

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

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**ALEXANDER GRAHAM,**  
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for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE CENTS  
for every subsequent insertion.

A TESTIMONY, AND EPISTLE OF ADVICE, ISSUED BY  
INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.

The meeting, taking into consideration, that certain books and papers of different descriptions have been put in circulation, purporting to set forth the doctrines of our Society, yet containing sentiments wholly repugnant to our religious profession, and subversive of the principles of the Christian religion, and that these views and reputations have not only been injurious to the reputation of the Society, but have produced, and are at this time producing, much difficulty and distress among Friends, was introduced into deep exercise. And under the weight of this exercise, we have believed it right to issue a Testimony on the occasion, for the information of the honest hearted of our own members, and for the strengthening of the hands of those who feel themselves bound to the defence of the gospel.

Our discipline, in strong and emphatic terms, has recorded the standing testimony of the Society against such as "blaspheme or speak profanely of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, or the Holy Spirit, or deny the divinity of our Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ; the immediate revelation of the Holy Spirit, or the authenticity of the scriptures," testifying that it is manifest they are not one in faith with us, and that if they persist in such errors, they ought to be disowned.

This portion of our discipline is clearly founded upon the fundamental doctrines of the Christian Religion, as held by our primitive Friends, and by the substantial part of the Society down to the present day.

Our worthy predecessor George Fox, in a declaration of Faith, which he, with some other Friends presented to the governor and council of Barbadoes, says: "Whereas, many scandalous lies and slanders have been cast upon us to render us odious: as that we deny God, Christ Jesus, and the Scriptures of Truth, &c. This is to inform you that all our books and declarations which, for these many years have been published to the world, clearly testify the contrary; yet for your satisfaction we now plainly declare—

"That we own and believe in the only wise, omnipotent, and everlasting God, the Creator of all things in heaven and earth, and the Preserver of all that he hath made, who is God over all, blessed forever; to whom we all honour, glory, dominion, praise, and thanksgiving, both now and for evermore.

"And we own and believe in Jesus Christ his beloved and only begotten Son, in whom he was well pleased; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary; in whom we have redemption through his blood; even the forgiveness of sins; who is the express image of the invisible God, the first born of every creature, by whom were all things created, that are in heaven and in earth, visible and invisible; whether they be thrones, dominions, principalities, or powers; all things were created by him.

"And we own and believe that he was made a sacrifice for sin, who knew no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth; that he was crucified for us in the flesh, without the gates of Jerusalem, and that he ascended up into heaven, and now sitteth at the right hand of God. This Jesus, who was the foundation of the holy prophets and apostles, is our foundation; and we believe there is no other foundation to be laid but that which is laid, even Christ Jesus: who tasted death for every man, shed his blood for all men, is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world; according as John the Baptist testified of him, when he said, 'Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world.'—John 1. 29.

"He is now come in Spirit, and hath given us an understanding, that we know him that is true." He rules in our hearts by his law of love and life, and makes us free from the law of sin and death. We have no life but by him; for he is the quickening Spirit, the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, by whose blood we are cleansed, and our consciences sprinkled from dead works to serve the living God. He is our Mediator, who makes peace and reconciliation, between God offended, and us offending, he being the oath of God, the new covenant of light, life, grace, and peace, the author and finisher of our faith.

"This Lord Jesus Christ, the heavenly Man, the Emmanuel, God with us, we all own and believe in; he whom the high priest raged against and said he had spoken blasphemy; whom the priests and elders of the Jews took counsel together against and put to death; the same whom Judas betrayed for thirty pieces of silver, which the priests gave him as a reward for his treason, who also gave large money to the soldiers to broach a horrible lie, namely, 'That his disciples came and stole him away by night whilst they slept.' After he was risen from the dead, the history of the acts of the apostles sets forth how the chief priests and elders persecuted the disciples of this Jesus, for preaching his resurrection. This, we say, is that Lord Jesus Christ, whom we own to be our life and salvation."

In this declaration of Faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, we desire it may be observed that he is acknowledged both in his outward and inward appearance, agreeably to the testimony of the Evangelist, "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father) full of grace and truth."—John 1. 14. And again the same Evangelist, after recording many miracles which were wrought by our Lord, said, "And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book; but these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing ye might have life through his name."—John xx. 30, 31.

William Penn, in speaking of the efficacy & benefits of the coming, and the sufferings of our Lord Jesus Christ on the cross, declared, "We do believe that Jesus Christ was our only sacrifice, atonement and propitiation, that

he bore our iniquities, and that by his stripes we are healed of the wounds Adam gave us in his fall, and that God is just in forgiving true penitents, upon the credit of that holy offering Christ made of himself to God for us; and that what he did and suffered, satisfied and pleased God, and was for the sake of fallen man, that had displeased God, and that through the offering up of himself, once for all, through the Eternal Spirit he hath forever perfected those (in all times) that were sanctified, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit.

"In short, justification consists of two parts, or hath a two-fold consideration. The first part of justification we do reverently and humbly acknowledge, is only for the sake of the death and sufferings of Christ; nothing we can do, though by the operation of the Holy Spirit, being able to cancel old debts, and wipe out old scores. It is the power and efficacy of that propitiatory offering upon faith and repentance, that justifies us from the sins that are past; and it is the power of Christ's Spirit in our hearts, that purifies and makes us acceptable before God."—Penn's Select Works, 799.

Robert Barclay presents the subject in the same point of view, viz: "We consider then our redemption in a two-fold respect or state, both which in their own nature are perfect, though in their application to us the one is not, nor cannot be, without respect to the other.

"The first, is the redemption performed and accomplished by Christ for us in his crucified body without us: the other is the redemption wrought by Christ in us, which no less properly is called and accounted a redemption than the former. The first then is that whereby a man, as he stands in the fall is put into a capacity of salvation, and hath conveyed unto him a measure of that power, virtue, spirit, life, and grace that was in Christ Jesus, which, as the free gift of God, is able to counterbalance, overcome, and root out the evil seed, where-with we are naturally, as in the fall, leavened.

"The second, is that whereby we witness & know this pure and perfect redemption in ourselves, purifying, cleansing, and redeeming us from the power of corruption, and bringing us into unity, favour and friendship with God."

By the first of these two, we that were lost in Adam, plunged into the bitter and corrupt seed, unable of ourselves to do any good thing, but naturally joined and united to evil, forward and propense to all iniquity, servants and slaves to the power and spirit of darkness, are, notwithstanding all this, so far reconciled to God by the death of his Son, while enemies, that we are put into a capacity of salvation, having the glad tidings of the gospel of peace offered unto us, and God is reconciled unto us in Christ, calls & invites us to himself, in which respect we understand these scriptures: 'He drew the enemy in himself. He loved us first; seeing us in our blood, he said unto us live; he who did not sin his own self, bare our sins in his own body on the tree; and he died for our sins, the just for the unjust.

"By the second, we witness this capacity brought into act, whereby receiving and not resisting the purchase of his death, to wit: the light, spirit, and grace of Christ revealed in us, we witness and possess a real, true, and inward redemption from the power and prevalence of sin, and so come to be truly and really redeemed, justified and made righteous, and to a sensible union and friendship with God. Thus he died for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity; and thus we know him and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable to his death. This last follows the first in order, and is a consequence of it, proceeding from it, as an effect from its cause; so no one could have enjoyed the last without the first had been, such being the will of God; so also can none now partake of the first, but as he witnesseth the last. Wherefore as to us, they are both causes of our justification; the first the procuring efficient, the other the formal cause."—Barclay's Apol. Phil. ed. pp. 218, 219.

Such are the clear and forcible testimonies borne by our early Friends to these important doctrines of the Gospel; doctrines which cannot be abandoned without striking at the very foundation of the Christian religion. And in support of these and other principles of our profession, they did not fail to refer to the Holy Scriptures, as an acknowledged authority. Robert Barclay, in his Apology says: "In this respect above mentioned, then, we have shown what service and use the Holy Scriptures as managed in and by the Spirit of God to the church of God, wherefore we do account them a secondary rule. Moreover, because they are commonly acknowledged by all, to have been written by the dictates of the Holy Spirit, and that the errors which may be supposed by the injury of time to have slipped in, are not such but that there is sufficient, clear testimony left to all the essentials of the Christian faith: we do look upon them as the only fit outward judge of controversies among Christians, and that whatsoever doctrine is contrary unto their testimony, may therefore, justly be rejected as false. And for our parts, we are very willing that all our doctrines and practices be tried by them, which we never refused, nor ever shall in all our controversies with our adversaries, as the judge and test. We shall also be very willing to admit it as a positive, certain maxim, that whatsoever any do, pretending to the Spirit, which is contrary to the Scriptures, be accounted and reckoned a delusion of the Devil."—Barclay's Apol. Phil. ed. pp. 99, 100.

We have observed with deep regret and concern, that sundry pamphlets, periodical publications, and books of sermons attributed to ministers of the Society, have been lately put in circulation and represented as setting forth the principles of our profession, but containing sentiments wholly repugnant to the testimonies of scripture; to the doctrines of our early Friends, and to the discipline: publications which evidently come within the description of "pernicious books."

In a periodical paper called "The Berean," and which has been much read by the members of our society, it is declared:—"In vain does any man quote the scriptures as authority to maintain his opinions; 'that they were adapted to other times, and other states, and not to us;' and that we have no 'right to appeal' even to the words of Jesus Christ 'as authority to maintain' our 'opinions.'"

And again: "Will it be presumed that God, whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain—whose presence fills the universe—abode in his fulness literally in the man Jesus? Can it be supposed that he, of whom it was declared that he was limited in knowledge, power and action, possessed absolutely the Spirit of God without measure. I believe not. The doctrine therefore contained in the chapter under review, ascribing a proper divinity to Jesus Christ, making him the foundation of every Christian doctrine; asserting that the divine nature essentially belonged to him, & constituting him a distinct person."

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"Doctrines of Friends, chapter IV.  
"This word is not used in this sense by the author against whom the Berean was writing.

object of faith and worship is not only antiscipitural, but opposed to the simplest principles of reason, and is in short among the darkest doctrines that has ever been introduced into the Christian Church."—Berean, pp. 259.

In a printed letter bearing the name of Elias Hicks, and addressed to Dr. N. Shoemaker, it is said:—"I do not consider that the crucifixion of the outward body of flesh and blood of Jesus on the cross was an atonement for any sins, but the legal sins of the Jews." And again in the same letter, in allusion to this subject it is said: "Surely it is possible that any rational being, who has any right sense of justice or mercy, would be willing to accept forgiveness of sins on such terms?"

And in a volume of Sermons attributed to the same individual, in speaking of our Lord Jesus Christ it is said: "He was only an outward Saviour, that healed their outward diseases, and gave them strength of body to enjoy that outward good land: it was the soul that wanted salvation; but this no outward Saviour could do—no external Saviour could have any hand in it." In another place it is said: "If we believe that God is equal and righteous in all his ways, that he has made of one blood all the families that dwell upon the earth, it is impossible that he should be partial; and therefore, he has been as willing to reveal his will to every creature as he was to our first parents, to Moses and the Prophets, to Jesus Christ and his Apostles. He never can set any of these above us, because if he did he would be partial." Many other quotations of a character equally objectionable, in relation to these and other doctrines of the Christian Religion, might be made from the same work and several other publications, supporting the same views, might be mentioned; but these are sufficient to show the discordance there is between the publications to which we have alluded, and the writings of our early friends.

We believe it right to bear our testimony against all such doctrines, and the publications containing them, as subversive of the Christian Religion, and the Discipline of our Society. We are aware that some have professed a belief in the Divinity of Christ, who nevertheless, confined their application of these terms exclusively to the divine principle, in the hearts of men; which is a virtual denial that 'Jesus is the Christ,' contrary to the clearest testimony of Scriptures. Or if they make any application to Jesus of Nazareth, they allow him to be no more than a good man, which Pagans and infidels have done; while our early Friends, in accordance with Scripture testimony, positively denied this doctrine, acknowledged his humanity and Eternal Deity, that he was both true God and true man. The word made flesh, the Emmanuel, God with us.

In the progress of those principles, against which we feel bound to bear testimony, a separation of a number of individuals has taken place within the limits of a neighbouring Yearly Meeting. In this separation, the connection with the Yearly Meeting to which they have belonged, has been dissolved, and meetings of their own set up, contrary to the ancient and clearly established order of our Religious Society. This state of things, we believe, demands that it should be understood, that we cannot acknowledge a connexion with these separate meetings, nor religious fellowship with the individuals who compose them.

