inquire what was going on at so late an hour as half past five. I found Randolph on the floor, and was told that he had commenced his speech at one o'clock. At the moment of my entrance he was reading a letter from one of his friends to himself, which purporting to detail a conversation which the writer had held with 'Farmer Gues' some seven years ago, in relation to Mr. Adams' conversion, as he was pleased to term it, to democracy.—As he read the letter, he commented upon it, sometimes sentence by sentence and sometimes word by word. In the course of these comments, he introduced by way of episode, a thousand anecdotes of individuals, dead and alive, who had been conspicuous on the great stage of life, some of them very amusing, many of them ludicrous, but all of them evincing a malignity of heart, which neither time nor circumstances had been able to soften or allay. His voice was clear and strong to the last, his enunciation distinct, and his manner so deliberate and slow, that even a very common reporter might have readily followed him verbatim et punctuatum. The following sketch, which is altogether from memory, will give you some idea of this grandson of Pocahontas—this human nondecript.

"The Royal George! yes! I've a story to tell you about the Royal George. You remember the Royal George, sir?—But too!—It was before your time, sir.—(Times, give me some Porter.)—1807—Giles says, December—but there, he is mistaken—I say, January—yes January—I remember as well as if it was yesterday—I did not baptize it, sir,—not though I was reputed Godfather, sir,—as Giles was the real Godfather to J. Q. Adams—The Royal George, sir,—was a huge, unwieldy stage, in which Crawford used to send the members that boarded at his house to the Capitol. We used to meet Adams, sir, trudging through the mud, with his umbrella over his head—he would not ride with us, sir,—no—he would not ride—but, Giles at last coaxed him into his carriage, sir.—Aye, there it was sir, that the 'biling and cooing' began.—Why, sir, it could not be otherwise.—(Times some porter.)—Throw any two intriguers, sir, into such a situation, and they must become as intimate, aye and as confidential, as man and wife—no matter how great a scoundrel, the one sir, but here were two scoundrels together, sir—the intriguer and the intriguee—both alike sir,—I have always said that Giles had no principle, sir.—I said it twenty years ago—and I say it now, sir. Adam and Eve would have come together—if either or both, had been as ugly as sin, sir,—in Paradise—or in Purgatory. Yes! sir,—take my word for it—old Shakespeare knew what he was about, sir,—if Ferdinand had not arrived as he did upon Prospero's Island, Miranda and Caliban must have been man and wife sir.—'tis human nature, sir, if I know any thing about it.—You know, Mr. President—I say, sir, you know.—(Times some more porter.) I told you to your face, sir, yes! a—we rode together to Galliard's funeral—that we did not think alike upon any subject, sir,—and yet the gentleman, I beg your pardon, sir, the Senator from—some state in the East—said I was your political friend!—I believe the Note taker, sir,—yes! he said your political and confidential friend!—I suffer no fool to make friendships for me, sir,—fool Swinny—or any other fool, sir,—[looking and pointing at Mr. Holmes, of Maine.]—Fool, did I say, sir?—More knave than fool too, sir.—He knew it, sir, knew that I was no friend of yours, sir—but he had a motive for it, sir—a purpose to answer, sir,—yes, more knave, than fool, sir.—Poor Crawford!—I pity him—where are all his friends, sir?—bought up

"But let us to the Letter again—this paper is worth money, sir,—[reading]—Giles said that Mr. Adams was at first reluctant to call on Mr. Jefferson,—coy,—aye a little coy, sir, reluctant to call on

Mr. Jefferson!—My life for it, sir, he did not go in the open day—no, no sir—I mean no irreverence when I say it, sir,—but, my life for it, he went, like Nicodemus, in the dark—in the dark, sir,—villainy always seeks the dark sir,—[reading]—and when Giles said this, he added, all this I saw.—He saw it, did he?—Yes the see-er and the see-ee—if I may be allowed to make a word—were both alike, sir, a precious pair of scoundrels, sir.—But, how did he see?—Was he behind a screen?—Did he peep through a key hole?—Was he hid in a closet?—(Times, some more porter.)—[reading again.]—When I spoke to you of Mr. Adams twenty years ago, and expressed my belief that he was an honest man, and would faithfully support the administration.—Aye, sir, he was a lad, then—the writer of this letter was a boy, sir—just returned from an eastern college—tainted, sir, as all our southern young men must be, who are sent to the east to be educated.—Sir, I would not let a son of mine go to any college north of the Potomac, sir—I had rather he should not know how to read and write sir.—Reading and writing you know, sir, as Dogberry says, comes by nature—but good sense—by education. No sir, I would have no young man educated at an eastern college—it corrupts them, sir,—(where's that porter?)—[reading]—you replied,—that's me sir—I replied—I had forgotten the words, sir,—they had escaped my memory—no—they were in my memory, sir, but not in my recollection.—[reading]—You replied, you are mistaken in him sir.—Why, sir, this very word 'Sir,' sir, is worth a thousand dollars.—[reading]—'You are mistaken in him, sir—he is a hypocrite, and will betray his country, if he can have a chance.' I knew him, sir,—never was deceived in my life.—Did I say I never was deceived?—Yes—why do I say I never was deceived?—Because I never at upon suspicion, sir—I always look for the proofs sir.—Why, I had a negro, sir, whom I suspected for three years—I never hinted my suspicion, sir—I waited for proof, sir—it came at last, sir—I caught him in the fact—and I said to him—Cuff-e, or Mingo, or whatever his name was—Did I ever tell you that I suspected you?—no sir—Did you ever see any thing in my conduct towards you to make you think that I suspected?—no sir.—No sir I never act upon suspicion—I knew him, sir, I watched this J. Q. Adams, sir—I knew he was a hypocrite, sir—he was then—is now—and will be, to the day of his death, sir.—Hear—O Israel—Listen ye gentlemen of Boston—What this—what shall I call him, Apostate?—Yes—this apostate John Quincy Adams says of you. He says you conspired to divide the union—to join the eastern states of Canada. Mr. President, you remember the famous plot—yes, you and I were on the committee before whom the famous Count Crichton appeared, and before whom the equally famous Henry did not appear. Why, sir, there never was so villainous a plot since the world was made—I do not speak offensively to my friend from Boston—I beg his pardon—the senator from Boston—no, nor to the federal party—among whom are some very honest men—but I say to you, gentlemen, if you can support this hypocrite, this traitor, this apostate, after what he has said of you, why—you deserve it, that's all. I'll put him down, sir—I'll put him down, sir—or if I don't—I'll leave the country, sir—I'll go to Europe, sir, and console myself among the slaves and cerfs of the other continent. Virginia is up in arms sir. Up in arms did I say, sir?—Yes! But what do I mean by arms, sir?—Do I mean that she has rifles in her hands?—No, sir, we do not take up muskets and rifles to kill fleas, sir—to shoot musquitoes, sir. No—we brush them off, sir, we brush them off—Poor Virginia, she had the honor of giving the last President—that thing—yes, sir,—the thing, James Monroe—I say, sir, she had the honor—but what was her profit, sir?—Why, like the Cocker's wife, she was the worst shod woman in the parish.

"The Richmond Whig, sir,—yes that young protege of Henry Clay—Henry Clay!—Pshaw!—The Press!—aye, sir, 'Democratic Press' and all—By the way, is this said Col. Binns, the same Col. Binns,—not Colonel, though at—A-sizes—who was offered to me body and soul, by old McLane, twenty years ago, when I quarrelled with Jefferson, to publish any thing and every thing I might choose to write!—I thought so—why, sir, I would not have him then—I said then, he was too great a rogue for me—too great a rogue then sir?—what is he now?—who is your Secretary for the Treasury?—who was his father, sir?—I'll tell you, sir—a federalist in disguise—a hypocritical traitor, sir—an accomplice of that scoundrel, who was that general that fought a duel with—during the Revolutionary War? [Macon—'Conway,'] aye Gen. Conway—he was an accomplice of that scoundrel, sir, in the infamous plot to put down Gen. Washington, and put up Charles Lee,—a villainous plot, sir,—he was rewarded for it with the treasuryship of the Mint.—(Times, more porter.)—The collector of Norfolk—who is he, sir?—a vile tool, sir,—and the Representative from the Norfolk District?—a poor, miserable, contemptible wretch, Sir—poor Virginia!—The Secretary of the Navy?—that thorough-stick man on the military bill?—Barron?—sir, I'll pin him upon his back—I'll glue them together, sir—they shall stick like shoemaker's wax—aye, sir, they shall not be able to shake each other off—they shall sink together.—sir, I feel degraded—I do confess myself degraded—at standing up here as the adversary of such a contemptible administration—I feel disgraced, sir, at avowing myself its adversary.—what should I feel as its friend?—But, the letter!—I'll get through it yet.—[reading]—'I have written this for your amusement, and must beg that you will not show it to any body, unless it

be to our friends Macon, and Tazewell—aye, he begs me not to show it to any body.—But, meo periculo, I have read it to the Senate—as to the name of the writer—that, sir, is another affair—it is locked up here, sir—and let me say, Mr. President, if any body puts a leading question to me about it—if I don't knock him down—so help me God! it will be because I am not able—"

This is a faint sketch of Mr. Randolph, I have given you nothing that he did not say, but have necessarily omitted much that he did say, because it is impossible for any memory to retain all the unconnected, disjointed galleimatias of a mountebank.

He must have been a little intoxicated before he sat down—at least he drank enough of brown stout during his exhibition to have affected the head of any common man, who had eaten nothing for ten hours.—You will naturally ask, after reading this outline of the most disorderly, offensive and scurilous speech that was ever delivered to any legislative body—You will naturally ask, I say, if the presiding officer of the Senate did not call him to order. No! he did not. Mr. Calhoun, you know, as the only apology he could offer, he having so repeatedly suffered the body over which he presides—or rather whose chair he fills—to be disgraced, by the most unprecedented violations of decorum, and common decency, affects to construe the rules of the Senate as giving him an appellate authority only. Did you ever hear of any thing more absurd?—as if it were not the inherent right, as well as the incumbent duty, of every presiding officer, of every deliberative assembly, to preserve order. But is it true, that Mr. Calhoun does really believe that he has no right to call the members of the Senate to order? If he seriously and conscientiously so construes the rules, where does he derive his authority to call the officers of the Senate, or other persons within the chamber, to order. If he has no authority in the one case, he has none in the other. But he chose to exercise the authority more than once while Randolph was speaking to command silence, to call order—that not a word of the detectable farrago of that madman, might be lost to his greedy ear. Would he have called Randolph to order, if he had thought that he possessed the privilege? This question may perhaps be answered by the fact—which I have from a Senator in whose truth I have the utmost reliance—that, in one of the debates in secret session, Mr. Randolph, who as usual was outraging all decency, was called to order by a member; and the Vice President, in the exercise of his appellate power—which is unfortunately without appeal—decided that the gentleman was not out of order.—What member, after this, would take upon himself to call Randolph, or any other vulgar libeller of the administration, to order? Depend upon it, sir, if the Vice President had not felt a pleasure, in listening to the vituperative scurrility and malignant brawlings of this half formed piece of mortality, he would have placed a different construction upon the rules: he would have followed the example of all his predecessors, and have ordered the indecorous violator of the dignity of the Senate, to take his seat. But I have already extended this letter to an inordinate length, I have still, however, much to say to you on this subject, and shall take an early opportunity of writing to you again.

Yours truly, &c.

To the Editor of the Democratic Press.

PRINCETON, (N. J.) April 20, 1826.

Mr. Editor.—As the Washington Press appears to be gagged with a squishiness, as sudden as it is extraordinary, I have, after deliberation, determined to communicate to you for publication, the following extract from a letter of a Washington Correspondent. If the Senate of the United States can stomach such Eructations from the Virginia Senator, surely the public will neither be injured nor infected by it. These things ought to be known, that if they deserve odium or reproach they may fall on the proper objects. The letter is from an intelligent gentleman of this state, now at the seat of government.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1826.

"On Tuesday and Wednesday, nearly the whole time of the Senate was engrossed by Randolph, who spoke on the first day, about four hours, and on the last about six or six and a half. According to custom there was little in reference to the subject under discussion; but he availed himself of the opportunity to pour out a continued uninterrupted stream of the most vulgar ribaldry and slanderous invective that was ever heard, mixed up with a great deal of eloquence, fancy, taste and information. He called Mr. Adams, a Traitor. Mr. Southard had kept a little school, and disgraced the navy by bringing into service that recreant catfish—the slayer of Decatur. He branded Mr. Holmes of Maine, as a liar—pronounced him a 'dangerous fool,'—said he was a would-be appointed collector of Eastport, and insinuated that the appointment would be to the insatiable advancement of smuggling. Talked of his late duel—how it was brought about—of the 'fag end of European Diplomacy' coming among us to poison our morals with their principles, and our bodies with their French cookery, eaten by candle light—of boarding schools for young ladies, and a thousand et cetera—equally relevant to the subject under discussion. He said the Administration had beaten Shakespeare all hollow. He had conceived the character of Mr. Justice Shallow—and it was supposed that human genius could scarcely portray such another insignificant character, but he had attempted again and with equal success, had given us Master Slender. This administration had gone further, it had surpassed Shakespeare. It had found a character still more insignificant than Master Slender—a mere neg-

ative, and it had made of such an animal
—a Secretary of the Treasury. He asked,
"where he was? who had seen him? I
have not seen him during the entire
session, and so help me God, I have not heard
his name mentioned since his report was
sent to the house. He will die, and when
he dies, he will add an item, to the bill of
mortality, and that is all that can be said of
him." The President, he said, has sold
himself, the nation and congress, and has
failed to obtain the price stipulated, power:
he had no power—he was in trammels. He
was mere clay in the hands of the Potter
—and yet, Mr. President, he is not Clay.
One John was as much as England could
endure. France, he believed, had never
had but one. We have had two already.
I trust in God, Mr. President, we shall
never have another John elected while I
live!! [It is presumed John C. Calhoun,
the President of the Senate, will take this
to himself.]

"He pronounced Mr. Webster a vile
slanderer. Mr. Livingston the most con-
temptible and degraded of beings, whom
no man ought to touch, unless with a pair
of tongs.—Newton, from Virginia, a dunce
—a vile calf—A recreant to the faith—
He read a letter, giving an account of Mr.
Adams' conversion. He said, Giles was
the procurer—Jefferson the corrupter, and
Adams the corruptee. The account was
substantially this. Giles, who was placed
on a committee with Adams, found him
rather cool and reserved, he endeavored
to overcome it—he called on him in his
carriage frequently, when the weather was
bad, and carried him to the house. In a
short time the reserve wore off. On one
occasion, observing Mr. Adams much de-
pressed, he enquired the reason. Mr. Ad-
ams told him, he was distressed—he had
uniformly and cordially acted with the fed-
eralist—but he had discovered that the
leading men of that party were engaged in
a plot to dissolve the Union, to join the
Canadas, and place themselves under the
protection of Great Britain. That he had
been invited to join in this project. That
his feelings revolted from such men and
such measures, & he wished to leave them
and acquaint the President with what was
going forward, but he did not know how his
communication would be received. Giles
undertook for him, the interview took
place with Jefferson, and Adams abandoned
his old friends. The first fruits of the bar-
gain, was in reference to the habeas corpus
act, in which the federalists not suspecting
the treachery, and having great confidence
in Mr. Adams, united. Mr. Randolph said,
that Mr. Bayard had frequently spoken of
this act of treachery, and complained of
having been completely gulled.

"He went on in this kind of strain with-
out interruption till after seven o'clock in
the evening; during which time, it is said,
he drank four bottles of port, which were
brought to him on his desk, tumbler after
tumbler. When the house adjourned, he
became irritated at not being able to find
a paper he was looking after—pronounced
the Capital the sink of corruption, declared
he would be a second Cincinnatus—set fire to
a bundle of papers, which he scattered
about the Senate room—directed the door
keeper not to touch them—let all go to-
gether—Holmes, it is said, undertook to
come him for his abuse of him—but was
prevented by the interference of others.
What think you of all this—of the body
where it is allowed?

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

We copy into our paper of to-day, two
letters from the Philadelphia Democratic
Press, giving a sketch of the six hours speech
of the Hon. John Randolph, in the Senate of
the U. States—if the sketch is correctly re-
ported in the Press (and we have the authority
of the Alexandria Phoenix, in saying that it is,
to a nicety, even as it regards the repeated calls
on *Time for more Port.*) it exceeds any thing
of the kind for scurrility we have ever known
tolerated in any deliberative body.

Mr. Martin, from the Eastern Shore of Ma-
ryland, says a correspondent of the Baltimore
Patriot of the 26th ultimo, "made a speech to-
day, on pensioning the revolutionary officers. I
understand it was his debut—he acquitted
himself in a very handsome style—his manner
is quite oratorical, and judging from this spec-
imen, he is of no ordinary promise."

We have the pleasure to announce says the
N. York Times, the arrival of Commodore
Morris, on Friday, in the Corinthian, in thirty
five days from Liverpool, in good health. This
is a welcome fact to his country, upon whose
best esteem he has so long a hold, and who
were not without their fears concerning him,
considering the state of his health when he
took his departure for Europe in the Brandy-
wine.

Captain Bell, of the English schooner
Nancy, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, in
10 days from Halifax, reports that the British
Packet from New York, had arrived there.
The Russian ambassador, who em-
barked on board her at New York, on his
return to Europe, died two days after
leaving that port, and was buried at Hal-
ifax with military honors.

Trenton, N. J. April 24.
Highway Robbery.—On the night of the 15th
inst. on the road between Mount-holly and
Moorestown, a Tin Pedlar was stopped by
two black men, who presented a pistol, threat-
ened his life and took possession of his cart—
They robbed him of 300 dollars in specie and
bank notes, 14 of which were of the State
Bank at Trenton, 3's, 2's and 1's and a 5 dol-
lar note of Jacob Barker. Several persons
have been arrested on suspicion of having
committed this robbery.

A new scheme.—"I would thank you to let
me have an advance of Sixty dollars on this
invoice of goods," said a man yesterday to an
auctioneer.—"The Goods are in the store,"
The auctioneer looked over the invoice, drew
the check, handed it to the person, and they
went together into the store, the auctioneer
saw, and turned to shake hands with a friend;
the man with the check took French leave,

The auctioneer missing his man, ran with all
speed to the bank to stop payment of the
check. He was too late—the check had been
presented and paid. He had, however, the
good fortune to arrest the swindler as he was
hastening down the steps. He handed over
the cash to the auctioneer, and once again
took French leave.—*Philad. Demo. Press.*

Something New.—A person in Albany who
was bail there, for three hundred dollars for
a person who fled, took out a bail piece, and
followed him to Philadelphia. With the as-
sistance of a constable, the fugitive was ar-
rested and taken to a Tavern. While sitting
there, having seen some of his friends, he
asked the person who was bail, if he would
walk with him to the wharf. This was agreed
to; they walked down to the wharf together,
and as they stood by the river side, the fugi-
tive suddenly with the palm of his left hand,
struck the bail on the face, right over the
eyes, snatched his watch out of his fob, and
jumped into a boat, which was lying along-
side. The man in the boat instantly pushed
off, and rowed away for the Jersey shore.—
The bail offered five dollars for a boat to fol-
low the one which had just put off. At this
moment a Sheriff's officer arrested the bail,
and the thief was rowed safely over.—15.

NEW YORK APRIL 28, 2 P. M. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

About two o'clock this morning a fire
broke out in one of the upper apartments
of the Exchange Buildings, situated in
William and Garden streets, and before
day light the whole extent of this beautiful
range was one heap of ruins, it having been
completely razed to the ground. These
buildings were owned by Rufus L. Lord &
Edward C. Delavan, esqs by whom they
were erected last year at a cost of about
35 000 dollars. Although the property
was insured for nearly its value, yet the
loss of these gentlemen will be considera-
ble, as they had, we understand, just com-
pleted the renting of the whole premises
for the ensuing year for about 10,000 dol-
lars.

The premises were occupied by a num-
ber of merchants, all of whom have suffer-
ed more or less. As far as we have been
able to ascertain facts correctly, the amount
of property destroyed cannot be less than
\$200,000, including the buildings, most of
which will fall upon the insurance offices.
The greatest sufferer is Mr. A. C. Rossier,
an extensive importer of French goods,
who had a large stock on hand (estimated
at \$100,000) a considerable part of which
was destroyed.

We learn, with pleasure, that the valu-
able papers and books of the occupants
were nearly all saved.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

In sending you the following communi-
cation for publication in your very useful
paper, I wish distinctly to state that I am
in no way whatever interested, except, so
far as I may be of service to a meritorious
class of my fellow citizens, I would observe
further, that, sensible, of my inability to
treat this subject as it deserves, the most I
can hope for, is, to draw forth a more ab-
le pen in its support, and if I should happily
be the means of the following plan being
carried into operation, and thereby relieving
the wants of a single individual, I shall
not have laboured in vain.

It is a fact, that in our "free and happy
country" few young men of large fortunes
enter into the navy, they are for the most
part gentlemen of respectable families
whose parents can give them little more
than an education; it is also a fact, that
few sea-faring men lay up money, if they
marry, they often leave widows and chil-
dren in a destitute situation, it is then, to-
wards these persons that I would wish to
draw the attention of the public, particu-
larly of the officers of the navy.

If I am rightly informed, three pence in
the pound is deducted from the pay of ev-
ery commissioned officer in the British
Navy, this constitutes a fund for the support
of the widows of officers, who receive it
quarterly, in proportion to the rank of their
late husbands, let then, our officers in this
respect at least, imitate their example. Sup-
pose for instance, that one per cent be de-
ducted from the monthly pay of every com-
missioned officer attached to the navy; that
the Navy Commissioners constitute a board
to direct the concerns of the institution;
that a treasurer be appointed, who shall give
bond and security for the faithful perform-
ance of his duty; that he shall from time to
time, under the direction of said board,
vest this money in some stock which will
bring in an interest of not less than six per
cent, and that he shall at least, once in
every year and oftener, if required by the
board, exhibit a fair account of the state of
the institution to the board, who shall in-
spect and publish the same; let this board
establish the rates which each widow is to
receive, in proportion to the pay and not
exceeding the half-pay of her late husband,
if she marry again, she shall still receive
her pay, if she take an officer of the Navy
for her second husband and be a second
time a widow, she shall not receive two
pensions, but be entitled to the highest; if
the widow of an officer die leaving children
(by said officer) who are under age, let her
pension be divided among them until the
boys arrive at the age of twenty-one and the
girls at sixteen, let this pension be made
payable solely to the order of the widow,
or the guardian of the child or children, as
the case may be, and as soon as the insti-
tution is organized, let the proper authori-
ties be applied to, for an act of incorpora-
tion under some appropriate title.

That the above scheme is feasible, there
can be no doubt. I will not suppose that
there is an officer in our navy of so merce-
nary a disposition, as to refuse contributing
his mite toward so laudable a purpose.
Would one per cent on the monthly pay of
a commissioned officer be felt by him at the
end of the year? Suppose the pay of an of-
ficer to be \$25 per month, this, at one per
cent would only take from him \$3 a year.
Could he lay out those \$3 in any way which
would give him more real heart-felt satis-
faction? or which would do more perma-
nent good? In the course of a few years a

handsome sum would be raised, perhaps,
more than sufficient for the intended pur-
pose, whenever that time arrives, the per-
cent might be reduced, or the surplus (if
large) applied to some laudable purpose.

Perhaps it may be said that inasmuch as
a very large majority of the navy officers
are young, unmarried men, they may not
accede to the above proposal; do these gen-
tlemen never intend to marry? or admit if
you please, that a few of them are deter-
mined to lead a life of celibacy, would not
those few cheerfully contribute a mite of
their pay to add comfort to the widow, or
assist the orphan child of their departed
brother officer? the character of our officers
for courage, magnanimity and charity, has
been so well established that I should be
sorry indeed to hazard a doubt on this sub-
ject.

As it would be impossible to have a meet-
ing of all the officers attached to the navy,
it would be an easy matter to ascertain the
sentiments of those attached to the differ-
ent ships out on service, of those in port,
and of those stationed at the different navy
yards, and by these means, in a short time,
the views of all the officers would be had
on this subject, and the plan either dropped
or carried into effect.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

From the Philadelphia Religious Messenger.

Extract from the minutes of the Conference
held in Philadelphia, April 14th, 1826.

APPOINTMENTS OF PREACHERS.

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, Jos. Lybrand, P. E.

St. George's, Samuel Merwin, Levin Pretty-

man, Robert Lutton. Ezekiel

Cooper, sup.

Union Lewis Pearce. Thos. F. Sargent, sup.

St. John's, Law. Lawrenson, Geo. G. Cook-

Kennington, J. man. Thos. Dunn, sup.

Bristol, Ed. Stout, Jos. Carey.

Dauphin, H. G. King, Thos. Miller.

Lancaster, Thos. Neall, P. A. Ogden.

Chester, Jacob Gruber, Saml. Grace. John

Talley, sup.

Wilmington, Law. McCombs.

Strasburgh, Henry Boehm, W. W. Wallace.

Springfield, Wm. Hunter, sup.

Wm. Davis at his own request, in conse-

quence of affliction, is without a station for

the present year.

CHESAPEAKE DISTRICT, Jacob Moore, P. E.

Cecil, Ed. Page. John Goforth, sup.

Smyrna, Sol. Higgins, James Long.

Dover, Jas. Bateman, W. B. Jones.

Caroline, John Smith, William Allen. Wm.

Smith, sup.

Talbot, C. Reed, Levi Scott. Wm. Rider, sup.

Queen Ann's, Lott Warfield, Jos. Hill.

Kent, Jas. Smith, J. B. Ayres.

Cheslerdown, Thos. Smith, sup.

DELAWARE DISTRICT, Henry White, P. E.

Cambridge, Wm. Bishop, John Bayne.

Norchester, Dan. Lamden, Levi Storke.

Somerset, Asa Smith, Edw. Stevenson.

Annemestee, David Daily, Matt. Sorin.

Accomack, Wm. Leonard, Geo. Wiltshire.

Snow-Hill, John Henry. Wm. B. Sneed.

Lewistown, Alw. White, John Collins.

Milford, Wm. Torbert, Thos. I. Thompson.

Westville, Chas. Morris, sup.

West Jersey District, Chas. Pitman, P. E.

Burlington, Geo. Woolley, Robt. Gerry.

Trenton and Bloombury, Wm. Thacher.

Freehold, John Finley, Jas. McLaurin.

New Mills, Jos. Osborn, sup.

Gloucester, John Woolson, Elph. Reed.

Cumberland, Wm. Williams, Wm. Lummis.

Bir-geton, John Potts.

Salem Circuit, Sol. Sharp, Thos. Davis.

Salem Station, John Ludnam. T. Ware, sup.

Mount Holly Jacob Egbert, sup.

Julias Town, Jas. Campbell, sup.

Egg Harbour, Nathan Swain, sup.

EAST JERSEY DISTRICT, M. Force, P. E.

Trenton Circuit, John Walker, Jas. Moore.

Asbury, Is. Winner, Ant. Atwood.

Warren, David Best, Jas. Dandy.

Hamburg, Benj. Collins, I. K. Shaw.

Bergen, David Bartine, W. A. Wiggins.

Patterson, John Creamer.

Newark, Joseph Rusling.

Passaic, Geo. Banghart, Jesse Thompson.

Staten Island, Bart. Weed.

Elizabeth Town, Thos. B. Sargent. Thos.

Allen Town, Rd. W. Petherbridge, sup.

Stroudsburg, Wm. Colbert, sup.

FOREIGN.

THE GREEKS.

Extract of a letter from a friend on board
the North Carolina 74, to the editors of
the Norfolk Beacon, received by the
Brandywine, dated

"Port Mahon, Feb. 26, 1826.

"With regard to the cause of the Greeks,
it overwhelms me with grief to state, that
the last tidings from them, by the Ontario,
are of the most melancholy cast, and leave
a strong conviction that, without the aid of
some Christian power, their fate must ere
long be sealed, and all hope of their emu-
cipation be totally extinguished.

"The Egyptians had sent an additional
force of 5000 men into the Morea, and
were again upon the march to Missolonghi.
Napoli di Romania is a second Gibraltar,
and was well supplied with provisions and
munitions of war. Great respect was man-
ifested by the Greeks towards our Com-
modore, who I believe, sincerely sympathise
with them in their present condition;
he visited the authorities twice and upon
the landing of his gig, was each time saluted
from the castle in the harbor.

Last summer, while entering the Archi-
pellago, between the Islands of Cerigo and
Candia, we fell in with and was boarded
by the commander of a Grecian brig of war,
upon a cruise; he very promptly furnished
us a pilot to the island of Milo, where we
got others for Smyrna. While on board,
he was conducted throughout the ship, and
his admiration of her surpasses descrip-
tion. Among other remarks he observed,
that with one such ship he could sweep
from the Dardanelles to the Atlantic every
Turkish flag that floated. He regretted
that in the wisdom and benevolence of the
American people, they had not sent them
ships in lieu of money. The winter with
us is nearly over and in all next month shall
move hence to Gibraltar."

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship
Montano at New York, brings Paris papers
to the 24th March.

It is asserted in letters from St. Peters-
burgh, that the Emperor Nicholas has ad-
opted pacific measures, and had called up-

on the Senate to investigate the political
condition of the empire, who reported in
favor of continuing peace, and recommended
him to exert his influence with the Ottoman
government in favor of the Greeks, at the
same time deprecating all hostile military
measures. The Paris Etoile contains Peters-
burg dates to the 4th March; but they
are silent with regard to the pacific dispo-
sitions of the Russian court. We do not
observe any thing respecting the Duke of
Wellington's mission in the Paris papers.
The reports which had been in circulation
at London respecting this mission are rep-
resented as fabrications. No notice is
taken in the Courier of the evening of the
23d, of the article from the London Times,
detailing the negotiation of the Duke with
the Emperor.

The whole country from Vienna to Mul-
han was overflowed on the 17th of March,
by an inundation of the Danube in conse-
quence of a thaw.

The project of the law relative to in-
demnities to the ancient proprietors of St.
Domingo, was carried in the French
Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 245 to 70.
On the 22d March the bill was carried to
the Chamber of Peers. The discussion
had a stormy close.

The Assize Court in Paris condemned
on the 20th March, a watchmaker named
Paran, to six years hard labour and the
pillory, for fraudulent bankruptcy.

The King of France presented the
Messrs. Franconi, after the destruction by
fire of their Circus, with 3000 francs; the
Dauphin and Dauphiness with 2000.

An order of the day read at the head
of the several regiments of the army of the
Netherlands, prohibits any officer or sol-
dier from taking part with the societies for
raising and sending contributions to the
Greeks.

Count Guilleminot has returned to Paris
from Constantinople.

A telegraphic despatch was received at
Paris of the 15th March, from Vienna, an-
nouncing that the Emperor of Austria was
out of danger. He had been attacked with
inflammation of the lungs, and at one time
apprehensions were entertained for his life.

The Etoile says that in order to fulfil
the wish of Louis 18th, of glorious memory,
H. M. has just presented to the metropol-
itan church of Paris, a statue in silver of
the Virgin, patroness of France. It is to
be of the size of life, and paid for out of
the King's private funds.

The King of Saxony narrowly escaped a
severe accident on a recent occasion.
He was returning in the evening from the
country, with his Queen, to Dresden, and
according to his custom, (so the paper has
it) was sleeping, when a country equipage
running away, came in contact with the
royal carriage and drove the pole through
the panels, between the Queen and the
King, without injuring either. Happily,
the paper adds, the King was sound asleep
in a corner. The poor Queen is not noticed
at all.

A letter from Munich, of 7th March, an-
nounces that the Constitutionalist Jaramila,
was hanged there on the 6th, and that
they were compelled to gag him, as he kept
crying out *live the Constitution*. This un-
fortunate man was the object of much af-
fectionate treatment. As he continued to call
out, notwithstanding the gag, he was tied
to the tail of a horse, and thus dragged to
the place of execution. He was afterwards
quartered, and his members thrown into
the sink. At the moment he expired, with
a curse in his mouth, a sudden gust of wind
occurred, which filled those employed with
terror.

The Greek Committee of the Hague have
raised 30,000 francs in aid of Greece.

The King of France has decreed, that
if any captain of a French vessel shall be
guilty of transporting persons with a
view of selling them as slaves in Egypt or
Barbary, he shall forever afterwards be
prevented from acting as commandant in
any place whatsoever.

The market for Cotton was very dull on
account of the numerous imports of that staple
from England (arrived and expected)
Good Uplands were selling at 22 to 23,
Virginia 22 to 23; Louisiana, 24 to 27—
some very prime lots of the latter had how-
ever brought 29. Ashes, dull, 39, Rice,
32, 60c. St. Domingo Coffee 13 1/2.

The markets at Marsilles have not been
affected by the general commercial distress.

PARIS, March 24.—After the honorable
manifestation of the sentiments of the Cham-
ber of Peers in favour of the Greeks; and
the eloquent discourses of M. M. Laine &
Chateaubriand, it was to be expected that
a Minister who calls himself a Christian,
would at least show a little modesty in the
assistance which he renders to the Kurans;
but he is callous to public opinion and the
reproach of honest men, for instead of ar-
resting he encourages the evil. We learn
to-day, from an authentic source, that a
Frenchman who is said to be clothed with
full powers from the Viceroy of Egypt, is
constantly recruiting for the Pacha under
a devout minister. Fifty French officers
are now at Marsilles ready to embark for
Alexandria, and new recruits of officers are
daily swelling their ranks. Six vessels of
war are also recruiting in the ports of Mar-
seilles, for account of the Pacha of Egypt,
and the French minister takes pleasure in
rendering them all the assistance in his
power.—*Constitutionnel*.

PORTUGAL.—We find that the king,
by a decree published during his illness,
entrusted the government to his daughter,
"the infanta Maria Isabella, in conjunction
with the councillors of state, the cardinal
patriarch elect, Duke Cardaval, the Mar-
quis Vallada, the Count d'Arcos, and the
councillor minister, and secretary of state
of each of the six respective department of
the secretaries of state. We presume this
is the regency spoken of in the English pa-
pers.

In this decree we observe these remark-
able words, which appear to point at the

Emperor of Brazil: "This imperial and
royal resolution shall be equally binding in
case it shall please God to call me to him-
self, until the legitimate heir and successor
to the crown, shall have given his orders on
this subject.

PETERSBURG, March 8.—1200 men out
of the two regiments of the Guards have
been sent to join the army in Georgia, 300
men abide judgment. The regiment will
not be dissolved.

The pacific reports concerning the dis-
position of the Russian court, current in
London, appear to have been circulated
without foundation. The Etoile gives Peters-
burg dates to March 4th, which commu-
nicate nothing on the subject. It was
uncertain whether Wellington would stay
to the coronation.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, of
10th March:—The Coronation of the Em-
peror Nicholas is deferred from the month
of September to October, in consequence
of the apprehension that a new conspiracy
will break out at the time of such a festival.
More than 20 000 conspirators are known;
that is, more than 20 000 Russian families
of the Nobility are implicated; and as all
have extensive relations, it may be said that
all the Noblesse are under suspicion. We
are assured that the number of persons ar-
rested amounts already to 12,000. A great
number of the principal conspirators have
died suddenly in prison.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, May 1.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 37 1/2

" City Mills, superior qual. " 4 12 1/2

Wheat, per bushel " 84 a 85

Indian Corn, " 70 a 73

Oats, " 66 a

" 40 a 42

(Pat.)

MARRIED in Kent county on Tuesday

evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, Anthon

Banning, Esq. of this county, to Mrs. Maria

Kinggood, of the former county.

On Thursday evening last, at Wm

House, by the Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss, Lieutenant

Charles Louder, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss

Sarah S. daughter of the Hon. Edward Lloyd.

DIED in this town, on Wednesday last, after

a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Colton, in

the 56th year of his age.

In this town on the 29th ult. after a

lingering illness, which she bore with patience

and resignation, Rachel Neek, in the 60th

year of her age.

In this county on Monday night last,

Mr. Levin Burkett.

In this county on Wednesday last, Miss

Elizabeth Dixon.

A CARD.

Gentlemen residing in Talbot and the ad-
jacent counties, who are friendly to the im-
provement of the breed of fine Horses, are
respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be
held

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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1826.

NO. 21.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

The MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW will be held at the Maryland Tavern, four miles from the city of Baltimore, on Thursday and Friday, the first and second days of June.