We earnestly recommend to all our members to hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering—for that other foundation can no man lay, than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ; neither is there salvation in any other—for there is no other name under heaven given among men whereby we may be saved.

Our Lord Jesus Christ, in speaking of the Comforter, the Spirit of Truth, whom the Father would send in his name, told his Disciples:—"He shall glorify me, for he shall receive of mine, and shall show it unto you." The prophets, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, were led to testify beforehand of the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow:—those who were under this influence when he came, acknowledged him to be the Christ, the Son of the living God, and paid "great adoration and honour" unto him; and the apostles and primitive believers, after his resurrection, under the powerful influence of the Holy Ghost, bore testimony to his divine character—that "in him dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodily"—that he is "the head of all principality and power"—and that unto him "every knee shall bow," and "every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

And in relation to the one great offering which he made when he offered up himself, and in which ended all the typical offerings of the legal dispensation;—they testified that "if when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son; much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life."—"That he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them and rose again." Nor yet that he should offer himself often, as the High Priest entereth into the Holy Place every year with the blood of others; for then must he often have suffered since the foundation of the world,—but now, once in the end of the world hath he appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself." And having spoiled principalities and powers, and led captivity captive, he hath entered into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us. Thus we have an advocate with the Father, even Jesus Christ the righteous. As the Lord

\*Barclay's Vindication of the Apology.  
†George Whitehead's Gospel Salutation.  
‡Penn.

Jesus Christ was prophesied of by all the prophets since the foundation of the world—was pointed to in the law—acknowledged by the righteous when he came in the flesh, and after his resurrection powerfully preached by those who were eye witnesses of his glory and qualified by the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven; so in all subsequent ages, the influence of the Holy Spirit, has led to a harmonizing accordance with the record which God gave of his Son. We earnestly desire that all would humbly and reverently seek to be clothed with this divine influence—then would they be no more as children, tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine, nor moved away from the hope of the Gospel.

And we are engaged to revive a concern which has often been felt by the Society, and clearly expressed; to recommend to parents, in an especial manner, to guard with christian solicitude the tender minds of their dear offspring against the dangers of corrupt conversation and pernicious publications; and to encourage them, by precept and example, frequently to read the Holy Scriptures. Great is the influence of parental care under the direction of divine wisdom, and the sweet consolation of having an evidence within ourselves of resembling those of old, who brought little children to Christ. And on the other hand, great is the responsibility of parents, and awful the consequences of turning them aside from the one sure foundation, and instilling into their tender, yet receptive minds, principles which tend to "subvert the Gospel of Christ."

The daily reading of the Holy Scriptures, with minds humbly turned for instruction to that divine Source of Light and Intelligence, from which they proceeded, is a practice recommended by our worthy predecessors, who were confirmed from living experience, in the belief that they were not only adapted to the instruction of those of the respective ages in which they were given forth, but were also "written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures, might have hope" in that salvation which comes by Jesus Christ.

Read, approved, and signed, in and on behalf of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at White-Water, by adjournments, from the 8th of the Tenth month, to the 13th of the same, inclusive, 1827.

ELIJAH COFFIN, } Clerks.  
REBEKAH GARRETSON. }

**The Benefits of Perseverance.**—An Irish gentleman lately paid his addresses to a rich widow, who conceived a horrible antipathy towards him, though, in truth, there was nothing very dismaying in his personal appearance. His suit was rejected, but he would not take 'No' for an answer. To escape his persecutions, the lady fled to England; but her lover discovered her at Bath where he was as assiduous as ever. At Cheltenham, she was equally persecuted, and at length sought refuge at Brighton. She had been, however, but a few days residing at the Stye, when she observed her odious tormentor passing her window. He nodded to her with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance and passed on.—Resolved upon some desperate remedy, the lady sent her servant to request that he would favour her with an interview. He came; and on their being left alone she rehearsed the various persecutions she had suffered from him, and stated that she had sent for him on that occasion to put an end to them forever. 'Now, sir,' said she taking a Bible which lay upon a table and kneeling while she raised it to her lips, with the utmost solemnity, 'by the virtue of my oath, I will never marry you.'—This she of course deemed conclusive; but the gentleman with amazing coolness knelt beside her, and taking the book from her hand, kissed it, also at the same time exclaiming, 'By the virtue of my oath, madam, I was never certain of you until this moment.' Within six weeks afterwards they were married! There is an old proverb verified in this instance—"Impudence pushes its way through the world."

Some twenty or twenty-five years since, in a neighbouring town, dwelt a man of some consequence in his neighbourhood, but not noted for his erudition or knowledge. Being a subscriber to a newspaper, as all good citizens should be, he imbibed no small degree of the party zeal which characterized most of the papers of those times. About the time we are speaking of his favourite paper adopted a motto, reading in this manner:—"Be Just and fear not!"

SHAKESPEARE.  
When it came to hand he was quietly seated in his arm-chair, and taking it up, the first thing that struck his eye was the new motto, which he read and punctuated thus: "Be just and fear not Shakespeare."—This admonition, as he took it to be, ushered forth in staring capitals, could not fail to arouse all his political zeal. "Shakespeare!" he exclaimed, at the same time jumping out of his chair and clenching both fists, "I'll have 'em to know that I don't fear Shakespeare nor any other Federalist."—*Worcester Spy.*

## EASTON CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

EASTON, Nov. 2, 1827.

**Report on Horses and Mares.**  
The Committee deputed by the Trustees of this Institution to award the premiums offered for the best Stallions & Mares, which (in their judgment) have been exhibited at the present show

Report—That four Stallions and two stud colts only were entered for premium; to three of which (in their estimation best entitled) they have assigned the premiums offered by the society to stock of this description, and in the following order.

To Edward Roberts for his full-bred Horse Tuckahoe, the 1st premium of \$15; To Philip Wallis for his thorough bred Hunter Sky Lark, the premium of \$10— and to James Bartlett for his Horse Logao, sired by Emperor, the premium of \$5.

To Thomas Hemsley for his gray mare Lady Bell, the 1st premium of \$10—To William H. Decoursey for his bay mare Siella the 2d premium of \$8—and to Thos. Murphy for his bay mare the premium of \$5—all which is submitted by

JOHN EDMONDSON  
EDWARD S. WINDER  
JAMES DENNY  
THOS. HEMSLEY  
CHARLES C. BLAKE  
L. O. PASCAULT  
PERRY ROBERSON. } Committee.

## On Asses and Mules.

The Committee of Judges, appointed on Mules and Asses, respectfully report:—that we award to Edward N. Hambleton Esq. for his Jack Bolivar, the premium of \$10—to Governor Stevens, for his female Mule seven years old the premium of \$8—and to Richard Spencer Esq. for his yearling Mule, the premium of five dollars.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH  
HORATIO L. EDMONDSON  
HENRY HOLLYDAY JR.  
ENNALLS MARTIN JR.  
THOMAS B. COOK.

## ON CATTLE.

The Committee appointed by the trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, to view the Cattle exhibited for Show & premium, report that they have carefully examined all the Cattle shown to them under the rules of the Society and do award the premiums as follows: For the best Bull over two years old they award the first premium of \$10 to Thomas Hemsley Esq. of Queen Anne's county for his half blood, Red Bull, young Bergami.

For the 2d best Bull over two years old they award the 2d premium of \$8 to Henry Hollyday Esq. of Talbot county for his half blooded Teeswater side Bull Caesar. For the best bull under two years old they award the 1st premium of \$10 to Thos. Ennalls Esq. of Dorchester county, for his black bull Jackson of the Teeswater breed.

For the 2d best bull under two years old, they award the 2d premium of \$5 to James Parrott Esq. of Easton for his red Bull Northumberland.

For the best milch Cow over three years old they award the first premium of \$10 to Dr. Ennalls Martin of Easton for his black Cow.

Your Committee regret that though there were several other Cows in the stalls well worthy of notice, they are compelled to withhold several premiums, which might probably have been awarded, if they had received such Certificates as the rules of the society require.

For the best Heifer under three and over one year old they award the first premium of \$10 to James Watkins, Esq. of Easton, for his very superior half blood Teeswater Heifer.

For the 2d best Heifer under three and over one year old, they award the 2d premium of \$5 to Col. Nicholas Goldsborough of Talbot county, for his Red Heifer 18 months old, Country blood.

For the best stall fed beef they award the premium of \$8 to William H. Decoursey Esq. of Queen Anne's County, for his Heifer.

For the best grass fed beef the premium of \$6 to Richard Spencer, Esq. for his Red Ox.

WM. FARQUHAR  
FREDERICK PURNELL  
W. H. TILGHMAN.

## ON OXEN.

The Committee on Oxen award the premium of 10 dollars to Mr. Thomas Murphy of Queen Anne's county for the best yoke; but do not consider any other yoke exhibited entitled to the second premium.

PHILIP WALLIS  
JOHN DAWSON  
HENRY SPENCER  
CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH  
HUGH S. HAMBLETON  
NICHOLAS G. SINGLETON.

## ON SHEEP.

The Committee on Sheep have awarded the premium for the best Ram over one year old, to Samuel Stevens.

The premium for the second best ditto, to Richard Spencer.

The premium for the best Ewe over one year old, to Samuel Stevens.



The Premium for the second best ditto, to Edward N. Hambleton.  
The Premium for the two best Wethers over two years old to Nicholas Hammond.  
The Premium for the second best ditto, to Samuel Stevens.  
The Premium for the two best Wethers under two years old to Samuel Stevens.  
And the premium for the second best ditto, to Nicholas Hammond.  
The sheep generally were of an excellent quality, and the committee found considerable difficulty in deciding to which the preference ought to be given. Though no premium has been awarded to Nicholas Martin, yet the ewes and wethers offered by him were considered nearly equal to any that were exhibited.

WM. GRASON  
LAMBT. W. SPENCER  
LAMBT. REARDON  
JOS. P. RICHARDSON  
WM. H. HAYWARD.

#### ON SWINE.

The committee appointed to examine, and award premiums upon Swine, have great pleasure in stating, that too high commendation, can scarcely be passed upon those gentlemen who have entered to compete, for the above description of animals. The number offered, added, to their various qualities such as form, size, age, and pedigree, have been rarely equalled, and probably never surpassed by any former exhibition, and have imposed a very nice, hazardous & difficult task upon the committee. But after strict scrutiny and much deliberation, they have awarded the first premium to John Arringdale of Talbot county, for his Boar of the Dutch stock, 14 months old, being of uncommon form and size.

We award the second premium to Richard Fiddeman of Talbot county for his Boar 10 months old, as he is very remarkable, for his early rapid growth and easy keep.

We award the premium for the best breeding Sow, to Thomas Murphy Esq. of Queen Ann's county, as possessing great capacity, and beauty, for the procreation of her species.

We award the premium for the second best breeding sow, to Thomas Hemsley Esq. of Queen Ann's county, for his Sow called "Moll," as being of fine form and very prolific, having produced sixty one pigs, in one year and nine months.

We cannot forbear to mention that Dr. Harris of Queen Ann's county, the Rev. Messrs. Bayne, S. Stevens, E. Roberts, W. H. Hayward, P. Mackey, I. G. Rhodes and N. Martin, exhibited Swine, that attracted the serious consideration of the committee.

There were many beautiful pigs exhibited, whose age, in the opinion of the committee, excluded them from a premium. All which is respectfully submitted.

THEODORE DENNY  
THOMAS MARTIN  
RICH'D FIDDEMAN  
NICHOLAS MARTIN.

#### ON HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, to award the premiums offered for Household Manufactures have been much gratified at the handsome display of useful and elegant articles exhibited for their inspection, and after a critical examination of them do hereby award the premiums as follows, viz:

For the best piece of Kersey (all of wool) we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Roysten A. Skinner, of Talbot county.

For the best piece of Kersey of Cotton Warp we award the premium of \$5 to Mrs. Mary Chance of Caroline county.

For the best piece of Flannel, we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Anne Hardcastle of Caroline county.

For the best piece of Cassinet we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Sarah L. Redgrave of Talbot county.

For the best piece of Carpeting we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. William Gist of Talbot county.

For the best Hearth Rug we award the premium of four dollars to Mrs. Roysten A. Skinner, of Talbot county.

For the second best Hearth Rug we award the premium of three dollars to Miss West, of Baltimore.

For the best Counterpane we award the premium of four dollars to Mrs. Elizabeth Maynadier of Annapolis.

In regard to the second best Counterpane the Committee have to observe that they found two so precisely alike in all respects that they could not prefer one to the other, on examining the sealed tickets attached to them it appeared that one belonged to Mrs. Margaret Richardson and the other to Sarah L. Redgrave both of Talbot county; the Committee then concluded to decide the case by lot, on doing which it resulted in favor of Mrs. Richardson, to whom they award the premium of 2 dollars provided this course of decision meets with the approbation of the Trustees which the Committee hopes they will sanction as the competition, we understand, was in the same family.

For the best piece of Linen Sheetting, we award the premium of 5 dollars to Mrs. Mary Hardcastle of Caroline county.

The Committee have to regret that there was no competition for the article of Table Linen, one piece only being offered for their inspection the quality of which they do not consider entitled to a premium.

For the best piece of Toweling, we award the premium of 3 dollars to Mrs. Robert Hardcastle of Caroline county.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, we award the premium of one dollar to Miss Eliza Pierson of Talbot county.

For the best pair of Knit Cotton Stockings, we award the premium of one dollar to Mrs. Elizabeth Woodward of Dorchester county.

The Committee are sorry to say that there was not a single pair of thread stockings offered for the premium, they also beg leave to observe that there was a piece of White Kersey of Cotton Warp offered by Miss Eliza Pierson of Talbot county of most excellent quality and although not quite equal to the one to which we have given the premium—we think entitled to great credit and regret we have not a premium to award to it, also wish to notice a piece of blue Cassinet offered by Mrs. Wrightson Lowe of Talbot county which we consider of most excellent quality but being deficient in colouring we could not award to it the premium.

Of Carpetings—the Committee thinks there has been the handsomest display ever offered at this place for examination and they beg leave to congratulate the society on the great improvement made by the Ladies in this article since the last Exhibition.

Of Hearth Rugs there were not as many as were offered at the last Show, and the Committee wish to observe that the one which they had selected for the first premium belonging to Mrs. Wm. Gist of Talbot county, we afterwards understood had the same premium awarded to it at the late exhibition of the Society in Baltimore and therefore agreeable to the understanding of the Committee is not entitled to it again. Among the various articles exhibited for our inspection, the committee wish to express their great admiration of a beautiful thread lace Cap and Pelereine ingeniously knit by Miss Anne B. Fontleroy of Talbot county which they think discovers great taste, and regret they have not a premium at their disposal to award to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. BAKER  
WM. CLARK  
WM. JENKINS  
WM. H. GROOVE  
SEVERN TEACKLE.

#### ON IMPLEMENTS.

The Committee on Implements and Machines of husbandry at the present exhibition have found their duties to lie in a very narrow compass. The only machines or implements on the field, were a few ploughs and harrows shown by Mr. James Meloney, and an imperfect threshing machine said to be made by Mr. Michael Bonnewell of Delaware—but as the committee could see nothing essentially new in the principle of any of them they can not feel warranted in awarding a premium for either.

EDWARD TILGHMAN  
FAYETTE GIBSON  
JOHN W. BATTIE  
JOHN S. MARTIN.

After the foregoing report was made out and signed, a double plough, invented and patented by Mr. Geo. Doffler, of Frederick county, and designed for the purpose of bar-ploughing and throwing the furrow-slice back at the same operation, was brought on the ground by Col. Maynadier of Annapolis—it was not offered for premium—but the committee thinks the implement a new one—deserving of the notice of the Society and well worthy of patronage.

#### ON BUTTER.

The Committee to whom the butter was referred, found upon the table provided for that purpose, a most choice and extensive assortment of that most esteemed article, both fresh and salt—all of which were put up in a great variety of beautiful and tasteful forms; and for color, flavor and good management could not have been readily surpassed.—The Committee owe it to those Ladies, under whose directions the several parcels had been made, to state, that so nearly similar in all respects were many of the parcels, that it was with the greatest difficulty they could make a selection, but after repeated trials, made up their minds and awarded as follows, viz:—

The first premium for fresh butter to Mrs. Ann Hollyday.

The second premium for ditto to Mrs. M. Rogers.

The first premium for salted Butter to Mrs. M. Rogers.

The second premium for ditto to Mrs. Harris of Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's county.

The Committee regret to state that no information relative to the mode of preparing and making the foregoing parcels of Butter were communicated.

JOHN M. G. EMORY  
WM. W. MOORE  
ROBERT B. A. TATE  
WM. H. DECOURCY  
J. NICOLS.

#### ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The Committee on fermented liquors beg leave to express their regret that so few specimens have been this season, offered to the Society.

Of Cordials, of several kinds, presented for the judgment of the Committee, that which was found marked with the name of Mrs. Doctor Denny was decided by them to be very superior, from its delicious flavour and fineness, and therefore entitled to a premium. A bottle of straw-berry Cordial, marked with the name of Mrs. E. Jenkins, was much approved also, by the committee, and several other gentlemen, whom they had called into Council.

From several parcels of Cider the Committee selected a bottle offered by Henry Hollyday, Esq. as the best, and have pleasure in pronouncing it fairly entitled to a premium.

JOHN LEEDS KERR  
TRISTRAM THOMAS  
JOHN D. GREEN  
THOMAS MURPHY  
THOMAS C. EARLE  
ANTHONY BANNING  
WM. M. HARDCASTLE.

#### ON PLOUGHING MATCHES.

The Committee on ploughing matches report that there were four two-horse ploughs entered and started for the Society's premium viz: No. 1 a self-sharpening plough by Mr. James Meloney of Talbot—No. 2 a Chenoweth plough by Mr. Geo. Stevens of Talbot county—No. 3 an Alexander Plough by Mr. Thomas Hemsley of Queen Anns—and No. 4 a Sinclair plough by Mr. Wm. Jenkins of Talbot counties respectively—that No. 1 finished the allotted space of 1-8 of an acre in 22½ minutes—No. 2 in 27½ minutes—No. 3 in 29½ minutes—and No. 4 in 29 minutes, the committee think that all the work was well done—that by Mr. George Stevens' plough in a particularly neat manner—but they have determined, as their best judgment, under all the circumstances, to award the premium offered for the best ploughing with two horses or mules, to Mr. Thomas Hemsley of Queen Anns' county—and the premium for the successful ploughman to the black man Vincent Hollyday—who drove his team—there was no plough with Oxen entered.

JAMES C. HAYWARD  
PETER WEBB  
LAMBERT REARDON  
EDW'D. TILGHMAN  
JAMES CHAMBERS.

#### From the National Journal.

##### ANOTHER WITNESS.

It will be recollected, that in his speech at Lexington, Mr. Clay stated, "that he had requested a Senator of the United States, when his nomination should be taken up, to ask of the Senate the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, unless it should appear to him to be altogether unnecessary."

Our readers will also remember that Mr. Branch, after writing out so much of the speech which he made on that occasion as his memory could retain, submitted it to the world as proof circumstantial that as Mr. Clay did not make such request, or, if he had, that this speech would have called up such Senator to have asked for the Committee.

On the appearance of this recollected speech, with all its probable variations, corrections and embellishments, the joy of the Opposition men was not to be kept within bounds; the circumstantial testimony, thus furnished, was allowed to have all the conclusiveness necessary to conviction, and Mr. Clay was regarded, in all the observations made from that quarter, as having publicly said, what he could not substantiate, and what he would be careful to say no more about. It is true there was nothing in the letter of Mr. Branch to warrant such inordinate joy, or to justify the inference of Mr. Clay's falsehood; but the experience of the last two years has demonstrated that the Jackson party never hesitates to divorce legitimate inference from premises whenever it will suit its purpose so to do.

The matter is, however, now presented to us in a point of view over which no obscurity hangs, and from a quarter, the credibility of which we presume even the most hardy of the Jacksonians will not attempt to impeach. Gen. Harrison has stepped forward, and named himself as the Senator who received the request from Mr. Clay, and has given the reasons which dissuaded him from acting upon it. He imperfectly heard Mr. Branch's speech, when it was delivered, but, as far as he heard, and as far as the opinions of those who more distinctly heard, went, it was not regarded as anything beyond an elaborate declamation, and certainly as containing nothing to require further notice.

In every stage of this planned accusation, the results of all the movements of the accuser and the accused have been wonderfully harmonious. Not a witness has been called by the former who has not testified directly in the teeth of the accusation; not one on the part of the latter, who has not done the same. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Markley, called out to support the charge made by General Jackson, have all refuted him, even to the convictions of his own party; while all who have been appealed to, to show that no corrupt understanding existed in any stage of the election, Mr. John Bailey, Mr. Allen, Col. Bourne, and Gen. Harrison, have given the most plain and decided denial to the malignant accusation.

We deem it unnecessary to make further comment. The letter of Gen. Harrison, which we extract from the last Scioto Gazette, is as follows:—

"NORTH BEND, Nov. 4, 1827.

"A day or two before the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State was acted on by the Senate, I was requested by that gentleman to move for a Committee of Inquiry into his conduct, in relation to the then recent election of President, if any thing should occur in my opinion to make it necessary. Mr. Clay repeated the application on the day that the nomination was taken up by the Senate, with great earnestness, and obtained my promise that I would comply with his request. From the position which I occupied in the Senate Chamber, being somewhat in the rear of that of Mr. Branch, I did not distinctly hear the greater part of his speech in opposition to the appointment. Fearing that I might have misunderstood him, and not wishing to rely entirely on my own judgment, in a matter in which another was so materially concerned, I applied to Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. who sat near to and directly in front of Mr. Branch, to know whether in his opinion, any thing had been said by Mr. B. which would render it proper to move for an inquiry. Mr. Lloyd answered, that nothing had fallen from Mr. B. which would make a motion of that kind necessary; and the same opinion was expressed to me by at least one other Senator.

I therefore gave up the idea of moving for an investigation.—The speech of Mr. Branch which was published by himself some time ago, is, I have no doubt, as correct a statement as he could make of what he delivered to the Senate. But I must confess that, even at this time, I can see nothing in it which would have induced me to have adopted a different course. It appears to me that I should neither have consulted the public interest, nor the honor of Mr. Clay, in calling for an inquiry, when the accuser—if accuser he can be called—declared that he had no proof to offer, but what each member of the Senate, and every one else, possessed.

"On the day that the nomination was acted on by the Senate, or on the succeeding one, I informed Mr. CLAY that nothing had passed in the Senate which made it necessary to move for the investigation which he had solicited. The assertion of the fact by Mr. BRANCH, is sufficient evidence to me, that several of the Senators who voted with him against Mr. CLAY's appointment, were governed by the same motives and feelings towards that gentleman which actuated him. Such was not the case however, in relation to his colleague, for soon after the vote had been taken, Mr. MACON approached me, and observed, that he had not been influenced in opposing Mr. CLAY's appointment, by any diminution of his confidence in his integrity, but solely on the ground of the latitude of construction which he had given to the Constitution. Believing that it was the intention of Mr. MACON, that I should communicate this observation to Mr. CLAY, and knowing the pleasure that it would give to the latter, to find that he still possessed the esteem of his old friend and associate, I did not fail to mention this also to Mr. CLAY.

W. H. HARRISON.

It is scarcely possible to read the following paragraph without being sensible of a glow of patriotic pride. The future historian of our country will be staggered as he rescues from oblivion such evidences of the astonishing progress of our country. Standing at the close of the first half century after our birth as a nation, and looking at the past and future, our anticipations are so ardent as almost to overlap the bounds of reason, and to leave calculation far behind us. We pray that no untoward circumstances may arise to check our glorious march to wealth and power.

Nat. Journal.

#### From the Ohio State Journal.

Twenty eight years ago, William Henry Harrison, now a Senator in Congress from this State, presented his credentials to the House of Representatives as a delegate from the whole Northwestern Territory. What a change has taken place under his eye! The fierce natives of the forest, after many a struggle, have disappeared before the face of white men. Their shrill war whoop is no longer heard to animate the heart of the warrior to battle, or to sound the signal of death at midnight to the white inmates of the cabin—their canoe is no longer seen to float on the bosom of Huron or Erie, or wend its way among the sinuosities of the beautiful river. The council fire is broken up—what few have survived the bloody contest, with their daring invaders have turned their face to the distant West, and with a sigh, bid farewell to the rich valleys and hunting grounds where the bones of their fathers repose.—A new race now occupy their possessions and the wilderness is made to blossom as the rose. The forest is thinned by the blows of the backwoodsman—villages and cultivated fields arise on every side—the land teems with population.—The rivers which felt no weight before but the canoe of the warrior, hastening to battle, are now covered with freights, conveying the rich products of the West to market—canals and roads are constructed for commercial and friendly intercourse—halls of legislation and justice are erected for the government of this thriving people—and colleges, seminaries and common schools are founded to dispense the treasure of ancient and modern knowledge to their sons.