Premiums will then and there be distributed, amounting in value to upwards of \$800 raised by the subscriptions of regular members of the Society who pay \$5 per annum, and by the contributions of visitors at the gate, who pay \$2 each. The premiums will be bestowed as follows: For the best Farms and Crops \$234—for Horses and Mares \$75—Asses and Mules, \$50—Neat Cattle, \$103—Swine, \$30—Sheep, and Wool, \$120—Family Manufacturers, \$102—Implement of Husbandry, \$10—Fermented Liquors, \$20—Butter and Cheese, \$26—Ploughing, \$24.

By turning to No. 24, vol. 7, page 191 of the American Farmer, it will be seen that the Maryland Agricultural Society has offered a premium of a piece of plate valued at \$50, "for the farm of not less than one hundred acres, which shall appear to have been cultivated with the greatest economy and net profit, consistently with its permanent improvement; reference being had to its natural advantages as to soil, situation," &c.

For the second best, particulars as above, a premium of a piece of plate valued at \$30.

In order that every farmer and planter in Maryland, may have an equal opportunity of entering into competition, the trustees appointed three gentlemen in each county of the state, to examine and report on the applications for the above premiums, in their respective counties.

Allegany co.—J. M. Henry David Lynn, William Lamar Washington—Fitzby Tilghman, W. Gabby, John Bowles—**Fredrick**—Grafton Duval, Baker Johnson, John Lee, Anne Arundel—T. B. Drey, Henry Wayman, Col. Thomas Hood, Montgomery—Arch. Lee, George C. Washington, Roger Brooke, Prince Georges—Jos. Kent, Benj. Ogle, R. W. Bowie, Calvert—Daniel Kent, John Beckett, Robert Graham, Charles—Daniel Jenifer, John B. Williams, John Ferguson St. Mary's—H. G. S. Key, Clem. Dorsey, Dr. James Thomas, Baltimore—Thomas Gist, John S. Webster, John Kelso, Harford—Dr. Jos. Brownley, John Stump, Wm. M. Lansdale, Cecil—J. W. Thomas, S. Hollingsworth, Jr. B. F. Mackall, Kent—Gen. Rind, Frederick F. Chambers, G. W. Thomas, Queen Anne's—Col. T. Emory, W. R. Stewart, Wm. D. Courcy, Talbot—R. H. Goldsborough, S. Stevens, Tench Tilghman, Caroline—Col. Potter, Richard Hugbirt, Wm. Orrell, Somerset—Dr. James Wilson, Littleton Dennis, Arnold E. Jones, Dorset—Dr. Muse, Washington Eccleston, Charles Goldsborough, Worcester—D. Spence, Thomas N. Williams, Col. G. Hayward.

Those who may desire to offer for these premiums will please apply to the committee in their respective counties, to view their farms and make report, as set forth in the paper above mentioned.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Trustees was this day held at Hayfield, Colonel Bosley's—present, G. Howard, chairman pro tem.; Col. Bosley, James Carroll, Jr. Dr. A. Thomas, J. B. Morris, J. Gittings, James Cox, treasurer; J. S. Skinner, correspondg. secretary.

For Crops.
Dr. Stockett Samuel Stone
C. W. Dorsey Charles Sewall
L. Dennis E. F. Chambers
J. R. Hall Francis Hall
John Contee

Horses and Mares.
Sam'l Hollingsworth John Edmonson
Robert Lyon C. S. Ridgely
Edw'd N. Hambleton Henry Hall, An. Ar. co.

Asses and Mules.
H. M. Steel John O'Donnell
G. Beltzhoover John Hunter
Wm. H. Fitzhugh T. Snowden, Jr.

Neat Cattle.
N's Goldsborough Christopher Carnan
Samuel Owings William Gibson
Frisby Tilghman Dr. John Dare
John B. Willis James Hood.

Swine.
T. B. Dorsey Samuel W. Smith
John McGaw John Beckett
James Brown N. Martin
John Stone.

Sheep and Wool.
Edward Lloyd Robert W. Bowie
John Mercer J. Sykes, Jr.
Colonel Emory S. Hollingsworth, Jr.

Domestic Manufactures.
General J. Mason, John C. Wilson, Jr.
Daniel Murray John Ferguson, Chas. co.
Edward Gray Samuel Stevens
George Hoffman R. Spencer.

Implement of Husbandry.
Tench Tilghman Daniel Martin
Philemon Chew Daniel Kent
Virgil Maxcy Thomas Ellicott
Richard Crabb

Fermented Liquors.
Joseph Gales, Jr. General Harwood
Wm. Lorman Herman Stump
John G. Proud C. Carroll of C. Jr.
Richard Dorsey

Butter and Cheese.
Robt. H. Goldsborough Wm. Higgin
Roger Brooke Gwynn Harris
Thomas Snowden Samuel T. Kennard,
B. F. Mackall

Ploughing.
Daniel Jenifer Caleb Dorsey, Jr.
Allen Dorsey N. Thomas
Col. Maynadier John Marsh
Thomas Hood B. Bracco.

Experiments.
Dr. Muse John Lee
Com. Jacob Jones Levin Gale
H. G. S. Key James Chamberlain
G. C. Washington Dr. Duvall.

The premiums heretofore offered for Cows were altered so as to bestow—

A premium of \$15 for the best Cow particulars
Do. 10 " 2d best do. " 10
Do. 5 " 3d best do. " 5
And for best H.ifer, \$10.
2d best do. 5.

It was unanimously resolved, That the volunteer premium so liberally and handsomely placed at the disposal of the Trustees by Mr. JOSEPH SYLVESTER REBELLO, Minister from Brazil, to consist of a silver cup valued at \$20, be presented to the owner of the Ram, which, being shorn upon the ground, shall yield the greatest weight of picklock wool, the condition of the fleece as to cleanliness being taken into consideration.

JAMES HOWARD, Sec'y.

GRAFTED FRUIT.

We are sorry to see an erroneous opinion prevailing among our horticulturists, that the best varieties of our grafted fruit are on the decay. It is believed that the health and duration of the grafts, depend upon the age and health of the parent stock. This theory originated in England a few years since, and was first announced by Thomas Andros Knight, Esq. For some years past, says Mr. Henry Phillips it has been stated by several ingenious writers, that many of our best varieties of apples could no longer be cultivated with success; that by length of time they have become degenerated and worn out. Mr. Knight, the President of the Horticultural Society, seems to have been the first who gave birth to this idea. He says in a *Pomona Herefordensis*, that those apples which have been long cultivated are on the decay. The Red-streak and the Golden Pippin can no longer be propagated with advantage. The fruit, like the parent tree, is affected by the debilitated old age of the variety." Again he says, in his *Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear*, p. 6, "The Moll, and its successful rival the Red-streak, with the Must and Golden Pippin, are in the last stage of decay; and the Store and Fox-whelp are hastening rapidly after them." "It is much to be regretted," says Speechly, "that this apparently visionary notion of the extinction of certain kinds of apples should have been promulgated by authors of respectability, since the mistake will, for a time at least, be productive of certain ill consequences."

The author of the work we are quoting from, says, "Having observed among the apples in Covent Garden market, in 1819, a great quantity of the real golden pippin in a perfect state, the author was induced to make particular inquiries respecting this fruit; and has received satisfactory accounts from all quarters, that these trees are fast recovering from a disease, or canker, which appears to have been brought on by a succession of unpropitious seasons, but that the summer of 1818 and the following year have greatly improved them." The author continued his inquiries still further, and waited on some gentlemen who are well known in all parts of the world, for their practical knowledge in the cultivation of apples, and they were uniformly of opinion, that the "apparent decay of some trees was owing to the unfavourable springs we have had for several years."

This decay of the apple in England, was similar to the decay of our peach trees in Massachusetts a few years ago. It will be recollected that about 1814 we had a succession of wet and cold seasons, which seemed to complete the destruction of many of our peach trees. The succession of warm seasons, and particularly the last, restored that valuable tree to us in all its strength and vigour.

The theory of Mr. Knight, announced as it was from such high authority, created an alarm among horticulturists, and this opinion has got hold among us. We know that some of our most enlightened farmers labour under this erroneous notion, which is actually influencing their practice to the neglect of the good old varieties of apples, and a laborious search after new varieties equally good, to supply the place of the old fruit.

From our own observation, we are persuaded that the theory of Mr. Knight, is entirely unfounded. We can show some very thriving trees, of the old fashioned *Pearmain*, in a bearing state. The name of this fruit has been known in Salem above a hundred years. It was an old and well known fruit a century ago, and the modern trees have not decayed with the parent tree, but are as flourishing as we could desire, and promise to live an hundred years longer.

We can show also a number of trees of the Ribston pippin, in a most flourishing condition, and bearing every year; and yet, according to the theory, these trees ought to have been on the decay, by sympathy with the parent tree. "The Ribston pippin is a native of Ribston Park, Yorkshire, Hargrave, in his history of Knaresborough, p. 216, says 'This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the Ribston pippin. The original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France, from which tree such numbers have been propagated, that they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this and many other countries.' The old tree is yet standing, and in the year 1787 produced 6 bushels of apples." Mr. Knight would have us believe, and if his theory be true, we must believe, that when this old tree decays, every other tree throughout other countries will decay also.

We are not confined in our observations to the apple alone. In noticing the history of the China, or Sweet Orange tree, and its introduction into Europe, Mr. Philips remarks, "The China, or Sweet Orange with which this country [England] is so amply supplied, and at such moderate prices, that all classes of society enjoy them as perfect as if they had been indigenous to the climate, were not known to the ancient Europeans. They were first brought into Europe by Juan de Castro, a celebrated Portuguese warrior, who made them a present to the Conde Mellor, the king of Portugal's prime minister, who was only able to raise one plant from a great number that were brought to Europe. This tree, which was planted in 1548, is the parent tree, from which all the European orange trees of this sort were produced, and is said to be now alive at Lisbon, in the garden of Count St. Laurent. It would be a most deplorable fact, if all the china orange trees throughout Europe depended on the decay of this tree. We have seen the beautiful groves of orange trees in the King's and Queen's gardens at Lisbon, but they were certainly not in decay, but on the contrary, in a high state of vigor and production."

We have just eaten a pear from the old Endicott tree. This tree is said to have been imported from England by the governor nearly 200 years ago. It is now in a state of decay. About 8 years since we procured a scion from that tree, which grew vigorously. Last year we gathered four bushels of pears from it, and this year about half that quantity. There are no signs of decay to be seen on the graft; not so far from any such appearance, the whole tree, which is now large, affords a striking example of health, and strength, and vigor. We could multiply instances to prove the fact, that the continuation of a tree by grafting does not depend upon the health or decay of the parent stock. We have before us the works of Quintiney, printed in 1719, John Lawrence, 1716, and Cox; and could select many more facts to prove the fallacy of Knight's theory. We refer to the winter *Bun Criticism*—"this is justly preferred before all others, being of great antiquity." Now, upon looking at Cox, we shall find that our pear of the same name is precisely the same fruit. But our trees are not in decay, which should certainly be the case, if Knight's theory be true.

We presume no one will deny that the propagation of trees and shrubs from cuttings, is in effect the same as their propagation by scions inserted in the body of another stock. The mulberry tree is propagated in this manner; so are figs, and currants, and gooseberries; and yet the new plants are not dependent on the tree or shrub from which they were taken. They start off into a new system of being, and thrive or decay, according to the favourable or unfavourable circumstances in which they are placed.—[Salem Register]

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APPLE TREES.—We have been credibly informed, that to engraft the apple tree on Sycamore, will be the means of preventing the fruit from being destroyed by frosts, even in the lowest and coldest ground. The apple keeps pace with the growth of the stump, which makes the tree very large, and it blooms so late in the spring that the cold does not affect it. It would certainly be well for our farmers to try the experiment.—[Jefferson Ohio Gaz.]

An Ingenious Rogue.—Perhaps for ingenuity, the following trick played by a Russian in Moscow, could not be surpassed in London or Paris. A respectable looking man fell senseless in the street, from a fit when a person in the crowd started forward, exclaiming, "Oh! my master, my poor master!" He now very coolly transferred the contents of the unfortunate gentleman's pockets into his own, not forgetting his watch; and then with all the concern imaginable, requested the persons near him to watch his poor master while he ran to procure an equipage to convey him home. On being observed to pass a coach-stand without stopping, the cheat was detected; but it was too late, for he contrived to get clear off with his booty.

Holman's Travels in Russia.
A barrister observed to a learned brother in Court, the other morning, that he thought his whiskers were very unprofessional. "You are right," replied his friend, "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

From the U. States Gazette. THE INDIAN PROPHECY.

Extracts from the "Recollections of Washington," a new work, by George W. P. Costie, Esq. of Arlington.

It was in 1772 that Col. Washington accompanied by Dr. James Craik, and a considerable party of hunters, woodsmen and others, proceeded to the Kenhawa with a view to explore the country, and make surveys of extensive and valuable bodies of lands. At that time of day the Kenhawa was several hundred miles remote from the frontier settlements, and only accessible by Indian paths, which wound through the passes of the mountains.

In those wild and unfrequented regions, the party formed a camp, on the bank of the river, consisting of rudely constructed wigwags or shelters, from which they issued to survey and explore their illuvial tracts, now forming the most fertile and best inhabited parts of the West of Virginia.

This romantic camp, though far removed from the home of civilization, possessed very many advantages. The great abundance of various kinds of game, in its vicinity, afforded a sumptuous larder, while a few luxuries of foreign growth, which had been brought on the baggage horses, made the adventures as comfortable as they could reasonably desire.

One day when resting in the camp from the fatigues attendant on so arduous an enterprise, a party of Indians led by a trader, were discovered. No recourse were had to arms, for peace in great measure reigned on the frontier; the border warfare, which so long had harassed the unhappy settlers, had principally subsided the savage driven farther and farther back, as the settlements advanced, had sufficiently felt the power of the whites, to view them with fear, as well as hate; again, the approach of this party was any thing but hostile, and the appearance of the trader being half savage, half civilized, made it certain that the mission was rather of peace than war.

They halted at a short distance, and the interpreter advancing, declared that he was conducting a party, which consisted of a Grand Sachem, and some attendant warriors; that the Chief was a very great man among the North-western tribes, and the same who commanded the Indians on the fall of Braddock, sixteen years before, that hearing of the visit of Col. Washington to the Western country, this Chief had set out on a mission, the object of which, himself would make known.

The Colonel received the ambassador with courtesy, and having put matters in camp in the best possible order for the reception of such distinguished visitors, which on short notice would allow, the strangers were introduced. Among the Colonies were some fine tall and manly figures, but so soon as the Sachem approached, he in a moment pointed out the Hero of the Monongahela, from amid the groupe, although sixteen years had elapsed since he had seen him, and then only in the tumult and fury of battle. The Indian was of a lofty stature, and of a dignified and imposing appearance.

The usual salutations were going round, when it was observed, that the Grand Chief although perfectly familiar with every other person present, pre-erred toward Col. Washington the most reverential deference; it was in vain that the Colonel extended his hand, the Indian drew back, with the most impressive marks of awe and respect. A last effort was made to induce an intercourse, by resorting to the deity of the savages, ardent spirit, which the Colonel having tasted, offered to his guest, the Indian bowed his head in submission, but wetted not his lips. Tobacco, for the use of which Washington always had the utmost abhorrence, was next tried the Col. taking a single puff to the great annoyance of his feelings, and then offering the calumet to the chief, who touched not the symbol of savage friendship. The banquet being now ready, the Colonel did the honours of the feast, and placing the Great Man at his side, helped him plentifully, but the Indian fed not at the board. Amazement now possessed the company, and an intense anxiety became apparent, as to the issue of so extraordinary an adventure.

The Council Fire was kindled, when the Grand Sachem addressed our Washington to the following effect:
I am a Chief, and the ruler over many tribes, my influence extends to the waters of the Great Lakes, and to the far blue mountains. I have travelled a long and weary path, that I might see the Young Warrior of the Great Battle. It was on the day that the White Man's blood, mixed with the streams of our forest, that I first beheld this Chief; I called to my young men and said, mark you tall and daring warrior, he is not of the red coat tribe, he hath an Indian's wisdom, and his warriors fight as we do, himself is alone exposed. Quick, let your aim be certain, and he dies. Our rifles were levelled, rifles which but for him, knew not how to miss.—"Twain all in vain, a power mightier far than we, shielded him from harm. He cannot die

in battle. I am old, and soon shall be gathered to the great council fire of my fathers, in the land of shades, but ere I go, there is a something bids me speak, in the voice of prophecy.—Listen! The Great Spirit protects that man, and guides his destinies.—He will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn, hail him as the founder of a mighty Empire!

The savage ceased, his oracle delivered, his prophetic mission fulfilled, he retired to muse in silence, upon that wonder working spirit, which his dark

"Untutored mind
Saw off in clouds and heard him in the wind."

Night coming on, the children of the forest spread their blankets, and were soon buried in sleep. At early dawn they bid adieu to the camp, and were seen slowly winding their way toward the distant haunts of their tribes.

The effects which this mysterious and romantic adventure upon the Provincials, were as various as the variety of character which composed the party. All eyes were turned on him, to whom the oracle had been addressed, but from his ever serene and thoughtful countenance, nothing could be discovered; still all this was strange, "twas passing strange." On the mind of Dr. James Craik, a most deep and lasting impression was made, and in the war of the Revolution it became a favourite theme with him particularly after any perilous action, in which his friend and commander had been peculiarly exposed, as the battle of Princeton, &c. The night previous to the battle of Monmouth, several officers had assembled, and were joined by the physician general of the army. The discourse turned upon the probable issue of the succeeding day. It was agreed on all sides that it would be a day of blood. The enemy flushed with the victories of the September and October, preceding and protecting a vast amount of baggage, the Americans, proud of the fall of Burgoyne, and desirous of shewing their new allies, the French, that they were deserving of their alliance, all conspired to make it certain, that the battle would be bravely contested, and the issue very doubtful. The general officers agreed on the propriety of a remonstrance being made to the Commander-in-chief, praying that he would not expose his person; a life so honoured and so dear to the struggling liberties of his country, became a matter of warm solicitude to every member of the army. Craik observed I know him too well, to believe that aught which we could say, would for a moment prevent him from the exposure of his person, should the day go against us; but, gentlemen recollect what I have often told you, of the old Indian's prophecy.—Yes, I do believe, a "Great Spirit protects that man"—and that one day or another, honoured and beloved, he will be the Chief of our Nation, as he is now our general, our father and our friend. Never mind the enemy, they cannot kill him, and while he lives, our cause will never die.

On the ever memorable day of Monmouth, the Commander-in-chief, having given his orders to Major General the Marquis de Lafayette, was personally engaged, in forming the line of the main body, near the court-house; while speaking to a favourite officer the brave valued Col. Hartley, of the Pennsylvania line, a cannon ball struck just at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face, and over his clothes, the General continued giving his orders, without noticing the derangement of his toilette. The officers present, several of whom were of the party the preceding evening, looked at each other with anxiety. The Chief of the medical staff, pleased with the proof of his prediction, and in reminiscence of what had passed the night before, pointed toward Heaven, which was noticed by the others, with a gratifying smile of acknowledgment.

Of the brave and valued Colonel Hartley, it is said, that the Commander-in-chief sent for him in the heat of an engagement, and addressed him as follows—"I have sent for you, Colonel, to employ you on a serious piece of service. The state of our affairs, renders it necessary, that a part of this army should be sacrificed, for the welfare of the whole. You command an effective corps, (a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster counties.) I know you well, and have therefore selected you, to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position, and defend it to the last extremity. The Colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope, with a smile of exultation, bowing, replied—"Your excellency does me too much honour; your orders shall be obeyed to the letter," and repaired to his post.

I will not be positive as to the location of this anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the Revolution, many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth—but of this I am not certain. That I have an hundred times, seen Col. Hartley received in the halls of the Great President, where so many Revolutionary worthies were made welcome, that to none was the hand of honour and friendly remembrance, more feelingly offered; on none, did the merit-discerning eye of the Chief, appear to beam with more pleasure, than Hartley or York.

FROM SCOTLAND.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Carter, one of the Editors of the New York Statesman, to his coadjutor, dated
INVERNESS, October 3, 1825.

On Sunday, the 2d instant, we attended the principal Kirk at Inverness, and heard a very eloquent and excellent sermon by the Rev. Mr. Fraser. It breathed the true spirit of the Gospel, inculcating the virtues of humility, meekness, charity and good will towards others and was entirely free from those illiberal principles and austere notions of piety, which have been imputed to some of the Presbyterians of Scotland. The audience was numerous, well dressed, and remarkably attentive to the services, following the preacher while reading a daily portion of Scripture, and singing the psalms in general chorus. A peculiar plainness is generally observed in the construction and furniture of the Kirks in this country. There is no display of architectural taste; the galleries, and sometimes the pulpits are unpainted; and the pews are upon a large scale, with few of the usual appendages. In the one to which we were conducted, and which is of the same dimensions as the others, there were twenty persons who sat without being crowded.

A tablet on the wall opposite to my seat forcibly attracted attention, and did not bespeak a very liberal spirit in the citizens of Inverness towards the Americans. It was erected in memory of a Mr. Inglis, some time merchant at Savannah, Georgia. The inscription states, that he was "murdered by a band of ruffians, hired by the execrable Congress," on account of his fidelity to his king and country, while he was living with a friend near Charleston, South Carolina. I do not recollect the story of this Mr. Inglis, in the history of our revolution; but it is probable he was a Tory, and shared the fate of some of his brethren. Certain it is, that the monument is a disgrace to the church, bearing upon its face a falsehood and a malice towards "the execrable Congress" of 1776, as impotent as it is ill suited to the walls of a sanctuary. I am willing, however, to believe that the epitaph expresses sentiments entertained of our Government half a century ago, rather than at the present time.

Just at evening, which was delightfully pleasant, with bright skies and an air breathing a delicious softness, we walked to a hill called Craig Phadric, a mile to the west of the town, and climbed to its top. It wells to the height of upwards of eleven hundred feet above the plain, and presents a magnificent view of the adjacent country. To the north innumerable peaks of the Ross-shire mountains bound the horizon; towards the northeast, Moray Firth spreads in a broad and silver sheet, till it mingles with the German ocean; on the south, the dark and sterile ridges of the Grampians terminate the view; and on the west are seen several woody eminences, among which is the keel-shaped "Hill of Fairies."

The landscape, forming the foreground of the picture, is rich, rural, and highly picturesque. At a short distance in an easterly direction, the town of Inverness, with its several spires and domes, is seen pleasantly situated on both sides of the river Ness, which, after many windings through a fertile vale, unites with the waters of Beaulie and falls into Moray Firth. Within less than half a mile of Craig Phadric, a curious eminence, called Tomahoe-rieh, rises like an island from the flat alluvial plain. Its shape is oblong, resembling an immense tumulus, and its sides are sparsely shaded with evergreens. The Great Caledonian Canal passes between the two hills, adding variety to the scenery below.

At the foot and half way up the acclivities of Craig Phadric are deep forests of pine. Its brow is composed of naked rocks; and on the very top are the ruins of an old fort, overgrown with a tuft of trees. The ramparts of this fortress consist of vitrified stone, globules of which hang from the wall, and bear evident marks of having once been in a state of fusion. I am not sufficiently versed in the antiquities of the country, to explain the phenomenon, which has occasioned a good deal of speculation among philosophers. Similar relics are found in other parts of Scotland. The most rational supposition seems to be, that these elevated fortresses were used as beacons, and that the intensity of the watch-fires kept burning for a long time, was sufficient to vitrify the walls. Specimens were dug and broken from the conglomerate and mass with much labour.

In winding down from the summit of the hill, we accidentally stumbled upon Fingal's Chair, which is a natural niche in the rock, where tradition says the hero used to sit and survey the mountains of his empire. Some mushrooms growing near the spot led an old Highland guide, who had voluntarily joined us at the foot of the hill, to remark that he had eaten many of these in America. On being interrogated, he stated that he served in all the campaigns of the Niagara and the northern frontier of the United States, during the last war. Stripping up his trousers, he showed a wound which he received in the leg, at the battle of Lundy's Lane, with the scene and the particulars of which he was familiar, adding by way of comment that it was the hardest fighting he had ever witnessed, although he had twice before been wounded. One of our party, assuming the guise of an Englishman, remarked, "but the Americans behaved in rather a cowardly manner." "No," said the veteran with some warmth, "they were as brave troops as ever took the field." To an inquiry how he liked Niagara, he replied that it was a fine river and a noble cataract; but in his opinion, the *Oronoco* was fully equal to it. This old soldier had been in the service

upwards of twenty years, visiting in that time South America, the West Indies, and Canada. At length becoming tired of arduous campaigns and poor pay, he has retired to his native Highland glen, to pass the remnant of his days in penury.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, May 1.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged in passing bills through Committee of the whole. A message from the President was received, conveying a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, (called for on motion of Mr. Floyd, of Virginia) as to the right of a foreign minister to the outfit granted to him by the Executive, notwithstanding it may have been reduced in amount by a subsequent vote of Congress. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Captain McNeal, the engineer recently employed in exploring the country, and running levels between Deep Creek and Castleman's Summit, on the contemplated route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Two bills, one for a subscription to stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company stock, to the amount of 1000 shares of \$100 each, and the other granting seven and three-quarters townships of lands towards the construction of a canal through the State of Illinois, are still before the Committee of the whole, and the discussion of them may probably be resumed to-day, unless a preference should be given to the bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, and that should occupy the House during the day.

The bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution will probably be again taken up to-day in the House of Representatives. Justice and humanity appear to us to call loudly for the passage of this bill.

TUESDAY, May 2.

In the Senate yesterday, bills for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Moses Hazan, for the relief of Mack and Conant, and for extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land warrants, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Military Committee, instructing that Committee to inquire into the state of the public works at Old Point Comfort, and a bill was introduced by Mr. Rowan, to limit and restrain the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Benton, to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi. Mr. Hayne, the chairman of a select Committee on the subject of the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy, delivered his sentiments in support of that bill, until the usual hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the revolutionary army was again under consideration, and again the House adjourned without coming to any decision on the Bill. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but this motion was negatived by a vote of nearly two to one, the Ayes and Nays being called. Several private bills which passed through Committee on Saturday, were yesterday read a third time and passed. A Bill was reported by Mr. M. Lane, from the Committee on Ways and Means, making appropriation for mileage &c. of Senators and members of Congress; and another bill from the same Committee was reported by Mr. Dwight, providing for additional clerks in some of the public offices.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.

In the Senate yesterday, bills for the relief of W. and J. Montgomery, for the relief of Walker K. Armistead, and for the regulation of the salaries of certain officers in the Indian Department, were passed to a third reading. About two hours were passed in secret session, and the remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Panama appropriation Bill, together with the amendment offered by Mr. BERRIEN. Mr. BERRIEN and Mr. RANDOLPH spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. HOLMES against it, when the question was taken on it, and it was rejected Ayes 19—Nays 24. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution was, after an unsuccessful motion to lay it on the table, committed with instructions, on motion of Mr. ESTILL, of Virginia. The bill may be considered as lost, at least for the present session. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the Illinois Canal bills. The former was subsequently ordered to a third reading to-day, and the other was recommitted.

THURSDAY, May 4.

In the Senate yesterday, the bills to dispose of certain pieces of ground in the city of St. Louis; to authorize the payment of interest due to the city of Baltimore; for the purchase of a site for an arsenal at St. Louis; and to grant certain grounds in the city of Detroit to the corporation of that city, were passed to a third reading. The bill making appropriation for the Panama Mission, was passed by a vote of 23 to 19. The amendment to the Judiciary Bill was adhered to by a vote of 23 to 12. The discussion on the Bankrupt Bill was resumed, and Mr. Randolph occupied the floor till the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill appropriating \$100,000 to compensate Susan Decatur, widow of Captain S. Decatur, and others, the representatives of those officers who were concerned

in the cutting-out of the frigate Philadelphia, at Tripoli, was discussed in Committee of the whole; and after being reported to the House, was laid on the table. Several other private bills were subsequently taken up and passed through committee, & ordered for a third reading to-day. Mr. Strong, of New-York, made an effort, in pursuance of notice he gave last week, to call up a bill relative to school lands in the different States, but the motion was not sustained; not owing to any hostility to the bill itself, but to the lateness of the session the necessity of going through the bills in the order in which they have been reported by the select committee, and the fact that this bill involves new principles, which might possibly lead to a discussion.

FRIDAY, May 5.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee to which was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Macon, to reduce the patronage of the Executive Department of the Government, yesterday made a report, accompanied by six bills for that purpose. The bills relate to the selection of papers to publish the laws, to the collection and faithful disbursement of public money to the appointment of Post-masters, the appointment of Cadets and Midshipmen, and to the power of the President to dismiss at pleasure the Military and Naval Officers from service. The discussion on the Bankrupt bill was renewed by Mr. Berrien, of Geo. and Mr. Hayne, in favor of the bill, and Mr. Randolph against it. The bill was finally laid on the table on motion by Mr. Hayne, from a belief that the short period of the session would not admit of its being now considered with the attention the subject demanded, and Mr. H. gave notice that he would call it up at an early period of the next session, in the full confidence that the Senate would then give it its sanction in time to ensure its passage through the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a report was made by the Naval Committee, on the subject of the removal to this country of the remains of Captain Oliver H. Perry, stating that it is unnecessary to make any legislative provisions on the subject. Mr. Peier, of Maryland, offered a resolution on the subject, and commenced some observations, but was pronounced out of order. He then moved to consider the report, but the motion was not sustained. Several private bills passed through Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be read a third time to-day. Among the bills which were passed yesterday, was a bill to amend the several acts providing for a Territorial Government in Florida.

SATURDAY, May 6.

In the Senate, bills for the relief of Clark M. Pherrin, for the relief of Noah Noble, and to aid certain Creek Indians, in their removal beyond the Mississippi, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, there was a long discussion on the bill providing for the relinquishment of certain lands sold by the United States in Ohio, which, with the routine business, occupied the whole day. It appears from a resolution introduced by Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, as a report from the Committee on Roads and Canals, that no report will be made before the termination of the session, in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The report will be completed during the next month: the object of the resolution, which was not finally acted upon, is to authorize the Secretary of War to have the report printed during the recess of Congress, and to transmit it to the members, in order that it may be examined previous to the next session, when it is proposed to act upon it.

MR. RANDOLPH AND THE EDITOR OF THE

RICHMOND WHIG.

[To the editor of the National Journal.]

MR. EDITOR—Mr. Randolph having defamed my private character in the Senate of the United States, I came to this place in hopes of prevailing on him, by a candid appeal to his judgment and magnanimity, to retract his accusations. With this view I addressed him the letter below, instructing the friend who bore it, to assure him it was unobtrusive in language, and explanatory and pacific in its object. This precaution was used from a well-founded apprehension that Mr. Randolph might object to receiving it. The gentleman who carried it made two ineffectual attempts to see Mr. Randolph: when, believing that no interview would be allowed him, he enclosed it accompanied by a note of his own, in which the above assurance as to the character of the letter was made. Notwithstanding, Mr. Randolph refused to receive it, or at least to read it, and returned it by the hands of a member from Virginia. Dejected in the reasonable hope, that Mr. Randolph would condescend to hear the defence of a citizen and constituent, whom he had unjustly assailed, and repair the injury he had inflicted, I ask of you the favor to make that defence known to the public. Elevated as he supposes, too high in rank and character to acknowledge me in any shape as an equal, to challenge Mr. Randolph would only be to make myself ridiculous. Protected by his age, station, and infirmities, from personal violence, were I to seek redress in that way, I should be called a bully of the Administration, offend national decorum, and be laid by the heels by the Senate for a breach of privilege. All this Mr. Randolph knows; and secure in his Senatorial immunities; he rests on the slaughtered reputations of his fellow citizens. None are virtuous enough to escape his unsparring malignity, or obscure enough to elude the blast of his withering misanthropy. Friendship is forgotten in the fumes of political intoxication, and female modesty itself flies, covered with blushes, from the Senate of the United States. In the same breath he scatters the ashes of the dead and murders the fame

of the living—and unites, in the same denunciation, a Jefferson and an Editor.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

TO JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Friday 5th May, 1826.

SIR—Having been absent from Richmond several days, I heard with much surprise on my return there, that you had deemed me worthy of a special castigation in your speech of Wednesday evening, on Mr. Branch's resolutions. On my arrival at this place this morning, I applied to Messrs. Gales and Seaton for a copy of your remarks, as far as I am concerned; but as they could not possibly be suddenly furnished, and learning that you were on the eve of leaving this place for England, all I can do at present is to state the charges as they have been verbally reported to me, accompanied by such explanations as I am sure will satisfy you that you have done me injustice.

I understand that you pronounced me—1st, A duelist; 2d, That I was the prodigal son of a worthy father; 3d, That my press had been bought up by the Administration; 4th, That I had been disgraced by my transaction with the banks in Lynchburg, in consequence of which I had left that town for Richmond—These are the distinct charges as far as your remarks have been reported to me.

1. I labor, sir, the character of a professed duelist as much as you can. No condit of my life, no opinion that I have ever uttered or entertained, can justify the application of the epithet to me. On one occasion only, I was forced by circumstances to embrace that alternative, or submit to disgrace. On that occasion, the mode in which the affair terminated by the acknowledgment of the high minded young man who was my antagonist, that he had done me injustice, is the best evidence that I had not volunarily sought his contest. Your friend Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Richmond, is acquainted with the circumstance, and I appeal with confidence to his statement, should you deem mine unworthy of credit. That there are situations that justify such a resort, your own conduct on two occasions of your life, for as you are to the practice, sufficiently demonstrates.

Your second charge I presume is embraced in the other three, and I will therefore proceed to the third.

3. That my paper had been purchased up by the Administration. This charge, I presume, is based upon the fact, in part, that I was deputed in 1825, to carry despatches for the Government to Buenos Ayres—While I admit that that circumstance gives a plausibility to the charge, I do not doubt my ability to satisfy you of its incorrectness. When I asked that appointment from the Secretary of State, I told him that I desired neither emolument nor honor by it, nor was it possible by it to acquire either the one or the other. I told him further, that a deranged state of feeling made me desire a temporary absence from Virginia, and that my finances being unequal to the charge, that I should be happy to act as a messenger to the Government if any was shortly to be employed. I averred that I sought no office, and that I would exchange my business at home for no office which the Government could give me, and to which I might aspire. I have never asked any office. I never mean to ask any, I do not publish the laws "By Authority," or without authority. I would not apply for that appointment when the circulation of my paper entitled me to it, because I would not incur the imputations which are lavishly dealt upon those who have the misfortune to publish them. I do not advertise exclusively for the public departments in Washington, nor to any thing like the extent that the Enquirer does. Three or four members only of the Government subscribe to my paper; nor am I patronized, nor do I wish to be patronized in any irregular way. I support such measures of the Government, and such only, as I approve. I presume that this exercise of my natural and constitutional right of freedom of opinion and speech, ought not to subject me to so serious and disgraceful a charge.

4. That I had left Lynchburg in disgrace from my transactions with the banks. Now, sir, it so happens that I never had a transaction with either of the banks in Lynchburg. I never borrowed from either of them. I never was an applicant directly or indirectly for their favors. This fact can be established by their records, and by the evidence of every bank officer in the town. In another shape I had transactions with those institutions, if I may call them by that term. I joined a party, who, believing the banks in that place mismanaged to the oppression of certain individuals, made annual efforts to effect a reform. As this was the weak party, I had sacrifices to incur in forming it; but nothing in any event to gain, individually. That the citizens of Lynchburg did not consider me disgraced, is manifest from the fact of their giving me, the last year that I resided there, a unanimous vote, with four exceptions for a seat in the General Assembly.

It has occurred to me as possible from your habits of intimacy, that you may have derived your impressions concerning me, from Thomas Miller, Esq. of Powhattan. I say not this in the way of a leading question, but to refer you, if such be the fact, to an extract of a letter from that gentleman to the editors of the Enquirer. Having called upon those editors for the author of a piece signed Patrick Henry, in which I conceived charges to have been insinuated against my private integrity, Mr. Miller declared himself the author, and disclaimed the construction which I had put, in the following language:—"That from all he had heard of me, such a charge was out of the question, and he entirely disclaimed it." I mention this, that if you should have derived your unfavorable impressions from

that gentleman, to satisfy you that he is convinced that they were erroneous.