Such is the wonderful change that has passed under the eye of this sole Delegate of the Northwestern Territory in 1799.—The territory which he then represented is now cut up in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan—and leaving a tract of country to the Northwest sufficient to form several more States. At that time this district contained about fifty thousand inhabitants. The population at present is over a million and is represented in Congress by eighteen Representatives, six Senators, and one Delegate. An advance similar to this, in population and improvement, will perhaps never be witnessed again.

#### Morganizing the Presidential Question.

Several of the papers of the "greatest State in the Union," are warmly debating the question whether Mr. Adams is, or ever was, a freemason? The wiseacre, Solomon Southwick, in an article upon the Presidency, says:—

"Whoever have noticed the course of this paper, will have perceived that for some weeks we were entirely silent on politics. The cause was, that we had determined never to support any Free Mason who adhered to the order, and felt an active zeal and interest in keeping it up; and we had heard that Mr. Adams was a mason; and from that moment we said not a word in his favor, until we had sifted the matter."

The tables given us by the Jackson editors, of the result of the election in N. York have one column for the Hero, one for Adams, and one for Anti Masonic! The anti-masonic column, we presume will go over in body to the ranks of the hero, provided it can be established that John Quincy Adams was ever branded by the grand Tyler—Md. Rep.

#### From the Ulica Intelligencer.

One of the wealthiest and most extensive English shippers of cotton goods in this country, (a gentleman who has paid duties to our government to the amount of 260,000 dollars a year on calicoes,) has removed his establishment to this country, and is now erecting in the state of New York, a cotton factory of 15,000 spindles and 400 power looms.—He is likewise so well pleased with the machinery made in this country, that he intends to procure it in the U. States, and not import any of it.

We copy the above statement from a Jersey paper, where it is introduced in an article upon the beneficial effects of the protection on cotton goods. The gentleman referred to is, we presume, Mr. Benjamin Marshall of New York, a very extensive dealer in cotton goods. He has recently purchased the establishment owned by the Whitestown Manufacturing Company, situated on the Sadakunda, about three miles from this village, and is preparing to erect on its site during the next season, a new one of the size represented in the extract. Mr. Marshall is now proprietor of a very large cotton factory, situated about a half a mile distant from the place where the new one is to be erected, the New York Mills. This establishment, which was first put into operation in January last, has at present in motion about 6,000 spindles, & 150 looms, and cost upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The expense of the new one is expected to exceed twice that sum, making the investment, when both factories are completed, about four hundred thousand dollars.

#### From Noah's N. Y. Enquirer.

Police.—A bustle in the Police, on Monday, attracted the usual number of boys and spectators, when in stalked two dapper cockney tailors, with lion skin great coats, large pearl buttons, yellow flag handkerchiefs and every thing tippy and a la Brummel.—They were introduced by several citizens, who led a poor black woman lame and in great pain. It seems that the snips had taken a fancy to have a little gig riding, and it being rather a cold day, they fortified themselves with a thimble full of "blue ruin," and mounted the Jarvey.—The horse being rather restive, probably somewhat proud of his honourable load, began to caper, snort and cut all manner of stiches and herring bones, and finally they knocked down the poor African, and fairly ran over her, and set off on a full gallop. Some humane citizens pursued & overtook them, and forthwith gallanted them by the button to the Police, where they made their complaints pro forma.—'How come you to be driving so fast?' said the Justice, 'Drive fast,' said the Tailor. 'Come that's a good one—Ve were going on a genteel canter, and nothing more—a short trot of about six miles an hour. Drive fast! Vhy Sir, Rattle, the black mare, what took the purse on Long Island vent it 16 miles an our. Ve ad a lively orse—no great things to be sure—not fit for gentlemen's use—ven this here nigger ran over our orse, and nearly killed him. I am as good a vip as any in the colonies, sir, but if a nigger runs over my orse and zig, that's not my fault. 'Are you sure you had not been drinking before you commenced your ride,' said the Justice.—'Ve drink! come that's a good one—if you call drinking a rummer of apply toddy and a negus, in a cold day; vy then ve were drinking.'—'I shall certainly bind you over for the misdemeanor said the justice, unless you make some reparation for the injury done to the poor woman. 'Vell ve vil give her a guinea.' That is not enough; she is seriously hurt.' Snip took the black woman aside, and agreed to give her two guineas, which she accepted in commutation of her wrongs, and bobbed out. The whippers, after listening to an exordium from the magistrate, left the office, saying, 'Vell if this is not like Jonny Gilpin ven he lost his vig. Let's go to work, and give up zig riding to Bloomingdale in future.

#### Breaking up House-keeping.—

In England lately some persons were alarmed by an uncommon noise in a house as they were passing it. A constable was procured, who on entering found a man, perfectly sober, and of decent appearance, engaged in breaking his furniture, which was of the best quality, in pieces. On his being asked his reasons for such conduct, he with great good-humour and mildness replied, 'Gentlemen, I have used every endeavor to keep a house above my head for the last three years, but on account of my wife being a drunkard, I find it impossible to do so any longer. Every article in the house lay in the middle of the floor broken to pieces.

#### From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The following are instructions given by the Father to his Son on his going to serve an apprenticeship in a merchandise house. 'I shall confine myself at present to a few remarks only, respecting the relative situation between yourself and master:

1st. You are to give your constant attendance at the counting room or store (business or no business) during office hours except you are sent out by Mr. S. or go by his permission.

2d. When out on business, finish it with despatch, and return immediately.

3d. Keep your store in the most regular and neatest order, especially your desks, books, and files of papers.

4th. Whatever business you may have on hand, execute it, not in a hurry, but in the best style, instantly, without delay.—'Procrastination is the thief of time.'

5th. Whenever you deliver an article, see that it be charged the very first thing you do. It will require your utmost attention and consideration to enable you to execute your duties faithfully and correctly especially until practice makes business familiar.



6th. The last and most important, you are involuntarily to keep your master's secrets, relate none of his business, not even to your most intimate friend. A breach of this injunction would be treason on your part, and the reason will be obvious to you. Mr. S. will cheerfully grant you every indulgence. Should you want to be absent an hour, or even more, he will not object; but you must be careful never to ask these favours when your presence is necessary in the store. Think it not derogatory to perform any work amongst the goods in the store; the exercise will be useful to strengthen your muscles and preserve your health. Be careful to improve your hand writing, by copying in the best style; and when you write a letter you should do it as if it was to be inspected by all your acquaintance, and you should never write fast.

I suspect this pen, ink & paper, is thrown away; for I believe your good sense would point you to the path of duty, and rectitude in all cases. Your most affectionate FATHER.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1.

### EASTON CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

We have in a former paper given a general account of this interesting Exhibition. We have lately been furnished with the Reports of the several Committees, which will be found in our preceding columns, to whose Judgment the respective Animals & articles were submitted, and by whom the premiums were awarded; and have now the pleasure of publishing them for the information and entertainment of our readers and of the parties concerned.

### THE STATE OF THE WORLD

At this time is somewhat extraordinary.—In our own country a profound peace reigns as it regards other powers. Our capitalists are reclining in easy luxury, eyeing the great projects of internal improvement and the gradual redemption of the government stocks and are anxiously balancing where to invest their wealth.—The petted manufacturing interest is all alert, gathering in the wealth which is assigned to them by the impoverishing restrictions imposed upon a large portion of their fellow citizens, and anticipating greater gains by the extension of severer restrictions. The farmers, in the neighbourhood of manufactories, who grow a little grain with a great quantity of truck patch stuff and some butchers meat, are quite pleased with their expectations.—The great cotton growing interest is barely moving on, the mercantile interest is declining, whilst the breadstuff states and people are valiantly sinking under the errors that have been pursued in our political relations for the last twenty years, together with the destructive oppressions to cherish the growth of manufactures. Yet, happily, the revenue of the country has never fallen below the most ample resource to maintain the public credit and to meet the national demands.—In the midst of all this the country is making rapid progress, in a state of feverish excitement, to a tremendous internal conflict in the election of a Chief Magistrate, to which it has been led by a combination of men who are making a desperate effort to wield the sword and the purse of the nation, and who receive a reluctant countenance from a small portion of the best wisdom and virtue in the land, who, being irreconcilably dissatisfied with the present Chief Magistrate, are indifferently disposed for any change.

In England we are taught to believe money was never more plenty. The agriculturists there are in a high state of thrift—the manufactures improving, and the shipping industry regularly progressive—at least, so says Mr. Huskisson—a gradual acquiescence in the new sort of ministry introduced by the late Mr. Canning and followed up by his successor the present Premier, seems to take place; and every thing is propitious for that Government's taking the best views and deciding on the best course for itself in relation to the agitated and un-asy state of Continental Europe.

On the Continent we see Portugal & Spain in the convulsive distortions which precede the agony of revolution—This, rescued from its impending fate by a British army—That, prevented from being overthrown by the surveillance of a French military guard—how long these preservatives will answer, time only can discover. Both dissatisfied with the powers that rule them, both wretched from the instability of their government, and from the want of well regulated, well ordered pursuits.

France, beautiful France, which has dwindled in power and grandeur under the recovered dynasty of her ancient line of Princes, no longer gives tone or alarm to the surrounding nations. She is at peace with the world, and what is death to Frenchmen, apparently apathetic in her course. Satisfaction does not reign within her borders, and she only wants an occasion for excitement and a brilliant Leader to rouse her from her lethargy and to become again the prominent topic of the world. It is said she is exhausted, but she is more dispirited and depressed. France at the termination of the late war was shorn of her glory, and she feels that the winds have not been tempered to her humiliated condition—France will remember this, and although she may be governed by circumstances for a time, she will accumulate vengeance in store that will be let loose at a future day.

Austria can take no lead of her own planning. With France on one side and Russia on the other, she is destined to await the

course of events, and is, in Europe, little better than a make weight.

Russia we learn has just signally terminated her war with Persia, to which she has no doubt been induced by the prospect of other plans. The hope of possessing two Turkish provinces is no inconsiderable object, and having united with Great Britain and France to force a peace from the insatiable, beastial Turk for ill-fated, unhappy Greece, she must keep a vigilant eye upon European proceedings to be prepared to meet events. She sees, and without dismay, the unsettled state of Europe, and with a precaution worthy of her standing in the scale of nations, is organizing a powerful army, obviously to be prepared for the Grand Turk, but really as essential to the aspect of the times. We do not mean to hazard a prediction as to a rupture in Europe—the state of things, there is too undefined for such a hazard—but that there are abundant causes to produce rupture, and that a vigilant circumspection, if not itching inclinations, are variously dispersed to be ready and to take advantage of such an event, we think cannot be denied. That all should settle down again in tranquility, satisfied adjustment, would be wonderfully unexpected—that things should linger on in their present disjointed, unbalanced condition, seems next to impossible—what then is the alternative, but the expectancy of an incalculable crisis, when power is for a time to fix the destiny of all?

Our suspense is anxious in relation to the ultimatum offered by the ambassadors of the three great combined powers of Europe to the Grand Seigneur in behalf of Greece. As far as we have been informed it has been peremptorily rejected—That he will persevere in that rejection, is not confirmed.—To yield on the part of the Turk, we are assured, would be from the dint of necessity alone—yet to resist such an overwhelming combined power would seem to be desperation. To surrender Greece up to a protectorate would be grievous humiliation, an inconceivable loss—to incur the risk of war with the Combination, sooner than make the surrender, would be madness. It is most likely the Turk must submit, and the effusion of blood in Greece will cease. A Government will then be organized, and a Chief Magistrate appointed, under the protection of the combination, and the future regulation of this concern may lead to consequences not now anticipated.

### THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS AGAIN.

No sooner had the proximo of the moment subsided and an opportunity was given calmly to examine the state of things after the election than it was found, that although Mr. Van Buren had procured a majority in the State Legislature, yet that majority, great as it is, is much less than at first supposed. We admitted in our last, because we confided in the Van Buren Jackson prints, that all the elections in N. York turned upon the question of "friends of Adams or Jackson." Seeing this in those prints we believed it as true—but it turns out to be false. In the whole of the Western Counties of New York, Mr. Van Buren would not suffer his friends to permit the question of Adams and Jackson to be named, because those Western Counties are by a large Majority for the Administration, and Jackson can get a majority in any one of them.—But how did Mr. Van Buren manage? In this way.—It seems that Governor Clinton in his vibrations between the two parties, has been seized on by Mr. Van Buren.—In the Western part of New York, Clinton is most popular, so the wily Van Buren makes the election turn there upon Clintonianism; and Clinton being for Jackson, and Clintonians being elected in the western counties, therefore, they say, the delegates from the western counties are for Jackson. So much for the coalition so far—but there is another partner, it is said, who has united his strength and influence to Mr. Van Buren, that completes the trio, and gives us the names of Van Buren, Clinton and Coleman as the Grand Triumvirate that are to lead the destinies of N. York.—These are the three great parties that have existed there—viz: Van Buren of the Tammany or the Bucktails, chiefly consisting of the worst part of the old democratic party, out of which the Mob was principally formed in New York, some years ago, which DeWitt Clinton put down when Mayor—next DeWitt Clinton of the Clintonians—and next Mr. Coleman, editor of the Evening Post, of the old Federal party. A union of Parties, so far as it could be effected by the instrumentality of these leaders and the unparalleled dexterity of the accomplished Van Buren, has prevailed to give a Legislature to N. York that has a Majority for Jackson.—But this was effected not by putting the Candidates IN ALL THE COUNTIES in opposition to each other upon the question of "Adams or Jackson"—but where there was reason to believe there was a Jackson Majority there they caused a mere counter question of Adams or Jackson to be made. But in a County where there was a doubt if Jacksonism prevailed, or when it was certain it did not, there the great Manager caused Bucktailism, or Clintonianism, or Federalism to be the question, selecting always a Jackson Bucktail, or a Jackson Clintonian, or a Jackson Federalist as his Candidate, and thus the Jackson Majority took its rise. The plan was ingenious, and successful—fortunately for the Country the man of Schemes has got it to do again before he reaps his reward and the people rue the consequences.

As to this election, carried in this way, it proves nothing but the skill of Mr. Van Buren, and probably when the Counties see how completely they have been circumvented, they may rise through disgust and go even to greater lengths and with more widely extended effects the other way, than if this stratagem had not been practised.—This we consider Mr. Van Buren's doings—all.

The most fearful matter we have to dread has not been touched on yet. New York votes by districts for Electors of President.—If there is the slightest doubt as to the result of the elections by districts in behalf of Jackson, we are to expect an attempt on the part of this Jackson Legislature to change the mode of voting for President by the people in the districts, to the voting for General Jackson by a legislative vote. This is the most serious and alarming result, and desperation with the hopes of reward may impel the friends of Jackson to this high handed measure, to trample down the rights and annul the privileges of the people, to gain the election of a Chief Magistrate who is to reward the planner and perpetrators of this contemplated outrage against the Law, the Constitution and the Citizens.

### Extract of a letter dated Lincoln, N. C. Nov. 9.

"I have been informed Samuel P. Carson lately challenged Dr. Robert B. Vance; that they met on Monday last, in Green-

ville district, and that Dr. Vance was killed, and Carson slightly wounded."

The following paragraph in relation to the above unfortunate affair, we extract from the Augusta Courier of the 12th inst.

"On Monday last, on the Saluda Mountain, near the dividing line of North and South Carolina, Mr. Vance was shot thro' the body in a duel with Mr. Carson.—They were rival candidates for Congress last August, in North Carolina. Mr. Carson has been successful in both contests Mr. Vance, it was supposed, had received a mortal wound."

### From the New York Commercial.

MR. EMMETT.—We understand that William Sampson, Esq. has been selected to write the biography of Mr. Emmett; and his Excellency, De Witt Clinton, to deliver the Eulogy. A letter was written to the Governor yesterday on the subject by the Committee. The selections are unexceptionable, and the best that could be made. We anticipate from the pen of Mr. Sampson, a work which will not only do justice to the illustrious subject, but will be one of the most interesting books of the age.

### A method of obtaining natural flowers in Winter.

Choose some of the most perfect buds of the flower you wish to preserve, such as are late in bloom, and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of stem about three inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with Spanish wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk, wrap each up in a piece of paper, clean and dry and lock them up in a dry box or drawer and they will keep without corrupting.—In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flower blow, take the buds over night, cut off the end of the stem, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or salt was infused and the next day you will see the buds open and expand and the flowers display their most lively colors, and breathe their agreeable odour.

### From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 21.

THE SIX MILITIA-MEN.—We said, when we the other day informed our readers that the proceedings of the Court Martial at Mobile, towards the close of the war, had been found in one of the apartments of the Adjutant General's Office, that we would publish them if allowed to do so. The having made this promise, makes it necessary for us to say, that we have applied for a copy of those proceedings, thus far without success. The Department perhaps has an objection to giving them, through the newspapers, to the public; which we do not mean to find fault with. We have little doubt that they will come before the People, ere long, through some channel or other, when it will be seen whether or not the Nashville Committee, in selecting one of the six cases as a sample of the whole, took the most or the least exceptionable one. For ourselves we are so well satisfied with what we already know, from the General's discreet defenders at Nashville, that we want no further evidence of a needless shedding of the blood of those militia men.

The regular readers of this paper may recollect that we stated some time ago, when the proceedings of this court martial could not be found in the War Department, that we had good authority for saying that President Madison had, when they were first received, directed these proceedings to be returned to Tennessee. Our informant on this head had a better right to know how they were disposed of than perhaps any other individual whatever. We are not yet certain that this information to us was not correct; for though returned to Tennessee at that time, they might have travelled back to Washington under the General Order, issued after the War which called for the transmission to the War Office of all records, &c. connected with the service, and thus found entrance where originally refused, or, the copy of the proceedings now found may be the duplicate of that returned; the probability of which supposition is confirmed by the publication on the subject which was some time ago made by the Nashville Committee: for, in their exposition of the matter, the Committee publish certain extracts from the proceedings of that Court, which Mr. DONELSON (a relative, we believe, of Gen. Jackson) certifies, "are correctly copied from THE ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT," which he says were put into his hands, about two years before by Col. BUTLER, late Adjutant General of the Southern division, on his removal to Florida. If the original proceedings were still in the hands of General Jackson's friends in Tennessee, it was of course no cause of surprise that they should not be found in the Department of War: and from the accidental finding of a copy of them, there is no proof that the other and original copy was not returned to Tennessee, in the manner already stated, by the order of Mr. MADISON.

Still, however, there is a possibility that the memory of our informant might have deceived him: and it may have been of some other Court Martial that the original proceedings were returned to Tennessee. We have not seen him, so as to make further inquiry upon the subject. We gave our information as we received it, and if there be any thing wrong in it, will cheerfully correct it. That some Proceedings of Courts Martial actually were returned to Tennessee, we have no doubt; and if they were not those of the celebrated Court held at Mobile, we should be glad to know what they were. If we are not misinformed by correspondents, there are some very curious documents of that sort to be found in that quarter of the country, which the original proceedings came from.

CARTER BEVERLY.—It will be seen by the following article that this notorious busy body has failed in his Libel suit, and is as unfortunate in this case as was General Jackson in producing his witness, Mr. Buchanan. We hope the address to the Jury by Mr. Doddridge will not be lost to the public.

From the Wheeling Gazette of Saturday.

### THE LIBEL,

THE COMMONWEALTH, vs. ROBERT I. CURTIS.

The public have already been informed, that, at the August Court, an indictment was preferred against the editor, at the instance of Mr. CARTER BEVERLY, (author of the "Fayetteville letter" &c. &c.) for charging Mr. B. with falsehood and misrepresentation in his letter to Duff Green of the 11th July.

This cause occupied two days at the late [November] Court, and was decided on the 10th inst. The defendant offered in justification, proof of the truth of the publication complained of as libellous.—On behalf of the commonwealth, it was contended that it was not competent for the defendant to give such proof in justification. The argument upon this point was of considerable length and great interest. Mr. Doddridge, for the defendant, maintained that under the circumstances of this case, it was competent for the defendant to prove the truth of the publication in justification. We are sorry we cannot lay his argument before our readers, for although it did not convince the court, we are persuaded it would convince the public, that the legal grounds which he assumed, "will stand the test of human scrutiny, of talents and of time." The Court decided, that the truth could not be proved in justification.

A mass of oral and documentary evidence was then laid before the jury, commencing with the Fayetteville letter and ending with that of Mr. Markley; and including Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly, his address to the public of the 18th July, Mr. Buchanan's and Mr. Eaton's statements, Mr. Beverly's letter to Duff Green, of the 11th July, and the testimony of several gentlemen, shewing the falsity of most of the statements contained in that letter.

The very able arguments addressed to the jury were not closed until a late hour. That of Mr. Doddridge, for the defendant, was an intellectual treat of a very high order. The intense interest with which it was listened to evinced the admiration of those who heard it. The grounds upon which the defence was placed, were similar to those maintained with so much effect by Mr. Erskine, in the case of the King vs. Stockdale, tried before Lord Kenyon, in 1789.

Mr. D. took a historical review of the malignant calumnies of which Mr. Clay has been the subject and in the propagation whereof. Mr. Beverly, (the prosecutor in this case,) has taken it upon himself to bear a conspicuous part;—and contended, that it was competent for Mr. Clay, or for any other citizen to refute these calumnies in the public journals in which they have been disseminated,—either by disproving them, or showing that their propagators are not worthy of being believed.—So far as we could judge the greater portion of the numerous auditory deemed the defence to be complete. The Jury, (composed of gentlemen of both political parties,) retired for about five minutes, and returned a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."—"So much for Buckingham."

### MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Robert Walker, to Miss Keziah Reese, all of Caroline county.

### DIED

On Tuesday last, at his residence in Greensborough, Caroline county, after a lingering illness, Major RICHARD HUGHLETT, in the 47th year of his age, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Departed this life on Thursday the 28th ult. in the 48th year of his age, WILLIAM HARRISON, Jr. Esq. Teller to the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton. A sincere friend, a charitable giver, an excellent officer and strictly an honest man.

### To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Framed Dwelling House on Washington street, at present occupied by John Mcconekin.

ALSO, THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE on Harrison street, at present occupied by Mrs. Cox.

The above property is in good repair, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant, on application to

WM. H. GROOMER.

Easton, Dec. 1. 3w.

### NOTICE

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows.—It is probable I shall be a good deal from home this winter; my Overseer will, therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer, or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt or shoot at those places.—I do also forwarn all Craftsmen from taking wood from my point or shores, as considerable damage has been sustained by this practice.—It is therefore expected gentlemen will have a due regard for their own feelings, as all trespassers will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, Dec. 1. w.

### For Rent

The ensuing year, the establishment in the village of Hillsborough, formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, and lately by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing a commodious dwelling and Store House, a convenient Kitchen, and brick Smoke House, Carriage House and Stable and granary, with a sizeable paled Garden, and Vegetable Lot, which may be rented on reasonable terms by applying to

HILLSBOROUGH, Nov. 24. 3w.

## Chancery Sale.

I will sell, by virtue of a decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court to me directed, on the 12th of October, 1827, at public vendue, on the premises on the 23d of December next, between the hours of two and four o'clock, all the real estate of Fountain Collision late of Caroline county, deceased, for the payment of his just debts consisting of a farm containing about one hundred and fifty acres, whereon Byard Davis now lives. This farm lies near Collin's & Roads, and is well improved with buildings and orchards, &c. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers will have to give their bonds with approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money, in twelve months with interest from the day of sale. The Creditors of the said Fountain Collision, are hereby notified to lodge their accounts against the said Fountain Collision within six months from the said 23d day of December, with the Clerk of Caroline county Court.

WM. POTTER, Trustee  
for the sale of the real estate of F. Collision.  
Nov. 24.

## To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Rooms on High Street, now occupied by Mr. Theodore Smith, as a Cabinet Maker's Shop.

ALSO, The large and new BACK ROOM, at the corner of Gay and Race streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Cliff.

A Cabinet Maker would find a large field, to exercise his taste & industry, in the above stand.—And a Merchant would discover, on viewing the premises, that the Store Room is, unquestionably, the best in Cambridge.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, Nov. 17. 3w.

### THE STEAM-BOAT



## MARYLAND

Will for the remainder of the season leave Baltimore for Chestertown on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

October 27.

## Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore, with a new and elegant assortment of materials selected with care & attention by himself; all of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice & on more reasonable terms than ever before; he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—Such as  
Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals,  
Do. Ear Rings, Plaid Ribbons and  
Gold Lockets, Gilt Seals,  
Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purse,  
Gold Seals, Steel Key Rings,  
Ditto Keys, Hooks and Eyes,  
Silver Pencils, Black Snaps,  
Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gilt.

And a variety of other articles, all of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers and the public in general to call and view his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public.

The Public's Ob't Serv't.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Oct. 20.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

### WM. NEWNAM

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

## Boots and Shoes,

which will be sold Cheap for CASH only.

Easton, Nov. 17.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

The Public's Ob't Serv't

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Nov. 17.

## For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadhead Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land.—It is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred panels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it.—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself and can go possession at New Year's Day.—For further information apply to the subscriber.

JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot co. Nov. 3.



## POETRY.

### DOMESTIC LOVE.

I've mingled in the wild delights,  
The revels of the festive throng,  
Indulged in fancy's fondest flights,  
And chased the phantom, Pleasure, long.  
Even from a gay and giddy boy,  
I strove to drown each care with glee.  
But never, never, tasted joy,  
Till found, Domestic Love, in thee.

The bright romance of fervid youth,  
The glory of those golden days,  
When love's sweet image passed like youth  
Herself before my rapturous gaze:  
The luxury of each dear dream,  
By warm anticipation wove,  
In all their fragrant freshness seem  
Concentrated in Domestic Love.

This peaceful home—these fervent friends,  
These budding blossoms of my line,  
With whom my very being blends,  
Whose destiny and hopes are mine;  
If there's a Paradise on earth,  
A joy below like joys above,  
It glows around the social hearth  
Of home and dear Domestic Love.

## New Fall Goods.

### WM. H. GROOME

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large supply of

## GOODS

Adapted to Fall Sales, which being added to his former stock renders his assortment unusually extensive and complete. His customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them.  
Easton, 20th October, 1837

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

### Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening his supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of a large and very general assortment of the various descriptions of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Castings, Stone Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass, &c. All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, Meat, &c. &c.  
Easton, Oct 20 6w

### HAYWARD, LAMBDIN, & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at the Store of LAMBDIN & HAYWARD, in Easton

### Upper and Sole Leather,

At reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for Hides.  
Easton, Nov. 10

## More New Goods.

### JENKINS & STEVENS,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a HANDSOME supply of

## GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, which makes their assortment very complete. They invite their friends and the public generally, to give them a call.  
Easton, Nov. 10

### GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of

## GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received,

40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 20 w

## FALL GOODS.

### LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a complete assortment of

## GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON, which he offers at very reduced prices for the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers, Wool, Meat, Hides &c. &c. and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.  
Easton Oct. 27, 1837.

## New Saddlery.

### JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, a supply of NEW SADDLERY, of the latest fashions, which added to his former stock, makes a general assortment of the best materials; he flatters himself from his experience in business and with the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give general satisfaction. He will also keep a constant supply of Harness, Collars & Trunks, or manufacture them at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH, at his stand nearly opposite the Bank—also on hand a general assortment of Gigs and Switch Whips, Horse brushes, combs, &c. &c.  
Oct. 27

## TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Patrott.

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 29,

## Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 4th of December next, at the Court House in Easton, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Trench Tilghman, deceased, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the delivery of the property. For all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required.  
WM. H. TILGHMAN, Admr. of Trench Tilghman, deceased.

Nov. 24.

## COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING



The subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the increasing patronage he continues to receive from them, and now wishes to inform them, that he will continue to carry on the above business at his old stand, foot of Washington street, in all its various branches—where all orders for work, will, as usual, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. He has employed to act as foreman in his shop Mr. RICHARD HOLMES from Baltimore, a first rate workman, the best that ever was in the place, whose long experience and attention to business makes him fully competent, with the subscriber's own assistance, to render the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of materials, and feels confident in assuring the public that he was never better prepared to receive their commands. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done to suit the times, and in payment, will be received, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Brandy, Wood, good paper or cash. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to ride at ease, will please to call on him or Mr. Holmes his foreman, where no doubt the desire of every individual, as to price, neatness and durability of work will be gratified.  
The public's Obedt. Servt.  
JOHN CAMPER.

## MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.  
29th day of October, A. D. 1837.

On application of Juliana Bowdle & Benjamin M. Bowdle, Executors of Carson Bowdle, 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 29th day of October in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAMES PRICE, Regr. 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 Carson Bowdle, 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 subscriber on or before the 29th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of October A. D. 1837.

JULIANA BOWDLE and BENJAMIN M. BOWDLE Exrs. of Carson Bowdle, deceased.

Nov. 17

## MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY, Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$3 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.

There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal.

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3m

## Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

October 6

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase likely YOUNG NEGROES for their own domestic and not to sell again, with such as sustain good characters, for which the highest prices will be paid at Mr. Lowes' Tavern.

G. & S. TILLOTSON.

Easton, October 27

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Pork & Corn.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county will receive until the 11th of December, sealed proposals for a supply of GORN & PORK for the Poor-House of said county—Proposals to be directed to William Jenkins, stating the quantity offered and the price.  
Easton, Nov. 10 w

## Union Tavern.

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

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

## EASTON HOTEL.

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

Easton, Dec. 25

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

## Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always 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, 1836.

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

## DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of

everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.  
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1838,

The House and garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison Street—For terms apply to the Editor or  
PETER WEBB.

Sept. 22

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton Sept. 29

## Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situate on Goldborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin.

Nov. 24.

P. S. Should the above House and lot not be sold by the 10th December, they will be to Rent.

S. S.

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situate on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber.  
JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, Sept. 22.

## VALUABLE SERVANTS

## For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to  
SAM'L. ROBERTS, admr. of John W. Blake dec'd.

Dec 16.

## DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, to

Dwitt: [L. S.] BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this twenty-third day of October, in the fifty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HOLLINS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a BOOK, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "RAIL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" or, Protest and Argument against a Subscription on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. Addressed to the officers & representatives of the people in the several states of the Union, and the general government. By a citizen of Baltimore.

In conformity with the act of Congress, of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned;" and also to the Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to the Act, entitled An Act, for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, & Books, to the authors & proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk of the District of Maryland. The above work is just published and a few copies remain for sale at R. J. MATCHETT'S, Printer, No. 53 South street Baltimore.—Price 25 cents.  
Baltimore, Nov. 10 3w

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road COMPANY.

8th November, 1837. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals will be received at the Office of the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company," until the 15th day of January 1838, for the furnishing of Stone, Timber and Iron of the following dimensions, to wit:

Oak or yellow pine scantling 7 inches square, in pieces, of 12 to 18 feet long.  
Do. do. 8 do. square do. do.  
Do. do. 9 do. square do. do.  
Locust posts 8 feet long, 6 inches diameter at the small end  
Do. do. 7 inches do. do.  
Do. do. 8 inches do. do.  
Locust keys, 2 feet long, 2 1/2 inches thick and 4 inches broad  
Do. do. 1 foot long, 2 1/2 do. do. do.  
Rolled Iron Bars, 2 1/2 or 3 1/4 inches wide, 3-8 inches thick and 15 feet long.  
The foregoing to be delivered in the City of Baltimore on or before the first day of July 1838.

Stone Blocks of Granite Gries or other hard texture 8 by 12 inches, and from 6 to 12 feet long, undressed, the price to be stated at which they will be delivered, in the city of Baltimore or at Quarries, near the route of the contemplated rail road.

P. E. THOMAS, President. P. S. Persons desirous of contracting for any part of the foregoing materials, may receive further information, if desired, upon application at the office of the Company.  
Baltimore, Nov. 8 8w

WANTED. THE Subscriber will give the highest market price in Cash, for Hominy Beans, family Peas, and fresh Butter.  
JOSEPH CHAIN.

Easton, Nov. 17

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 8th of August, a negro man by the name of FRANK HABURN, who says he is free, and is about 50 years of age. He had on when committed a pair of linen trousers, a vest, a wool hat and shoes, and says that he was set free by Mr. Samuel Thomas. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH POWELL, who says he is free. He is about 28 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat, vest and trousers of the same, a fur hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high and says he is from North Carolina. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

## Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty years of age; about five feet four inches high, black complexion, and says he was born free. He had on when committed a blue cotton trousers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat and shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

## Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and says that he was free born. He had on when committed a pair of blue cotton trousers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat and shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

The FIFTH Volume of the

Lady of the Manor,

By Mrs. Sherwood;

FATHER CLEMENT—A Roman Catholic Story, by the author of Decision—just published, and for sale at this office.

Oct. 20,

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

Dec 16.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27

## Strayed or Stolen,

From the pasture of the Subscriber, a small Roan Mare, that left a sucking colt, a reward of Five Dollars will be given for the delivery of the above described Mare, by

JAMES COOK:

Near the Chapel, Talbot county.

Oct 27. 1f

## Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville & Stanton is for rent for the year 1838. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to  
WM. POTTER.

Sept. 22.

## Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

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

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

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

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1836.

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Hull's Truss does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

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

NO. 48.

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.

## THE BURNING SHIP.

We find in the *Athenaeum*, an account given by an old Sailor, of the adventures of his youth, of his attachment to a mistress, and of a burning ship; an abstract of which we give, in order to introduce the extract relating to the conflagration. The sailor was born in the same village, and in infancy slept in the same cradle, with the daughter of a Baronet, who was able only when he was treated with the highest respect. They grew up together, and were inseparable in their amusements, for Sir Edward had left home on the death of his wife, and the little Agnes resorted frequently to the cottage of her nurse, and the society of her little foster brother. Thus time passed with little interruption to the delightful enjoyment of youth, till he arrived at the age of fifteen; when the soul springs to the magic touch of passion, if the spirited qualities of manhood, are ever to rise at all. At this time an accident that occurred at a little party given by his father, put an end to their intimacy. Agnes had escaped from the care of her aunt to grace the dance, and was giving entrancing proof of her affection, in the love creating movements of the dance, when she was rudely seized by the arm and torn out of the figure by her brother, who had unexpectedly arrived from the University. Her lover interfered, and was struck down by his antagonist and borne away from the scene by his companions, to prevent further strife. The plebeian blood boiled at the outrage, but revenge upon the haughty family was hopeless; and with the mingled passions of love and anger, both stimulated by mortification, he strode away in the darkness of the night, not thinking or caring whither. In the morning he was overtaken by a naval officer, who proposed that he should serve his country. He accepted the invitation listlessly, and was sent immediately on service, and soon gave evidence of spirit and talent that insured promotion. He had made a confidant of the Lieutenant who enlisted him, and had secured the favor of all. He was on board the King's ships in the East India service, and at the end of three years was sailing homeward, when we find the following detail.—*Boston Statesman*.

During all this time I had never heard from home—but still the fond remembrances of early enjoyments in that sweet spot, clung to my soul, and became the subject of many sketches from my pencil, some of which the captain had taken to ornament his cabin. Agnes, in all her loveliness, was always present to my imagination; prompting me to many an honorable action, and restraining me from every thing which could bring discredit on my affection. To her dear image I was indebted for the respect and esteem I enjoyed from every one on board.—The master's mate had been promoted to a lieutenancy, and I was appointed to fill the vacant station. Often did I rejoice in my heart at the prospect of once more embracing those who were so dear to me; and as often did the sickening sensations of distracting doubt agitate my breast.