Thus, sir, have I met, and I hope refuted, to your satisfaction, the disgraceful charges you made against me in the Senate of the United States. If this effect is produced on your mind, I then throw myself upon your magnanimity to acknowledge it, and to render me justice. Our relative situations give me an additional claim to this redress. Representing the sovereignty of Virginia, known to the whole Union, placed by your age and character so high in public opinion over me, I cannot hope to parry the effects of your denunciation, but by your own acknowledgment, that you have spoken under erroneous convictions. I, sir, was too obscure an individual to have deserved your Senatorial reprehension; but I hope I am not too obscure to be unworthy of that justice which every citizen has a right to expect from every other citizen—I have heard that you have adopted the rule never to give explanations. But your sense of moral obligation ought not to permit this rule to make you guilty of individual injustice. To that sense of eternal obligation I appeal—convinced at the same time, that you cannot wish to destroy the fame of an innocent man.—Relying upon your candor, and confiding in the sufficiency of this explanation to remove your injurious impressions respecting me, I respectfully ask that you will make an acknowledgment to that effect, to be published in the National Journal.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

The Steam Boat *Susquehanna & Baltimore*.

We gave on Saturday an account of the disaster that befel this boat. Since which we have been favored with the following additional particulars, in a letter from J. W. Paterson, Esq. to Nathan Tyson, Esq. of this city—*Baltimore Patriot*.
Berwick, (N. Branch of the Susquehanna)
3d May, 1826—10 o'clock at night.

"We sent off an express three or four hours since to announce the dreadful accident which occurred on board of the Steam Boat. Captain Cornwell brought from Danville a Mr. Colt to shew him the proper place to run through the Falls, and when we came up to the foot of them, the boat was stopped to raise steam, and afford an opportunity of examining the water. The passengers generally landed, but before the boat got under way, all returned on board excepting a gentleman from Danville, and Messrs. Ellicott, Morris and myself, who remained on the shore to have a better view of the movements of the boat. The moment the boat entered the sluice, one of the pilots of this place told me she could not get up as she was not in the proper sluice—which proved to be the case—and Capt. Cornwell was dropping her back to enter the regular one, when she struck a rock, and the explosion took place. There were about thirty persons on board, two of whom are missing and supposed to have been drowned, nine were scalded, or wounded by the splinters. The physicians are not yet able to decide the extent of their danger. Mr. MAYNARD was amongst those scalded—the injury appears to have been almost altogether confined to his legs and face, I have just left him, and had a long conversation with him. I wish you would see his wife, and assure her that every thing which his situation requires, shall be done for him. The boilers were well supplied with water, and were not exposed to a greater pressure than they were capable of sustaining under ordinary circumstances; but the shock occasioned by the boat's coming in contact with the rock as she was backing down, I am confident caused the explosion; it was confined to one boiler, the upper sides of both ends of the flue having been torn from the heads, and pressed downwards. Captain Cornwell was standing on the platform which covered the boiler, and escaped without injury, as the discharge from the boiler was endways. We cannot form an idea when we will be able to leave this place, but will do so as soon as we can—we shall do all in our power to make the wounded people as comfortable as their situation will admit of.

4th May, half past 8 A. M.—The mail is just going out—the physicians think Mr. Maynard will do well, as his scalds are confined to his legs and hands—they do not think more than one case doubtful.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law, that no person shall, after the first day of June, 1826, bring into the state, any slave or slaves of any description whatsoever, with the intent to sell or hire the same, under the penalty of being punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall moreover forfeit said slave or slaves, one fourth to the use of the informer, and the balance to the use of the state.

Persons who have bona fide intentions of becoming inhabitants of the state, are allowed to bring with them slaves for their own use, but shall not be permitted to sell or exchange them within the term of two years from the time they are brought into the state, under the penalty of having such slaves sold, one fourth of the money arising from such sale for the benefit of the informer, the balance to the use of the state.

Bona fide citizens are allowed to bring into the state slaves for their own use; but if such slave shall be sold or exchanged within two years, such slave shall be forfeited, one fourth for the benefit of the informer, the balance to the use of the State.

Kentucky Gazette.

The legislature of Maine, at its last session passed a law, exempting from attachment, execution and distress, all produce of farms while standing and growing; and until the same shall have been harvested; and all the interest any debtor may have in one pew in any meeting house where he and his family do stately worship.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

The National Gazette announces that CARL & LEO, of Philadelphia, have in the press new Waverly novel called "*Foodstock*."

Extract of a letter from a person in George county, Va. to his friend in Andria, dated April 20.

"Our neighbour, Mr. Emmonson, hung himself on Friday last with his handkerchief attempted it several times before, but various ways prevented. His wife was looking

fulminating, &c. also, a quantity of
—and poisonous ones among the num
There was a bag of dollars—one fifty
five twenty dollar notes of the Ne
Bank, which a good judge declared
counterfeit. Over and above these,
found about a dozen of superb girdle

The editor of the National Banner, published at Tennessee, has given a sketch of several distinguished persons in Europe. He says Sir Walter Scott, in appearance, is a large grey-headed old man, with a blind eye, a lame leg and an unimpeachable physiognomy. The Duke of Wellington is a tall, war-worn looking man, with a burnt complexion, and a large Roman nose. The Marquis of Anglessea, who lost

Journal	New Testament
Balance.	Murray's English Reader
W.	do. Introduction
	do. Grammar
	do. do. Abridged
pub-	do. Sequel
h of	Pike's Assistant
ope.	J. n's do.
nce.	Comley's Spelling Book
th a	Eyerly's do. do.
ning	Webster's do. do.
on is	Burham's do. do.
sun-	Primmers
nose.	Slates and Pencils
a leg	Lead Pencils
	Playing Cards, &c. &c.
	May 13, 1836.

FROM SCOTLAND.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Carter, one of the Editors of the New York Statesman, to his coadjutor, dated

INVERNESS, October 3, 1825.

On Sunday, the 2d instant, we attended the principal Kirk at Inverness, and heard a very eloquent and excellent sermon by the Rev. Mr. Fraser. It breathed the true spirit of the Gospel, inculcating the virtues of humility, meekness, charity and good will towards others and was entirely free from those illiberal principles and austere notions of piety, which have been imputed to some of the Presbyterians of Scotland. The audience was numerous, well dressed, and remarkably attentive to the services, following the preacher while reading a daily portion of Scripture, and singing the psalms in general chorus. A peculiar plainness is generally observed in the construction and furniture of the Kirks in this country. There is no display of architectural taste; the galleries, and sometimes the pulpits are unpainted; and the pews are upon a large scale, with few of the usual appendages. In the one to which we were conducted, and which is of the same dimensions as the others, there were twenty persons who sat without being crowded.

A tablet on the wall opposite to my seat forcibly attracted attention, and did not bespeak a very liberal spirit in the citizens of Inverness towards the Americans. It was erected in memory of a Mr. Inglis, some time merchant at Savannah Georgia. The inscription states, that he was 'murdered by a band of ruffians, hired by the execrable Congress,' on account of his fidelity to his king and country, while he was living with a friend near Charleston, South Carolina. I do not recollect the story of this Mr. Inglis, in the history of our revolution; but it is probable he was a Tory, and shared the fate of some of his brethren. Certain it is, that the monument is a disgrace to the church, bearing upon its face a falsehood and a malice towards 'the execrable Congress' of 1776, as impotent as it is ill suited to the walls of a sanctuary. I am willing, however, to believe that the epitaph expresses sentiments entertained of our Government half a century ago, rather than at the present time.

Just at evening, which was delightfully pleasant, with bright skies and an air breathing a delicious softness, we walked to a hill called Craig Phadric, a mile to the west of the town, and climbed to its top. It wells to the height of upwards of eleven hundred feet above the plain, and presents a magnificent view of the adjacent country. To the north innumerable peaks of the Ross-shire mountains bound the horizon; towards the northeast, Moray Firth spreads in a broad and silver sheet, till it mingles with the German ocean; on the south, the dark and sterile ridges of the Grampians terminate the view; and on the west are seen several woody eminences, among which is the keel-shaped 'Hill of Fairs.'

The landscape, forming the foreground of the picture, is rich, rural, and highly picturesque. At a short distance in an easterly direction, the town of Inverness, with its several spires and domes, is seen pleasantly situated on both sides of the river Ness, which, after many windings through a fertile vale, unites with the waters of Beaulie and falls into Moray Firth. Within less than half a mile of Craig Phadric, a curious eminence, called Tomnahenrich, rises like an island from the flat alluvial plain. Its shape is oblong, resembling an immense tumulus, and its sides are sparsely shaded with evergreens. The Great Caledonian Canal passes between the two hills, adding variety to the scenery below.

At the foot and half way up the acclivities of Craig Phadric are deep forests of pine. Its brow is composed of naked rocks; and on the very top are the ruins of an old fort, overgrown with a tuft of trees. The ramparts of this fortress consist of vitrified stone, globules of which hang from the wall, and bear evident marks of having once been in a state of fusion. I am not sufficiently versed in the antiquities of the country, to explain the phenomenon, which has occasioned a good deal of speculation among philosophers. Similar relics are found in other parts of Scotland. The most rational supposition seems to be, that these elevated fortresses were used as beacons, and that the intensity of the watch-fires kept burning for a long time, was sufficient to vitrify the walls. Specimens were dug and broken from the conglomerate mass with much labour.

In winding down from the summit of the hill, we accidentally stumbled upon Fingal's Chair, which is a natural niche in the rock, where tradition says the hero used to sit and survey the mountains of his empire. Some mushrooms growing near the spot led an old Highland guide, who had voluntarily joined us at the foot of the hill, to remark that he had eaten many of them in America. On being interrogated, he stated that he served in all the campaigns of the Niagara and the northern frontier of the United States, during the last war. Stripping up his trousers, he showed a wound which he received in the leg, at the battle of Lundy's Lane, with the scene and the particulars of which he was familiar, adding by way of comment that it was the hardest fighting he had ever witnessed, although he had twice before been wounded. One of our party, assuming the guise of an Englishman, remarked, 'but the Americans behaved in rather a cowardly manner.' 'No,' said the veteran with some warmth, 'they were as brave troops as ever took the field.' To an inquiry how he liked Niagara, he replied that it was a fine river and a noble cataract; but in his opinion, the Orinoco was fully equal to it. This old soldier had been in the service

upwards of twenty years, visiting in that time South America, the West Indies, and Canada. At length becoming tired of arduous campaigns and poor pay, he has retired to his native Highland glen, to pass the remnant of his days in penury.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, May 1.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged in passing bills through Committee of the whole. A message from the President was received, conveying a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, (called for on motion of Mr. Floyd, of Virginia) as to the right of a foreign minister to the outfit granted to him by the Executive, notwithstanding it may have been reduced in amount by a subsequent vote of Congress. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Captain McNeal, the engineer recently employed in exploring the country, and running levels between Deep Creek and Castleman's Summit, on the contemplated route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Two bills, one for a subscription to stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company stock, to the amount of 1000 shares of \$100 each, and the other granting seven and three-quarters townships of lands towards the construction of a canal through the State of Illinois, are still before the Committee of the whole, and the discussion of them may probably be resumed to-day, unless a preference should be given to the bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, and that should occupy the House during the day.

The bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution will probably be again taken up to-day in the House of Representatives. Justice and humanity appear to us to call loudly for the passage of this bill.

TUESDAY, May 2.

In the Senate yesterday, bills for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Moses Hazan, for the relief of Mack and Conant, and for extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land warrants, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Military Committee instructing that Committee to inquire into the state of the public works at Old Point Comfort, and a bill was introduced by Mr. Rowan, to limit and restrain the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Benton, to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi. Mr. Hayne, the chairman of a select Committee on the subject of the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy, delivered his sentiments in support of that bill, until the usual hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the revolutionary army was again under consideration, and again the House adjourned without coming to any decision on the Bill. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but this motion was negatived by a vote of nearly two to one, the Ayes and Nays being called. Several private bills which passed through Committee on Saturday, were yesterday read a third time and passed. A Bill was reported by Mr. Lane, from the Committee on Ways and Means, making appropriation for mileage &c. of Senators and members of Congress; and another bill from the same Committee was reported by Mr. Dwight, providing for additional clerks in some of the public offices.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.

In the Senate yesterday, bills for the relief of W. and J. Montgomery, for the relief of Walker K. Armstrong, and for the regulation of the salaries of certain officers in the Indian Department, were passed to a third reading. About two hours were passed in secret session, and the remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Panama appropriation Bill, together with the amendment offered by Mr. BERRIEN. Mr. BERRIEN and Mr. RANDOLPH spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. HOLMES against it, when the question was taken on it, and it was rejected Ayes 19—Nays 24. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution was, after an unsuccessful motion to lay it on the table, committed with instructions, on motion of Mr. ESTLIZ, of Virginia. The bill may be considered as lost, at least for the present session. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the Illinois Canal bills. The former was subsequently ordered to a third reading to-day, and the other was recommitted.

THURSDAY, May 4.

In the Senate yesterday, the bills to dispose of certain pieces of ground in the city of St. Louis; to authorize the payment of interest due to the city of Baltimore; for the purchase of a site for an arsenal at St. Louis; and to grant certain grounds in the city of Detroit to the corporation of that city, were passed to a third reading. The bill making appropriation for the Panama Mission, was passed by a vote of 23 to 19. The amendment to the Judiciary Bill was adhered to by a vote of 29 to 12. The discussion on the Bankrupt Bill was resumed, and Mr. RANDOLPH occupied the floor till the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill appropriating \$100,000 to compensate Susan Decatur, widow of Captain S. Decatur, and others, the representatives of those officers who were concerned

in the cutting-out of the frigate Philadelphia, at Tripoli, was discussed in Committee of the whole; and after being reported to the House, was laid on the table. Several other private bills were subsequently taken up and passed through committee, & ordered for a third reading to-day. Mr. Strong, of New-York, made an effort, in pursuance of notice he gave last week, to call up a bill relative to school lands in the different States, but the motion was not sustained, not owing to any hostility to the bill itself, but to the lateness of the session the necessity of going through the bills in the order in which they have been reported by the select committee, and the fact that this bill involves new principles, which might possibly lead to a discussion.

FRIDAY, May 5.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee to which was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Macon, to reduce the patronage of the Executive Department of the Government, yesterday made a report, accompanied by six bills for that purpose. The bills relate to the selection of papers to publish the laws, the collection and faithful disbursement of public money to the appointment of Post-masters, the appointment of Cadets and Midshipmen, and to the power of the President to dismiss at pleasure the Military and Naval Officers from service. The discussion on the Bankrupt bill was renewed by Mr. Berrien, of Geo. and Mr. Hayne, in favor of the bill, and Mr. Randolph against it. The bill was finally laid on the table on motion by Mr. Hayne, from a belief that the next period of the session would not admit of its being now considered with the attention the subject demanded, and Mr. H. gave notice that he would call it up at an early period of the next session, in the full confidence that the Senate would then give it its sanction in time to enure its passage through the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a report was made by the Naval Committee on the subject of the removal to this country of the remains of Captain Oliver H. Perry, stating that it is unnecessary to make any legislative provisions on the subject. Mr. Peier, of Maryland, offered a resolution on the subject, and commenced some observations, but was pronounced out of order. He then moved to consider the report, but the motion was not sustained. Several private bills passed through Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be read a third time to-day. Among the bills which were passed yesterday, was a bill to amend the several acts providing for a Territorial Government in Florida.

SATURDAY, May 6.

In the Senate, bills for the relief of Clark M. Pherrin, for the relief of Noah Noble, and to aid certain Creek Indians, in their removal beyond the Mississippi, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, there was a long discussion on the bill providing for the relinquishment of certain lands sold by the United States in Ohio, which, with the routine business, occupied the whole day. It appears from a resolution introduced by Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, as a report from the Committee on Roads and Canals, that no report will be made before the termination of the session, in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The report will be completed during the next month: the object of the resolution, which was not finally acted upon, is to authorize the Secretary of War to have the report printed during the recess of Congress, and to transmit it to the members, in order that it may be examined previous to the next session, when it is proposed to act upon it.

MR. RANDOLPH AND THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND WHIG.

[To the editor of the National Journal.]

MR. EDITOR—Mr. Randolph having defamed my private character in the Senate of the United States, I came to this place in hopes of prevailing on him, by a candid appeal to his judgment and magnanimity, to retract his accusations. With this view I addressed him the letter below, instructing the friend who bore it, to assure him it was inoffensive in language, and explanatory and pacific in its object. This precaution was used from a well-founded apprehension that Mr. Randolph might object to receiving it. The gentleman who carried it made two ineffectual attempts to see Mr. Randolph: when, believing that no interview would be allowed him, he enclosed it accompanied by a note of his own, in which the above assurance as to the character of the letter was made. Notwithstanding, Mr. Randolph refused to receive it, or at least to read it, and returned it by the hands of a member from Virginia. Dejected in the reasonable hope, that Mr. Randolph would condescend to hear the defence of a citizen and constituent, whom he had unjustly assailed, and repair the injury he had inflicted, I ask of you the favor to make that defence known to the public. Elevated as he supposes, too high in rank and character to acknowledge me in any shape as an equal, to challenge Mr. Randolph would only be to make myself ridiculous. Protected by his age, station, and infirmities, from personal violence, were I to seek redress in that way, I should be called a bully of the Administration, offend national decorum, and be laid by the heels by the Senate for a breach of privilege. All this Mr. Randolph knows; and secure in his Senatorial immunities; he rests on the slaughtered reputations of his fellow citizens. None are virtuous enough to escape his unsparring malignity, or obscure enough to elude the blast of his withering misanthropy. Friendship is forgotten in the fumes of political intoxication, and female modesty itself flies, covered with blushes, from the Senate of the United States. In the same breath he scatters the ashes of the dead and murders the fame

of the living—and unites, in the same denunciation, a Jefferson and an Editor.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

TO JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Friday 5th May, 1826.

SIR—Having been absent from Richmond several days, I heard with much surprise on my return there, that you had deemed me worthy of a special castigation in your speech of Wednesday evening, on Mr. Branche's resolutions. On my arrival at this place this morning, I applied to Messrs. Gales and Seaton for a copy of your remarks, as far as I am concerned; but as they could not possibly be suddenly furnished, and learning that you were on the eve of leaving this place for England, all I can do at present is to state the charges as they have been verbally reported to me, accompanied by such explanations as I am sure will satisfy you that you have done me injustice.

I understand that you pronounced me—1st, A duelist: 2d, That I was the profligate son of a worthy father: 3d, That my press had been bought up by the Administration: 4th, That I had been disgraced by my transaction with the banks in Lynchburg, in consequence of which I had left that town for Richmond—These are the distinct charges as far as your remarks have been reported to me.

1. I labor, sir, the character of a professed duelist as much as you can. No could it of my life, no opinion that I have ever uttered or entertained, can justify the application of the epithet to me. On one occasion only, I was forced by circumstances to embrace that alternative, or submit to disgrace. On that occasion, the matter in which the affair terminated by the acknowledgment of the high minded young man who was my antagonist, that he had done me injustice, is the best evidence that I had not voluntarily sought his contest. Your friend Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Richmond, is acquainted with the circumstance, and I appeal with confidence to his statement, should you deem mine unworthy of credit. That there are situations that justify such a resort, your own conduct on two occasions of your life, for as you are to the practice, sufficiently demonstrates.

Your second charge I presume is embraced in the other three, and I will therefore proceed to the third.

3. That my paper had been purchased up by the Administration. This charge, I presume, is based upon the fact, in part, that I was deputed in 1825, to carry despatches for the Government to Buenos Ayres.—While I admit that that circumstance gives a plausibility to the charge, I do not doubt my ability to satisfy you of its incorrectness. When I asked that appointment from the Secretary of State, I told him that I desired neither emolument nor honor by it, nor was it possible by it to acquire either the one or the other. I told him further, that a deranged state of feeling made me desire a temporary absence from Virginia, and that my finances being unequal to the charge, that I should be happy to act as a messenger to the Government if any was shortly to be employed. I averred that I sought no office, and that I would exchange my business at home for no office which the Government could give me, and to which I might aspire. I have never asked any office. I never mean to ask any, I do not publish the laws "By authority," or without authority. I would not apply for that appointment when the circulation of my paper entitled me to it, because I would not incur the imputations which are lavishly dealt upon those who have the misfortune to publish them. I do not advertise exclusively for the public departments in Washington, nor to anything like the extent that the Enquirer does. Three or four members only of the Government subscribe to my paper; nor am I patronized, nor do I wish to be patronized in any irregular way. I support such measures of the Government, and such only, as I approve. I presume that this exercise of my natural and constitutional right of freedom of opinion and speech, ought not to subject me to so serious and disgraceful a charge.

4. That I had left Lynchburg in disgrace from my transactions with the banks. Now, sir, it so happens that I never had a transaction with either of the banks in Lynchburg. I never borrowed from either of them. I never was an applicant directly or indirectly for their favors. This fact can be established by their records, and by the evidence of every bank officer in the town. In another shape I had transactions with those institutions, if I may call them by that term. I joined a party, who, believing the banks in that place mismanaged to the oppression of certain individuals, made annual efforts to effect a reform. As this was the weak party, I had sacrificed to incur in forming it, but nothing in any event to gain, individually. That the citizens of Lynchburg did not consider me disgraced, is manifest from the fact of their giving me, the last year that I resided there, a unanimous vote, with four exceptions for a seat in the General Assembly.

It has occurred to me as possible from your habits of intimacy, that you may have derived your impressions concerning me, from Thomas Miller, Esq. of Powhattan. I say not this in the way of a leading question, but to refer you, if such be the fact, to an extract of a letter from that gentleman to the editors of the Enquirer. Having called upon those editors for the author of a piece signed Patrick Henry, in which I conceived charges to have been insinuated against my private integrity, Mr. Miller declared himself the author, and disclaimed the construction which I had put in the following language:—"That from all he had heard of me, such a charge was out of the question, and he entirely disclaimed it." I mention this, that if you should have derived your unfavorable impressions from

that gentleman, to satisfy you that he is convinced that they were erroneous.

Thus, sir, have I met, and I hope refuted, to your satisfaction, the disgraceful charges you made against me in the Senate of the United States. If this effect is produced on your mind, I then throw myself upon your magnanimity to acknowledge it, and to render me justice. Our relative situations give me an additional claim to this redress. Representing the sovereignty of Virginia, known to the whole Union, placed by your age and character so high in public opinion over me, I cannot hope to parry the effects of your denunciation, but by your own acknowledgment, that you have spoken under erroneous convictions. I, sir, was too obscure an individual to have deserved your Senatorial reprehension; but I hope I am not too obscure to be unworthy of that justice which every citizen has a right to expect from every other citizen—I have heard that you have adopted the rule never to give explanations. But your sense of moral obligation ought not to permit this rule to make you guilty of individual injustice. To that sense of eternal obligation I appeal—convinced at the same time, that you cannot wish to destroy the fame of an innocent man.—Relying upon your candor, and confiding in the sufficiency of this explanation to remove your injurious impressions respecting me, I respectfully ask that you will make an acknowledgment to that effect, to be published in the National Journal.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

The Steam Boat Susquehanna & Baltimore.

We gave on Saturday an account of the disaster that befel this boat. Since which we have been favored with the following additional particulars, in a letter from J. W. Paterson, Esq. to Nathan Tyson, Esq. of this city—Baltimore Patriot.

Berwick, (N. Branch of the Susquehanna)

3d May, 1826—10 o'clock at night.

"We sent off an express three or four hours since to announce the dreadful accident which occurred on board of the Steam Boat. Captain Cornwell brought from Danville a Mr. Colt to show him the proper place to run through the Falls, and when we came up to the foot of them, the boat was stopped to raise steam, and afford an opportunity of examining the water. The passengers generally landed, but before the boat got under way, all returned on board excepting a gentleman from Danville, and Messrs. Ellicott, Morris and myself, who remained on the shore to have a better view of the movements of the boat. The moment the boat entered the sluice, one of the pilots of this place told me she could not get up as she was not in the proper sluice—which proved to be the case—and Capt. Cornwell was dropping her back to enter the regular one, when she struck a rock, and the explosion took place. There were about thirty persons on board, two of whom are missing and supposed to have been drowned, nine were scalded, or wounded by the splinters. The physicians are not yet able to decide the extent of their danger. Mr. MAYNARD was amongst those scalded—the injury appears to have been almost altogether confined to his legs and face, I have just left him, and had a long conversation with him. I wish you would see his wife, and assure her that every thing which his situation requires, shall be done for him. The boilers were well supplied with water, and were not exposed to a greater pressure than they were capable of sustaining under ordinary circumstances; but the shock occasioned by the boat's coming in contact with the rock as she was backing down, I am confident caused the explosion; it was confined to one boiler, the upper sides of both ends of the flue having been torn from the heads, and pressed downwards. Captain Cornwell was standing on the platform which covered the boiler, and escaped without injury, as the discharge from the boiler was endways. We cannot form an idea when we will be able to leave this place, but will do so as soon as we can—we shall do all in our power to make the wounded people as comfortable as their situation will admit of.

4th May, half past 8 A. M.—The mail is just going out—the physicians think Mr. Maynard will do well, as his scalds are confined to his legs and hands—they do not think more than one case doubtful.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law, that no person shall, after the first day of June, 1826, bring into the state, any slave or slaves of any description whatsoever, with the intent to sell or hire the same, under the penalty of being punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall moreover forfeit said slave or slaves, one fourth to the use of the informer, and the balance to the use of the state.

Persons who have bona fide intentions of becoming inhabitants of the state, are allowed to bring with them slaves for their own use, but shall not be permitted to sell or exchange them within the term of two years from the time they are brought into the state, under the penalty of having such slaves sold, one fourth of the money arising from such sale for the benefit of the informer, the balance to the use of the state.

Bona fide citizens are allowed to bring into the state slaves for their own use; but if such slave shall be sold or exchanged within two years, such slave shall be forfeited, one fourth for the benefit of the informer, the balance to the use of the State. Kentucky Gazette.

The legislature of Maine, at its last session, passed a law, exempting from attachment, execution and distress, all produce of farms while standing and growing; and until the same shall have been harvested; and all the interest any debtor may have in one pew in any meeting house where he and his family do stately worship.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

THE RUMOUR

of the day, since it has been understood that Mr. King's ill health obliges him to retire from the embassy to St. James' is, that Mr. Browne our present minister in France is to succeed Mr. King as minister to Great Britain, and that Monsieur Gallatin is to go to France, vice Mr. Browne.

Mr. Browne is a native of Virginia, a gentleman who has risen to wealth and merited distinction by his fine talents, learning and irreproachable character—he is fit for any station in any country that the government will assign him, and he will discharge his trust with ability and honor to himself and to the American Republic.

But if Mr. Gallatin is sent by Mr. Adams to France, it will be a deep and deadly stab to his popularity. All the world acknowledge the talents of Mr. Gallatin, but he has long ceased to be a favourite with the American people. His appointment would be displeasing, it would be mortifying to the American people. The reasons are voluminous—it would be a hateful task to recapitulate them. We admit and admire the general correct course of Mr. Adams' administration—we wish him to preserve it for the benefit of the nation and for his own advancement—we hope and desire that he may—but if he appoints Mr. Gallatin Minister to France, he will be deserted—we hope he will not do this. Retired as we are, we know the nation's feeling upon this point. Mr. Adams' course of measures have been sound, they deserve and command support—Some of his appointments have gone far towards his ruin—his friends are yet numerous and strong and faithful and will be predominant—but he must not make them sicken and languish and die by such appointments as Mr. Gallatin.

MR. BENTON'S

report from the committee to reduce Executive patronage—first a bill to regulate the publication of the laws and public advertisements—2d to secure faithful collectors and disbursers of the revenue—3d to regulate appointment of post masters—4th to regulate appointment of cadets—5th to regulate appointment of midshipmen—6th to prevent military and naval officers from being dismissed the service at the pleasure of the President.

All this is done to prevent Mr. John Quincy Adams from being the next President of the U. States after his present four years—it is a part of the present opposition to him, as renowned for its want of character as for its want of its desired effect. If Mr. Adams' friends had consulted how they could have served his personal wishes for the next Presidency, it wishes of that sort he has, they could not have done it more effectually than by this report of Mr. Benton. The patronage here intended to be taken away is a pest, a most difficult concern to manage without the sacrifice of more popularity than can be gained—how they mean to dispose of the patronage, Heaven knows, not mortals—but we have our doubts if it can be disposed of in any way more for the public advantage—Mr. Adams and his personal friends will say to Congress, take it, take it, we yield it most cordially—but in trying to rob us, which you do not do, take care you serve the people better, that is all the doubt and fear we have—Remember this is the act of Mr. Adams' opponents, a wrathful act—Mr. Adams says, with you is the power and the responsibility—I have not a word to say as yet. When this opposition has unfolded itself a little more and is better understood, Mr. Adams must triumph if he does not commit the most wanton act of political suicide.

We understand from Captain Coburn that No. 37,320 drew the capital prize of 25,000 dollars, in the Maryland State Lottery, on Wednesday last, of course all the even numbers are entitled to a prize of four dollars.

The Star of Tuesday last, says WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr. Esq. and Dr. SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, will be supported as Electors of Senate from Talbot county.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the ill state of the Hon. Rufus King's health has determined him to resign the mission to England, and to ask permission to return to the United States; and that his request has been acceded to. He will probably leave England in the course of next month.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Democratic Press, dated WASHINGTON CITY, May 4.
"It is rumored here that Mr. Brown, our minister at Paris, will succeed Mr. King, at London, and that Mr. Gallatin will be tendered the embassy to France."

INDIA.—A letter from a respectable merchant at St. Helena, dated 16th March to a house in New York, says:—"We have just received intelligence from Madras, by the English ship Melish, that the Burmese war is at an end, and that they have been compelled to pay to the British 12,500,000 sterling, with an assignment of five provinces."

U. S. SHIP CYANE.—A letter from Bahia of March 3d says:—"The U. S. ship Cyane, capt. Elliott, is here, and has been run foul of by a Brazilian slave schr. took away some of the Cyane's light spars, and killed one man. The man was bearing off, from the ship's mainyard, and by some means got on the schooner's mainyard, and a black man cut the foot rope, when he fell on deck, fractured his skull, and broke one of his arms. The C. took possession of the same, and detained her three days—the captain and mate absconded. The President of the Province has made capt. Elliott ample satisfaction, and the vessel has sailed on her voyage."

The National Gazette announces that CAREY & LEA, of Philadelphia, have in the press the new Waverly novel called "If Good Luck."

The President of the "Marble Company," of New York, (the institution which recently forced a large amount of paper into circulation and then closed its doors) has absconded, leaving his bail in the lurch.—His trial was fixed for Wednesday last.

The New-York papers state that Mr. Randolph has taken his passage to Liverpool in the packet ship York, which sails on Monday next. In his speech yesterday, he stated that he should leave the city to-day, provided the Bankrupt bill should be disposed of; otherwise he should remain until some disposition could be made of that bill.—*Nat. Jour.* 5th inst.

The rumour which we gave yesterday of Mr. Randolph's having gone south, turns out to be true. He obtained leave of absence for eight days, but expects to return during the present week. Much business may, and doubtless will be done, before he gets back.
Alexandria Gazette.

Mr. Randolph's threat has actually given the Bankrupt Bill its quietus, for the present session. Alarmed at the awful consequence of offending so valuable an instrument of their reckless ambition, the partisans of Mr. Calhoun have yielded to necessity and moved to lay their own bill on the table. The manner in which Mr. Hayne surrendered was ingenious and specious, but the motive was so contemptibly degrading that even Mr. Randolph himself seemed to pity him. Will such men ever again have the effrontery to prate about corruption? We heard of the arrangement at eleven in the morning, and witnessed its consummation at five in the evening.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

It is asserted in a Philadelphia paper, upon the authority of a "Washington letter," that Holmes had undertaken to cane Randolph for some of his abusive language, but was prevented by the interference of others. All judge.—We should as soon expect to hear that a louse had undertaken to cane a flea.—*ib.*

By the appearance of things, we are inclined to believe that the bill before the House of Representatives of the U. States, for adjusting the equitable claims of the Revolutionary officers for compensation for services and losses will be carried through the present session. It is a case which ought not to be postponed. A great proportion of the individuals interested in it have reached the ordinary period of human life, and procrastination may be extreme hardship and injustice to them. Should the bill pass, and become a law, the circumstances of many highly respectable men, who served their country through that arduous conflict, under the severest sufferings, and with distinguished reputations, will be made comparatively easy, and their few remaining years be rendered comfortable and happy.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The following is a copy of a letter received by the Mayor from our able and industrious representative in the Senate, General SAMUEL SMITH. We understand that the amount which the city will receive by the passage of this bill, will be between forty and fifty thousand dollars, and that the same will be immediately applied by the Mayor and P. residents of the City Council to the extinguishment of so much of the city debt. Much praise is due to the gentlemen who have had the matter in charge, for the zeal with which the duty has been performed.—*American.*

"SENATE CHAMBER, 3d May, 1826.

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Senate have unanimously passed the bill to authorize the payment of interest due to the city of Baltimore, and I will be read a third time tomorrow, and be sent to the house, where I presume it will pass."

GREAT FIRE AT VERA CRUZ.

By the schooner G. Zette at this port Saturday from Havana, we learn that letters have been received which contain the intelligence of the destruction of the Custom House at Vera Cruz, by fire, together with the immense amount of merchandise contained in it. The news was brought to Havana on the 24th April, by a French vessel from Vera Cruz. A letter received in this city from Havana, states that the official account of the fire had been received there, and that it had originated from design. This letter says, the loss in property consumed was several millions of dollars.

This disastrous intelligence we regret to find confirmed by a ship received yesterday from our correspondent of the *Phala dolphin Aurora*, under date of 6th instant, which says:—

"Captain Savin of the schooner *Amelia*, 9 days from Havana, arrived at this port, states that a French brig from Vera Cruz, arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, reported that the custom house at Vera Cruz had been destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of two millions of dollars; this news is also confirmed by private letters from Havana."

Balt. Amer. 8th inst.

We find from the last English papers, that the House of Commons have voted 15,000, or nearly \$67,000, to improve the water navigation between Montreal and the Ottawa, and from the Ottawa to Kingston.—*Nat. Jour.*

Nearly two millions, sterling, of public and private money, has been expended on the colony of Sierra Leone. It has become a question, even with the ministry, whether the settlement shall be retained, so great has been the expense of both treasure and life. The number of Africans released from slavery by the British captures is stated to exceed eight hundred thousand, but the ministry acknowledge that the civilization of Africa by means of the colony, is entirely out of the question. The settlers have not produced food enough for themselves.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from a person in King George county, Va. to his friend in Alexandria, dated April 20.

"Our neighbour, Mr. KNOWLES, hung himself on Friday last with his handkerchief. He attempted it several times before, but was always prevented. His wife was looking at him

when he did it, and would not permit her negro woman to cut him down, although the negro wished to do so."—*Alex. Gaz.*

New Discovery.—Was committed to the jail in Concord, Ms, last week, James Smith, a New Yorker, on charge of peddling by force of arms. It seems, upon entering a house to dispose of books, maps, &c. that he introduced a pocket pistol to close bargains in his own satisfaction, first ascertaining that the men were absent. He was apprehended in Hopkinton, after a short stop, but a troublesome one to the women.—*Teaman's Gazette.*

The whole stock of horses of the best blood in the country, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. Coles, will be disposed of by auction on the 23d of May, at the Union Course, Long Island. Immediately after the spring races.—*Mer. Adv.*

It appears that Capt. Symmes and his adjutant Mr. Reynolds are at variance on the subject of the Lectures—both advertising separately are discourses on the theory. If an appeal to arms is necessary, it had better take place at the Poles. At all events, there is no doubt that Capt. Symmes is the real S. M. P. Pure.
Noah's N. Y. Advocate.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. J. Furman of New York, whose wife and we believe child were destroyed by the explosion of the *Anna* steamboat two years since, and whose affairs since, we are told, have not been prosperous, has drawn two prizes in the lottery recently drawn at Washington one of 1000 dollars, the other of 25,000.—*N. Y. American.*

DREAMING.—We state as a fact, that on Tuesday night, a young gentleman of our acquaintance dreamed that a ticket with No. 39 upon it would draw a prize. On Wednesday morning he purchased a share having the number, and yesterday morning found that he had drawn a thousand dollar prize. This is dreaming to some purpose.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Sad times in Otago.—The last number of the *Freeman's Journal*, published in Cooperstown, contains no less than four notices of elopements, "all in a row" in three of which the heart-broken husbands forbid all persons harboring or trusting their misguided wives, and in the fourth of which the Spartan dame advertises that her spouse has eloped from her bed and board, and assures the public that she had rather lead a single life than to pay his debts, and be his wife. "How pleasant it is to see kindred and friends agree!" *ib.*

MURDER.

A man of the name of Gilbert was arrested yesterday, and brought before the Police magistrate charged with the murder of Maria Gilbert his wife. He offered to make confession to the officer; but his examination was deferred until to-day. A number of witnesses came forward and gave their testimony, the substance of which is as follows. Several weeks since the deceased came to the Boarding house of Mrs. Wall, in Water-st. near Catharine-st. The account she gave of herself was that she had run away from her husband, who was a painter, and lived in Troy. She had remained a considerable time with Mrs. Wall, when her husband arrived, and came to see her, which he repeated frequently, never, however without a violent quarrel between them. It would appear that he was urging her to return to Troy, and that she refused to comply with his request. Within a few days their differences had become more serious. Yesterday he came to Mrs. W's. when several persons were there; his wife was sitting upon the lap of another man, when he looked in at the door and said, "Maria, come here"—She went into the passage to him; no words or altercation were heard; but a piercing scream from her immediately caused those in the room to rush into the passage, where Mrs. Gilbert was found lifeless upon the floor; the knife with which her husband had stabbed her, lay by her. Gilbert was walking to and fro in a wild and hurried manner. He said to those who addressed him: "I have killed her, and am willing to die for it."—The weapon had been well directed, as it pierced the heart of the deceased, and caused instantaneous death. It was a butcher knife, ground to a point and sharpened with evident design to make its work effectual, as even the back had been ground to a very keen edge. An inquest was to have been held yesterday morning; the verdict is not yet known. Mrs. Gilbert was a native of this city, aged about 30; she had been married five years, but had no issue. All the witnesses agreed in a belief that Gilbert was perfectly sober, and in his senses, when he committed this horrible deed.—*N. Y. American.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.

The Mayor's office yesterday, was thronged by the curious, to witness the examination of a Frenchman, who had been arrested at Bayou St. John, on Sunday night. Affidavits were filed against the prisoner two or three days before. One of them declared that he had vowed to take away the life of Mr. Guillemin, the French Consul, and even engaged others to assist in so doing. Another affidavit discloses a project for defrauding the Insurance Companies of this city, by destroying at sea, vessels leaving Vera Cruz for New Orleans, with imaginary treasure on board. Upon the strength of these affidavits, the Mayor in person, and the captain of the guard were at great pains in tracing up the culprit, until they took him and his effects. The latter consisted of a trunk, writing desk and box. Their contents were not a little curious. First, was an air gun, in the guise of a walking cane, by means of which a person might be destroyed in silence and without exciting suspicion. Next was found a rifle of singular construction, so as to fire twelve shots in quick succession, without any intermediate delay for loading. Besides these two articles there were various things. Several kinds of powder—fulminating, &c. also, a quantity of drugs—and poisonous ones among the number. There was a bag of dollars—one fifty and five twenty dollar notes of the New York Bank, which a good judge declared to be counterfeit. Over and above these, were found about a dozen of superb girdles, covered with gold and attached to buckles set with precious stone. Also, a variety of fine pearls, and other articles for ladies' ornaments.—The whole may be worth \$2000. The French Consul being sent for by the Mayor, declared that he believed that the prisoner was the same individual who robbed a jeweller in Paris, to the amount of 150,000 francs, about five years since. That this knowledge had already been acted on, so far as to obtain the seizure of the prisoner's property at Havana for the amount of \$5000, which, with what had now been found about him, was probably all that remained of the \$30,000 stolen from the Parisian. The Consul, moreover, declared that the prisoner was a most accomplished knave—that at the early age of 16, he had been condemned to the galleys in France, from which, however, he contrived to escape; nor had four subsequent arrestations and condemnations been more successful in punishing him for his crimes. The concern he had in the introduction of slaves last summer, in the schooner *Rell's Point*, from Havana, induced him to visit Louisiana. Here he turned State's evidence against his partners, as soon as he found his neck in danger. While in prison, he formed acquaintance with other criminals, to whom he made overtures for carrying into execution those plans which led to his detection. Attempts were made to bail him for a small sum, but the Mayor would take no bail under \$5000, and sent him to prison.

RHODE ISLAND.—On the island of Rhode Island, which is eleven miles long and five miles broad, there are 7 hundred miles of double wall, from 4 1/2 to 5 feet high, most of which is handsome and in excellent order. This wall has all been built within one hundred and ninety years, and the expense of building it is estimated to have cost more than the whole island would sell for, land and buildings. The wall, if it were in one direct line, would reach from the town of Newport, on Rhode Island, to Michigan territory. The lots on the island are under a high state of cultivation and it may be truly said to have an aspect like the garden of Eden. In this island there are fifty square miles; and perhaps in no part of the world are there more products of the earth raised for man and beast than on this island, annually, within the same compass of ground. Besides all this, it is as healthy a place as any one in this country, and a more delightful summer residence cannot be found on the globe.

This is truly the age of inventions, and if a moiety of the discoveries, in the mechanic art were only proved to be valuable, a state of perfection might be considered near at hand. A newly invented, and of course patented COACH, had been recently exhibited in London, which attracted much attention, and if the account of it be true, promises to be of vast utility for post coaches and other vehicles of a class liable to be overturned on bad roads. The following is a description of it, from a London paper.—*Balt. Gaz.*

"The novel yet ingenious in the coach being hung from in place of resting upon, horizontal springs; and, in its being so suspended in the centre, that it will swing from side to side, independent of the wheels by moving upon segments of circles attached to the crossing springs, so that the wheels on the one side should mount upon an eminence which might upset an ordinary coach, the body of this will in maintaining its perpendicular position swing to the higher side and by thus keeping a considerable weight still on the high wheels, prevent it from overturning. The same principle will operate should a wheel accidentally come off. This is a desideratum of great importance, to the travelling public. The springs on which the vehicle is hung are attached to iron supporters, rising a considerable height above the axles. These springs are nearly concealed under the coachman's and guard's seats and the supporters are so contrived as to be ornamental. The whole is very neatly fitted up, and those who have ridden in it speak highly of its agreeable motion. The experiment was made, whether the coach would upset, if the two wheels on one side were removed; and the result was, to the surprise and gratification of the spectators, that the coach still maintained its equilibrium, though resting on one side on the points of the axles.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT. Arrangements have been made for cutting a street directly through from Maiden-lane to John-street, of fifty feet in width. Through the centre of this street, a splendid arcade is to be erected, to be occupied as stores of every name and description, connected with the dry goods trade, and fancy articles of every variety—thus forming a bazaar, with a walk of fourteen feet in width, where the ladies can resort and do all their shopping, in a beautiful place free from carriages, and find whatever they may want. We understand that we are to be indebted to our enterprising fellow citizen Peter Sharpe, Esq. for this tasteful improvement. A similar arcade is about to be erected in Philadelphia, and we believe there has been one in London for several years, which has been considered an establishment of great utility and convenience.
N. Y. Com. Adv.

SKETCH OF CHARACTERS.

The editor of the National Banner, published at Tennessee, has given a sketch of several distinguished persons in Europe. He says Sir Walter Scott, in appearance, is a large grey-headed old man, with a blind eye, a lame leg and an unmeaning phisognomy. The Duke of Wellington is a tall, war-worn looking man, with a sun-burnt complexion, and a large Roman nose. The Marquis of Angleson, who lost a leg

at Waterloo, is a most interesting looking man, with a handsome face and commanding figure. Thomas Moore, the poet is a stout, funny looking short sighted little man. William Roscoe, a poet, orator, historian, and biographer, is a tall, thin, old man, and a good deal stooped in the shoulders. Miss Edgeworth is a very ugly little woman, whose squeaking voice is the annoyance of every company she honours with her presence. Edward Irving, the Caledonian preacher, is tall and thin squints excessively, wears his hair and beard long, which are very black. Mr. Brougham is thin and dark complexioned. His features are disturbed incessantly by a paralytic motion which crosses his face and draws up his nose. He goes through the city very meanly dressed, passing from Court to Court with his bag of briefs in his hand, with a quick and careless step.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, May 8. Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 37 1/2. " City Mills, superior qual. " 4 12 1/2. WHEAT, per bushel 84 a 87. Indian Corn, " 70 a 71. Rye, " 62 a 66. Oats, " 41 a 42. [Pat.]

DIED In this county, on Saturday the 6th inst. Lurannah R. Martin wife of Thomas Martin, in the 23d year of her age; the youthful mother of two infant children.

Green & Reardon.

Are now opening an additional supply of GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally—they have determined on a strong low for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Linens, Ribbons and Fan Bark. May 13.

Copartnership.

The subscribers take this method of returning his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore given him, and begs leave to inform him, that he has formed a connection with Dr. Granville S. Townsend. The business in future will be conducted in the names of Bowdler & Townsend. TRISTRAM BOWDLER.

Bowdler & Townsend.

No. 18, Cheapside, Baltimore. Have just received and intend keeping constantly for sale, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Paints, a number of articles to suit the country trade.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Sweeping Brushes, Baltimore Green, for coloring walls.
Blacking do. Tallow
Traces & Plough Lines, Okum
Red-Cords, Window Glass & Putty
Coach & Picture Glass.

Captains of vessels and others are respectfully invited to call and examine their goods, and make themselves acquainted with their prices, with an assurance that nothing on their part shall be omitted to give satisfaction.—They have also made arrangements to attend to the sale of produce as commission agents and solicit consignments from their friends. Baltimore, May 13 3w

Look this way!

HOUSE, SIGN & COACH PAINTING AND GLAZING.

JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a shop on Washington street, next door to Mr. James Wilson's store, where he will paint carriages, signs, chairs and all other work at the shortest notice. As he has experienced that the times are hard and money scarce, he will work very low for cash; he will cut and put in all sizes of coach glass on the most reasonable terms. All orders will be promptly attended to without delay. May 13.

KIRK'S THRESHING MACHINE.

Samuel Morse is now in the neighborhood of Easton, and has on hand four of the above machines, which will cost \$100 the small kind, the larger kind, which is on an improved plan, will cost \$130, where the materials which is but trifling is furnished by the purchaser, and is capable of getting out from 60 to 100 bushels per day, with one horse and three or four hands. The machine has been used on the Western Shore as well as the state of Virginia, and highly approved, as their certificates will show. Persons wishing information on the subject, will please to call on Mr. Thomas McCrackin, Easton. Persons wishing to build can be supplied with county rights.

JOHN C. MORSELL & Co.

Prince George's county, May 13 3w P.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The festival of St. John the Baptist (24th June next) will be celebrated by the members of Coast's Lodge, No. 76, at their Hall in Easton. The fraternity generally, are invited to meet on the level.

By order, WM B. MULLIKIN, Sec'y, April 29.

Editors friendly to masonry, will please give this notice one or more insertions, as they may find convenient.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Shakespeare in 8 vols. elegantly bound do. 8 vols. half bound.
Moore's works complete in 6 vols.
Waverley 2 vols.
Peveril of the Peak 2 vols.
No Fiction 2 vols.
Conversations on Chymistry.
Tyler's History Goldsmith's Greece
American Orator
Sketch of the early History of Maryland
The Introduction or A Dialogue between Father and Son
Maryland selection of Sacred Music
Walker's Dictionary with key, elegantly bound do. do. School edition do. do.
Johnson's do. do.
New Testament
Murray's English Reader do. Introduction do. Grammar do. do. Abridged do. do. Sequel
Pike's Assistant
J. J. do.
Comley's Spelling Book
Byerly's do. do.
Webster's do. do.
Burham's do. do.
Primers
States and Pencils
Lead Pencils
Playing Cards, &c. &c.
May 13, 1826.

Spontaneous Human Combustion.

Don Gio Maria Bertholi having spent the day in travelling about the country, arrived in the evening at the house of his brother-in-law; he immediately requested to be shown to his destined apartment, where he had a handkerchief placed between his shirt and shoulders, and being left alone betook himself to his devotions. A few minutes had scarcely elapsed when an extraordinary noise was heard from the apartment, and the cries of the unfortunate priest were particularly distinguished—the people of the house hastily entering the room, found him extended on the floor, and surrounded by a light flame which receded, a measure, as they approached, and finally vanished.—On the following morning the patient was examined by Monsieur Battaglia, who found the integuments of the right arm almost entirely detached and pendant from the flesh; from the shoulders to the thighs, the integuments were equally injured; and on the right hand, the part most injured, mortification had already commenced, which, notwithstanding immediate scarification, rapidly extended itself. The patient complained of burning thirst, and was hourly convulsed, he passed by stool putrid and bilious matter, and was exhausted by continual vomiting accompanied by fever and delirium. On the fourth day, after two hours comatose insensibility, he expired; during the whole period of this suffering it was impossible to trace any symptomatic affection. A short time previous to his decease, Mr. Battaglia saw with astonishment, that putrefaction had made so much progress that the body already exhaled an insufferable odour, worms crawled from it on the bed, and the nails had become detached from the left hand.

The account given by the unhappy patient was, that he felt a stroke like the blow of a cudgel on the right hand, and at the same time he saw a lambent flame (bluette de feu) attach itself to his shirt, which was immediately reduced to ashes, his wristbands (prignets) at the same time being utterly untouched. The handkerchief which, as before mentioned, was placed between his shoulders and his shirt, was entire and free from any trace of burning; his breeches were equally uninjured; but though not a hair of his head was burnt, his coil (culotte) was totally consumed. On the night of the accident it was calm, the air very pure, no pyrametric or bituminous odour was perceptible in the room, which was also free from smoke; there was no vestige of fire, except that the lamp, which had been full of oil, was found dry, and the wick reduced to cinder.—(Fodere, tom. 8.)

Some Date Trees, planted in New Orleans about 7 years since are this season in blossom. This tree grows slowly, and is said to produce in 12 years from planting, but will live and bear 300 years. Besides the value of its fruit, mats and baskets are made of the leaves, ropes of the fibres, and the trunk is good for building or firewood. Its appearance is beautiful, elevating its trunk 30 or 40 feet without branches—the leaves which spring out at the top form a kind of capital to the pillar.

POSTHUMOUS ROGUE.—We have lately heard an anecdote of a singular piece of roguery which far surpasses in ingenuity any stroke of knavery of the present prolific day: Some years ago, a city banker died, leaving a will in which he bequeathed very large sums to his relations and friends, twenty thousand pounds to one, ten thousand to another, thirty thousand to a connection; and so forth, the whole legacies amounting to a vast sum, (half a million it is said,) but they were left under this condition, that they were not to be paid to the parties till after a lapse of ten years from the death of the testator, and during this time the money was to remain part of the capital of the firm. This seemed a commercial whim, no more. At the expiration of ten years the legacies were applied for, and it was discovered that not one existence of them was forthcoming, or ever had any existence except in the imaginative will of the deceased banker. His sole object was to give credit to the firm, and this he completely accomplished, for every body took it for granted, that the immense property which was, during the ten years, making a part of the capital of the firm, and a high idea was formed of the stability of a house so strengthened. The fraud answered completely. Considering all the circumstances, this posthumous piece of knavery seems to be unparalleled. Posthumous rogueries for the advantage of children, or near relatives, are not rare; but a posthumous roguery for the benefit of a firm, has an air of disinterested knavery about it. But, however, it is very possible that a trader may take to heart the prosperity of a firm, as much as a father does that of a beloved child.

A marriage notice has been sent to the editor of the *Yates Republican*, (N. Y.) for publication, having appended to it the following proviso:—*This couple were married on condition that the usual fee be paid the justice within a month, otherwise the contract to be void.*—This reminds us of a patriotic old magistrate of this country, now deceased, whose mind dwelt continually upon the success of the recruiting services during the revolutionary struggle, & who, on being called upon to marry a couple, pronounced them husband and wife for three years, and during the war. But the young votaries of blymen not relishing so short an engagement, were at their own request, tacked together for life.

N. Y. Advocate.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GROCERY, LIQUOR AND FRUIT STORE.

Thomas O. Turner

Having taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Barnett, at the corner of Court and Washington streets, intends keeping
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Liquors and Imported Fruits, which he will sell very low for Cash, or in exchange for Wool, Feathers, or any kind of Country Produce. May 6 3w

Martin & Hayward

have received a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers or Country Tow Linen. Their customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them an early call. Easton, April 29, 1826.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large and elegant assortment of

GOODS

Adapted to spring sales, consisting of a great variety of
PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS' WARE, CHINA, GLASS,
&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash, or exchanged for meal, oats or feathers. March 25 1f

New Spring Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his old stand opposite the bank, an extensive supply of Spring Goods, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of his customers and the public generally;

CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY;
With a general assortment of
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS' WARE. Which he will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or in exchange for feathers, corn, meal, oats, &c. &c. March 25

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia—hand-some Calicoes and Chintzes, Ginghams, Cambric Muslin book and mull mull do. &c. Also Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks &c. &c. Which in addition to his former stock, makes a complete assortment of seasonable and desirable Goods for the present season. Easton March 25 1f

Joseph Chain

Opposite the Union Tavern and nearly opposite the Bank, has just received and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

Superfine Flour, fine do. second quality do. Butter Crackers, Water do.
Bologna Sausages, Bacon, Dried Beef and Beesw Tongues
Best Philadelphia Porter, Ale and Gider Oranges, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Anchovies, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Palm-Nuts, Filberts, English Walnuts, Ground Nuts, &c. &c. With a general assortment of patent Virginia Fish Hooks, and all kinds of Fishing Lines. April 22.

WOOL COMMISSION

WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,
No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.
Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS, they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required. Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK. Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

Poplar Island

To be RENTED and possession thereof to be taken early in December next;—for terms on which it will be rented, apply to John Leeds Kerr, Esq. at Easton, or to the subscriber in Baltimore, and in his absence to Richard Catton, Esq. CH. CARROLL, of Carrollton. Baltimore, May 6 4w

\$5 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living at Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on Tuesday 28th March, PERRY THOMAS, an apprentice to the Black Smith Business, about 23 years of age, dark complexion, slender made, and about 5 feet 10 inches high—had on when he ran away a blue jacket and trousers, new fur hat and other clothing not recollected.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no charges will be paid. April 29 3w LIMAS McDANIEL.

\$100 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself PETER BOWIE, he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osanburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again. June 4 1f THOMAS SNOWDEN.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Somerset county, Maryland, on the 4th day of April, 1826, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself PETER BOWIE, and says he belongs to Levi Offord of Montgomery county Maryland, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, stout made, round face, has a small scar over his left eye, had on when committed a black cloth coat, striped vest and blue pantaloons. The owner of the above slave, is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold according to law. ROBERT STEWART, Shff. April 15 8w of Somerset county, Md.

NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Talbot county have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland; letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Councell, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 31st of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 28th day of April, 1826. SARAH COUNCELL, Adm'ra. RICHARD T. COUNCELL, Reg'r. April 29 3w of Henry Councell, dec'd.

NOTICE.

In Compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers of Talbot county have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland; letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Councell, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 31st of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 28th day of April, 1826. SARAH COUNCELL, Adm'ra. RICHARD T. COUNCELL, Reg'r. April 29 3w of Henry Councell, dec'd.

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and which I purchased a few years since of Mr. Loftus Bowdell—This farm is situated in Bailey's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly opposite the "Double Mill," one of the Steam boat Maryland's stopping places—The farm contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres—The soil, in the highest degree, fertile—sources of manure inexhaustible—Fish, oysters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first qualities, in their season, and a neighborhood celebrated for hospitality, peace, harmony and friendly intercourse—and for health and beauty of situation, this is unrivalled by any on Third-Haven creek. Those desirous of purchasing, will of course, view the premises, which they are invited to do, where the terms and further particulars will be made known by May 6 1f R. P. EMMONS.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on Tuesday the 16th day of May, between 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE HOUSE & PREMISES,

which were lately occupied by Mr. Solomon Barrott, as a Tavern and Boarding House, on the East side of Washington street, in Easton. This house being in a very public part of the town, is a good stand for either a Store or Tavern—The garden attached to it, is large and fertile.

TERMS OF SALE—One fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the residue, secured by bond or note, with approved securities, payable in six twelve and eighteen months thereafter, with interest.—The property will be sold subject to Mrs. Taggart's dower therein—A Deed will be given as soon as the purchase money shall be paid. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent, for Joseph Boyd, of Philadelphia.

April 8 1f N. B. The above property was sold at public auction to the late Richard Sherwood, on 3d November last; but Mr. Sherwood having failed to comply with the terms of sale, it will be offered again on the 16th May. (S.) J. G.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM where he lately resided, handsomely situated in Talbot county, about three miles from Easton, and containing about

420 ACRES,

and is as comfortably situated as any in the county, off the salt waters—there is a Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen and Smoke House, together with all the necessary out buildings, which consist of wood; the buildings are not in good repair, at this time—There is about one hundred and twenty acres of wood or timber land, and about twenty acres of good meadow grounds, together with a plenty of marl, and is well watered with never-failing streams, together with as good an assortment of fruit of different kinds as almost any in the county. It can be divided into two farms, one containing about 230 acres, the other about 190, each to have a plenty of timber. I will sell either parcel, or the whole. I deem it unnecessary to say any more about it, as I conclude that no person will purchase without viewing it; the property will be shown by Mr. Benjamin Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms made known by the subscriber, near St. Michaels. JAMES DENNY. Feb. 11

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house-servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd. Easton, Nov. 5

A liberal price in Cash, will be given for a likely female Servant from 15 to 18 years of age; one who has been accustomed to house work, is neat and brisk, good tempered and can be well recommended as a good servant in every respect, or who bids fair to make one, is wanted by a gentleman residing in the state, one accustomed to the needle and who is fond of children would be preferred. It is needless to offer any servant who does not answer the above description—Apply to the Editor. April 29 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Caroline county, will sit in the Court House in Denton, on the TUESDAY of each week, until the second Tuesday of June next, to hear appeals and make the necessary transfers of assessable property, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice, as after that date no appeals will be heard. By order, JOHN BROWN, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for C. C. Denton, April 22 7w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of Sarah Councell and Richard T. Councell, Administrators of Henry Councell, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that they give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1826. JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In Compliance with the above Order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers of Talbot county have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland; letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Councell, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 31st of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 28th day of April, 1826. SARAH COUNCELL, Adm'ra. RICHARD T. COUNCELL, Reg'r. April 29 3w of Henry Councell, dec'd.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail on the 15th inst. a negro woman, named Delia Sewell, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, good countenance, yellow complexion—had on when committed, a blue striped domestic frock. Says she belongs to Mr. Gresson or Grisom, of Georgetown, District of Columbia. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. May 6 8w THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 15th inst., a negro girl named Betsy Kirtches, 15 years of age, four feet 10 inches high, and very black—She had on when committed a patched brown Lindsey frock, yellow silk bonnet, old shoes and stockings, and says she belongs to Burgess Nelson, living between New-Market & Liberty-Town. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. May 6 8w THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, on Sunday the 26th of March last, a black man about 5 feet 9 inches high, 19 years of age, complexion black, eyes large and full, & small features generally, has a scar on his chin and another on his forehead—says his name is John Counce, was free born and bound by his parents to John Webster, blacksmith, near Robertson's mill, in this county. Had on when committed a roundabout and trousers of dark Lindsey. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff. April 15 8w

PRINTING,

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

A CARD.

A young Man well acquainted with the Greek, Latin and English languages, as also Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern, English grammar and Geography, wishes for a situation, either as assistant in a seminary, or tutor in a private family, the most satisfactory references can be given. A line addressed to J. E. and left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. May 6.

DANCING, MUSIC AND FRENCH.

The subscriber announces to the public, that he has engaged Miss SUTHERLAND, of Baltimore, to spend several months of the ensuing season in his family, and to give lessons in MUSIC and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, to such young ladies in his seminary, as are desirous of obtaining instruction in those branches. The experience of this lady as a teacher of Music, has been considerable; and a long residence in Paris, and elsewhere in France, has afforded her the best advantages for becoming proficient, not only in understanding the French language, but in speaking it with fluency and accuracy. She will receive as scholars such other young persons, not belonging to the seminary, as may apply for her instructions. She has engaged to be in Easton, certainly on the 10th of May.

Miss SUTHERLAND will, immediately after her arrival, open a DANCING SCHOOL. Her qualifications as a teacher of this elegant and fashionable art, have obtained for her, during the last two winters, an extensive and respectable patronage in the city of Baltimore; and testimonials in her favour, which are now in possession of the subscriber, and which will, at any time, be exhibited to the parents or friends of youth, who may be interested by this advertisement, give reason to believe that the confidence hitherto reposed in her, has not been misplaced.

The Terms will be,
For Dancing - - - \$6 per quarter.
" French - - - 6 do.
" Music not exceeding 8 do.

The subscriber is prepared to receive as Boarders, several young ladies on accommodating terms. D. RING. Easton, April 29.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, against James Seth, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, deceased, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Monday 15th day of May next, at the Court-house door, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: the farm of said Seth, on which he at present resides, situate in the Bay Side, call'd Bridges, containing the quantity of two hundred and a half acres of land, more or less, also 6 head of horses, 1 yoke oxen, 15 head of cattle, 1 gig and harness and 25 head of sheep; also by virtue of a fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed at the suit of William Townsend, against said Seth, will be sold in the town of Easton, on the day above mentioned and between the like hours of 10 A. M. & 5 P. M. the following property, to wit: 1 house and lot, the property of said Seth, situate on the main road, leading from Easton to St. Michaels, the same being part of a tract of land, called Tighman's Fortune, bounded by said road and the lands of Wm. Hayward & Henry Hollyday, supposed to contain about three-quarters of an acre of land, more or less, also a lot of ground, lying and being in the town of Easton, near the Methodist Meeting-house, supposed to contain the quantity of a quarter of an acre of land, more or less; also 2 head of horses, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

April 15 5w THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Seth, at the suit of William Jenkins and Robert Lambdin, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 13th of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit—all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James Seth, of, in and to the farm or plantation where he at present resides, situate in the Bay Side, and called Bridges, containing the quantity of 200 acres of land more or less; also, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of said Seth, of, in and to about 40 acres of wood land more or less, situate in Potpye Neck, also the following negroes, Rose, aged about forty, her child called Kitty, one negro girl called Ann, 1 do. boy called Henry, and one do. called Anthony: also 2 horse carts, 1 ox cart and 20 head of hogs; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by

April 22 3w THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail on the 15th inst. a negro woman, named Delia Sewell, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, good countenance, yellow complexion—had on when committed, a blue striped domestic frock. Says she belongs to Mr. Gresson or Grisom, of Georgetown, District of Columbia. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. May 6 8w THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

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PRINTING,

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

A CARD.

Gentlemen residing in Talbot and the adjacent counties, who are friendly to the improvement of the breed of fine Horses, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Easton Hotel, on Tuesday the 16th inst. at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an association for that purpose, on a plan similar to the one in Baltimore. It is contemplated in this association, to include such gentlemen from the state of Delaware as may choose to join. A Friend to fine Horses.

Editors friendly to the breed of fine Horses, will please give the above an insertion. May 6

Baltimore and Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner *Jane & Mary*, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET AND GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore.

He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore on SUNDAY the 26th of February, inst. and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY following, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Mr. PARROTT, who has for many years been in the habit of transacting business for the late Captain Vickers and others, as clerk. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends, when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale, to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore.

The Public's obedient servant, SPENCER COBURN.

Easton-Point, Feb. 18, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber, or Mr. Parrott will attend at the Drug Store of Messrs. Moore & Kellie, every Saturday Evening, to receive Orders.

St. Michaels and Baltimore PACKET.

The new built & fast sailing Sloop AMANDA,

has commenced running as a Packet, from St. Michaels to Baltimore; she will leave St. Michaels every Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Saturday, at the same hour, for St. Michaels, during the season.—The sloop *Amanda* is in complete order for the reception of passengers, having a commodious cabin, also an after cabin for Ladies—she will take in grain or any other produce, from any part of the neighbourhood. All orders will be strictly attended to by

EDWARD DODSON, Captain. St. Michaels, Talbot co. Md. April 29 4w

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant, RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

EASTON HOTEL.

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

The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

Feb. 18 1f

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE, THE FULL BRED COLT, Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high, 8 years old in May next.

YOUNG CHANCE was sired by Chance Medley—his dam Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Canton, grand dam by Vinton, great grand dam by Black and All Black—He will be limited to 20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in each case to the groom. A few of *Young Chance's* colts will be shown the ensuing spring. EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, March 4

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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1826.

NO. 22.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.
(From the New England Farmer.)
Worcester county, Mass. 4th mo. 10, 1826.

There have been grievous complaints by the people of Boston, for a number of years, (and not without just cause,) of bad potatoes. I have noticed a number of scientific disquisitions upon the subject, but none that exactly accords with my views. However incorrect I may be in my conclusion upon the subject, I may run but little risk in stating, what I think I have satisfactorily ascertained, to be the best method for me, on my land, for insuring good potatoes. About fifteen years since, I purchased some of the common blue potatoes for seed. The seller said the potatoes had been before long and highly cultivated. Perhaps some of the agriculturists near Boston may be induced to try the experiment, if it has not been particularly tried. I continue to plough small pieces in my pasture, when I have no green sward of a number of years' standing that I wish to turn up, and find my pasture benefited by it. I will add no more to the subject this time, but submit the foregoing to the better judgment of experienced and practical farmers. D. S.

A GOOD GOER.—The Editor saw the Washington mail delivered in Baltimore at 5 o'clock, and with his own blooded horse Champion, in harness, went to the General Post Office and paid his respects to the Postmaster General at 9 o'clock of the same morning. Leaving there some mornings after, at 5 o'clock, the same horse, without a blow or a word, and without distress, brought him back to breakfast with his family at 9 o'clock. The distance from one office to the other is little (if any) short of 40 miles. If time be money, to an industrious man, this shows the economy of a blooded horse, with foot and wind. Am. Farmer, May 12.

MEASUREMENT OF A COW'S UDDER.—A few days since, in the presence of the President of the Bank of Baltimore and several other gentlemen, the udder of Mr. H. Thompson's dun cow, which some years since took the first premium, measured around the centre horizontally 5 feet 2 inches. From the top of the udder behind the string stretched along the surface of the udder between the teats, to the top in front, measured 3 feet 10 inches; from the point of one of her front teats to the point of the other, was 14 inches. The milk was dripping from every teat, and the cow calved that night—ib.

GREEK FIRE SHIP.—The success which has so frequently crowned the bravery of the Greeks in their attacks upon the Turkish fleets by means of fire ships, will render of some interest the following description of these instruments of destruction. While lying in the harbor of Mylo, there came into that port a Spizzotte division of the Greek fleet, amongst them were a number of fireships. Several of the officers of the Ontario with myself visited them, and were much gratified by having an opportunity of examining these wonderful engines of destruction. We were much astonished at the simplicity of their construction, and pleased to see, that if once fired it would be impossible to extinguish them. The commanders took a great deal of pains to explain every thing to us one of them stated that he had destroyed two frigates, and feels very confident of always being successful, provided they can attack the enemy at anchor. They are vessels generally of about 300 to 400 tons burthen, and mostly Polake brig-rigged; they were formerly merchant-men, before the revolution; are strong vessels and mostly sail fast. They have chain slings for all their yards, and at the yard arms, grapple, or fire hooks, and a box on the lower yard arms containing combustible matter, which burns for some considerable time. The chain slings are for the purpose of keeping the yards from falling as long as possible after the rigging and sails are on fire. They have other fire hooks on the bowsprit with boxes of combustibles; there is a train which leads to these boxes in the yard arms and bowsprit, which communicates with them and sets them on fire; before the rigging takes fire they are filled with grenades and fire balls. Along the deck within about 2 feet of the water ways, they have from 12 to 14 hatches; these hatches are kept closely shut when they are approaching an enemy, so that any fire from them may not communicate with their hold; they have also ports along the outside which they also keep close shut until they are about firing the train; when they heave off the hatches on deck and open the ports which fall down. The flame then has a fair opportunity of rising out of the hatches and bursting from the sides. They have a between deck fore & aft, on which they have large cribs, built like double births, which are filled with light pine, dipped in tar or turpentine; mixed with this is a quantity of fusibush, dipped in the same substance; they also put on old tarpaulins and other combustibles, taking care not to have it lay too close together. Abreast of every deck hatch they have a barrel of fire balls, and close to it a hatch cut through the between decks, so as to make a draft from the hold where they have nothing but ballast. The trains are laid fore and aft in troughs of 2 inches wide and 3 deep running in

them on a wet or clayey soil. By observing these particulars, I have always had good potatoes; my blites I still keep, and I don't know that I could find better, notwithstanding some thought them run-out more than fifteen years ago. Whoever is disposed to adopt the above method and perform it, will no more be troubled with the disagreeable tang of rank and watery potatoes—and for what they have to spare, the citizens of Boston, I presume, will willingly pay them a good price. I am of the opinion that good potatoes for table use, are seldom produced from fields that have been long and highly cultivated. Perhaps some of the agriculturists near Boston may be induced to try the experiment, if it has not been particularly tried. I continue to plough small pieces in my pasture, when I have no green sward of a number of years' standing that I wish to turn up, and find my pasture benefited by it. I will add no more to the subject this time, but submit the foregoing to the better judgment of experienced and practical farmers. D. S.

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every direction along the deck, which is covered with tar and turpentine, as well as all the beams and carlings. The train is generally fired from the cabin windows, but in case it should be required, they can set fire to it from any of the ports along side. Just before they intend going along side of an enemy, they wet all the sails with spirits of turpentine, and fill the train troughs with powder; all hands with the exception of the captain get into the boat stern which are very fast rowing boats, and pull with from 12 to 14 oars, which is all the crew of the fireship; the boat carries 2 small guns. When every thing is ready, the captain being the only one on board, steers direct for the vessel he intends laying on board, which he tries to strike about the fore-chains, and does not leave the helm until she is fairly grappled with the enemy; he then jumps into the boat stern, and fires a pistol into the train, when the vessel is instantly in a blaze, which it would be impossible to extinguish. I am told they burn from one half to three quarters of an hour, before they sink; they do not blow up as it has been generally stated. Philad. Aurora.

GETTING WET.—This accident is at all times less frequent in towns than in the country, especially since the use of the umbrella has been introduced. When a person is wet he ought never to stand, but to continue in motion till he arrives at a place where he may be suitably accommodated. He should strip off his wet clothes, to be changed for such as are dry, and all those parts of his body which have been wetted well rubbed with a dry cloth. The legs shoulders and arms, are generally the parts most exposed to wet; they should, therefore, be particularly attended to. It is almost incredible how many diseases may be prevented by adopting this course. Catarrhs, inflammation, rheumatism, diarrhoea, fever and consumptions, are the foremost among the train which frequently follow an accident of this kind—Med. Int.

Died, on the 22d inst, and was buried in the Royal burial place of the Mohicans, in Norwich, Conn. EZEKIEL MAZERN, aged 27, great grand son of the GREAT UNCLAS, who was the friend and protector of the whites in the infancy of the settlement. The funeral was attended by the Rev. William Palmer, of the Baptist Church, who made a short but appropriate address to the remnant of the tribe assembled, whose listlessness manifested a declension of character that forcibly drew forth the exclamation—"Alas! how are the mighty fallen." After the ceremony, with a characteristic propriety, Mrs. Goddard, wife of the Hon. Calvin Goddard, in whose immediate vicinity the yard lies, but who himself was absent, invited the tribe, consisting of some score or two, to partake of a collation hastily prepared for the unexpected occasion. Norwich paper.

At Augusta, Geo. QUAN, an African, aged 90 years. He retained his activity and cheerfulness until the two last weeks of his life; a walk of four miles was an easy thing for him. The owner of this man, Mr. Course has within 25 years buried 29 Africans from the ages of 80 to 140. Old Amy died at 140. She arrived at Charleston when there were but six small buildings in it; she was then at the age of womanhood. Jack Wright died at the age of 109; he had been servant to Lord Anson prior to his voyage round the world. Jack could read, write and keep accounts. There are three of the originals now living, from 81 to 85 years of age.