One lovely evening, the sky was beautifully serene—the ocean, like a clear mirror, reflected the golden rays of the setting sun, and the light breeze just lulled the spreading sails to sleep, propelling the ship almost imperceptibly along, at the rate of three knots an hour.\* It was one of those evenings that baffle the painter's art, and only the poet can portray. The first watch was drawing to a close; it had struck eleven bells, the seamen on the lookout had proclaimed "all's well!" and every thing was again hushed to solemn stillness. I was standing on the gangway, full of pensive musings, watching a bright star, just kindling on the verge of the horizon; it beamed like a ray of hope, irradiating the gloom which hung heavy upon my heart. Suddenly it expanded like the glowing meteor, and the ocean was illuminated with a red and gory tinge. I was struck with astonishment; but at the same moment an exclamation resounded fore and aft. "A ship on fire! a ship on fire!" and the horrid conviction was, alas! too evident. In a few minutes the flames were distinctly visible, and the ship was pronounced to be about five miles distant. Never did I witness such alacrity among our crew, as in that hour of peril. The captain, and every officer and man, were on deck immediately, and as it was impossible for the frigate to approach in sufficient time to rescue the sufferers, before ten minutes had elapsed from that period of first noticing the fire, every boat was in motion towards the scene of danger. It fell to my lot to command the captain's gig, a swift-pulling boat, with seven men, who bent to their oars with all the might of brave and generous spirits. As we drew near, the destructive element raged with increasing fury, and the shrieks

of the wretched creatures came mingling with the crackling of the flames and the crash of falling masts. The frigate had fired guns and hoisted lights; to show them succor was at hand, and the boats' crews occasionally cheered, to announce that they were approaching to their rescue. The shouts were returned from the burning ship; but so wild, so fearful, they sounded like the expiring yell of agony, that still clung to hope and life. I would have dashed instantly alongside, but the old coxswain respectfully warned me of the danger of such a measure, 'as the boat,' he said, 'would instantly be swamped by the crowds that would rush into her.' We were now within a short distance of the vessel, and oh! what a sight of horror was presented! The ports were all open, and the flames were pouring from them as from so many mouths, seeming eager for their prey. Numbers of poor creatures were swimming towards us, whilst others held pieces of shattered spars, with strong convulsive grasp. The fore-part of the ship was nearly consumed, the upper part abate was rapidly falling in. Those who could swim, we left for other boats to take up; and pulling under the stern, we lay unobserved, by the gun-room ports, while the fiery fragments came tumbling thick about us. Trusting to my skill in swimming, should it be deemed requisite to jump overboard, I instantly entered the port-hole; and the ship having turned before the wind, what little air there was, drove the greatest part of the smoke forward: yet there was an almost insupportable heat, and the suffocating vapors bid defiance to my efforts to penetrate farther. A feeling I could not account for—an indescribable feeling—urged me on, and I reached the gun-room ladder, at the bottom of which lay a human being, whose sufferings were apparently over. I passed my hand quickly to the heart, to feel if any palpitation yet remained, and discovered that the individual was a female; she was yet living, and in a few minutes was safely in the boat.

Again I returned with three of my crew and soon had the satisfaction of rescuing eight poor wretches, who lay in a state of insensibility, and must soon have perished. Stimulated by success, we penetrated to the burning deck above; and never shall I forget the horror of the spectacle. Here all was brilliancy and light, and the devouring element, rolling its huge volumes over many a devoted victim, roared in its fierceness as if to stifle the thrilling scream of the last death-pang. Several half burnt and mangled bodies could be distinguished in the flames, and many others lay in a senseless state, unconscious of the awful doom awaiting them. Near the transom, abate, sat a mother with an infant in her arms. She seemed unconscious of any object moving near her; she saw not our approach, but her eye balls widely glared upon the red hue of the burning fabric. I spoke to her, shook her but her eyes still continued fixed—alas! the film of death was on them! She heeded me not, but clasped her infant closer to her bosom—gave one wild, one dismal shriek, and her mortal agony was over. The moments became exceedingly precious, the smiling infant (for it smiled amidst the appalling scene) was secured, and several poor wretches were dragged to the gun room scuttle, where they were thrown down, risking their limbs to save their lives; and the boat was completely filled almost to sinking; yet numbers were still left behind and roused from their stupor by the increasing heat, came rushing to the port, and plunging headlong into the sea. It was but changing their mode of death, for the watery element, equally fatal with that from which they strove to escape—engulfed them in its dark abyss, at once their destruction and their grave. I was compelled to put some of my rescued party in the launch, and then pulled briskly for the frigate. The female I had thus saved was still insensible; but yet, as she lay extended in the stern sheets of the boat, with her head resting on my knees, I could feel the tremulous palpitation of her heart; & Hope whispered that she might yet recover. She appeared to be young, but her dark hair hung in thick flakes down her face so as to conceal her features. The worthy coxswain had wrapped the infant in his jacket, which was now sweetly sleeping in the box by his side.

Several of the sufferers, restored to fresh air, speedily recovered; but it was only to lament some one whom they supposed had perished.—In the bows of the boat an elderly man raised his white head, and with incoherent language, inquired where he was. The boatman soothed him, and tried to explain his situation. "But my son! my daughter!" he exclaimed, "where are they?" Then turning to the burning ship—"Wretched, wretched man, they are lost!—lost forever, and yet alive!" He struggled to throw himself into the sea, but overcome with weakness, fell backward.—At this moment another voice faintly uttered "My father! my father!" A cry of ecstasy burst from the old man's lips.—It was his son. The youth lay near me & the exclamation drew my attention towards him. He started up like one awakening from a frightful dream, and glared wildly around. But, O God in what language can I portray the various feelings which alternately

took possession of my soul, when fixing his look on me, I saw the countenance of Sir Edward's son. A sick shuddering came across me. The old man had called upon his daughter. In an instant the inanimate body of the young female was raised in my arms. I parted the dark tresses that obscured her face, & as the red glare shone upon it, recognized my Agnes! Yes, it was she! my arm had encircled her neck, my hand had been pressed upon her heart—but then I knew her not; and now to find her thus! Sobs of anguish, and tumultuous bursts of joy, followed in rapid succession. The men rested on their oars; the coxswain guessed the cause, and knew not the whole truth; and it was some minutes before I was sufficiently tranquil to give directions. 'You have saved her, Sir,' said the coxswain, and a glow of pleasure filled my heart. Sir Edward and his son had relapsed into stupor; and shortly afterwards reached the frigate. I sprang upon the deck, to inform the captain whom I had brought, and then returned again to the boat; to see my only, my richest treasure safely conducted up the side. In my arms I carried the dear girl to the captain's cabin stole one kiss from those lips, on which I had hung with such delight in early infancy—pressed her to my heart—and then hastened back to my duty. Again I reached the ship; but all approach was now impossible we could only pick up those who were unable to swim; and occasionally, by great hazard, run so close as to receive some poor sufferer from the wreck. Yet there were many who still remained; and dreading to trust themselves in the sea, hung trembling between two deaths.—My boat was once more filled, as were also the rest, and we made for the frigate which had arrived within a short distance.—Suddenly an awful explosion shook the whole atmosphere, the glare of light was for a moment increased—the next, a shower of blazing timbers fell in every direction around; and the pale moon alone shed her silvery effulgence on the transparent wave. No shouts, no shrieks were to be heard; the bitterness of death was passed, and all was tranquil as the grave. Happily the burning ruins had struck none of the boats, and we soon afterwards put the sufferers on board. The boats then again repaired to the place; but except the shattered remains of the wreck, no trace was left; the swelling billows rolled smoothly on—and that gallant ship, with many a stout heart buried beneath its deceitful surface. Still we passed across and across, in every direction; & long after the sun had kindled up the day our search was continued;—but nothing met our view, except mutilated fragments of human bodies, and pieces of blackened timber. All hands repaired on board, the boats were hoisted in, and the frigate pursued her way to England.

## REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE. Capture of the British Gen. Prescott, by the American Lt. Col. Barton.

The following narrative of one of the most interesting events of the Revolutionary War is highly worthy of record. It is from an entirely authentic source.—The intelligent reader will hardly know which most to admire and approve:—The consummate skill and cool courage of the projector of this bloodless enterprise;—the modest and ingenious manner in which the narrative is penned;—or the true Yankee kindness and humanity shown to an open enemy in a time of high excitement.

Bost. Cent.

## NARRATIVE.

In the month of November, A. D. 1778, a detachment of British troops took Major Geo. Lee prisoner by surprise. Having a very high opinion of the General's abilities, I was resolved, if ever an opportunity offered, to surprise a Major General of the British army, with a view to procure his exchange: In the month of December, the same year, the enemy took possession of the islands of Rhode Island, Conanicut and Prudence. I being then in the service of this state, was ordered to the post at Tiverton, where I used the greatest endeavours to gain intelligence of some British officer of the same rank with Maj. General Lee, whom I might surprise, and thus effect an exchange of that great man. On the 20th June, 1777, a Mr. Coffin made his escape from the enemy on Rhode Island, and was brought to my quarters. When asked where Major General Prescott quartered, he said, at the house of Mr. Overing, on the west side of the island; and being requested, gave a description of the house. I now entered very seriously upon the plan of surprising General Prescott, in his own quarters. A few days after this, a deserter came off the island, who gave the same intelligence as Mr. Coffin. I could not yet enter fully on the enterprise, there were so many obstacles presenting themselves. The troops, as well as myself, were not long inured to service, and never had attempted an enterprise of this sort; and I was sensible if our plan should be blasted, that my country would reprobate my conduct as rash and imprudent; but after some considerable struggle with these difficulties, I determined to throw myself into the hands of fortune, and make the attempt. I communicated my plan to Colonel Stanton, the then commanding officer at this post, and

requested his permission to put it in execution. He very readily gave me liberty to go and attack the enemy when and where I pleased. I then selected several officers, in whose abilities and secrecy, from a personal acquaintance, I could confide. I then asked them if they were willing to go with me on an enterprise; but where and for what particular enterprise, I could not then inform them. They all consented to go. The names of the officers are as follows.—Ebenezer Adams, captain of artillery; Samuel Philips, captain; James Potter, lieutenant; Joshua Babcock; lieutenant; Andrew Stanton, ensign; and John Wilcocks. The next step to be taken was to procure boats, which was attended with some difficulty, as there were but two at our post; however, in two or three days we obtained five whale boats, and had them fitted in the best possible manner.

Having obtained the men, and all things in readiness, we embarked on the 4th of July, with intention to proceed to Bristol. After we got into Mount Hope Bay, there came on a heavy storm of thunder and rain, by which I lost sight of all the boats but one; the two boats which were not separated, pushed on with all speed, and landed at Bristol at 10 o'clock at night, being the 5th. I went to the commanding officer's quarters, where there was a deserter, who just made his escape from Rhode Island; taking him into a private room I questioned him concerning the enemy's position, whether there had been any alteration in the British encampment, within a few days; he said there had not. I then asked him where the commander in chief quartered; he very much surprised me when he answered, in the town of Newport. I asked him if he ever went with such a guard as a sergeant and ten men to the west part of the island, he told me he had not. I again asked him if he knew of such a guard being detached from the grand parade every morning at 8 o'clock; he said he did, I was now very well convinced that part of what he said arose from his ignorance of the quarters. At 8 o'clock the other boats joined us. I then took the officers with me on a small island (called Hog Island), in plain sight of the British encampment and shipping, where, after we viewed them some time with a glass, I thus addressed them:—Gentlemen the enterprise which I have projected, and which I want your assistance to execute is this:—to go on to the island of Rhode Island, surprise Major General Prescott, at his own quarters, and bring him prisoner to the main. The officers, who knew nothing of my intention, seemed somewhat surprised. I gave them all the intelligence which had been obtained, the situation of the house where the General quartered, the part each must act, and, in short every particular of the intended enterprise; the officers then very readily consented to what I had proposed. After giving them the most solemn charge not to communicate to any one the least hint of our enterprise, we returned to Bristol, where we staid till the 6th, at night, when about 9 o'clock, P. M. we embarked and crossed Narraganset Bay, landed on Warwick Neck, from whence we meant to take our departure for the island.—On the 7th, the wind came into the E. N. E. which brought on a storm, and retarded the execution of the plan. On the 8th, the weather was fair; but there were several new obstacles which hindered our going.—The next day, being the 9th, the weather promising, every thing appeared to invite us to the enterprise.—The boats were now numbered, and every one assigned his boat and seat; to every boat there was one commissioned officer, besides one with me. I directed the commanding officer of the post at the shore to keep a good look out; and if he should hear three distinct muskets, to come off to the north end of Prudence, to take us off—for we had reason to fear that the men of war would send out their boats and cut us off from the main.