THE GIANT.—Monsieur Louis, very properly called the French giant, received company on Saturday last, at the Gothic Hall, Haymarket. His public exhibitions commended this day. M. Louis is an uncommonly fine young man; is 7 feet 6 inches in height—muscular and admirably proportioned; his strength is extreme. He speaks English fluently, is very polite, fond of conversation, and like most of his countrymen, is *toujours gai*. When addressed by him, the visitor forgets the amazing difference between his own size and of his host. To produce this effect, two causes conspire; the ease of the giant's deportment, and the fine proportion of his person, but when both approach a large looking glass, which is placed in the apartment, the visitor recoils, with affright not from the giant, but from the reflection of his own comparatively pigmy figure. The sense of magnificence is so strong at first, that every one feels displeased; a moment's consideration, however, dissipates our anger—the wound inflicted upon *amour propre* is healed; and our own suffering compensated by beholding the ludicrous offence taken by each succeeding spectator. A small horse kept in the same apartment, places the contrast in a still stronger point of view, as when he trots between the legs of M. Louis, the Lilliputian cavalry, and Lemuel Gulliver occur at once to the imagination.—London paper.

PUNSTER'S POCKET BOOK. A work with this title has recently been published in London. The two following specimens are selected. "Some one observed, 'Matches are made

in heaven.' 'Yes,' answered another, 'and they are very often dipped in the other place.'"

"On the new crown piece, the sovereign's name being cut George III., and not as heretofore, George IV. with a laurel wreath:—

"Patriucci, in thine art divine,
Thou never wast more clever;
Long may the laurel mark our sovereign's line,
But may the I. V. never.

THE BACHELOR IN QUEST OF A WIFE.
From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

An eccentric announcement appeared in this and other journals of last week, proclaiming the intention of a "young man" to walk, for the second time, on yesterday, Sunday, for an hour, round Stephen's green, Dublin, "no exception to be made on account of the rain or bad weather," when if one of the "fair sex, aged about twenty years, and like himself, of respectability, address, middle sized, of a good constitution, fair complexion, good looking, of a good temper," and possessed of many moral and mental perfections, as enumerated by the advertiser, should feel herself inclined to marry and to be happy with such a man" as this candidate of wedlock, "he would be found to walk a little faster than the rest of the people, dressed in black, wearing a pair of silver spectacles, to carry a brown silk umbrella, with a straight handle, in his left hand, and his yellow leather glove off his right hand, between his thumb and fingers, loose enough to be intended to receive a note in it, in which time and place was to be mentioned for a happy meeting with the lady." "The Bauwark," Stephen's green, has seldom put forth stronger claims to its title of distinction, than it did on the occasion of yesterday (Sunday) At an early hour numerous groups were seen to crowd the avenues leading to the rendezvous, and amongst them many persons of fashion and great respectability, all animated with amusing anticipations, and enlivened by the vivifying effulgence of dancing sun beams in their meridian splendour. At three o'clock precisely, the hour appointed by the hymeneal candidate, the anxious expectants were gratified by his sudden appearance, *exactement en costume*; but soon delight gave place to rage; for scarcely had the gentleman put himself in a promenade situation than Peace Officers, Shields and Bows accosted him, and stated that an information had been sworn to before the Magistrate of College street Police Office, charging him with exciting a breach of the peace, and violating of the Sabbath, and after a little explanation, he, without any hesitation, accompanied the officers, who, with considerable difficulty, and often encountering much rough usage from the crowd, succeeded in conveying him to the Mansion House, and after some time, Mr. Goodisson, Chief Peace Officer took him in a carriage to College street Post Office, escorted by the horse police, and followed by a tremendous crowd, hooting and throwing stones at the Police.

On arriving at the Police Office, and being questioned by Councillor Gabbett, the gentleman stated himself to be a German, named Anthony Franc, and that he arrived in Dublin on the first day of the present month. He contradicted the report that his proceedings were for a wager; assured the magistrate that he was really serious in his professions and intentions to procure a wife—but regretted exceedingly that his ignorance of the laws, and of the habits & manners of this country had led him to adopt a measure occasioning any infraction of the peace, and that he had hired horses for the purpose of retiring speedily from the crowd, as soon as he should have walked his hour. Mr. Franc's manner and explanation appeared to the Magistrate so candid that he said he should be satisfied with his own recognizance in twenty pounds, to appear when called on to answer the complaint of the persons who lodged the information—Mr. Franc, conceiving that he was required to lodge twenty pounds, was about handing to the Magistrate a most splendid gold watch and appendages, but was immediately informed of the nature of the recognizance. Mr. Franc's appearance and manner fully justified his own description of himself, he spoke English & French with great fluency; gave his address No. 3 Duke street, and handed to the Magistrate the receipt for the hire of the horses before alluded to. He also stated, that he had no acquaintance in this city; that he had been in the habit of coming to England occasionally for fifteen years past. In reply to a question from some one present he said he had received a few letters in answer to his advertisement. The arrest of this gentleman occasioned considerable excitement and legal discussion amongst many respectable persons, who denied the right exercised over the person of the individual. College-street police office was crowded in front for a considerable time, and it was not without much difficulty that Mr. Goodisson succeeded in obtaining an unobstructed retreat for Mr. Franc through a private door of the police office.

A most respectable young gentleman was apprehended and required to find bail for having intemperately remonstrated with Alderman Fleming for the arrest of the foreigner.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, May 8.

In the Senate on Saturday, a message from the House, a king a conference on the Judiciary Bill, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: a communication from the Secretary of War, with a report upon the additional means of defence for the Mississippi river, was received, and several bills were ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives was principally occupied on Saturday with the bill for the erection of Light-Houses, Light-Vessels, &c. which was ordered to be read a third time to-day. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bills to authorize the representatives of the Marquis de Maison Rouge and the Baron Bastrop to institute suits against the United States. After some discussion of the first bill, the Committee rose without coming to any decision, and the House refused leave to sit again. These two claims involve, we believe, the titles of above a million and a half acres of the richest lands of Louisiana, which cannot be disposed of until valid titles can be given. The object of the bills is to institute suits to try whether the title is vested in the United States, or in the claimants. These claims have been before Congress these twelve or fifteen years, and there appears to be a general disposition in Congress to come to some decision on the subject. Mr. BRENT has, session after session, ever since he has been in the House, been unwearied in his efforts to bring Congress to a determination as to these bills, and during the present session, he made repeated efforts to bring the subjects forward. The other members from Louisiana have displayed much anxiety. Mr. Livingston is deeply interested in the decision as to Bastrop's claim, having, as he stated, paid, for many years, the taxes on 120,000 acres, without being able to receive the slightest benefit from the land. Mr. Gurley spoke at some length in favour of the bill, on Saturday. Among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. Cook, relative to the lead mines in Illinois and Missouri.

TUESDAY, May 9.

In the Senate, the several bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. Noble obtained leave to introduce a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, and the Judiciary Committee reported that it was inexpedient to appoint a Committee of conference on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Judiciary Bill. The proposed amendment to the Constitution in relation to the elections of President was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bills relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge and the Baron Bastrop, were referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriation to carry into effect the Creek treaty, the bill to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation to remove to the west of the Mississippi, the bill to make a further appropriation for ten sloops of war, and the bill making further provision for mileage, &c. to members of Congress—all of which bills passed through the Committee, and were subsequently ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

A report and joint resolution were offered from the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the subject of Dry Docks, which will be found in our proceedings in another column.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill for the relief of Moses Kenney; a bill for the payment of interest due to the State of New York, and a bill to compensate the Registers and Receivers of the Land-Offices, for certain extra services, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

The appropriation bill to carry into effect the Creek Treaty, was passed, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, when a protest, signed by the whole Georgia Delegation, was handed in by Mr. Forsyth, and read by the Clerk. The protest will be found among our regular proceedings. It will be seen that the question on the passage of this bill was taken by yeas and nays, when there appeared 167 yeas, and only 10 noes; these ten being the 7 representatives from Georgia, and the 3 from Alabama. Various other bills were passed. About 14 private bills were afterwards acted on in Committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. Mr. Garnsey made an effort to carry the resolution which was offered by him in March last, on the subject of a treaty with the Indians, in the State of New-York; but a discussion arose, which continued until the expiration of the hour allowed for resolutions, when the Speaker arrested the progress of the debate.

THURSDAY, May 11.

In the Senate, the resolution declining a conference with the House of Representatives on the Judiciary Bill, was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 13. The bill relative

to the Illinois Canal was rejected by the casting vote of the Vice President: and the bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution introduced by Mr. Forsyth, to place the Protest of the Georgia Delegation on the Journals, was agreed to. The bills which were acted on in Committee on the preceding day were passed; and about sixteen or seventeen other private bills went through Committee of the whole, and were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to day.—The resolution offered by Mr. Garnsey, relative to the Indians in the State of New York, was finally adopted, with an amendment. Among the bills ordered to a third reading to day, is one to incorporate an Insurance Company in Georgetown in this District. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Burgess, to bring up the bill to provide for the Surviving Officers of the Army of the Revolution.

FRIDAY, May 12.

In the Senate, the bills yesterday ordered to a third reading were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill for the relief of Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, the bill for the relief of sundry persons who have lost property by Indian depredation, and the bills to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria, were ordered to a third reading. A bill was introduced by Mr. Dickerson, from the Select Committee on that subject, to distribute annually among the several States, the surplus revenue of the United States; and a bill by the Judiciary Committee, to regulate the processes of the United States Courts in those States which have been admitted into the Union since Sept. 1789.

Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of James Monroe, late President of the United States, was taken up in Committee of the whole, and reported without amendment. It was then laid on the table, on the motion of Mr. Ingham, with the understanding that it would be called up to day. The bill concerning a bridge over the Potomac River at Georgetown, in this District, was defeated, by the striking out of the 4th section, which provided for the raising of the money by a lottery. The hostility which was exhibited was not to the improvement itself, but to the lottery system, by which it was proposed to carry it into effect. On this occasion, Mr. Webster took a decided stand against that system; and although the bill was zealously and ably defended by Mr. Powell, of Virginia, and Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, the motion to strike out the section prevailed. The bill for the relief of Mr. Cox, the paymaster, by refunding a considerable amount of which he was robbed, was also rejected. Several bills were acted on in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day.

SATURDAY, May 13.

In the Senate, a bill to regulate the summoning of Grand Jurors in the District Courts of the United States, a bill for the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, at Georgetown, a bill to regulate processes in the United States Courts in those States admitted into the Union since September, 1789, and a bill to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes in Indiana, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to lands in the State, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The several bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

The consideration of the bill to establish certain collection districts in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri, was renewed, and after considerable debate, it was postponed to the 1st Monday of December next.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill for the relief of James Monroe, late President of the United States, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day, after an amendment had been adopted, striking out the allowance of interest, which embraces a sum larger than the sum reported in the bill. The vote by which the bill for the relief of the representative of John P. Cox, had been rejected on the preceding day, was reconsidered, and the bill was ordered to a third reading to day. Mr. McLane, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, the object of which is to modify the import duties on certain books. After the business had been gone through, Mr. McLane moved that the House take a recess until six o'clock, for the purpose of acting on the residue of the private bills, if possible, last evening.

The evening session commenced at half past six, and continued till after nine o'clock, and passed about 20 private bills through Committee of the Whole.

MONDAY, May 15.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a number of bills from the House of Representatives were read a third time and passed. A bill in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the mouth of Pascagoula River was ordered to a third reading. The bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports was postponed to the 1st Monday in December next, by a vote of 16 to 14.

Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, introduced into the House of Representatives on Saturday, a series of resolutions, the object of which is to effect a gradual change in the population of the District of Columbia, with a view to raise it to that moral, political, and intellectual rank, which, as the seat of government of a great and growing republic, it ought to occupy. The House refused to consider the resolutions at this time.

The residue of the private bills, in the

first class, with the exception of such as were passed over, were then acted on in Committee of the whole.—An estimate of the cost, per mile, of the contemplated road from this City to New Orleans, was received from the War Department.

The four classes of business which remain to be acted on, compose, at least, one hundred and twenty bills; and when it is recollected, that after Thursday next no new bills can be sent from one House to the other, a tolerable accurate calculation may be made of the quantum of business which ought be despatched every day.

The report on the subject of the disagreement between the two Houses, on the Judiciary bill, will be taken up this morning. The general impression is, that the House will adhere to its disagreement, in which case the bill is lost.—*Nat. Jour.*

From the New York Commercial, May 6.

"SCENES IN THE SENATE."

In addition to the article which we published on Saturday, concerning Mr. Randolph's speech on the bankrupt law, the American announces a letter from Washington giving some particulars of a disgraceful attack made by the crazy Senator, on Mr. Benjamin Russell, of Boston, who happened to be in the lobby of the Senate.

"This gentleman, who has been long the editor of the Boston Centinel, was it seems, pointed out to Mr. R. by his obsequious friend, Mr. Van Buren, whereupon Mr. Randolph rose, and consumed nearly 2 hours in an indecent philippic upon a private individual, who in the exercise of a right common to every citizen, had gone into the public lobby of the Senate, and who was a total stranger to his assailant. And this 'freedom of speech,' Mr. Vice President it seems denies to himself the power of restraining. The letter goes on to state that Gen. Mercer, of Virginia, who went accidentally into the Senate, falling within the eye of the speechifier, at once diverted the current of his wrath from Mr. Russell to himself, and was spoken of in the coarsest style, and in a particular manner the well known scruples of this gentleman on the subject of duelling, were treated with scorn and contempt.—Well does our correspondent remark that if those who constitutionally possess the power to check this abuse neglect to do so, they, in an equal, if not greater degree, than even Mr. Randolph himself, should be held up to the public indignation."

We have ample confirmation of this outrage upon parliamentary, and every other law of decorum, together with many additional particulars of a still more aggravated character. Maj. Russell, as a member of the Massachusetts Senate, was introduced into the lobby of the Senate by Mr. Lloyd, and took a seat on the left of the passage, where he was pointed out to Mr. Randolph by Mr. Van Buren. The doors of the Senate being closed for a time, for the transaction of executive business, Mr. R. retired with another gentleman, and returned again when the doors were reopened, and took a seat on the right of the passage—a gentleman from South Carolina taking the seat previously occupied by Mr. R. Mr. Randolph in his philippic, first attacked the stranger from South Carolina, but his mistake was kindly corrected by Mr. Benton, from Missouri. He then turned towards Maj. Russell, and attacked him with the utmost fury. He declared him to be a rebel, and said he was going with fifty thousand dollars in his pocket to bribe Mr. Jefferson to vote for the re-election of Mr. Adams. Alluding to the efforts making to raise money in Boston for the aid of Mr. Jefferson, (Maj. Russell having presided at the meeting,) Mr. Randolph declared that if Mr. Jefferson accepted one cent of it, he would be damned to deeper infamy than Benedict Arnold. And as to Maj. Russell, he threatened that he would hire twenty four men to shoot him!

But the Major was not alone attacked.—The crazy orator dealt his blows freely—denouncing the Baltimore papers en masse, the National Gazette and Democratic Press of Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles King, senior editor of the American of this city. His language towards Mr. King was so foully libellous, and so grossly abusive, that we will not repeat it. Such is a faint outline of one of last week's "scenes in the Senate" of the U. States—the most dignified body, we are often told, in the universe!

RICHMOND, (Ky.) April 14.

Counterfeiters.—On Wednesday, the 15th instant, through the exertions of Maj. I. R. Simms and a number of his neighbours a gang of counterfeiters were apprehended near the line between this county and Clay, in a rock house, or cave situated in a very retired part of the country. Only three men were caught in the cave, one on his way to the cave, and one was taken on suspicion that he belonged to the party. A quantity of spurious gold and silver coin was found in the cave such as doubloons, half eagles and dollars. Nearly a horse load of implements for coining money was found scattered in the cave. The men found in the cave were engaged in burning a coal pit no doubt for the purpose of commencing counterfeiting business. From the testimony before the magistrates, we are induced to believe, that the money found in the cave was not made there. But from all appearance extensive arrangements were making, and there cannot be a doubt, but in a few weeks they would have been in full and complete operation. Some of the dollars are well executed and will pass with men who profess to be good judges. Therefore, our citizens cannot be too much on their guard. Henry D. Cook, of this place, Samuel Eaton of — and Jeremiah Jones of Paoli, Indiana, were apprehended in the cave.

Elijah Harrison was apprehended on his way to the cave, and David M'Alexander

within a few miles of his own house. M'Alexander and Harrison are both citizens of this county; were acquitted by the examining court and set at liberty. Samuel Eaton and Jeremiah Jones were committed to jail to await their trial at our next circuit court. Henry D. Cook professed to be extremely ill from the time he was taken, for the purpose of getting an opportunity to make his escape, as some suppose, and actually succeeded on Sunday night the 9th inst. and has not since been heard of.

On examining the mould and coin it is evident that this establishment is only a branch from some other; from the fact that there are coins different from the moulds that were found. The coins and stamps are all Spanish, except the half eagles. The doubloons are dated 1800, with the letter S and figure 8. The half eagle, dated 1807. The dollars 1816, '18, '20, '21, and 1822.

BALTIMORE, May 16.

CANTON RACES.—One of the most beautiful races we have ever witnessed took place yesterday, on Canton Course. The spirited manner in which each heat, nay every round, was contested, kept up a high degree of excitement among the people. Rarely have we seen so large a concourse of spectators, and never a more gratified crowd of amateurs of the sports of the turf. Five horses appeared panning with what among men would be called ambition to compete for the purse.

Brainworm, Fairfax, Roderick Dhu, Louisa Sims, and the Forest Maid, started eagerly about half past 12 o'clock. Fairfax and Louisa Sims, (the grey filly) ran side by side for the greater part of the first heat, whilst the rest, near the leading horse seemed to be moving in harness, so close was the competition: Fairfax came out ahead. In the second heat, when all expectation was raised by Fairfax, the grey filly Louisa Sims shot ahead of the other and gained the heat.—The third heat was closely contested between Louisa Sims, Brainworm, Roderick Dhu, and Forest Maid; the grey mare Louisa Sims came in victorious.

The sport of to day promises to be highly gratifying. The following horses are entered for the purse of \$150 to be run in two mile heats.

Lady Hal, entered by Mr. Mercer.
Fairfax, entered by Mr. Brightwell.
Oscar, by Oscar, entered by Mr. Potter.
Other horses are expected to be entered before the hour of starting.

Time of running yesterday.

1st heat in 5 minutes 52 seconds.
2d heat in 6 do. 2 do.
3d heat in 6 do. 7 do.

Balt. Amer.

CANTON RACES.—The racing over the Canton Course on yesterday, fully justified the anticipations which were entertained of fine sport. The running and contest amongst the horses, were only equalled by the races of the day before. Fairfax, Lady Hal, and Oscar, started for the first heat—Fairfax was the favorite, and won the first heat in handsome style, but closely followed by the other horses. Upon the second heat, Fairfax was decidedly the favorite, although some apprehensions were entertained that he would balk, which were realized in the heat.—The horses went off in fine style at the sound of the Bugle, and in the first round of the second heat, Fairfax bolted at the south turn, but by the judicious management of his rider was brought into the course, and by his fleet running gained his lost ground; upon the second round, however, he bolted again at the same place, and was distanced. The contest between the other horses was very close. The purse was won by Mr. Potter's horse Oscar, beating Lady Hal in the second and third heats, by about a length. The following is the time of running: 1st Heat 5m 55 sec.
2d Heat 4m.
3d Heat 4m. 20 sec.

Fairfax, 1 Bolted.
Lady Hal, 2 2
Oscar, 3 1 1

THE PROPRIETOR'S SILVER CUP for Saddle Horses is to be run for this day—a number of fine Saddle Horses were entered for the Cup, and good running and fine sport may be anticipated.

BALTIMORE, May 17.

The subjoined remarks, from the United States' Literary Gazette, illustrate with so much force and perspicuity, the value and importance of Internal Improvements, that we transfer them to our columns with no little pleasure. By the acts of its last legislature, the state of Maryland has furnished the most gratifying evidences of its disposition to improve its valuable natural resources in every section—and we feel well assured, that under the auspices and guidance of the enlightened Chief Magistrate of the state, a tone and character will be imparted to its policy on this subject, which will produce the best results to the happiness and prosperity of the people.—*American.*

"Internal Improvement made to facilitate intercourse, operates through all the various interests of society, in the augmentation of national wealth. In its primary operations it removes obstructions to the interchange of commodities, and causes labor and capital to be turned from transportation to be employed in production. In reducing the expenses of transportation, it increases national industry, and renders it more productive of both quantity and value in all its branches. By the removal of obstructions to intercourse, it brings the various branches of industry nearer to each other; and the nearer they are brought the more they promote each other's interests, and the interests of the whole community, for the nearer they are, the more is saved in transport between them; and what is saved in transport

is so much gained, and equally shared between producer and consumer. It raises the value of lands within the sphere of its influence, in proportion as it increases the value of their produce. It augments the circulating capital to the amount of the additional quantity of produce, which through its means becomes an object of transport. It increases the products of agricultural industry, and it increases the products of other branches of industry, to be exchanged for them. It increases commerce, by increasing the quantity of products, to be transported and distributed by it. And though internal improvement is thus operative in the promotion of industry and the general increase of wealth, the work itself, in which the improvement consists, is executed without the reduction of capital.

"The money employed for the payment of labor merely changes hands, and remains in the community to the same amount it would have done, had not the labor been so employed; and as for the necessary consumption of the laborer, that is the same that it would have been, had he been idle. The labor employed in this way is not to the diminution of production in any branch of industry. It is chiefly taken from the surplus hands attached to agriculture. It is estimated that one third of the population of a country engaged in agriculture can produce enough for the consumption of the whole. In this country more than eight tenths belong to this class, whereas less than half our population could produce an abundant supply both for home and foreign consumption. Therefore, to employ the surplus hands in other occupations, or in works of public or private utility, would be a gain to the community to the whole amount of the value of their labor.

From the National Banner.

SKETCHES OF BRITISH CHARACTERS.

GEORGE IV. is in his sixty-fourth year, retaining all the love of pleasure and fascinating manners for which his life has been distinguished. He has not been equally fortunate in keeping his youthful beauty, and he now presents the beau ideal of a fat drunken libertine. He is a consummate politician, and has removed the unpopularity which the queen's trial and his profligate conduct attached to the opening of his reign. His extravagance is a particular item in his history, and the nation gratifies him with an annual income of not less than five millions of dollars. There are also large sums lavished on the repairs and improvements of his five palaces, St. James', Carlton, Windsor, Whitehall, and Brighton. His ordinary amusements are simple enough, riding, hunting and fishing, but his public appearances, and his levees, are superlatively grand and imposing. His court is by far more august than that of any predecessor, and the notoriety of his fondness for ostentation and parade, gathers round his presence an everlasting circle of foreigners and natives. He is seldom noticed in the public prints, except to state, that 'the king is perfectly well of his gout,' the 'king invited to dinner such lords and ladies,' or 'his majesty conferred the honor of knighthood on such gentlemen.' It is reported that he regrets very much his elevation and often wishes for the pleasures of unnoticed life. An anecdote related, does him very little credit. When the news of Bonaparte's death was received in England, lord Castlereagh announced it to his majesty, by saying 'your greatest enemy is dead.' The king thinking he meant the queen, or regarding his private feelings, exclaimed in ecstasy, 'the devil she is!' When he landed in Ireland, he begged every person he met on the shore without distinction, and several did not wash the hands which received the honor of his grasp, for several succeeding weeks.

His prime minister, lord Liverpool, is the son of a petty counsellor Jenkinson, who raised himself to a considerable office by chicanery and finesse during the American war. He never usurped the unlimited control in public affairs, which Mr. Pitt held, for lord Castlereagh was, and Mr. Canning is in reality more of the premier than he. His private character is amiable and respected, and his talents very considerable, though less as an orator than a diplomatist.

Lord Holland is the nephew of Charles James Fox, and his heavy brows, thick, ungraceful figure, and gloomy countenance, speak him the true representative of the family portrait. He is one of the best speakers in the house of lords, and as far as the digressions of party allow him, a staunch friend to the British constitution. His house is the theatre of fashion in London, and his dinners, the town talk of the season. Lady Holland kept an intimate correspondence with Bonaparte, and her efforts to meliorate his misfortunes are entitled to general acceptance.

CANAL RUSH.—The press of boats in the small basin in Albany, on Thursday, was immense; and the endeavors to obtain priority for admission into the lock which leads to the river, were productive of serious alarm. For more than 4 hours, the confusion was very great, and the noise far exceeded, we presume, any ever heard in Bedlam. Denunciations, curses and threats were dealt out with a liberal measure; and notwithstanding it was every moment expected that there would be a general combat, yet a disinterested spectator could not refrain from sometimes indulging in hearty laughter at the odd expressions of these well meaning, though enraged navigators of the canal. "I am the Wolf of the North," said one, "and may thunder: strike me, if I give you my chance to pass into the lock!" "I am the Young Lion of the West," said another, "and can eat up all the wolves which ever drank of the waters of Champlain or George, and may persecution catch me, but I'll maintain my rights." "D—n both the wolves and lions," said an

arch looking little fellow, who had a load of whiskey and pork, "I am the American Eagle, and he who dares stop me shall feel my talons in his crop." "Arrah, Mr. Waters," said a son of Hibernia, "none of your blarney now, in pushing your boat before mine, or I'll souse you in the canal, and then there be a meeting of the waters."—One man pushed his boat into the mouth of the lock, just as another was ready to come out, and thus situated, swore he would keep his boat there to eternity, unless he could be secured in what he called his right to pass through next; and in spite of force, entreaties or threats, held his position like the dog in the manger, for more than two hours, until some compromise was effected. All the scolding of the lock tender, (and there was enough of it) had no effect in subduing this confusion of Babel. But it may be that the strong arm of the law, will have an effect in preventing it hereafter; for on Friday the Court was thronged with suitors, in search of justice, and several were mulcted in heavy damages.

Albany Daily Ad.

Mr. Editor.—We had a waz, a midshipman, on board our ship, (the Constitution) by the name of Pollard—this was in 1804 or 5. Pollard being once in the steerage with the rest of the midshipmen, laid a wager that he would make the Commodore give him permission to go ashore, and also to lend him his cocked hat, sword and money. The bet was readily taken up, and considered won by the opposite party. Young Pollard, watching the opportunity, went into the cabin. 'Commodore,' said he, 'I have not been on shore for six months—you will not consider it improper if I request your permission to go on shore to day?' 'Certainly not,' said the Commodore, 'you can go.' Pollard bowed. 'Commodore, I have no sword, and don't like to visit in the city [Leghorn or Marseilles] without a sword, will you lend me one of your dress swords?' O yes, my boy, bring me one of my dress swords from the forward cabin.

Pollard hesitated and bowed. 'You gave an order that none of the midshipmen should go ashore in a round hat. I have no champagne, and now I have a sword, can I have one of your hats?' The Commodore looked at him awhile, and said, 'well, well, you may have one,' the boy was despatched for the hat and sword, which the midshipmen took under his arm and marched triumphantly towards the door, which on reaching, he turned round, and looked hard at the Commodore. 'Well, what next?' 'Why, Commodore, I am ashamed to trespass on your kindness: the purser has gone ashore—I have six month's pay due me, and have not a dollar in my pocket—will you lend me a trifle?' The Commodore began to be restless, but going to his desk, he took out five dollars, and said—'there, there—go, go.' Young Pollard came laughing into the steerage, and spreading his spoils on the table claimed the bet, which on receiving, and decorated with the Commodore's cocked hat and sword, he soon was rowed on shore. I dare say Commodore Rogers will recollect it. We have all had many a laugh on the subject.

Noah's Advocate.

FOREIGN.

EUROPE.—London dates to the 24th March, one day later than those previously received, are furnished by the ship Friends at New York. The British Parliament had adjourned to the 5th of April. It is stated that Green & Hartley's failure has affected the shares of South American Mining Company in which they were interested to such a degree that, from being at a premium of 1800, they could not be sold at any price.

Accounts from Hamburg mention the detection of the most extensive frauds on the underwriters at Lloyd's. Seven persons were under arrest at Hamburg, and three or four at Oldenburg, under charge of this crime. It appears in one instance that a foreign vessel from Hambro' and Altena to London, was sunk by the master of Buskum. The packages were found to be fictitious, and insurances to a large amount were made on London.

It is stated that the Duke of Wellington had accomplished his mission at St. Petersburg, and that the emperor Nicholas had resolved to join the other great powers in protecting the Greeks. A peremptory demand, it is said, is to be made to the Grand Seigneur, that he withdraw his troops from Greece, and relinquish all claims to the sovereignty of that country.

LONDON, March 24.

City 2 o'clock.—It is a close holiday to day, (Good Friday) and no business of any kind transacting.

The King.—During the whole of yesterday, his majesty was in the most favourable state of recovery; and the report from the Royal Lodge this day, is of the same gratifying description.

It appears from the report of a meeting at the Bank this morning, that the applications for advances on goods have not been numerous, and the money advanced as yet less than a quarter of a million. The measure was tardily adopted; but even at the eleventh hour, the benefit done by the advances have been great in comparison to their amount. The subject of having branches in the country is still under the consideration of the bank—nothing is decided upon.

Brussels papers to the 23d inst. speak (on the authority of mercantile letters) of the present calm, which prevails in Russia, as being rather portentous in its character. The arrests, which continue, and the inquiries into the late conspiracy, are complained of as throwing great impediments in the way of commercial transactions.

Glasgow Cotton Market, March 25.—There was a limited demand for Cotton during the week; the sales amount only to

674 bales. There was more inquiry for Ashes, particularly Pearls, about 250 bbls. of which were sold at 27s. to 27s. 6d.; old Pot, a good deal seamed, brought 25s. and new 26s.

Tobacco has also been in better demand, 40 to 50 bbls, having been taken by the trade at 5d to 7d for middling to good, and 7d to 7½d. per lb. for fine leaf.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

The Executive Council of this State will meet at Annapolis, on the 14th day of June next.

The Trustees of Wilmington College, Delaware, on the 11th inst. unanimously appointed the Rev. HARRY LYON DAVIS, D. D. Principal of that institution.

We understand that ALBERT GALLATIN, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, in place of RUFUS KING, resigned. And that ROBERT TRIMBLE, of Kentucky has, in the same manner, been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of THOMAS TODD, deceased.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
According to a paragraph in the Philadelphia Gazette, "the work of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal proceeds as well as its best friends could desire." There are now twenty five hundred men employed upon the work. Delaware city, where the canal meets the Delaware, will soon wear the appearance of an active and flourishing business. Its present appearance is highly promising."

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

We are indebted to "Connie's Lottery Intelligence" for the following list of Counterfeit Notes in Bank in this State.

MARYLAND

100's Franklin bank of Baltimore, payable to A. Leakin, dated Dec. 1, 1819, James L. Hawkins, cashier, P. Moore, president.

5's same bank, same date, cashier and President also the same.

5's on the Franklin bank of Baltimore, (recently new emission.)

5's Marine bank of Baltimore, payable to J. Rodgers, dated June 2, 1817, J. Bier, cashier, Hex. Waters, President.

3's same bank dated September 5, 1819, J. Burr, cashier, A. W. Wallworth, president. 1's same bank.

2's same bank letter D. dated Nov. 2, 1819, J. Bier, cashier.

5's Farmers bank of Maryland, Elktion branch, letter H. dated September 4, 1819, J. B. Brown, cashier, A. Kellogg, president.

Farmer's bank of Maryland, Annapolis, letter A. payable to H. Payson, dated 4th April 18—, H. H. Harwood president, J. Pinkney cashier.

5's Farmers bank of Maryland letter H. payable to J. Wilson, dated Annapolis, 1st Aug 1818, J. Pinkney, cashier, H. H. Harwood president.

3's Farmers bank of Maryland, Annapolis, letter B. payable to J. Jones dated 9th June, 1817 R. P. Wert, cashier, J. Woodbridge president.

3's Annapolis branch, John Pinkney cashier, H. H. Harwood president.

2's Easton branch bank payable to N. Hammond letter B. dated April 8, 1818 and April 1st 1818, J. Pinkney cashier, H. H. Harwood president.

2's Hagerstown bank payable to D. Sprigg letter B. dated Nov. 21, 1814.

10's Elktion bank of Maryland, payable to J. Sewall letter A. dated July 4, 1821, T. Harding cashier, H. Henderson president.

20's bank of Elktion letter A. dated May 24th 1811 J. Sewall president.

WASHINGTON, May 15

The session of Congress now draws towards a close, one week only remaining for the despatch of the mass of business lying on the tables of both Houses.

The subject, which has, at this session, occupied most of the time of the House of Representatives in debate, it seems to be thought, will not be reproduced by the committee of four-and-twenty members, to which it is committed. The Constitution, therefore, will remain intact for this year. The bill for the relief of the surviving officers, &c. of the Revolutionary army will lie over, by the consent of its friends, till the next session; when, however, we understand, they confidently expect to succeed. The Massachusetts claim is one of the subjects which for want of time, will also lie over to the next session. The bill of the Senate, respecting discriminating duties on imports, was, on Saturday, ordered to lie on the table: such a vote, in that body, taken by yeas and nays, is equivalent to a vote of rejection.

The Judiciary Bill yet hangs in suspense in the House of Representatives.

TOMB OF WASHINGTON.—We have perused with feelings of surprise and mortification, the following paragraph from the National Journal:

TOMB OF WASHINGTON.—It is rumoured, that a party, consisting of about thirty members of Congress, of both Houses, wishing to visit the tomb of Washington, hired the steam boat "Enterprise," and proceeded in her to Mount Vernon, on the 14th inst. After the boat had gone some distance, and before they reached Mount Vernon, it was stated to them by the captain, that Judge Washington, the proprietor of the place, had forbid persons from landing from on board of a steam boat at Mount Vernon.

The gentlemen thinking that a refusal could not be given, appointed a committee, consisting of three of their body, to wait upon Judge Washington, and to ask the permission of him of paying their respects to the seat of the deceased father of their independence. This was done in the most polite and respectful manner by the committee, who went on shore for the purpose, the other gentlemen remaining on board the steam boat. The permission was refused, and it is said, the committee was not treated with common politeness, and the refusal was accompanied by threats of instituting suits, &c. Is it possible that this report is true? If so, ought it not to be a good reason why Congress ought to remove the remains of Washington, from a place to which his grateful countrymen cannot go to perform that pilgrimage which will be made, as long as gratitude is a virtue or love of country, warms the bosom of an American. For the honor of the name of "Washington," we can scarcely believe the report, and yet it comes from such authority, we cannot doubt it.

Woods in New Jersey on Fire.—Accounts from Woodbury, (N. J.) state that for several days past, the woods in the direction of the Squankum, have been on fire—extending over a space of five or six miles. It commenced on Friday last in a coal kiln near the poor house, and notwithstanding the exertions of the whole neighbourhood, it has spread itself with the most destructive rapidity in an easterly direction towards Egg Harbor. The destruction of standing timber has already been great, and immense quantities of wood cut and corded up, have been burnt—one individual has lost three hundred cords of wood, ready for market.

GHENT TREATY.—We are informed through a channel, that we believe entitled to credit, that Mr. Kizer, our Minister in London, has failed in his efforts to induce the British Government, to instruct their Commissioner at Washington to allow interest upon the claims under this Treaty, or to submit the point to arbitration—the American Commissioner not being disposed to abandon the ground he has taken, all proceedings are of course suspended.

We further understand that the subject is under discussion between the Secretary of State, and the British Minister at Washington, but with what prospects we are not informed.

Norfolk Herald.

We are gratified to observe that the bill making appropriation for the repair of the Cumberland Road, was taken up by the House of Representatives on Monday, and the appropriation blank filled with the sum of \$45,000. A motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, was negatived by yeas 42 and nays 109—a circumstance which leaves good ground to believe that the bill will yet pass.

The bill for a subscription of stock to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and the bill for the gradual increase of the Navy, were both passed by the Senate, after a long debate, the former by a vote of 21 to 16, the latter by a vote of 24 to 12.

American.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

By the schooner Shylock, captain Minott at this port yesterday in 20 days from Chagres, accounts from Lima to the 12th March have been received.

General BOLIVAR returned to Lima, from Upper Peru, about 1st March, and immediately convoked the Congress of Peru, to meet on the 20th April. It appears now doubtful whether he will meet the Congress at Panama until he again visits Upper Peru, where his presence is required in digesting the new government.

The Congress at Panama had not yet been formed, but most of the deputies from the South American States had arrived. Much interest was felt on the question whether the United States would send ministers to the Congress.

The frigate United States had just sailed from Callao for Valparaiso. The Peacock remained at Callao. Purser Humphreys, of the latter, died at Callao 10 March. The schr. Dolphin, was on a cruise to the Mulgrave Islands.

Flour at Lima was dull, at \$8½ to \$9. Extract of a letter from a young Baltimorean, to the Editor of the Gazette, dated "Callao, March 4th, 1826."

"Ere this is received you will have no doubt heard of this port being open, after the lapse of a month, during which time very little business has been transacted of any kind; between moving, and the arrival of General BOLIVAR, a general stop has been put to every thing—There are a great number of vessels lying here waiting for an opportunity to discharge their cargoes. I have been upwards of a month from sea and not landed an article—the expenses of my vessel very heavy, and prospect ahead no better.

"The Patriots are disbanding their navy, and the Protector, Admiral Ellingsworth, is to be laid up—I really think she looks better than she did three years ago—Gen. Rodil has sailed in the English frigate Briton for Chili, on his way to join his blessed Ferdinand.

"Callao presents at this time a woeful appearance of the ravages of a long protracted siege; most of the houses have been torn down by Rodil, to give his guns a better opportunity of annoying the Patriots, in consequence many have been obliged to build tents for their present accommodation—the Mole where we land is in a very wretched condition, and some attempts are making to repair it.

"The North Carolina 74 is expected out here shortly, a sloop of war would answer just as well; the expense of a ship of her class is very great on this coast—the Peacock is here, and is universally admired she had a visit from Rodil before he sailed whom she saluted—he expressed a very favorable opinion of her; in point of neatness and taste she certainly excels any thing of the kind seen on this coast for some time. The U. S. frigate United States, Com. Hull, is said to be in equally as good

order. The attention of our Naval officers to having their ships and men always to appear respectable, reflects the highest credit on them and they deserve the thanks of the nation generally.—The latter ship has sailed for Chili."

"Commerce is very dull, and there is a great deal of flour on hand. Until the mines are in full operation I apprehend things will remain in their present state."

HYDROPHOBIA.

The following case of hydrophobia is reported in the Charleston papers of the 9th instant:—

MARY ANN, a negro wench, was bitten on the index finger of her right hand, in the month of February last, by a small dog, supposed to be mad. No attention was paid to the wound; it healed very readily; and her health remained good until the last day of April, when she complained of slight pains in her bones. No notice was taken of her indisposition until the night of the 1st of May, when, from circumstances, it was suspected that Hydrophobia was beginning to manifest itself. A physician who was called in, determined that the opinion was unfortunately too correct. Any attempt by the unhappy patient to swallow fluids, was attended by an insufferable sense of suffocation; and even without water being offered, or any apparent exciting cause existing, she would, at intervals, be attacked by a spasmodic stricture of the wind-pipe, so severe as to suspend respiration for a few moments. Language cannot convey an idea of the agonies experienced at these periods. Her countenance was horribly distorted; her limbs thrown convulsively in every direction; and her only exclamation was "air," "air," "more air." The disease continued to increase, and by mid-day of the 2d of May, the paroxysms of suffocation were much more frequent, and excited by the slightest causes. Moving a blanket in the room, admitting a little more light than usual, permitting the air to come through the window, or the mere name of any thing fluid, produced the most exquisite suffering. A slight shower of rain, by the effects produced from the patting of the water, nearly caused her dissolution. The saliva, which from the first she could not swallow, was now profusely secreted, and every attempt to spit it out, brought on a repetition of her spasms. During this period, she could swallow solid food without the slightest difficulty, & would, without hesitation, eat bread moistened with water. The sight of wine, milk, or any other fluid, produced effects similar to those described above. With the exception of the symptoms already mentioned, there was now no noticeable deviation from a healthy state. Her muscular powers were good, her pulse and tongue natural, and her intellect unimpaired. The night of the 2d May, was not as distressing as might have been expected, the paroxysms being at more distant intervals, and the patient sufficiently composed to offer up supplications for pardon to that Omnipotent Being into whose presence she was conscious that a few hours would usher her. Early in the morning of the 3d May, her disease became more severe, the energies of her system flagging it was determined to wait the issue of a few hours, and should no relief be obtained, as a dernier resort, to form an artificial opening in the wind-pipe. At eleven, of the same day, when the operation was to be performed she was so much better that it was determined to wait until 3 in the afternoon; at 2 her distress was so much abated, that she drank nearly half a pint of milk, and ate some rice, her pulse being determined by the stop watch, was exactly the healthy standard. This calm was only deceptive; for a few minutes before three, she had several severe attacks of the sense of suffocation, and died suddenly. Upon examination of the body, the deviations from the healthy appearances were not discernible, except that at the upper part of the wind-pipe and gullet, there was a very slight infiltration of blood; indeed, so slight, as scarcely to merit notice. The stomach was also contracted about its middle; the inner coat, in a minute spot or two, abraded. The treatment adopted, was the use of sugar of lead in large doses, and the liberal administration of opium. The remedies, although dealt with the freedom required in the treatment of so malignant an affection, were productive of no apparent effect on the system. The object of this sketch is forcibly to remind the public that many persons during the past season, have been injured by rabid animals, who may remain in a state of false security, from an impression, that as the wound is well, there is no danger; that the animal could not have been mad. This is not only an erroneous but a mischievous idea, for the poison will remain inactive for months; and at no period of time, previously to the development of the disease, it is too late to introduce preventive measures.

WHAT'S THE NEWS?

The Printer is not the only news-vender in the world—not the only medium through which that precious commodity circulates.—Bear witness, ye honest, tale-telling, gossip-loving, chimney-corner smoking, snuffing and tea-tipping lunkers of the three grand divisions of society—turtle, mock-turtle and plain horn. The busy-bodies, who busy themselves with every one's concerns but their own—the meddlers, who meddle in every matter they see, hear of, or get the scent of—the Doan-littles, who spend their time in hunting after some new thing—the talk alls, who in consequence of the volubility of their tongues must gather in or manufacture a great deal of matter—each, any, all, can tell you *what's the news!*

It's an age of marvellous fecundity—whether the last was so, I have not taken the trouble to ask my grand mother—the reasoning applied to establish the fact of

the infinite divisibility of particles, proves in practice true as to the infinite divisibility of stories. An ingenious story teller—and who talks to the full amount of ten sentences, and thinks one tenth of a sentence in the time, is not, knows readily how to make a hundred tales out of one, by simply taking up the different parts and putting them together in a new order, with a little occasional embellishments. Such an one can tell you *what's the news!*

Little Nancy Runabout popped in at my grand mother's the other morning, and said plump, Bill Sutton and Peggy Prim, were married. The story was just a fortnight old—I took up the clue, and determined out of curiosity to run back with it and see what it came from; I traced it to its origin; would you believe it—through seventeen editions only. The first story was: Ned Noodle and Fanny Fudge spoke at the church door—the 2d, they walked from church together—3d Ned waited on Fanny to church and back—4 h, Ned was a giant of her's—5th, was courting her—6th, was engaged to her. The seventh edition of the story was that Noodle was engaged to the Squire's daughter—Fanny Fudge and Peggy Prim, both had the honor of being daughters of Squires, and the latter was supposed to be the lady alluded to; so the eighth informer had it Noodle was engaged to Peggy Prim; the ninth that Peggy was mortgaged to the young clerk at the Cross Roads—Noodle and Bill Sutton, both happened to be clerks at the Cross Roads, and the latter was here too mis taken for the former, so the tenth story was that Bill Sutton and Peggy Prim, were engaged. The eleventh, that they were expected to make a match; 12th, were soon to make a match; 13th were to be married in the fall; 14th, to be married in a few months; 15th, in a few weeks; 16th, in a few days; 17th that they were married—Nancy Runabout's story, which having originated in Ned Noodle's speaking to Miss Fanny Fudge, had in passing through seventeen veracious hands, with but a bare trifle of embellishment from each actually married two good people who had hardly formed a how d'ye do acquaintance. I laughed at it as a Noodle and Fudge story—but it's of the same class with those in common currency every day—These are the persons to tell you *what's the news!*

Who then that is a dear lover of news would not throw aside the new-paper and hasten into the streets; pay morning visits, and afternoon visits, and evening visits; sip tea, and be idle; to become a partaker of this feast of language, and this flow of gossip! I say my little cousin, how interesting it would be. The lovers of "brain new" intelligence need never experience a dearth; here is "variety" enough to spice a life long as Methuselah's—to be had, cheap, cheap, at first cost or less; as merchants always sell their goods; and every body may have free admittance to a full benefit, who will subscribe this one tale of common faith—listen, to every thing that is said—believe, all you hear."

Trenton Emporium.

MARRIED.

On Sunday the 14th instant, by the Rev. William Smith, Mr. Robert Stevens to Miss Susan E. Elliott, both of Queen Anne's county.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory life at her residence, near Greensborough, Caroline county, on Wednesday the 10th inst after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Ann Baynard. It may be said of the deceased, as a companion, she was loving and affectionate; as a mother, kind and tender; as an acquaintance and neighbor, loved and esteemed by all; and as a christian, her conduct and manner of life has for many years been marked with strict piety; she has been a member of the Methodist Church for a number of years, without the least imputation, during her membership in the church—thus she lived and died a christian, and we have no doubt has gone to reap the rewards of her labours. She has left seven children and a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances to lament her irreparable loss.

Hosanna to Jesus on high,
Another has enter'd her rest;
Another has 'scap'd the sky,
And lodg'd in Immanuel's breast!
The soul of our sister is gone
To heighten the triumph above,
Exalted to Jesus's throne
And clasp'd in the arms of his love.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 10th inst. after a very painful illness, which she bore with the most strict christian resignation, Mrs. Ann, consort of Mr. Edward Hughes, in the 34 h year of her age—She had devoted a large portion of her time to the exercise of religion, and died in Hillsborough, Caroline county, an approved member of the Methodist Society, and is truly regretted by all that had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

DIED in this county, on Wednesday morning last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Margaret, consort of Mr. George Townsend, in the 64th year of her age.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

SITTING ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF,

May Term, 1826.

Ordered by the Court, that the sale of the land made by Thomas C. Earle and Thomas Emory, Trustees for the sale of the mortgaged estate of Philemon W. Hemsley, deceased, in the cause of John Smyth Blunt against Maria Lloyd Hemsley, William Hemsley, Martha Ann Hemsley, Philemon Feddeman Hemsley, and Richard Hemsley, heirs at law of Philemon W. Hemsley, and reported by the said Thomas C. Earle and Thomas Emory, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday in November next, in the year aforesaid, provided that a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July in the year aforesaid.

The amount of sales is \$6721.

LEMOUL PURNELL,

ROBERT WRIGHT.

True copy,

Test. J. LOUCKERMAN, Clk.

May 20 3w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at Compton, the seat of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on Thursday the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order, SAM'L T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

May 20.

TAILORING.

The subscriber has, at the solicitation of his friends, determined to continue the above business at his old stand, on Washington street, and solicits a continuance of the favours of the public, and assures them that no exertion on his part, shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. The public's obedient servant,

JOSEPH COLLISON.

Easton, May 20.

N. B. J. C. has made arrangements in Baltimore, by which means he will always receive the latest fashions.

Notice.

The subscriber having declined business and intending to remove to Baltimore in a few days, respectfully notifies all those indebted to him, to come forward and settle the same either by note or otherwise—Those neglecting to attend to the above notice on or before the 1st of June next, their accounts will, without respect to persons, be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

DAVID M. SMITH.

Easton, May 20, 1826. 3w

N. B. For Sale, low for cash, a Tom Colt, filly, 4 years old. Apply as above.

Practising Balls.

Miss SUTHERLAND begs leave respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, that her Practising Balls will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room on Friday evenings the 2d June, 23d June, 14th and 28th July. Gentlemen's Tickets can be procured at the Bar, or at Mr. King's, Washington street, opposite Church Alley. May 20

For Sale,

OR TO BE EXCHANGED FOR LANDS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND,

A tract of land situated about five or six miles from the town of Montgomery, in the state of Alabama, containing 640 acres, being part of a well known body of remarkably fine lands, called the "Hickory Levels."

The town of Montgomery is one of the most flourishing in the state, and is the centre of a rapidly improving district, already containing a numerous population, several large steam boats ply regularly to Mobile.—This tract is finely wooded and watered, and the soil of the best quality, and is inclosed on all sides by well settled plantations. A public road to Montgomery touches, or passes through it.

An indisputable title will be made free of every incumbrance.—For further particulars, apply to

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

Talbot county, Md. May 20 11.

The Album,

AND LADIES' WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THIS is a new publication, issued every Wednesday. It has been commenced under the most favourable auspices, and as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of plants, flowers, &c. useful receipts; a general weekly summary of foreign and domestic news, with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous literature. It is neatly printed on fine white paper, (expressly for binding,) quarto form—eight pages—without advertisements, (which are to be inserted on a cover.) The price is only Two Dollars per annum payable by those in the city, half yearly, and by all others year in advance.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of SELECK OSBORN, the Boston bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the Editor will distribute premiums for original articles, amounting to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Subscriptions will be received in Wilmington, at the Book Store of Mr. JOSEPH COIT, Agent, No. 93 Market street, where specimens of the work may be seen.

No receipts will be acknowledged unless signed by Mr. Joseph Scott, J. R. Walker, or the editor.

All communications must be addressed to THOMAS C. CLARKE, Editor and Proprietor, No. 40 Race street, Philadelphia. Editors copying this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an equivalent.

Postmasters and others will be entitled to very sixth copy they may order.

May 20.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening an additional supply of GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally—they have determined on selling low for Cash, Wool, Fashers, Linens, Hides and Tan Bark; May 13.

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans Court,

April Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, administrator of William McDonald, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered that the said Joseph P. W. Richardson give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of May, Anno Domini, 1826.

Test, JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William McDonald, late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, into the registry of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, to receive their legal dividends of the said estate, on or before the 27th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, A. D. 1826.

JOSEPH P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.

of William McDonald, deceased.

May 20 3w

POETRY.

The following humorous piece is published in the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, as the production of Mr. Pemberton, who has lately been giving recitations at Halifax, and who was, not long since, in the United States.

LETTY.

ON THE BEAUTY SENSIBLE ON ALL POINTS BUT ONE.

I knew a beauty once, and (this of course,) loved her—she was very pretty,
So pretty she would force
An anchorite to sigh;
Then how could I,
(Who'm any thing but that,) escape?
And Letty—(Letty her name was,) made me rue it—

Ah!—she was beautiful—she knew it.
Shall I describe her? First her hair
Was black, like raven plumage shining;
And every tress was braided
So gracefully—the ringlets hung
(I never saw any hang as they did.)
Like Cupid's chains—and ere "Beware,"
"Keep clear,"—a proper caution rung
Its chime—they round my heart were twin-
ing—
Such hair!—'twas loss of heart to view it—
'Twas beautiful! and Letty knew it.

A string of Orient pearls confined
Its rich luxuriance, and these were
So pure and clear, that thus entwined
Each seemed an angel's frozen tear,
I called them so, who would not do it?
They were bewitching! Letty knew it.

A jet black arch—soft—long and light,
Rose on each brow—so finely waving,
That there did Nature, pausing stand,
And left them to a seraph's hand;
Whose pencil touched them, ere the bright
Resplendent globes below had shone—
Their rays had set the painter raving,
And made him leave his work undone;
Nature nor seraph had got through it—
They dazzled so; and Letty knew it.

These eyes were clear as a Gazelle's, and
dark,
And full—emitting many a playful spark—
Yet moist—two founts of liquid crystal;
In each a young love urchin laved—
And, quicker than a parting breath,
They hurried their darts on all, who braved
That lustre—striking surer death
Than Cumming's or M'Duffie's pistol!
I gave one glance, nor dared renew it—
They were bewitching! Letty knew it.

Her face—her forehead—neck—were clear
As Parian marble—penciled streams
In tints of azure flowed; and there
The rich carnation softly mingling
At times suffused, with heightened beams,
That purest white, when blushes, tingling,
Told plainly that no China were
Or rouge Francis was plastered there—
It was a bliss, indeed, to view it—
So lovable—and Letty knew it.

I would describe her form—her air
So undulating—debonair!
Or paint the grace with which she smiled
And talked—and looked—a very child
Of innocence was now—and now a charm
Of lively wit—her dancing too,
Elastic, fairy light and true;
And what a lovely ivory arm,
A pretty ankle, and she'd sometimes show it
Heigho! 'tis rather warm to day—
To talk much more of her, I'll stay
Till Fahrenheit's at Zero, or below it—
As I feel now I could not do it;
Such charms can burn and Letty knew it.

Letty, on all these points was learned—very!
She could be silent, melancholy, merry—
I never knew a lady more informed;
Few ladies, I suppose are very knowing
On their own charms? but now I'm going
To tell where Letty's learning failed her;
I saw her angry—how she fumed and storm-
ed—
I saw—(she not aware that I was near)
And wondered what it was that ailed her!
She fretted, stamped, and cursed; I fear
You'll not believe me, but 'tis true; and even
I see and hear her now, though more than
seven

Years are gone by, and I have travelled since
O'er many a clime and distant land
O'er Europe, Africa, Coromandel's strand—
And now I'm here in Halifax: 'tis strange,
What led me in so wild a range
Of wanderings; but they all convince
Me, that a scratch from Cupid can't be cured;
It may be plastered, but, must be endured.
Well, I saw Letty in a rage,
When anger blotted all the page
Of azure tint and color bright
Of soft carnation—struck the white
Into one mass of fiery red,
And o'er that host of beauties spread
Distortion's harsh forbidding frown;
Which dashed my hopes forever down:
The lips, once coral, now were pale
And quivering, ah! too plain a tale
They told: her shining raven hair
Gave double fierceness to her eyes,
Which now flashed fire, and turned my sighs
To groans. I left her in despair!
I'm sure no fury ever did look so
Ugly as Letty: this she did not know!

A CHARACTER.—Amongst the early friends of Charles Brockden Brown, the American Novelist, was a young man of great beauty and animation, and of fascinating talents. After his death, the subsequent sketch of his character was drawn by Mr. Brown:
"What a contrast between his actual deportment and any notion of that deportment to be collected by a stranger from

his letters! His letters to me are as confidential as letters can be; yet they form a picture totally the reverse of his conversation and his conduct. He had no small portion of wit, and his power was in part exercised in company; but the moment he took up his pen to write a letter or an essay, he forgot all his mirth, became pensive, sentimental, and poetical. To hear him talk, one would think that he never had a serious moment in his life. He literally sang himself to sleep, and awakened in a burst of laughter. To see the effusions of his pen, one would imagine that he was a stranger to smiles, that he was forever steeped in tears, and wrapped in melancholy. In this there was nothing that deserved to be called affectation or hypocrisy, since he corresponded only with those with whom he was occasionally in the habit of conversing; and his tongue regaled them with unceasing jests with much sincerity as his pen saddened them with its pathos. His sonnets and letters talk altogether of love, and on this subject no Petrarch was ever more tender, refined, and pathetic. The youth was forever in love, and was all impassioned eloquence at the feet of an adored fair one; but his love was merely the exuberance of health, and an ardent constitution: consequently, his love was always bestowed upon the present object. After receiving a letter full of the most doleful eulogies of some divine but refractory creature, and hinting his resolution to shake off the yoke of his inauspicious stars, I have hastened to his chamber to console him, and found him at a table, presiding with infinite satisfaction, and keeping the worthy crew that surrounded him in a constant roar. Such was my friend, and such were his letters. His tongue and his pen his actions and his written speculations, were as opposite to each other as the poles.

Theatrical Converts.—A Rhode-Island paper asserts, that Kean, the tragedian, has been converted, and intends to renounce the stage, and enter the Andover theological seminary. This would be very good news, if true; but it wants confirmation. The Rev. Spencer Cone, one of the most eloquent preachers, (in the Baptist connexion) abandoned the play house for the church.

Really, the genius of proselytism seems in a fair way to rob the stage of its principle supporters. A late London paper says, that Ambrogio, the Mimus of the Italian Opera, has turned a monk of L'atrappe. With regard to Kean's conversion, "it wants confirmation" indeed.—Noah's Adv.

GROCERY, LIQUOR AND FRUIT STORE.

Thomas O. Turner
Having taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Barnett, at the corner of Court and Washington streets, intends keeping
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Liquors and Imported Fruits,
which he will sell very low for Cash, or in exchange for Wool, Feathers, or any kind of Country Produce.
May 6 3w

Martin & Hayward
have received a handsome assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers or Country Tow Linen.
Their customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them an early call.
Easton, April 29, 1826.

New Spring Goods.
Wm. H. Groome
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large and elegant assortment of
GOODS
Adapted to spring sales, consisting of a great variety of
PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS,
&c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash, or exchanged for meal, oats or feathers,
March 25 if

NEW GOODS.
William Clark
Has just received from Philadelphia—hand-
some Calicoes and Chintzes, Ginghams, Cam-
bric Muslins, book and mull mull do. &c. Also
Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks &c. &c.
Which in addition to his former stock, makes
a complete assortment of seasonable and de-
sirable Goods for the present season.
Easton March 25 if

Joseph Chain
Opposite the Union Tavern and nearly opposite
the Bank, has just received and offers for
sale the following articles, viz:
Superfine Flour, fine do. second quality do.
Butter Crackers, Water do.
Bologna Sausages, Bacon, Dried Beef and
Beef Tongues
Best Philadelphia Porter, Ale and Cider
Oranges, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Anchovies,
Olives, Capers, Almonds, Palm-Nuts, Fil-
berts, English Walnuts, Ground Nuts, &c.
With a general assortment of patent Vir-
ginia Fish Hooks, and all kinds of Fishing
Lines.
April 22.

WOOL COMMISSION
WAREHOUSE.
J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,
No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.
Receive on consignment, WOOL of all de-
scriptions. Being the Agents of a large num-
ber of Manufacturers, for the sale of
DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,
they possess superior facilities for its disposal.
Liberal advances made when required.
Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK,
Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

Copartnership.

The subscriber takes this method of return-
ing his sincere acknowledgments to his friends
and the public, for the patronage heretofore
given him, and begs leave to inform them, that
he has formed a connection with Dr. Granville
S. Townsend. The business in future will be
conducted in the names of Bowdler & Town-
send.
TRISTRAM BOWDLER.

Bowdler & Townsend

No. 18, Chesapeake, Baltimore,
Have just received and intend keeping con-
stantly for sale, beside a general assortment of
Drugs, Medicines and Paints, a number of ar-
ticles to suit the country trade,
AMONG WHICH ARE

Sweeping Brushes Baltimore Green, for
Scrubbing do. coloring walls
Blacking do. Tallow
Traces & Plough Lines Okum
Bed-Cords Window Glass & Putty
Coach & Picture Glass

Captains of vessels and others are respect-
fully invited to call and examine their goods,
and make themselves acquainted with their
prices, with an assurance that nothing on their
part shall be omitted to give satisfaction.—
They have also made arrangements to attend
to the sale of produce as commission agents
and solicit consignments from their friends.

WANTED
Immediately, a youth about 15 or 16 years of
age, as an apprentice—to one of good health,
plain education, steady habits and respectable
connections, we will give him board and wa-
shing, until he is of age. Applications in writing
left with Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, will be for-
warded to the advertisers.
Baltimore, May 13 3w

Look this way!

HOUSE, SIGN & COACH PAINTING AND
GLAZING.
JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,
that he has taken a shop on Washington
street, next door to Mr. James Willson's store,
where he will paint carriages, signs, chairs and
all other work at the shortest notice. As he
has experienced that the times are hard and
money scarce, he will work very low for cash;
he will cut and put in all sizes of coach glass
on the most reasonable terms. All orders
will be promptly attended to without delay.
May 13.

KIRK'S THRESHING MACHINE.

Samuel Morrell is now in the neighborhood
of Easton, and has on hand four of the above
Machines, which will cost \$100 the small kind,
the larger kind, which is on an improved plan,
will cost \$130, where the materials which is
but trifling is furnished by the purchaser, and
is capable of getting out from 60 to 100 bushels
per day, with one horse and three or four
hands. The machine has been used on the
Western Shore as well as the state of Virginia,
and highly approved; and their certificates will
show. Persons wishing information on the sub-
ject, will please to call on Mr. Thomas Mc-
conkin Easton. Persons wishing to build
can be supplied with country Rights.
JOHN C. MORRELL & Co.
Prince George's county, May 13 3w p

MASONIC FESTIVAL.
The festival of St. John the Baptist (24th
June next) will be celebrated by the members
of Coat's Lodge, No. 76, at their Hall in Easton.
The fraternity generally, are invited to
meet on the level.

By order, W.M.B. MULLIKIN, Sec'y.
April 29.
Editors friendly to masonry, will please
give this notice one or more insertions, as they
may find convenient.

DANCING, MUSIC AND FRENCH.
The subscriber announces to the public,
that he has engaged Miss SCUTCHLAND, of Bal-
timore, to spend several months of the ensu-
ing season in his family, and to give lessons in
MUSIC and the FRENCH LANGUAGE. To
such young ladies in his seminary, as are de-
sirous of obtaining instruction in those branch-
es. The experience of this lady as a teacher
of Music, has been considerable; and a long
residence in Paris, and elsewhere in France,
has afforded her the best advantages for be-
coming proficient, not only in understanding
the French language, but in speaking it with
fluency and accuracy. She will receive as
scholars such other young persons, not be-
longing to the seminary, as may apply for her
instructions. She has engaged to be in Easton,
certainly on the 10th of May.
Miss SCUTCHLAND will, immediately after
her arrival, open a DANCING SCHOOL. Her
qualifications as a teacher of this elegant and
fashionable art, have obtained for her, during
the last two winters, an extensive and respect-
able patronage in the city of Baltimore; and
testimonials in her favour, which are now in
possession of the subscriber, and which will,
at any time, be exhibited to the parents or
friends of youth, who may be interested by
this advertisement, give reason to believe
that the confidence hitherto reposed in her,
has not been misplaced.
The Terms will be,
For Dancing - - - \$6 per quarter.
" French - - - 6 do.
" Music not exceeding 8 do.
The subscriber is prepared to receive as
Boarders, several young ladies on accommodat-
ing terms.
D. RING.
Easton, April 29.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Shakespeare in 8 vols. elegantly bound
do. 8 vols. half bound
Moore's works complete in 6 vols.
Waverley 2 vols.
No Fiction 2 vols.
Conversations on Chymistry
Tytler's History
Goldsmith's Greece
American Orator
Sketch of the early History of Maryland
The Introduction or A Dialogue between Fa-
ther and Son
Maryland selection of Sacred Music
Walker's Dictionary with key, elegantly bound
do. do. School edition
Johnson's do. do.
New Testament
Murray's English Reader
do. Introduction
do. Grammar
do. do. Abridged
do. Sequel
Pike's Assistant
Jesse's do.
Comely's Spelling Book
Byerly's do. do.
Webster's do. do.
Burham's do. do.
Primmer
Slates and Pencils
Lead Pencils
Playing Cards, &c. &c.
May 13, 1826.

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and
which I purchased a few years since of Mr.
Loftus Bowdler—This farm is situated in Bal-
ley's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly
opposite the "Double Mill," one of the Steam
boat Maryland's stopping places.—The farm
contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres
—The soil, in the highest degree, fertile—
sources of manure inexhaustible—Fish, oys-
ters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first quali-
ties, in their season, and a neighborhood cele-
brated for hospitality, peace, harmony and
friendly intercourse—and for health and beau-
ty of situation, this is unrivalled by any on
Third-Haven creek. Those desirous of pur-
chasing, will of course, view the premises,
which they are invited to do, where the terms
and further particulars will be made known by
May 6 if R. P. JENMONS.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM
where he lately resided, handsomely situated
in Talbot county, about three miles from East-
on, and containing about
420 ACRES,

and is as comfortably situated as any
in the county, off the salt waters—
there is a Brick Dwelling House,
Kitchen and Smoke House, together
with all the necessary out buildings, which
consist of wood; the buildings are not in good
repair, at this time—There is about one hun-
dred and twenty acres of wood or timber land,
and about twenty acres of good meadow
grounds, together with a plenty of marl, and
is well watered with never-failing streams, to-
gether with as good an assortment of fruit of
different kinds as almost any in the county. It
can be divided into two farms, one containing
about 230 acres, the other about 190, each to
have a plenty of timber. I will sell either
parcel, or the whole. I deem it unnecessary
to say any more about it, as I conclude that
no person will purchase without viewing it;
the property will be shown by Mr. Benjamin
Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms
made known by the subscriber, near St. Mi-
chael's.
JAMES DENNY.
Feb. 11

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes
of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot
county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said negroes are for sale; among
them are several women who are good cooks
and house servants, and valuable men accus-
tomed to farming; also some likely Girls.
They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-
resident of the State, or to any person who
will not treat them well. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for
Caroline county, will sit in the Court House
in Denton, on the TUESDAY of each week,
until the second TUESDAY of June next, to
hear appeals and make the necessary trans-
fers of assessable property, of which all per-
sons concerned are desired to take notice, as
after that date no appeals will be heard.
By order,
JOHN BROWN, Clerk to the
Commissioners of the Tax for C. C.
Denton, April 22 7w

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Somerset
county, Maryland, on the 4th of April,
1826, as a runaway slave, a negro man who
calls himself PETER BOWIE, and says he
belongs to Levi Offord of Montgomery county
Maryland, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high,
stout made, round face, has a small scar over
his left eye, had on when committed, a black
cloth coat, striped vest and blue pantaloons.
The owner of the above slave, is required to
come forward, prove property, pay charges,
and take him away, or he will be sold accord-
ing to law.
ROBERT STEWART, Shff.
April 15 8w of Somerset county, Md.

NOTICE.
Was committed to Frederick county jail on
the 15th inst. a negro woman, named Delia
Jewell, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches
high, good countenance, yellow complexion—
had on when committed, a blue striped do-
mestic frock. Says she belongs to Mr. Grea-
son or Grison, of Georgetown, District of
Columbia. The owner of the above described
negro is requested to prove property, pay
charges and take her away, otherwise she will
be released as directed by the act of assembly
of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
May 6 8w

NOTICE.
Was committed to Frederick county jail as
a runaway, on the 15th instant, a negro girl
named Betsy Kirtches, 15 years of age, four
feet 10 inches high, and very black—She had
on when committed a patched brown linsley
frook, yellow silk bonnet, old shoes and stock-
ings, and says she belongs to Burgess Nelson,
living between New-Market & Liberty-Town.
The owner of the above described negro is re-
quested to prove property, pay charges and
take her away, otherwise she will be released
as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
May 6 8w THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

NOTICE.
Was committed to Frederick county jail,
on Sunday the 26th of March last, a black man
about 5 feet 9 inches high, 19 years of age, a
complexion black, eyes large and full, & small
features generally, has a scar on his chin and
another on his forehead—says his name is John
Couttee, was free born and bound by his pa-
rents to John Webster, blacksmith, near Rob-
ertson's mill, in this county. Had on when
committed a roundabout and trousers of dark
linsley. The owner of the above described
negro is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away,
otherwise he will be released as directed by
the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
April 15 8w

A CARD.
A young Man well acquainted with the
Greek, Latin and English languages, as also
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, an-
cient and modern, English grammatically and
Geography, &c. &c. for a situation, either as
assistant in a seminary, or tutor in a private
family, the most satisfactory references can
be given. A line addressed to J. E. and left
at this office, will meet with prompt attention.
May 6.

Poplar Island

To be RENTED and possession thereof to be
taken early in December next;—for terms on
which it will be rented, apply to John Leeds
Kerr, Esq. at Easton, or to the subscriber in
Baltimore, and in his absence to Richard Cat-
ton, Esq. CH. CARROLL, of Carrollton.
Baltimore, May 6 4w

Baltimore and Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER
JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of inform-
ing his friends and the public generally, that he
has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlin-
son, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete
order, having been thoroughly overhauled and
her cabin made larger for the accommodation
of passengers; and intends running her as a
REGULAR PACKET AND GRAIN BOAT,
between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He in-
tends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore on
SUNDAY the 26th of February, inst. and Bal-
timore on WEDNESDAY following, for Easton-
Point, and continue to run the same days,
during the season, leaving each place at nine
o'clock in the morning. He has also taken
the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which
is in complete order for the reception of
Grain: he has employed Mr. PARROT, who has
for many years been in the habit of transac-
ting business for the late Captain Vickers
and others, as clerk. He therefore solicits a
share of public patronage, and assures the
public that nothing on his part shall be want-
ing to give general satisfaction.

He intends, when necessary, to consign the
Grain entrusted to him for sale, to James Bar-
roll, Esq. of Baltimore.

The Public's obedient servant,
SPENCER COBURN.
Easton-Point, Feb. 18, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber, or Mr. Parrott will
attend at the Drug Store of Messrs. Moore &
Kellie, every Saturday Evening, to receive
Orders.

St. Michaels and Baltimore PACKET.

The new built & fast sailing Sloop
AMANDA,

has commenced running as a Packet,
from St. Michaels to Baltimore; she will leave
St. Michaels every Wednesday at 9 o'clock A.
M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every
Saturday, at the same hour, for St. Michaels,
during the season.—The sloop Amanda is in
complete order for the reception of passen-
gers, having a commodious cabin, also an af-
ter cabin for Ladies—she will take in grain
or any other produce, from any part of the
neighbourhood. All orders will be strictly at-
tended to by
EDWARD DODSON, Captain.
St. Michaels, Talbot co. Md. April 29 4w

Fountain Inn.

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

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

EASTON HOTEL.

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

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken the well
known Brick House in Denton,
occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel
Lucas, where his customers will be
accommodated with the best of
everything in season, afforded by the mar-
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-
sonal attention and those of his family, he can
assure the public of the best accommodations
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-
lent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he
will keep constantly on hand the best liquors
that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will
be constantly supplied with the best of provi-
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times
be furnished with private rooms at the short-
est notice—travellers and the public gener-
ally are invited to give him a call. The subscri-
ber is provided with rooms to accommodate
the court and bar during the session of our
Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 if

\$100 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the
Head of South River, in Anne Arundel coun-
ty, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES,
who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is
about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high,
the clothing he had on when he absconded,
was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt
and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give
the above reward, and all reasonable charges
it brought home, or secured in any jail so that
I get him again.
June 4 if THOMAS SNOWDEN.

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE,
THE FULL BRED COLT,
Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high,
years old in May next.
YOUNG CHANCE was
sired by Chance Medley—his dam
Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Can-
ton, grand dam by Vinton, great grand dam
by Black and All Black—He will be limited to
20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance
—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in
each case to the groom. A few of Young
Chance's colts will be shown the ensuing
spring. EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, March 4

VOL. I

PRINTED
EVERY J.
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ADVERTISE
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Laws

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By Order

To provide
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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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1826.

NO. 23.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Laws of Maryland.

[BY AUTHORITY]

In Council,

Annapolis, April 21st, 1826.

Ordered, that the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederick Town; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; True American, Rockville; Elkton Press; Chestertown Telegraph, Centerville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton; and Cambridge Chronicle, Bond of Union, Hartford county.

By Order, THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout this State.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That there shall be constituted and appointed by the governor and council, an officer, to be known and distinguished as the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to digest and prepare a plan or plans for the public instruction of youth throughout the state, for the organization, improvement and management of such system as may be adopted, and of such revenues as may from time to time, be assigned and appropriated to the general objects of the institution; to prepare and report estimates and expenditures of the said revenues; to superintend the collection thereof; to apportion the funds; to perform such duties in relation thereto, as may by law be required of him; to give information to the legislature on all matters referred to him by either branch, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to execute all concerns in relation to the administration of his department; and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of the duties of his office.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the justices of the levy court in each of the several counties of this state, in the month of April, or at any special meeting for that purpose to be called, shall annually appoint nine of the inhabitants of their respective counties, to be commissioners of primary schools for the said county; also a suitable number of discreet persons, not exceeding eighteen, who, together with the commissioners, shall be inspectors of primary schools for the said county, which said commissioners and inspectors shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their places; and in case any of the said officers so appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the same shall be supplied at the next meeting of the levy court.

4. *And be it enacted,* That each of the said officers, so to be chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after his election or appointment as aforesaid, take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace, in the form following; that is to say, "I, _____, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner or inspector, as the case may be, of primary schools for the county, without favor or partiality," and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken and subscribed as aforesaid, shall, without fee or reward certify the same in writing, the day and year when the same oath be taken, and subscribe his name thereto, and then deliver such writing to the person taking such oath, who shall, within eight days thereafter, transmit or deliver the same to the clerk of the county for which such officer so taking such oath, was elected or appointed, and if any such officer, so chosen or appointed, as aforesaid, shall not take and subscribe such oath as aforesaid, and transmit or deliver the same as aforesaid, within the time for that purpose limited as aforesaid, such neglect shall be deemed a refusal to serve in such office; and if any person so chosen or appointed to such office as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve in such office, or shall serve therein before he shall have taken and subscribed such oath as aforesaid; then, and in every such case, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof, by action of debt, the one moiety thereof to the use of the primary schools of the county for which such officer was chosen or appointed as aforesaid, and the other moiety thereof, with costs of suit, to the use of any person who shall prosecute for the same to effect.

5. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or the major part of them, to divide their respective counties into a suitable and convenient number of school districts, and to alter and regulate the same as hereafter provided and it shall be the further duty of the commissioners of the primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school district in their respective counties, to describe and number the same, and to deliver the description and number thereof, in writing to the clerk of the county, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the county records, without fee or reward.

6. *And be it enacted,* That the said commissioners may alter and change the school dis-

tricts, with a view to their better arrangement, and the more general convenience of the people: *Provided,* however, That no such alteration or change shall be made before the first day of April, or after the first day of June in each year, unless the trustees of the district, so to be altered or changed, shall assent thereto.

7. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several constables in their respective counties, to notify the different officers, to be appointed in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, having received notice from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the constables aforesaid.

8. *And be it enacted,* That whenever any school districts shall be formed in any county, by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing describing such districts, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid, by public advertisements, to be put up at the most public places of the said district, at least six days before the time of such meeting, and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district, when so notified, shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting, in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district, having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice, shall, in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, or any of them, at any time thereafter, to renew such notice, & the inhabitants of such district, liable to pay taxes as aforesaid, shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice; and when so assembled in district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them, as shall be present at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first, or any future legal district meeting, it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorized and required to hold; to choose by ballot, one district clerk, who shall give bond to the satisfaction of the trustees, to keep the records and proceedings of such meetings; also three trustees to manage the concerns of such district and one district collector; also to designate a site for their school house; to vote a tax on the resident inhabitants of such district, as they, or a majority of such of them as shall be present as aforesaid, shall deem sufficient to purchase a suitable site for the school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages, and to repeal, alter, regulate and modify all such proceedings, or any part thereof, from time to time, as occasion may require, *provided* however, That no alteration as to the site of a school house shall take place, but by consent of at least four commissioners of the county; and it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of such districts, or a majority of them, whenever they shall deem it necessary, to call a special meeting of the said inhabitants of such district, notice thereof being given as herein-after provided, and no district meeting held as aforesaid shall be taken or deemed illegal for defect or want of due notice to any of the said inhabitants of such district: *provided* the omission to give such notice be not wilful and designed.

9. *And be it enacted,* That the clerk, trustees, and collector of each school district, shall hold their respective offices until the annual meeting of such district next following the time of their election and a new election shall have been made; and in case such offices, or any of them shall be vacated by the death, refusal to serve, removal out of the district, or incapacity of any such officer; and such vacancy shall not be supplied by the district at a special or other district meeting, within one month thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, to supply such vacancy by the appointment of any person residing in such district, and such appointment shall have the same effect, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by the district, at any legal district meeting; and every person who shall be duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and shall refuse to serve therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the commissioners of primary schools, for the county in which such person shall reside; or in the name of any other person, before any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof; and such sum, when so recovered shall be paid to the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary school in such district; and every person, who being duly chosen or appointed as aforesaid, to serve in any such office, and having accepted thereof, or not declared his refusal to accept, shall neglect the performance of the duties of such office, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in manner aforesaid, and for the use aforesaid.

10. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each school district, to keep the records and proceedings of his district, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and whenever a special district meeting shall be called by the trustees of such district, it shall be the duty of such clerk to give notice as aforesaid of the time and place of such special district meeting, to the inhabitants of such district, at least ten days before such meeting shall be held; and when any district meeting shall be adjourned for a longer time than one month, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such district to give notice thereof in writing as aforesaid, at least ten days before the time appointed for such meeting; and it shall be the further duty of such clerk, to give notice in like manner, of every meeting to be held in such district; and it shall be the duty of such district clerk, to keep and preserve all records, books, writings and papers, belonging to his office,

and on the expiration of his time of service, to deliver the same to his successor in office, in the same manner as the county clerk is required by law to deliver all records, books and papers, belonging to his office, to his successor in office under the penalty of his official bond.

11. *And be it enacted,* That the collector in each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfaction of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fees for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and duties, with respect to the school business of the district, as by law appertain to the office of collector of the county charges in which such district may be: *Provided,* That the said collector of the county charges may be eligible as the district collector.

12. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, or as soon as may be, to make a rate bill, or tax list, which shall raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all the taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill, a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as followeth: "County of _____, ss. to _____ collector of the district in the county aforesaid, greeting, you are hereby required and commanded, to collect from each of the inhabitants of said district, the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days, after receiving this warrant, to pay the amount of the monies by you collected into the hands of the trustees of said district, or some one of them, and take their or his receipt therefor, and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof, according to law. Given under our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, A. D. _____."

S. Trustees.

And if the sum or sums, payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill, shall not be paid by him, or collected by virtue of said warrant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid, to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person.

13. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose to purchase a suitable site for their school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to agree with and employ, all teachers to be employed in such district; *Provided,* That no teacher shall be employed by them, who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the inspectors of schools, as is hereinafter provided; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid, to pay the salaries of such teachers out of the monies which shall come into their hands from the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid.

14. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district aforesaid, semi-annually on or before the first days of April and October in each year, to make and transmit to the commissioners of primary schools for the county in which such district shall be situated, a report specifying the length of time a school has been kept in such district; the amount of monies received by them; the manner in which the same hath been expended by them, and as nearly as may be, the number of white children taught in such district, and the number of white children residing in such district, between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive.

15. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools for each county, to apply for and receive from the treasurer of the W. Shore, all monies which shall be apportioned, and payable to their counties, as soon as may be, after the same shall be so apportioned & payable as aforesaid; & it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to apportion all monies which shall come into their hands for the use of the primary schools, as soon as may be after such monies shall be received by them, amongst the several school districts, lying within their counties, which shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act, according to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years as aforesaid, living in each such district; and all monies so to be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, shall be paid by them according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment; which monies so to be received by the trustees as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them in paying the salary of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose; *Provided,* That no monies apportioned as

aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, until, the trustees of the district to which such monies shall be apportioned as aforesaid, or at least two of them, shall have certified, in writing under their hands and delivered such certificate to the commissioners aforesaid, or some one of them substantially in the words following, viz: "We the trustees of the _____ school district, within the county of _____ do certify that a school hath been kept in said district for at least three months during the year last past, from the date hereof, by an instructor duly appointed and approved in all respects according to law, and that all monies received during the said year, from the commissioners of primary schools have been faithfully applied in paying the salaries of such instructor; dated &c."

And all monies which shall be apportioned as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, to the trustees on their making and delivering to them a certificate, substantially in form following: "We _____ the trustees of _____ do hereby certify that all monies heretofore received from the commissioners of primary schools, have been faithfully applied according to the true intent and meaning of the act entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state; _____, trustees." And all monies which shall be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, and which shall remain in their hands unpaid for the space of one year thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustee to apply for and make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, shall after the expiration of such year, be added to the monies next thereafter to be apportioned by them; and shall be apportioned and paid, together with such monies as aforesaid; and in case any monies, which shall come into the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, for the use of the primary schools for their counties, shall not be apportioned by them as aforesaid, for the space of two years thereafter, by reason of the non-compliance of all the school districts in such county, with the provisions of this act, all such monies so remaining, not apportioned for the space of two years as aforesaid, shall be returned and paid by the commissioners to the treasurer and be apportioned and distributed by him, together with the other monies next thereafter to be apportioned and distributed by him in pursuance of this act.

16. *And be it enacted,* That if any trustee appointed under this act, shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any monies shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, or unjustly apportioned by them, such trustee, signing such certificate or report, shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained, to the commissioners of the county in which such trustee shall be appointed or chosen, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, before any court of justice or any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof, in the name of the said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the costs of suit, shall be applied, when recovered, to the use of the primary schools of such county.

17. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools, to be appointed under this act, to examine all persons, who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in the county for which such inspectors shall be chosen or appointed; and in such examination it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid to inquire, and so far as they shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform themselves as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form; and if they shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, they shall certify, in writing, under their hands, and deliver such certificate to the person so examined by them as aforesaid, in form or substance following, viz: "We, the undersigned, inspectors of primary schools for the district, number _____, in the county of _____, do certify, that we have examined _____, and do believe that he or she, as the case may be, is of a good moral character, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all other respects well qualified to teach a primary school. Given under our hands, at _____, the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and _____."

18. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the inspectors of primary schools, to annul any such certificate so given by them, or their predecessors in office, as aforesaid, to any such person as aforesaid: *Provided,* That notice thereof, in writing, be given to the trustees of the school district or some one of them, in which such person shall be employed as a teacher, and also to such teacher, at least three days before such certificate shall be annulled as aforesaid; And further if any person shall be employed as a teacher, by the trustees of any school district, who shall not have obtained such certificate, as aforesaid, from the inspectors of primary schools of the county in which such district shall be situated, or whose certificate, so having been obtained, shall have been annulled as aforesaid, such

district shall forfeit, for the time such person shall be so employed, as aforesaid, all right and claim to any share of the monies which shall come into the hands of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid during such time.

19. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the inspectors of primary schools aforesaid, to visit all such primary schools within their respective counties, as shall have been formed in pursuance of this act, quarterly, or oftener, if they shall deem it necessary, and to examine into the state and condition of such schools, both as respects the proficiency of the scholars, and the good order and regularity of schools; and from time to time, to give their advice and direction to the trustees and teachers of such schools, as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued therein.

20. *And be it enacted,* That a majority of the said inspectors present, and acting in the performance of any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be competent to perform any such duties: *Provided,* That in the examination of teachers, and certifying their qualifications as aforesaid, or in annulling any certificate as aforesaid, not less than three of the said inspectors shall be present; and in all other cases, not less than two of said inspectors shall be present.

21. *And be it enacted,* That the establishment and regulation of public or primary schools within the city of Baltimore, shall be vested in the mayor and city council of Baltimore; *Provided,* That if the said mayor and city council shall not within the space of five years after the passage of this act, establish a system of public education within said city, then this act to be in full effect within the city of Baltimore.

22. *And be it enacted,* that it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of the several counties in this state on or before the first day of July in each year, to make and transmit a county report to the clerk of the county, embracing the same matters as are contained in the report of the school districts to the said commissioners, and the clerks of the several counties shall, on or before the first day of December, annually make a county report, embracing all the matters contained in the several county reports aforesaid, and transmit the same to the superintendent of primary schools, whose duty it shall be annually, on or before the first Tuesday in January, to make a report to the legislature, embracing all the matters contemplated by this act.

23. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners of primary schools in each county, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be granted to them for the use and benefit of the primary schools in their county; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law; and such property shall be deemed to be vested in the trustees of the several school districts, for the use and benefit of their school, in the same manner as if such property had been granted to them for that purpose, and the said trustees of any school district, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law.

24. *And be it enacted,* That as soon as the revenues which may be assigned and appropriated to the encouragement and support of public instruction, shall be sufficient for commencing the munificent purposes of this act, the same shall be apportioned and distributed to each of the several counties of this state and the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of primary schools, as is herein before provided.

25. *And be it enacted,* That the funds accruing under the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes," and its several supplements, and the acts of assembly, passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapter sixteen and ninety-three, according to the provisions of the said acts, shall be considered as included in, and composing part of the revenues to be assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction: *Provided,* That no other rule of apportionment of the funds which have heretofore been raised, or which may hereafter be raised under the provisions of said acts, than as in such acts is provided, shall be applied to said funds.

26. *And be it enacted,* That all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools, shall be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, when the said city shall have established public schools either by authority delegated to the said city, or under this act, according to the ratio of white population, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, to give notice thereof in writing to each of the clerks of

the county courts of such counties, setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

27. *And be it enacted*, That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by writ or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

28. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in this state, and the district of Columbia, as they think proper.

29. *And be it enacted*, That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judge shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county, shall be in favor of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30. *And be it enacted*, That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state, shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

By the House of Delegates, 14th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, John Brewer, Clk.

By the Senate, 23rd day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor. [L. S.]

May 27 4w

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

TUESDAY, May 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, eleven bills, which came from the House of Representatives, were passed. The bill for a subscription of stock to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and the bill for the gradual increase of the Navy, were both passed, after a long debate, the former by a vote of 21 to 16, the latter by a vote of 24 to 12.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the subject of the disagreeing vote between the Senate and House of Representatives was taken up, when Mr. Webster moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, but the motion did not prevail. The bill was then laid on the table. It will probably be taken up to-day. Some interesting reports were made by the Committee on Roads and Canals, which will be found among our regular proceedings. The bill to improve certain harbors, &c. was taken up, acted on in Committee and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Stewart, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to bring this subject before the House. After passing through Committee, where the blank for the appropriation was filled with \$45,000, a motion of indefinite postponement was made by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, and negatived by 109 to 42. Before, however, any question could be taken on the engrossment of the bill, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

In the Senate, almost the whole day was occupied in the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of Public Lands. Mr. Benton spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Barton against it; and it was, finally, laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives the Judiciary Bill was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 99 to 89. The bill for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Revenue was then taken up, on motion of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, and went through Committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. At three o'clock, on motion of Mr. Webster, the House took a recess until 5 o'clock.

Between five and six o'clock the House was again called to order, when several amendments made by the Senate in bills which originated in the House were concurred in, and two bills went through committee—a bill to enable claimants to land in Missouri and Arkansas to try the validity of their claims, and a bill to authorize the laying out and opening certain roads in the Territory of Michigan, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THURSDAY, May 18.

In the Senate, a considerable part of yesterday was passed in the discussion of the bill for the erection of a Penitentiary in this District. The bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 22 to 11. A bill for the relief of W. L. D. Ewing gave rise to a long debate; but it finally passed.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Customs, was laid on the table after a brief discussion. The several bills ordered to a third reading on the preceding day, were passed. The House took up the bill to make appropriation for the public buildings, which appropriates \$100,000 for the Capitol, \$25,000 for furnishing the large west room in the President's House, and a sum for keeping the public grounds round the Capitol in order. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

FRIDAY, May 19.

Yesterday in the Senate, Mr. Holmes introduced a series of resolutions, in relation to the expediency of amending the existing rules of the Senate. These resolutions are obviously aimed at the anomalous course which has been pursued in that body by Mr. Randolph. One of the propositions is an inquiry how far it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow a member to address disrespectful language to any gentleman who may be introduced on the floor by a Senator. Another refers to the practice which Mr. Randolph has introduced of charging the Executive officers with impeachable offences. Mr. Randolph introduced counter resolutions, the object of which was to show that there was no necessity for changing the existing rules and practice of the Senate. In the comments introduced by Mr. Randolph, that gentleman remarked that the proposition relative to indecorum to a stranger introduced by a Senator was probably intended to bear upon some observations he had made in relation to the Editor of the Boston Centinel, who was on the floor at the time when the references to him were made.

Mr. Randolph avowed that he had intended to attack that gentleman in order through him to fix the stigma of reprobation upon the Senator who had introduced him on the floor. To this attack, so uncourteous in its nature, so inconsistent with the dignity, the rules and the usages of the Senate, Mr. Lloyd, (who had introduced Mr. Russell) made a spirited, prompt and efficient remark, which led to some further discussion, which we shall hereafter notice. In levelling at Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Randolph aimed at an individual too elevated to be within the range of his shot. Mr. Lloyd, in his general conduct, is too generally sustained by the esteem and confidence of the best portion of society; in his particular course, in the introduction of Mr. Russell, he is too well supported by the rules of the Senate, the practice of the Senators, and, more than all, by the highly respectable character of Mr. Russell himself, (who is a Senator of Massachusetts,) to be injured in the slightest degree by a stroke of so reckless, so illegitimate and so random a satirist as Mr. Randolph.

As to the resolutions of Mr. Holmes, they do credit to that gentleman. They evidence that, amidst the too prevalent disposition to submit to all breaches of order and decorum, and to become willing witnesses of the prostration of Senatorial character, there still exists a redeeming spirit in that body, in which the people may confidently rely, for the protection of its own dignity, and the character of the nation.

We have deemed it right to give this brief notice of what occurred on this occasion, in order to guard the public against the studied misrepresentations of this affair, which may be sent abroad, to subvert the particular purposes of a particular party. We hope to give a more detailed statement hereafter.

[In commenting as he went along when Mr. R. came to the rule relative to using disrespectful language to a gentleman introduced by a Senator, he remarked, that he presumed the intended amendment alluded to the case of the Editor of the Boston Centinel, who had been introduced by him, when present. Mr. Randolph said he had intended to attack this gentleman, and "through him, to fix the stigma of reprobation upon the Senator who had introduced him on the floor." Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, immediately rose, and said that Mr. Russell was introduced upon the floor of the Senate by himself, that he held himself responsible to the Senate for the act, and turning to Mr. R. said "I hold myself responsible to you, Sir, individually."

Mr. Randolph replied, "When you owe me responsibility, Sir, I shall exact it of you." Mr. L. answered, repeating what he had before said. Mr. King of Alabama, called to order. The Vice President called for the exceptionable words to be reduced to writing, which Mr. K. peremptorily refused to give. A good deal of excitement prevailed through the Senate, until the matter was disposed of, and there was a general sentiment of indignation at the outrageous attack made by Mr. R. upon a gentleman so distinguished for his uniform propriety of conduct and gentlemanly behaviour as Mr. Lloyd. Mr. R. immediately asked leave of absence for the remainder of the Session, and proceeded to his carriage, which was waiting at the door to take him to Baltimore, whence, it is understood, he is to embark for England.

Alexandria Gazette.]

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and the bill which authorizes an additional number of Clerks in the different departments, and raises the salary of others, was passed. One of the features in this bill which appeared most acceptable to the House, was the allowance of one thousand dollars a year in addition to his present salary to the Post-master General.

The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was passed by a vote of 92 to 62. An attempt was made, on this occasion, to revive the discussion on the constitutional power of Congress, to erect toll gates, but it is evident, from the course and decision of the House, that the constitutional question is considered as finally decided.

About 4 o'clock, the House took a recess until 6 o'clock, in order to send all bills to the Senate which originated in this House, this being the last day allowed for that purpose, and to receive any original bills from the Senate. Several bills were, in the course of the evening, acted on in committee, engrossed, and passed.

SATURDAY, May 20.

In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was devoted to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference of the Senate on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill

making appropriations for carrying into effect the Creek treaty. A resolution was finally adopted to agree to the proposition of the Conference of the House of Representatives. A resolution was offered by Mr. Harrison, and passed by a vote of twenty-six to fourteen to prolong the session of Congress until Thursday next, to enable Congress to dispose of the great mass of pressing business that must otherwise remain unacted on for the want of time.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, several resolutions asking for information on various subjects, were laid on the table. The resolution laid on the table the preceding day, by Mr. Sloane, of Ohio, on the subject of any grant of land to any Commissioner or Agent of the U. States, for the negotiation of any Indian treaty, was adopted by the House. The amendment made by the Senate in the bill for the relief of Mr. Monroe, by which the sum appropriated was raised from \$15,000 to somewhat more than \$25,000, was disagreed to by a vote of 66 to 64. Several private bills, received from the Senate were then taken up, acted on in Committee and ordered to a third reading to-day. Some bills from the Senate, to enable the President of the United States to hold treaties with certain Indian nations, were acted on in Committee, and passed.

A report was made from the Committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of making the Hall of Representatives more suitable for the purposes of a deliberative Assembly, and a resolution was agreed to, authorizing the employment of Mr. Strickland, of Philadelphia, to aid the Architect of the Public Buildings in devising a plan for the improvement of the Hall, and nominating a Board, consisting of the Secretaries of State and War, and the Attorney General, to carry into effect such plan as may be deemed most suitable.

MONDAY, May 22.

The Senate and House of Representatives were closely engaged in business on Saturday, and did not adjourn until Sunday morning at day light. Several members have already passed through Baltimore on their way home.

The honorable Nathaniel Macon was chosen President of the Senate pro tem. on the 17th ballot; the contest between General Smith and himself was a very close one, being frequently a tie.

The resolution from the Senate proposing to prolong the session until Thursday, was rejected in the house by a majority of 10 votes.

Mr. Monroe's claim amounting to \$29,000, including interest, was finally passed.

We learn that the Secretary of the Navy promptly acceded to the request of Messrs. Little and Barney, to appoint competent persons to inspect the elegant 64 gun ship recently built in Baltimore.

The survey of the harbor of Baltimore to ascertain its practical facilities for the establishment of a navy yard, will take place in a few weeks. To accomplish this important object, the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars was voted by Congress with great unanimity.

It is apprehended that the appropriation of \$43,000 for the repairs of the Cumberland road, did not receive the sanction of the Senate, where many other important bills, which passed the House, will probably be lost for want of sufficient time to act upon them.

FOREIGN.

Late and Important from Europe.

By the arrival of the *Howard*, *Holbridge*, from Havre, (17th ult.) *Cortes*, *Sprague*, from London, (13th ult.) and *Birmingham*, *Cobb*, from Liverpool, (21st ult.) the editors of the New York Commercial have an abundance of papers, including the London Courier to the evening of April 19, and Liverpool to the 21st.—The Hon. and the Right Rev. Dr. Stewart, Bishop of Quebec, is a passenger in the packet ship *Pacific*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of April. It has been feared that this distinguished prelate was a passenger in the *Crisis*, which there is but too much reason to apprehend, has been, with all her crew and passengers, "deep in the bosom of the ocean buried."

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

We have very important and very distressing news from Greece, for the details of which the reader is referred to the extracts given below. Missolonghi has fallen! Her heroic defenders, even her women and children have all perished in the attack of the outnumbering and blood-thirsty enemy, or in the general slaughter which followed the savage triumph of the Turks. The friends of humanity, freedom and religion, (says the *Liverpool Mercury*) when they peruse the following narrative, cannot fail to be impressed with strong emotions of sorrow for the fate of the heroic men who have thus died in defence of all that is most valuable to civilized man, and with feelings of indignation will they reflect that the Christian nations of Europe stand by while this havoc is going on, and offer no friendly aid to the oppressed.—"What is morally wrong," as this apathy unquestionably is, "cannot be politically right." The heartless excuse for this indifference to the fate of a fine people is the policy of keeping terms with the Sublime Porte, in order that the existence of that power may operate as a mutual check upon the territorial and sea coast possessions of other European sovereignties; in other words, the mutual cowardice of those potentates, and England amongst the number, lest the balance of power should preponderate to any, reconciles to them all (with their high pretensions to refinement and religion) the lamentable anomaly of permitting the Turkish soldiery, whose character and infidelity they abhor, to convert the Morea into an arena for the slaughter of our fellow Christians. Surely if this

apathy is ever to be shaken off, the relation of these atrocities ought to accelerate its dissipation, and rouse the Christian nations to interpose in behalf of those Greeks who have survived the long and destructive struggle in which they have been engaged, and thus wipe out the disgrace which attaches an indifference to the freedom and fate of millions of heroic men.

It is to be hoped, however, that this sad disaster may not prove so fatal to the Greek cause as it has been feared it would. A Liverpool paper says it has been lately announced that Lord Cochrane had arrived in Greece, where he was to receive a very important command; and that cannon of a particular form, (with a calibre of 68.) had been made according to his directions, to be used in gun boats against the Turkish fleets and forts. The editor adds, "We can announce with certainty that Lord Cochrane arrived at Napoli the beginning of last month, and that there is no exaggeration in what is said of the formidable artillery which has been prepared by his orders. The capture of Missolonghi may retard the commencement of his operations; but will only increase the interest we feel in his exertions for Greece." Yet there appears to be some doubt of the fact of Lord Cochrane's having arrived in Greece, notwithstanding the positive tone of the above paragraph, as a Brussels paper of the 13th of April says:—"While the French Journals, which made Lord Cochrane arrive at Zante, announce that that celebrated Admiral is going to defend the cause of the Greeks, the Noble Lord is residing in Brussels, and every day rides on horseback on our ramparts."

A report is current, that the Greeks, by a very bold coup de main, have made themselves masters of seven magazines of provisions and ammunition, in Thessala and Olympus. The same Journal, on authority of a letter from Zante, of the 22d February states that a vessel despatched by the Greek Committee at Paris, had landed in that island a deputy from the Committee, 18 officers, 5,000 muskets and 5,000 uniforms, and that these officers affirmed, that the Philhellènes, at Philadelphia, would send to the aid of the Greeks seven ships of war, two of which are steam vessels.

Fall of Missolonghi.—The heroic defenders of Missolonghi have ceased to live! Reduced to 1,400 men who were reduced to four ounces of biscuit, they saw till the 17th of February, the storm gathering which was to swallow them up; the Egyptians, directed by Europeans, among whom there were unhappily some Frenchmen, having at that time completed the pontoons, by means of which they were to cross the shallows to attack Missolonghi on the side of Mavri Alki, at which point there were no fortifications, because the lagoon defended the town on that side. On the 18th the enemy examined the ground and the Turkish fleet having re-appeared at Procopistas, at the entrance of the Gulf of Missolonghi, there was every reason to expect an attempt to storm. From that day every individual prepared himself for death; and from the 19th to the 21st of February all the Christians celebrated their obsequies. The Bishop Joseph administered the sacrament to them, and the service for the dead having been recited, every one repaired to his post.

From the 22d to the 25th, all was tranquil in the camp of Ibrahim, and the enemy began in the night to place his pontoons. Two hours after sunrise the European engineers had succeeded in approaching within 100 toises of the town and shouts announced the attack. Two lines of pontoons ending at the same point joined, the cannon of the Christians began to roar, the firing of the musketry commenced, and at eleven o'clock, two pontoons having been destroyed, the barbarians retired in disorder. Acclamations and cries of joy announced to the inhabitants of Missolonghi the triumph of the Cross.

The 26th of Feb. Ibrahim, having united all his forces, made a second attack, but without success. On the 2d of March, in a third attack, the barbarians made themselves masters of the head of the causeway, and from that moment, the pontoons having been united at that point, the destruction of the Christians, who had only 427 able to fight, was considered inevitable; yet no thought of surrender entered any body's mind, and no mouth pronounced the word, capitulation: every one seemed only to think of selling his life dear. At length, on the 8th of March, (20th of March, new style,) the last hour of the Christians sounded. At ten o'clock the Turks had taken Missolonghi by storm, the Bishop Joseph had been burnt by a slow fire, all the men had been put to the sword, and the number of corpses of drowned women and children choked up the lagoons.

The fatal assault of Missolonghi, it appears, was made by a force of 20,000 men, 185 cannons, and 48 mortars. The majority of the garrison was killed, and the place in ruins before it surrendered. The Governor of the citadel blew it up with 2,000 Turks. The writer of the letter of which this is an extract, was one of 3,000 who fought their way out of the garrison. Upwards of 4,000 Greeks were destroyed.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be most gloomy. The consumption of cotton in manufactures, estimated last year at twelve thousand bags per week, averages for the first three months of this year only eight thousand. In all the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire, the price of provisions, unfortunately, continues to advance, and to add to this extreme distress. The hours of work had been generally diminished in those districts, and the manufacturers in Manchester and the neighborhood had come to the determination of further reducing the wages ten per cent.

An interesting conversation upon the

subject of Negro Slavery in the West Indies took place in the House of Lords on the 17th of April. The grand debate, however, will not come on until the 11th of May, when Mr. Brougham's motion is to be taken up.

The *Blonde* frigate, Capt. Lord Byron, when refitted, will, it is said, proceed to St. Petersburg, to take on Board the Duke of Wellington, and return with his Grace about the month of July.

The *Royalty* Theatre, in London, was destroyed by fire on the 11th of April.

It is confidently stated that Government would abandon the settlement of Cape Coast Castle on the coast of Africa.

The London Times of the 7th says, "Mr. Stratford Canning has received orders to make such pressing remonstrances to the Turkish government, against their cruel war with the Greeks, that it is probable he will prevail upon it to comply; or if not, to declare, immediately the independence of Greece, at least to cause a suspension of military operations until the definite negotiations could be made. It is even expected that the news of an armistice will soon reach London."

A Constantinople paper of the 11th March says, Mr. Canning has already had an audience with the Reis Effendi, and that he had sent him a note in favor of the Greeks.

"RUMOURS OF WAR."—The following article is copied from the *London Traveller* of the 18th April, received in Boston by the *barque Arcadia*. We published yesterday, London dates to the evening of the 19th, which neither confirm nor contradict the *Traveller's* warlike paragraph. It is, probably, one of the thousand echoes of the exchange and entitled to very little confidence.

From the *London Traveller*, April 18.

The din of warlike preparation sounds in the north; all the accounts of to-day wear a hostile aspect. The czar seems resolved on war, and is arraying his immense strength, naval and military, for the assault on the sinking empire of the Ottomans. Admiral Greig, who commands in Chief the fleets of Russia, has been ordered to St. Petersburg to report the condition of the naval forces, and prepare for hostilities in the Black Sea. The armies of Sacken and Wittgenstein, in Bessarabia, are said also to be in motion. The Russian hordes are concentrating for the march, and taking up advanced positions in front of the Pruth. The Duke of Wellington is said to have urged every argument against this tremendous war, but in vain. No diplomacy could avert the storm, which seemed ready to burst on Eastern Europe, in unmitigated fury.

MURDER AND PIRACY.

The brig *Rooke*, captain Atwood, at New York in 50 days from the Canaries, makes the following report:—

May 5, lat. 30, 30, lon. 65d, fell in with schooner *Decatur*, of Boston, which sailed from Baltimore about the 20th of April for New Orleans, and took from her fourteen slaves. The crew and slaves stated that Capt. Walter R. Galloway, late master, and Mr. Wm. Porter, the mate, both fell overboard on the 26th April, at 10 A. M. and were drowned. The weather was pleasant at the time, and the vessel running at the rate of six knots, did not heave too to pick them up, but immediately shifted her course for St. Domingo, as they supposed; but having no navigator on board, they had been drifting about, and when fallen in with, did not know where they were.—Captain A. put on board his second officer, Mr. Galilee, and ordered her to keep company, but parted on Friday night, in a gale, lat. 37, lon. 70, 30. It was his intention on gaining the coast, to take out the two remaining slaves, and one of her crew, and to put on board a sufficient number of his men, for fear they might do violence to Mr. G. or run the vessel ashore, and make their escape. The crew also informed Capt. A. that a ship bound to Nantucket, boarded the *Decatur* three days before, took off the female slaves, two of the crew and the papers, and put a navigator on board, who, however, refused to remain, and was received on board the ship next morning. The slaves were 32 in number, and belonged to Mr. Woodfork, [Woolfolk] of Baltimore. Capt. Atwood is of opinion that Capt. Galloway and his mate were thrown overboard.

A full confirmation of the circumstances here related is contained in the *Providence Journal*, received by the same mail:—

The schr. Mentor, Capt. Smith, arrived at Providence, from Baltimore, on Monday last. Spoke on Saturday, off Block Island, whale ship *Constitution*, Captain Chase, from the Pacific Ocean, bound to Nantucket, with a full cargo of oil. Was informed by Capt. Chase, that he had spoken a schooner belonging to Boston, bound from Baltimore to New Orleans. On hailing her was informed that the captain and mate of the schooner had been lost overboard, and that they were in want of a navigator. Boarded her and was requested to take a number of women and children slaves on board of his ship, to carry into port, and leave them a navigator. While on board the schooner a sailor started to Capt. C. that he had something to communicate which he could not tell there, but would do so if he would take him on board the ship. The sailor, together with 17 blacks, at the request of those on board the schooner were then conveyed on board the *Constitution*, where the sailor informed him that the white crew, together with the slaves had mutinied, killed the captain and mate, and taken possession of the vessel. Capt. Chase finding that he was not strong enough to take possession of the schooner, made sail and left her with the remainder of her crew, and 16 blacks on board.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

The first session of the nineteenth Congress terminated on Monday last.

We insert in our paper of to-day the act which was passed at the last session of our State Legislature, entitled "an Act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state."

The system embraced in this law has been matured with great care, after the model of that established in New York, and is submitted to the consideration of the people of Maryland, whose sanction it only requires at the next October election, to make it a law.

A Camp-Meeting will be held near Centerville, in Queen Ann's county, to commence on the seventh day of June next, and to conclude on the following Tuesday.—The woods in which the meeting is to be held, possess the advantages of a good shade and excellent water.

THE CROPS.—Our farmers say that after the 20th of May they can then judge of the prospect of the wheat crop with some accuracy, at least so far as it may be affected by the Hessian fly. On the first of May the crop, upon all improved lands, was fine—the greatest anticipated loss was from defective seed, occasioned by the weevil fly, of which seed there was much. The fly made its appearance later than usual this season, owing to the cool and damp weather. The heat and drought of May brought it into life and action, and its ravages have been severe—whole fields are now destroyed—the thin lands will scarcely produce their seed—some not half.—The good & the manured lands are greatly injured, and the continued drought prevents recovery—prospects are gloomy—upon the whole, we have scarcely seen the approach of June so near with such generally bad appearances. Rain even now would improve the well farmed land crops, but nothing can restore the general loss.

Corn is low and latter, but the drought enables the farmer to work it well and to destroy the weeds and grass—in its young state Indian Corn suffers but little from drought. Oats promise nothing—the Gardens suffer extremely—the Fruit generally destroyed—Grass never promised a worse crop.

PETERSBURGH, (Vir.) May 19.

DROUGHT.—Complaints are loud and universal of the long continuance of Dry Weather. In this neighborhood no rain has fallen since the 3d. instant, when we were favoured with a shower of about ten minutes' continuance. In our gardens and fields every species of vegetation is suffering; and unless there is a change of weather in a short time we apprehend the consequences will be serious to those engaged in the cultivation of the earth.

One of the usual indications or concomitants of arid seasons, we mean the appearance of Locusts in immense swarms, we understand is already witnessed in the mountainous regions and some counties below, although as yet we have heard or seen nothing of this destructive insect in our immediate vicinity. In addition to the want of moisture, the heat has been uncommon for the month of May—as during the last few days the Mercury has ranged generally between 85 and 90 in comparatively cool situations; yesterday, however, there was some mitigation of temperature.

By a recent fire in the woods of Connecticut, it is estimated that 10,000 acres of woodland were burnt.

The stage driver who robbed the Philadelphia and Baltimore mail, and fled to Canada, has been traced to Ristigochu, which place he had left only 24 hours before the arrival of the gentlemen despatched from Philadelphia in pursuit of him. There was every prospect that he would soon be arrested.

Mr. Webster of New Haven, has finished his dictionary; and proposals are issued by Mr. Converse of New York, for publishing it by subscription. The author of this work has been engaged upon it for more than twenty years. As a man of learning, Mr. Webster is highly respectable; and for extensive research, and unwearied industry, he may be considered almost unrivalled. A number of the most distinguished literary characters in the country have joined in recommending the work in strong terms.

It is stated that Mr. Cooper, the novelist, with his family, has taken passage on board the Hudson, Captain Champlin, to sail from New York on the 1st of June next for London.

Malady among Horses.—A gentleman in Memphis, Shelby Co. Tennessee, in a letter to a friend in Richmond, says: "A strange misfortune has happened to the horses of this country. Since yesterday I have lost 4 horses, and my last two I expect will die in a few hours. Something like 40 horses have died within two miles of me in the last twenty-four hours. Supposed to be occasioned by the Buffalo Gnat,

a small fly which continues about 3 days. They get into the nostrils, ears and sheath of the horse, and produce an inflammation which takes off the horse in a few hours."

A bill for the payment of the interest due to the State of Maryland on advances made for the use of the United States during the late war, has passed both houses of Congress, and no doubt will become a law—the amount as audited is \$114,000.—Hopes are entertained that the payment of a similar claim of the city of Baltimore, will also be provided for during the session of Congress.—Gazette.

Mr. RANDOLPH arrived here yesterday afternoon just before 5 o'clock and departed in the steam boat for Philadelphia. In Washington he engaged two hacks to bring him on—one proceeded entirely empty a few miles ahead of the one in which he rode.—He had on an old, dirty hat, drawn close over his eyes, a short white flannel coat, buff waistcoat, white linen pantaloons, yellow top boots and spurs, which, with his peculiar form and phiz, exhibited one of the most singular and ridiculous figures imaginable.—Balt. Pat. May 19.

Mr. Randolph left Philadelphia on Saturday, at noon, to embark on board the ship Alexander, lying at New-Castle. An immense concourse was assembled at Chestnut street landing, to witness his departure, among whom were some pick-pockets. One of them was taken into custody when in the act of cutting out a pocket book. The great majority of the crowd consisted, however, of the most respectable people. There was, of course, no noise; but when he entered the cabin, a multitude, desirous of having a closer view of "the lion of the day," rushed after him.—He avoided gratifying their curiosity, by repairing to the ladies' cabin,—the ladies making no objection.—Balt. American.

The rivalry between the good cities of Philadelphia and New York displays itself on all occasions, and the witty editors never permit an opportunity to pass without directing a sarcasm either at the faults or follies of the other, or praising their own local advantages and magnifying the defects of their rivals. The recent warm weather has produced the following gentle hit at the New Yorkers from the editor of the Philadelphia Aurora:—Balt. Gaz.

"We understand that a lady of Philadelphia was obliged to return on Wednesday from a visit to New York earlier than she intended, as her trunk full of clothing had become spoiled by wearing, and owing to the present scarcity of water, the good citizens could not spare sufficient to wash them. If this be the fact we hope Heaven may quickly shower its blessings upon that chosen city."

As an act of justice to Judge Washington, we publish the following statement, in reply to a paragraph respecting a late intended visit of a party of members of Congress to the tomb of Washington.

To the Editors of the Alexandria Gazette. I should not notice a statement made in the "National Journal" of the 16th inst. (said to be a rumor) respecting the steamboat party which landed at Mount Vernon on Sunday last, if it were not to correct two misrepresentations contained in it, which, I am persuaded, could not have received the countenance of either of the respectable and honorable gentlemen who composed, what is styled, "the committee." The first is, that "the committee was not treated with common politeness."

I should feel much mortified if I could suppose that my conduct was so understood by the members of that body; but if it was, I beg them to believe, that as I had no cause, so, undoubtedly, I had no intention, to treat them otherwise than with respect, after being assured by them that they were ignorant of the prohibition to visit Mount Vernon on that day, and in that mode; and this declaration, I trust they will accept, not as an apology, but as an avowal of the feelings which influenced my conduct towards them during our short interview. That I felt some irritation against the captain of the boat, who with the subjoined letter, perhaps, in his pocket at the time, could from sordid motives expose his passengers to disappointment, and me to the unpleasant dilemma of either refusing them permission to visit the place, or by making an exception in the particular case, to rescind, in effect, the prohibition altogether, I acknowledge. That my deportment may have indicated this feeling, is highly probable. Towards those who had been designedly kept in ignorance of a material fact known to the captain, it was impossible to entertain other than the most respectful feelings, with which I had hoped my behaviour entirely corresponded.

The other misrepresentation to be corrected is, that "the refusal was accompanied by threats of instituting suits, &c."

What threats are to be understood as comprised under the &c. I know not. After stating to the gentlemen that the commanders of all the steamboats on the river had been long since warned not to bring parties to Mount Vernon, I stated that I should certainly sue the captain of this boat for his present conduct. I expressed no other threat—I intended nothing beyond it. When those gentlemen expressed their regret that the captain should be in this predicament, and, after giving their names, requested that I would consider them as the responsible persons, I repudiated the proposition; and this was confirmed by my friend, Mr. Herbert, to the persons who afterwards assembled at the tomb, and who insisted upon sending me their names.

The threat against the captain of the Surprise, I am determined to execute, whenever I may have the opportunity; although I can scarcely hope, that a resort to legal proceedings against the com-

manders of these boats, will contribute to protect my rights, if their passengers should think proper to indemnify them against the consequences of their violating them.

If the best efforts I can make to protect this spot from those intrusions which many painful and mortifying circumstances have constrained me publicly to forbid, nothing will remain for me but to abandon it altogether. I claim no particular privilege as attached to the place, or to the name of him from whose bounty I received it. I ask to be protected in those privileges only, which are the birth right of the humblest citizen of Virginia.

BUSH. WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, 18th May, 1826.

"NOTICE.

"The feelings of Mrs. Washington and myself, have been so much wounded by some late occurrences at this place, that I am compelled to give this public notice, that permission will not in future be granted to the steamboat parties to enter the Gardens, or to walk over the grounds, nor will I consent that Mount Vernon, much less the Lawns, shall be the place at which eating, drinking and dancing parties may assemble.

"It is not my wish, by a particular recital of the unpleasant circumstances which have led to this notice, to give offence to any person; but I may be permitted to state generally, as my opinion, that a stranger who had accidentally stopped here upon many of the occasions alluded to, not knowing to whom the place had belonged, would hardly have taken it for the residence of a private gentleman.

"The respect which I owe to the memory of my revered uncle, and that which I claim for myself, forbid my longer submitting to similar indignities. Respectable strangers and others, be their condition in life what it may, who may be led by curiosity to visit this place, will at all times (Sundays always excepted) receive the same attention which has heretofore been uniformly and cheerfully shown such characters.

Signed BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

"July 4th, 1822."

Sir—The above notice was published in Mr. Snowden's paper and in the National Intelligencer, in July, 1822; notwithstanding parties have since been brought to this place by some steamboats, particularly during my absence from home. My object in sending you this letter, is to apprise you of my determination to sue the commanders of those steamboats, in which parties may hereafter be conveyed to Mount Vernon. Your humble servant,

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

"To —, Master of the Steamboat —."

Methodist Missionary Society.—The seventh anniversary of the "Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," was held in the Church, in John street, New York, on Monday evening last. The Rev. Bishop McKendree, the President of the Society, presided. The throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. Bishop Soule, after which an introductory address was delivered by the Rev. Bishop Hedding.—The Rev. Dr. Bangs read the Manager's Report, from which document we learn that "The chief operations of the Society have been among the Indian tribes. The Wyandot mission is in a flourishing state. The school for the native children contains 65 scholars, and the reformation among the adults, which commenced under the labours of Steward is extending. The number of church members is 250, and the converted chiefs are laboring for the salvation of their brethren of the forest.

"The mission among the Mohawks and Mississaugas, on the Grand River in Upper Canada, promises a rich harvest. The work of Grace has commenced among the Muncey Indians, the remnant of the Delaware and Chippewa tribes. The native church members in this mission is 150—a school for the education of native children is attached to the mission.

"The prospects of the Creek mission are beginning to brighten. The late political events produced some unpleasant excitement, but the missionaries have sustained an unqualified approbation of the General government.

"The Cherokee mission, embracing the upper, lower and middle tribes of the Cherokees, has been attended with success, and from the last report it appears there are 283 church members. Some of the converted chiefs of the nation are now assistants to the missionaries in preaching the Gospel.

"From the Choctaw mission no particular information has recently been received. "The Potawatomi mission was commenced in 1824. This mission has a native school of 14 children, on the Fox River, & from information recently received, it is believed a permanent and successful mission will be established."

Besides the aboriginal missions, there are many destitute parts of our country, from most of which interesting accounts of its progress and prospects have been received. The whole number of missionaries employed by this society is 21. Of these, ten are stationed among the Indian tribes: one among the Mohawks and Mississaugas, in Upper Canada; two at Upper Sandusky, among the Wyandots; three among the Cherokees; two at Asbury, among the Creeks; one among the Choctaws, and one among the Potawatomis; the others occupy places in white settlements which could not be provided for in the regular way.

The expenditures during the past year was \$5,510 85¢, and the receipts only \$4,864 11.

George Washington Smith, was arrested in Albany in March last on suspicion of

having been concerned in the robbery of the Mail between Baltimore and Philadelphia,—he having deposited thirteen post notes of 500 dollars each, in the bank in New York, and was subsequently acquitted of the charge, the deposit of the notes having been made three days before the robbery was committed. Upon this acquittal he was immediately committed for stealing the post notes from J. D. P. Ogden at Nashville, Tennessee, (an account of which we published some weeks since.) On the 17th inst. he was carried before Judge Duer of the Court of Equity in Albany, on a writ of habeas corpus, to shew cause why he should be discharged, on the following grounds, first that the prisoner could only be tried for the offence in question, in the state of Tennessee, and not in New York; secondly, that, as no demand had been made of the prisoner by the Executive of Tennessee, and sufficient time having elapsed for making that demand, he ought to be discharged. These positions having been sustained, Judge Duer discharged the prisoner accordingly.—Balt. Pat.

LAW OF MARYLAND

Passed December Session, 1825.
AN ACT concerning Crimes and Punishments.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of June next, it shall not be lawful for any of the courts of law of this state, to sentence any criminal to confinement in the penitentiary under the original act to which this is a further & an additional supplement, for any term or time less than two years, & that the several courts of law of this state may & shall sentence any criminal to confinement in the penitentiary for the term or time of two years; who are now liable to be sentenced for any term or time less than two years.

2. And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of June next, it shall not be lawful for the courts of law of this state to sentence any free negro, mulatto, or colored person, to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary of this state, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That, if any free negro, mulatto, or colored person, shall be convicted of any crime perpetrated after the passage of this act, which may not under the laws of this state, be punished by hanging by the neck, such free negro, mulatto, or colored person, may in the discretion of the court be sentenced to receive on his, or her bare back, any number of lashes, not exceeding forty; or the court may sentence such free negro, mulatto, or colored person, to be banished from the state, by transportation, and sale into some foreign country, or some one of the United States, or territories thereof, other than the district of Columbia for the term of time which the said free negro, mulatto, or colored person, would have been liable to be sentenced to confinement and labor in the Penitentiary according to the existing laws of this state; and from the avails of such sale, the amount of restitution which may have been awarded to any injured individual by the judgment of the said court shall be first paid and satisfied; and the balance, if any, shall be delivered by the proper officer to the levy court of the county, for the uses of the county, wherein the crime originated, or was perpetrated.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the county, in which the criminal, or criminals, shall have been convicted, or in which the crime or crimes, was or were perpetrated, to execute the sentence of the court, and pay over, to the levy court of the county, as hereinbefore provided without delay the balance of the avails of all such sale, or sales, made in virtue of this act, under the judgment, or order of the said court, and the said sheriff shall be held responsible, for the due discharge of that duty, under the penalty of his public bond.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the said court, to make out and deliver to each, and every, of the criminals convicted, and sentenced to transportation and sale, under the authority of this act, a transcript, on parchment under seal, of the record and judgment, of the said court, in each and every case, of such conviction and judgment.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the act, to which this is a further and an additional supplement, which are repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, May 22.
Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 18½
" City Mills, superior qual. " 4

Wheat, per bushel 80 a 81
Indian Corn, " 67 a 70
Rye, " 68 a
Oats, " 46 a 47
[Pat.]

To a Correspondent.—The communication of a correspondent from Somerset, under the signature of "J." is received.—We doubt the policy of inserting statements of the kind alluded to, even were we in possession of the name of the writer, and were sure the circumstances mentioned were correct.

DIED in New Castle, Del. on Saturday evening last, the Hon. NICHOLAS VANDYKE, Senator in Congress from Delaware.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirtieth and last instalment of Fifteen Dollars on every share of stock in this Company, will be due and payable on Tuesday, the 13th June next. H. D. GILPIN.

Philadelphia, May 13.—(27)
N. B. Persons residing in Maryland may make payment at the Bank at Easton.

Piano for Sale.

JOHN H. PENINGTON, from Smyrna, has a Piano Forte at Thomas Meconkin's Cabinet Ware-room, in Easton, and invites those who wish to purchase to call and see it. He has it in his power to furnish several at moderate prices. May 27

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed at Public Sale, in Banbury, on Wednesday the 14th day of June next, all the personal estate of Levin Birkhead, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn and Corn Blades, Oats in the straw, Potatoes, coach and gig harness, Trimmings and Mountings, &c.—also a new Gig and Sulky, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above four dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under four dollars the cash will be required. Attendance given by

WILLIAM BIRCKHEAD, Adm'r.
of Levin Birkhead, dec'd.
Talbot county, May 27 3w r

For Sale,

And may be seen at Mr. John Camper's shop, a first rate GIG, allowed by good judges, to be the neatest piece of work ever finished in this place—she is built in complete style, of the latest Philadelphia fashion. Persons disposed to purchase will do well to call early, as it will be offered very low.
May 27 4f EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas to me directed against Thos. Wrightson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Samuel Tenant, one at the suit of Benjamin Blades, and one at the suit of John M. Wise, use Nathan Harrington, use Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold in the town of St. Michael's, on Saturday the 17th day of June, the following property to wit: One negro girl called Sophy, taken as the property of said Wrightson; and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above claims.

W. TOWNSEND, Constable.

May 27 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the court house, on Tuesday the 23d day of this present month, (May) at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of hearing & determining appeals and making such alterations and alterations in the assessment of property, under the Act of Assembly passed at December session, 1825, chapter 9, entitled, "An Act for the revaluation of real and personal property, in Talbot county," that they may deem just and proper according to law and will continue to sit on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purposes aforesaid, provided they shall deem it necessary.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk
to the Commissioners of Tax
for Talbot County.

May 27.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

MAY 20th, 1826.

A general meeting of the stockholders in this institution will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 3d day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year. By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r.

By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year. May 27 3w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

SITTING ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF,

May Term, 1826.

Ordered by the Court that the sales of the lands made by Edward N. Hambleton, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Allen Bowie, deceased, in the cause of Robert Moore, William Jenkins and others, against Charlotte Bowie, widow, and Ann Bowie, and John Bowie and others, heirs of the said Allen Bowie, and reported by the said Hambleton, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in November, in the year aforesaid; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year aforesaid.

RICHARD T. FARLE,
LEMUEL PURNELL.

A True Copy.
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
May 27 3w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Friday the 19th May, a negro man named HENRY, twenty years old, not very black, about five feet ten inches high, broad face with high cheek bones and of a large size; when spoken to has a considerable impediment in his speech.—The clothes he has with him are not known—is supposed to have gone into Oxford Neck or Dorchester county, from the circumstance of a small batteau having been taken off the same night from the adjoining farm.

ALSO, ranaway on Sunday night the 21st May, a negro Man, named BILL, he is known in the neighbourhood by the name of Bill Buck, but calls himself Will Hammond, he is very quick and active in his motions, very black, about five feet seven inches high.—He is very talkative—carried with him, one suit of old kersey clothes, a blue cloth coat, a pair of striped cassimere pantaloons, two pair of shoes, and 12 or 15 lbs. of bacon.—He is half brother to Henry, and the probability is they are together.—Whoever shall take the above mentioned negroes, or either of them, and secure them in any goal so that I get them again, shall receive fifty dollars for each of them. CHARLOTTE L. EDMONDSON.
Talbot bounty, Md. May 27.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Easton, Talbot county, as a runaway, by James Seth, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE MONTIGUE, of a yellow complexion, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, says he belongs to a Mr. William Montigue, who resides about eight miles from Richmond; had on when committed a cotton shirt and a blue mixed pair of pantaloons. This boy has got two letters on each arm, on the right arm G. R. pricked in with ink, on the left arm J. G. pricked in with ink, which he says was done by his young master, William Montigue, says he came off with a certain Joseph Hudson, who sailed a boat called the Nonsuch of Richmond. The owner of the above described negro man, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. THO: HENRIX,
Sheriff of Talbot county.

N. B. Was also arrested in company with the above negro George, the above named Joseph Hudson, a white man, who abandoned from the officer bringing him to jail—circumstances excite suspicion that some unlawful act has been committed by said Hudson and negro George. T. HENRIX,
May 27.

POETRY.

THE REVELLERS.

Ring, joyous chords! yet again, again!
A swifter still and a wilder strain!
They are here! the fair face, and the careless
heart,
And stars shall wane ere the mirthful part,
But I met a dimly mourning glance,
In a sudden turn of the flying dance,
I heard the tone of a heavy sigh,
In a pause of the thrilling melody;
And it is not well, that 'We should breathe'
On the bright spring flowers of the festal
wreath;
Ye that to Thought and Grief belong,
Leave, leave the Hall of Song!

Ring joyous chords!—but who art thou,
With the shadowy locks o'er the pale young
brow,
And the world of dreaming gloom that lies
In the misty depths of thy soft dark eyes?
Thou hast loved, fair girl, thou hast loved too
well!

Thou art mourning now o'er a broken spell,
Thou hast poured thy heart's rich treasures
forth,
And art unrepaid for their priceless worth!
Mourn on!—yet come not here the while,
It is but a pain to see thee smile!
There is not a tone in our songs for thee,
Home with thy sorrows flee!

Ring, joyous chords!—yet again, again!
But what dost thou with the revel's train?
A silvery voice through the soft air floats,
But thou hast no part in the gladdening
notes;
There are bright young faces that pass thee
by,

But thy fix no glance of thy wandering eye!
Away! there's a void in thy yearning breast,
Thou weary man! wilt thou here find rest!
Away! for thy thoughts from the scene have
fled,
And the love of thy spirit is with the dead!

Thou art but more lone midst the sounds of
mirth!
Back to thy silent hearth!

Ring, joyous chords!—yet again, again,
A swifter still and a wilder strain!
But thou, though a reckless mien be thine,
And thy lip be crown'd with the foaming
wine,
By the fitful bursts of thy laughter loud,
I know thee!—it is but the wakeful fear
Of a haunted bosom, that brings thee here!
I know thee!—thou fearest the lonely Night,
With her piercing stars, and her deep wind's
might!

There's a tone in her voice which thou faint
would'st shun,
For it asks what the secret soul hath done!
And thou!—there's a dark weight on thine—
away!
Back to thy home and pray!

Ring, joyous chords!—yet again, again!
A swifter still, and a wilder strain!
And bring new wreaths!—We will banish all,
Save the free in heart, from our festive hall,
On through the maze of the fleet dance, on!
But where are the young and the lovely?—
gone!

Where are the brows with the fresh rose
crown'd?
And the floating forms with the bright zone
bound?

And the waving locks, and the flying feet,
That still should be where the mirthful meet?
They are gone—they are fled—they are par-
ted all!
Alas! the forsaken hall!

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, SITTING ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF, May Term, 1826.

Ordered by the Court, that the sale of the
land made by Thomas C. Earle and Thomas
Emory, Trustees for the sale of the mortgaged
estate of Philemon W. Hensley, deceased, in
the cause of John Smyth Blunt against Maria
Lloyd Hensley, William Hensley, Martha
Ann Hensley, Philemon Fiddeman Hensley,
and Richard Hensley, heirs at law of Phile-
mon W. Hensley, and reported by the said
Thomas C. Earle and Thomas Emory, be rat-
ified and confirmed unless cause to the con-
trary be shown on or before the second Monday
in November next, in the year aforesaid, pro-
vided that a copy of this order be inserted
once in each of three successive weeks in one
of the newspapers published in Eastern, in
Talbot county, before the tenth day of July in
the year aforesaid.

The amount of sales is \$6721.
LEMUEL PURNELL,
ROBERT WRIGHT.

True copy,
Test, J. LOCKHART, Clk.
May 20 3w

A CARD.

A young Man well acquainted with the
Greek, Latin and English languages, as also
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, an-
cient and modern, English grammatically and
Geography, wishes for a situation, either as
assistant in a seminary, or tutor in a private
family, the most satisfactory references can
be given. A line addressed to J. E. and left
at this office, will meet with prompt attention
May 6.

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE, THE FULL BRED COLT, Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high, 3
years old in May next.
YOUNG CHANCE was
sired by Chance Medley—his dam
Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Can-
ton's grand dam by Vinton, great grand dam
by Black and All Black—He will be limited to
20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance
—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in
each case to the groom. A few of Young
Chance's colts will be shown the ensuing
spring.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Eastern, March 4.

TAILORING.

The subscriber has, at the solicitation of his
friends, determined to continue the above busi-
ness at his old stand, on Washington street,
and solicits a continuance of the favours of the
public, and assures them that no exertion on
his part, shall be wanting to give general sat-
isfaction. The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH COLLISON.

Eastern, May 20.
N. B. J. C. has made arrangements in Bal-
timore, by which means he will always receive
the latest fashions.

Notice.

The subscriber having declined business
and intending to remove to Baltimore in a few
days, respectfully notifies all those indebted
to him, to come forward and settle the same
either by note or otherwise—Those neglect-
ing to attend to the above notice on or before
the 1st of June next, their accounts will, with-
out respect to persons, be placed in the hands
of an officer for collection.

DAVID M. SMITH.
Eastern, May 20, 1826. 3w
N. B. For Sale, low for cash, a Tom Colt,
Gilly, 4 years old. Apply as above.

Practising Balls.

Miss SUTHERLAND begs leave respectfully to
inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot,
that her Practising Balls will be held at Mr.
Lowe's Assembly Room on Friday evenings,
the 2d June, 23d June, 14th and 28th July.
Gentlemen's Tickets can be procured at the
Bar, or at Mr. Ring's, Washington street, op-
posite Church Alley. May 20

Green & Reardon

Are now opening an additional supply of
GOODS, to which they invite the attention of
their friends and the public generally—they
have determined on selling low for Cash
Wool, Feathers, Linens, Hides and Tan Bark
May 13.

Martin & Hayward

have received a handsome assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which will be offered at very reduced prices
for Cash, or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers
or Country Tow Linen.
Their customers and the public generally
are respectfully invited to give them an early
call.
Eastern, April 29, 1826.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore a large and elegant assortment of
GOODS

Adapted to spring sales, consisting of a great
variety of
PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS,
&c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold at the most re-
duced prices for Cash, or exchanged for meal,
oats or feathers. March 25 if

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia—hand-
some Calicoes and Chintzes. Gingham, Cam-
bric Muslin and mull mull do. &c. Also
Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks &c. &c.
Which in addition to his former stock, makes
a complete assortment of seasonable and de-
sirable Goods for the present season.
Eastern March 25 if.

Copartnership.

The subscriber takes this method of return-
ing his sincere acknowledgments to his friends
and the public, for the patronage heretofore
given him, and begs leave to inform them, that
he has formed a connection with Dr. Granville
S. Townsend. The business in future will be
conducted in the names of BOWDLE & TOWN-
SEND.

Bowdle & Townsend

No. 18, Chesapeake, Baltimore.
Have just received and intend keeping con-
stantly for sale, beside a general assortment of
Drugs, Medicines and Paints, a number of ar-
ticles to suit the country trade.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Sweeping Brushes Baltimore Green, for
Scrubbing do. coloring walls
Blacking do. Tallow
Traces & Plough Lines Okum
Bed-Cords Window Glass & Putty
Coach & Picture Glass
Captains of vessels and others are respect-
fully invited to call and examine their goods,
and make themselves acquainted with their
prices, with an assurance that nothing on their
part shall be omitted to give satisfaction.—
They have also made arrangements to attend
to the sale of produce as commission agents
and solicit consignments from their friends.

WANTED

Immediately, a youth about 15 or 16 years of
age, as an apprentice—to one of good health,
plain education, steady habits and respectable
connections, we will give his board and wash-
ing, until he is of age. Applications in writing
left with Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, will be for-
warded to the advertiser.
Baltimore, May 13 3w

WOOL COMMISSION

WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,
No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.
Receive on consignment, WOOL of all de-
scriptions. Being the Agents of a large num-
ber of Manufacturers, for the sale of
DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,
they possess superior facilities for its disposal.
Liberal advances made when required.
Refer in Eastern to WILLIAM CLARK.
Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The festival of St. John the Baptist (24th
June next) will be celebrated by the members
of Coat's Lodge, No. 76, at their Hall in East-
on. The fraternity generally, are invited to
meet on the level.
By order, WM. B. MULLIKIN, Sec'y.
April 29.
Editors friendly to masonry, will please
give this notice one or more insertions, as they
may find convenient.

Look this way!

HOUSE, SIGN & COACH PAINTING AND GLAZING.

JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT

Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic, that he has taken a shop on Washington
street, next door to Mr. James Willson's store,
where he will paint carriages, signs, chairs and
all other work at the shortest notice. As he
has experienced that the times are hard and
money scarce, he will work very low for cash;
he will cut and put in all sizes of coach glass
on the most reasonable terms. All orders
will be promptly attended to without delay.
May 13.

KIRK'S THRESHING MACHINE.

Samuel Morse is now in the neighborhood
of Eastern, and has on hand four of the above
Machines, which will cost \$100 the small kind,
the larger kind, which is on an improved plan,
will cost \$130, where the materials which is
but trifling is furnished by the purchaser, and
is capable of getting out from 60 to 100 bush-
els per day, with one horse and three or four
hands. The machine has been used on the
Western Shore as well as the state of Virginia,
and highly approved, as their certificates will
show. Persons wishing information on the
subject, will please to call on Mr. Thomas Mc-
conekin, Eastern. Persons wishing to build
can be supplied with county rights.

JOHN C. MORSELL & Co.
Prince George's county, May 13 3w p

DANCING, MUSIC AND FRENCH.

The subscriber announces to the public,
that he has engaged Miss SUTHERLAND, of Bal-
timore, to spend several months of the ensu-
ing season in his family, and to give lessons in
MUSIC and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, to such
young ladies in his seminary, as are de-
sirous of obtaining instruction in those branch-
es. The experience of this lady as a teacher
of Music, has been considerable; and a long
residence in Paris, and elsewhere in France,
has afforded her the best advantages for be-
coming proficient, not only in understanding
the French language, but in speaking it with
fluency and accuracy. She will receive ar-
cholars such other young persons, not be-
longing to the seminary, as may apply for her
instructions. She has engaged to be in East-
on, certainly on the 10th of May.

Miss SUTHERLAND will, immediately after
her arrival, open a DANCING SCHOOL. Her
qualifications as a teacher of this elegant and
fashionable art, have obtained for her, during
the last two winters, an extensive and respect-
able patronage in the city of Baltimore; and
testimonials in her favour, which are now in
possession of the subscriber, and which will,
at any time, be exhibited to the parents or
friends of youth, who may be interested by
this advertisement, give reason to believe
that the confidence hitherto reposed in her,
has not been misplaced.

The Terms will be,
For Dancing - - - \$6 per quarter.
" French - - - 6 do.
" Music not exceeding 8 do.
The subscriber is prepared to receive as
Boards, several young ladies on accommo-
dation terms. D. RING.
Eastern, April 29.

The Album,

AND LADIES' WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THIS is a new publication, issued every
WEDNESDAY. It has been commenced under
the most favourable auspices, and as its title
designates, is appropriated particularly to the
LADIES. It is devoted to the cause of virtue,
to knowledge and amusement. It will fur-
nish information on the culture of plants,
flowers, &c. useful receipts; a general weekly
summary of foreign and domestic news, with
a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous
literature. It is neatly printed on fine white
paper, (expressly for binding,) quarto form—
eight pages—without advertisements, (which
are to be inserted on a cover.) The price is
only Two Dollars per annum payable by those
in the city, half yearly, and by all others year-
ly in advance.

Among a numerous list of contributors are
the names of SAMUEL OSBORNE, the Boston
Harp, &c. and in order to render the work
truly valuable, the Editor will distribute pre-
miums for original articles, amounting to
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Subscriptions will be received in Wil-
mington, at the Book Store of Mr. JOSEPH
COTT, Agent, No. 93 Market street, where
specimens of the work may be seen.

*No receipts will be acknowledged un-
less signed by Mr. Joseph Scott, J. R. Walker,
or the editor.

All communications must be addressed to
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Editor and Proprietor,
No. 40 Race street, Philadelphia. Editors
copying this will be furnished with the
Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an
equivalent.

Postmasters and others will be entitled to
every sixth copy they may order.
May 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for
Caroline county, will sit in the Court House
in Denton, on the TUESDAY of each week,
until the second Tuesday of June next, to
hear appeals and make the necessary trans-
fers of assessable property, of which all per-
sons concerned are desired to take notice, as
after that date no appeals will be heard.

By order,
JOHN BROWN, Clerk to the
Commissioners of the Tax for C. C.
Denton, April 22 7w

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Shakespeare in 8 vols. elegantly bound
do. 8 vols. half bound
Moore's works complete in 6 vols.
Waverley 2 vols.
Feveril of the Peak 2 vols.
No Fiction 2 vols.
Conversations on Chymistry
Tytler's History
Goldsmith's Greece
American Orator
Sketch of the early History of Maryland
The Introduction or A Dialogue between Pa-
ther and Son
Maryland selection of Sacred Music
Walker's Dictionary with key, elegantly bound
do. do. School edition
Johnson's do. do.
New Testament
Murray's English Reader
do. Introduction
do. Grammar
do. do. Abridged
do. Sequel
Pike's Assistant
Jesse's do.
Comley's Spelling Book
Byerly's do. do.
Webster's do. do.
Burham's do. do.
Primmers
Slates and Pencils
Lead Pencils
Playing Cards, &c. &c.
May 13, 1826.

For Sale,

OR TO BE EXCHANGED FOR LANDS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND,

A tract of land situate about five or six miles
from the town of Montgomery, in the state of
Alabama, containing 640 acres, being part of a
well known body of remarkably fine lands,
called the "Hickory Levels."

The town of Montgomery is one of the most
flourishing in the state, and is the centre of a
rapidly improving district, already containing
a numerous population, several large steam
boats ply regularly to Mobile.—This tract is
finely wooded and watered, and the soil of the
best quality, and is inclosed on all sides by
well settled plantations. A public road to
Montgomery touches, or passes through it.
An indisputable title will be made free of
every incumbrance.—For further particulars,
apply to
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
Talbot county, Md. May 20 if.

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and
which I purchased a few years since of Mr.
Loftus Bowdle—This farm is situated in Bal-
ley's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly
opposite the "Double Mill," one of the Steam
boat Maryland's stopping places.—The farm
contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres
—The soil, in the highest degree, fertile—
sources of manure inexhaustible—Fish, oys-
ters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first qual-
ities, in their season, and a neighborhood cel-
ebrated for hospitality, peace, harmony and
friendly intercourse—and for health and beau-
ty of situation, this is unrivalled by any on
Third-Haven creek. Those desirous of pur-
chasing, will of course, view the premises,
which they are invited to do, where the terms
and further particulars will be made known by
May 6 if
R. P. EMMONS.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM
where he lately resided, handsomely situated
in Talbot county, about three miles from East-
on, and containing about
420 ACRES,

and is as comfortably situated as any
in the county, off the salt waters—
there is a Brick Dwelling House,
Kitchen and Smoke House, together
with all the necessary out buildings, which
consist of wood; the buildings are not in good
repair, at this time—There is about one hun-
dred and twenty acres of wood or timber land,
and about twenty acres of good meadow
grounds, together with a plenty of marl, and
is well watered with never-failing streams, to-
gether with as good an assortment of fruit of
different kinds as almost any in the county. It
can be divided into two farms, one containing
about 230 acres, the other about 190, each to
have a plenty of timber. I will sell either
parcel, or the whole. I deem it unnecessary
to say any more about it, as I conclude that
no person will purchase without viewing it;
the property will be shown by Mr. Benjamin
Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms
made known by the subscriber, near St. Mi-
chael's.
JAMES DENNY.
Feb. 11

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes
of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot
county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—
NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the said negroes are for sale; among
them are several women who are good cooks
and house servants, and valuable men accus-
tomed to farming; also some likely Girls.
They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-
resident of the State, or to any person who
will not treat them well. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.
Eastern, Nov. 5

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Somerset
county, Maryland, on the 4th day of April,
1826, as a runaway slave, a negro man who
calls himself PETER BOWIE, and says he
belongs to Levi Offord of Montgomery county
Maryland, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high,
stout made, round face, has a small scar over
his left eye, had on when committed, a black
cloth coat, striped vest and blue pantaloons.
The owner of the above slave, is required to
come forward, prove property, pay charges,
and take him away, or he will be sold accord-
ing to law. ROBERT STEWART, Shff.
April 15 8w of Somerset county, Md.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail on
the 15th inst. a negro woman, named Delia
Sevell, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches
high, good countenance, yellow complexion—
had on when committed, a blue striped do-
mestic frock. Says she belongs to Mr. Grea-
son or Grisom, of Georgetown, District of
Columbia. The owner of the above described
negro is requested to prove property, pay
charges and take her away, otherwise she will
be released as directed by the act of assembly
of this state.
April 15 8w THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as
a runaway, on the 15th instant, a negro girl
named Betsey Kirtches, 15 years of age, four
feet 10 inches high, and very black—She had
on when committed a patched brown lindeney
frock, yellow silk bonnet, old shoes and stock-
ings, and says she belongs to Burgess Nelson,
living between New-Market & Liberty-Town.
The owner of the above described negro is
requested to prove property, pay charges and
take her away, otherwise she will be released
as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
May 6 8w THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail,
on Sunday the 26th of March last, a black man
about 5 feet 9 inches high, 19 years of age,
complexion black, eyes large and full, & small
features generally, has a scar on his chin and
another on his forehead—says his name is John
Countee, was free born and bound by his pa-
rents to John Webster, blacksmith, near Rob-
ertson's mill, in this county. Had on when
committed a roundabout and trousers of dark
lindeney. The owner of the above described
negro is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away,
otherwise he will be released as directed by
the act of assembly of this state.
April 15 8w THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

\$100 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the
Head of South River, in Anne Arundel coun-
ty, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES,
who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is
about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high,
the clothing he had on when he absconded,
was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt
and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give
the above reward, and all reasonable charges
if brought home, or secured in any jail so that
I get him again.
June 4 if THOMAS SNOWDEN.

Poplar Island

To be RENTED and possession thereof to be
taken early in December next—for terms on
which it will be rented, apply to John Leeds
Kerr, Esq. at Eastern, or to the subscriber in
Baltimore, and in his absence to Richard Car-
ton, Esq. CH. CARROLL, of Carrollton.
Baltimore, May 6 4w

Baltimore and Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of inform-
ing his friends and the public generally, that he
has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlin-
son, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete
order, having been thoroughly overhauled and
her cabin made larger for the accommodation
of passengers; and intends running her as a
REGULAR PACKET AND GRAIN BOAT,
between Eastern-Point and Baltimore. He in-
tends leaving Eastern-Point for Baltimore on
SUNDAY the 26th of February, inst. and Bal-
timore on WEDNESDAY following, for East-
on-Point, and continue to run the same days,
during the season, leaving each place at nine
o'clock in the morning. He has also taken
the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which
is in complete order for the reception of
Grain: he has employed Mr. Parrott, who
has for many years been in the habit of trans-
acting business for the late Captain Vickers
and others, as clerk. He therefore solicits a
share of public patronage, and assures the
public that nothing on his part shall be wan-
ting to give general satisfaction.
He intends, when necessary, to consign the
Grain entrusted to him for sale, to James Bar-
roll, Esq. of Baltimore.
The Public's obedient servant,
SPENCER COBURN.
Eastern-Point, Feb. 18, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber, or Mr. Parrott will
attend at the Drug Store of Messrs. Moore &
Kellie, every Saturday Evening, to receive
Orders.

Fountain Inn.

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

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

EASTON HOTEL.

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

NOTICE.

Easton, Dec. 25
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be fur-
nished to any part of the Peninsula at the
shortest notice. S. L.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken the well
known Brick House in Denton,
occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel
Lucas, where his customers will
be accommodated with the best of
everything in season, afforded by the mar-
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-
sonal attention and those of his family, he can
assure the public of the best accommodations
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-
lent servants; he has attentive waiters, he
will keep constantly on hand the best liquors
that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will
be constantly supplied with the best of provi-
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times
be furnished with private rooms at the short-
est notice—travellers and the public gener-
ally are invited to give him a call. The sub-
scriber is provided with rooms to accommodate
the court and bar during the session of our
Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 if

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

April Term, A. D. 1826

On application of Joseph P. W. Richardson,
administrator of William McDonald, late of
Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that
the said Joseph P. W. Richardson give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhib-
it their claims against the said deceased's es-
tate; and that the same be published once in
each week for the space of three successive
weeks in one of the newspapers printed in
Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and
faithfully copied from the minutes
of proceedings of the Orphans'
Court of the county aforesaid, I
have hereunto set my hand and
the public seal of my office affix-
ed, this 9th day of May, Anno
Domini, 1826.

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

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of
Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of ad-
ministration on the personal estate of William
McDonald, late of Caroline county deceased,
all persons having claims against the said de-
ceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the proper vouchers thereof,
into the registry of the Orphans' Court of
Caroline county, to receive their legal divi-
dends of the said estate, on or before the 27th
day of November next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this 9th
day of May, A. D. 1826.
JOSEPH P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of William McDonald, deceased.
May 20 3w