We were now come to our boats—that I went in was posted in the front, with a pole about ten feet long, and a handkerchief tied to the end, so that my boat might be known from the others, and that none might go before it. We went between the islands of Prudence and Patience, in order that the shipping which lay against Hope Island might not discover us. We rowed under the west side of Prudence till we came to the south end, when we heard the enemy on board the ships cry out all's well. When we were within about three quarters of a mile of Rhode Island, we heard a great noise like the running of horses. This threw a consternation over the minds of the whole party; but no one spoke, as I had given the most positive orders not to have one syllable uttered.—Thinking on the matter for a moment, I was sure that the enemy could not have the least knowledge of our design, and concluded it must be horses running as they often do. We now pushed for the shore. There was a man left to each boat to keep them ready for a push, for we expected that the enemy might try to impede our retreat. The party being now ready, we marched with the greatest silence in five divisions to the house where the general quartered. The entrance into it was by three doors; on the south, the east, & the west. The first division was to attack the

south door, the second the west, the third the east, the fourth to guard the road, the fifth to act in emergencies. We left the guard house on our left and on our right was a small house where a party of light horse were quartered, in order to carry orders from the general to any part of the island. When we opened the gate of the front yard the sentinel, who stood about twenty five yards from us, hailed who comes there?—we gave no answer, but continued marching on. There being a row of trees between us and the sentinel, he could not well discover our number: he again hailed who comes there? we answered friends; friends advance and give the countersign. I spoke as though in a great passion, and said we had no countersign, have you seen any deserters to night? This had been previously contrived as a decoy, which had the desired effect; for before he suspected us to be enemies we had hold of his musket told him he was prisoner, and if he made the least noise he should be instantly put to death. We asked him if General Prescott was in the house. He was so frightened that at first he could not speak; but at last with a faltering voice and waving his hand towards the house, he said yes.—By this time each division having got its station, the doors were burst open. We first went into a chamber where we saw a Mr. Overing—the General was not there. We went into another chamber where Mr. Overing's son was; he said the General was not there. I then went to the head of the stair way and called for the soldiers to set the house on fire, for we were determined to have the general dead or alive; on this we went below and called for General Prescott: we heard a voice saying what is the matter? I proceeded from whence it came and entering a room saw a man just rising out of bed, and clapping him on the shoulder, asked him if he was General Prescott he replied yes sir. I told him he was my prisoner, he rejoined I acknowledge it, sir; I desired him to hurry: he requested he might be allowed to put on his clothes; I told him very few, for our business required haste. In the mean time, Major Barrington, the General's aid-de-camp, finding the house was attacked, leaped out of the window but by the time he was to the ground was secured a prisoner. After the General had slipped on a few clothes, we marched for the shore. We desired the General to put one arm over my shoulder and the other over one of the officers' that he might go with the greatest ease and despatch. Major Barrington and the sentinel were kept in the middle of the party. In a little time we came to the shore.—The General seeing the five small boats, and knowing in what manner the shipping lay, appeared much confused, and asked me if I commanded the party; I told him I did; he said I hope you will not hurt me; I assured him whilst in my power he should not be injured. Before we got into the boats we put on the General's coat for as yet he had only waistcoat, breeches and slippers. We were very soon seated in our boats, the General in No. 1. After we had gotten a small distance from the shore we heard three cannons and saw three sky rockets, which was the signal for an alarm. It was fortunate for us that the enemy on board the shipping did not know the cause of it, as they might with ease have cut off our return to the main. We proceeded on till broad day light, when we landed at Warwick neck, the place from whence we took our departure, having been gone six hours and a half. The General when on shore, turned towards the island, and beholding the shipping, said to me, Sir, you have made a damned bold push to night; I replied we had been fortunate. We went to the highest house, where the General and his aid de camp were asked if they would rest themselves with sleep, which they did. In the mean time, we went to Warwicktown for a horse and chaise, with orders to the tavern keeper there to procure the best breakfast possible for the general and his aid de camp, and sent an express to Major General Spencer, at Providence, communicating the success of our enterprise. It was not long before the arrival of a coach, which General Spencer had despatched to conduct the General prisoner to Providence. I accompanied them, and related to General Spencer the particulars of our successful expedition.—He was pleased to express his approbation in the strongest terms. It is unnecessary to add that the principal object of the enterprise was afterwards effected in the exchange of General Prescott for General Lee.

WILLIAM BARTON.

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows.—It is probable I shall be a good deal from home this winter; my Overseer will, therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer, or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt or shoot at those places.—I do also forwarn all Craftsmen from taking wood from my point or shores, as considerable damage has been sustained by this practice.—It is therefore expected gentlemen will have a due regard for their own feelings, as all trespassers will hereafter be dealt with according to law.  
SAMUEL HARRISON.  
Rich Neck, Dec. 1, w



# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1827.

The President of the United States transmitted, this day, to both Houses of Congress, the following

## MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

A revolution of the seasons has nearly been completed since the representatives of the people and States of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval, the never-slumbering eye of a wise and beneficent Providence has continued its guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land. The blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has left our fellow citizens, in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition. The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labors of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup a portion of enjoyment as large and liberal as the indulgence of Heaven has perhaps ever granted to the happiest state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more. To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate, the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which Government was instituted. Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the Union are constantly recurring, to demand the attention of the Federal Legislature; and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two Houses, after their periodical renovation. To present to their consideration, from time to time, subjects in which the interests of the nation are most deeply involved, and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new Congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which it is now my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention. A negotiation upon subjects of high and delicate interest, with the Government of Great Britain, have terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue, upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement. The purpose of the Convention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent Convention, concluded at London on the 13th November, 1826, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of the proclamation issued on the 19th day of March last, publishing this Convention, is herewith communicated to Congress. The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been duly received, and the Commission instituted, conformably to the act of Congress of the 2d of March last, for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons entitled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the consummation of their labors. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of gratulation to ourselves, but has had the happiest effect in promoting a friendly disposition, and in softening asperities upon other objects of discussion. Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honorable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The Conventions of 3rd July, 1815, & of 20th October, 1818, will expire, by their own limitation, on the 20th October, 1828. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity; and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory Westward of the Rocky Mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite period of time, after the expiration of the above mentioned Conventions; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other. The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burdens on the other. Treaties of Commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations, whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and, were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an over-reaching treaty, such a compact would prove an invective to war rather than a bond of peace. Our Conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principles of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any two other nations on the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and in all probability, far more extensive, than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two Conventions, for continuing in force, those above mentioned, have been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 6th of August last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the Treaties of Peace, of November, 1782, and September, 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our Independence, a line of boundary was drawn, as the demarcation of territory between the two countries, extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and rang-

ing over seas, lakes and mountains, then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties, since that time, several questions of boundary between their respective Territories have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain, four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, but without the means of concluding a definite arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate Commissions, consisting of two Commissioners, one appointed by each party to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the Commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several Governments, and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigations, one by entire & the other by partial agreement. The Commissioners of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent have finally disagreed, and made their conflicting reports to their own Governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the Arbitrator. This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth Convention, concluded at London by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments on the 29th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the Senate.

While these questions have been pending, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself, in dispute between the two Nations. By a common understanding between the Governments, it was agreed that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should change the state of the question of right to be definitively settled. Such collision, has, nevertheless, recently taken place, by occurrences the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents, and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a special Agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of whose inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

While so many of the subjects of high interest to the friendly relations between the two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respecting the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the British Colonial Possessions, have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement. At the commencement of the last session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by the British Government, of access, in vessels of the United States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon our own territories. In the amicable discussions which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed, have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, because the efforts of an act of parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been granted with sufficient eagerness by an instantaneous conformity to them. At a subsequent period it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment, because a prior Act of Parliament, of 1822, opening certain colonial ports, under heavy and burdensome restrictions to vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and their cargoes, without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British government have manifested no disposition, either by negotiation or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it, & we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills which were under the consideration of Congress, at their last session, would have been deemed sufficient in their concessions, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdiction. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempt to adjust, by reciprocal legislation, interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that, after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations of the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The session of Congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a Proclamation was issued, on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse authorized by the British Act of Parliament, of 24th June, 1822, between the United States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been, by the subsequent Acts of Parliament, of 5th July, 1825, and the Order of Council, of 27th July, 1826, prohibited. The effect of this Proclamation, by the terms of the Act under which it was issued, has been that each and every provision of the Act concerning navigation, of 18th April, 1818, and of the Act supplementary thereto, of 18th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a Proclamation of the Governor of the Island of St. Christopher and of the Virgin Islands, inviting for three months from the twenty eighth of August last, the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States, which constitute their export portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British Government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self-respect of the United States either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept as the grant of a favour that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective Governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is in the meantime satisfactory to know, that in part the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdiction.

With the other maritime and commercial Nations of Europe our intercourse continues, with little variation. Since the cessation, by the Convention of the 24th June, 1822, of all discriminating duties upon the vessels of the U. States and of France, in either country, our trade with that nation has increased and is increasing. A disposition on the part of France has been manifested to renew that negotiation, and, in according to the proposal, we have expressed the wish that it might be

extended to other objects, upon which a good understanding between the parties would be beneficial to the interests of both. The origin of the political relations between the U. States & France is coeval with the first years of our Independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it has occasionally been since that time, it can by no means be forgotten; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a recollection, equally friendly in spirit, on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made, by the Minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of citizens of the United States, to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French Government, has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to this consideration, to the determination of a sovereign common friend of both. To this offer no definite answer has yet been received; but the gallant and honorable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them.

A new Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, has been concluded with the kingdom of Sweden, which will be submitted to the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification. At a more recent date, a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, has been received, charged with a special mission for the negotiation of a treaty of Amity and Commerce between that ancient and renowned League and the United States. This negotiation has accordingly been commenced, and is now in progress, the result of which will, if successful, be also submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessors, have continued unabated, and have been testified by the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by this Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the Great European Powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained; that they will enjoy the blessing of self-government; which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the People and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause have been acknowledged by their Government, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that nation, to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the cause of freedom and Independence has continued to prevail; and if signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory has been separated, by the expulsion of the enemy over whom it could have been achieved. Our friendly wishes and cordial good will, which have constantly followed the Southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of Independence, are succeeded by a solicitude, equally ardent and cordial, that, by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Disclaiming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of their Independence to regulate as to them shall seem fit, we hail with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their persevering and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and of equal rights, which are alone suited to the genius and temper of the American nations. It has been therefore with some concern that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the Republics of the South, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe to be the interest of all. Among the results of this state of things has been that the Treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubaya has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitations to be represented at this Congress, while a manifestation was intended on the part of the United States, of the most friendly disposition towards the Southern Republics by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of this hemisphere to the common acknowledgment and adoption of the principles, in the regulation of their internal relations, which would have secured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have promoted the cause of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the Congress, one of the two Ministers commissioned on the part of the United States, has returned to the bosom of his country, while the Minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico remains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress whenever they may be resumed.

A hope was for a short time entertained, that a Treaty of Peace, actually signed between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil, would supersede all further occasion for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian Government. At their last session, Congress were informed that some of the naval officers of that Empire had advanced and practised upon principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the Government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels captured under the assumed authority of these erroneous principles, have been restored; and we trust that our just expectations will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all the citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarranted captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

In the diplomatic discussions, at Rio de Janeiro, of these wrongs sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others which seemed as if emanating immediately from that Government itself, the Charge d'Affaires of the

United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interests of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty, without waiting for instructions, to terminate his official functions, to demand his passports, and to return to the United States. This movement, dictated by an honest zeal for the honor and interest of his country, motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it, has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian Government, however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them, and upon an explicit assurance, through their Charge d'Affaires, residing here, that a successor to the late Representative of the United States near that Government, the appointment of whom they desired, should be received and treated with respect due to his character, & that indemnity should be promptly made for all injuries inflicted on citizens of the United States, or their property, contrary to the laws of nations, a temporary commission as Charge d'Affaires to that country has been issued, which it is hoped will entirely restore the ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments, and the friendly relations between the respective nations.

Turning from the momentous concerns of our Union, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to those of the deepest interest in the administration of our internal affairs, we find the revenues of the present year corresponding as nearly as might be expected to the anticipations of the last, and presenting an aspect still more favorable in the promise of the next. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was six millions three hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and eight cents; the receipts from that day to the 30th of September last, as near as the returns of them yet received, can show, amount to sixteen millions eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-two cents. The receipts of the present quarter, estimated at four millions five hundred and fifteen thousand, added to the above, form an aggregate of twenty-one million one hundred thousand dollars of receipts. The expenditures of the year may perhaps amount to twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars, presenting a small excess over the receipts. But, of these twenty-two millions, upwards of six have been applied to the discharge of the principal of the public debt; the whole amount of which approaching seventy-four millions on the first of January last, will on the first day of next year, fall short of sixteen millions and a half. The balances in the Treasury, on the first of January next, it is expected will exceed five millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; a sum exceeding that of the first of January, 1825, though falling short of that exhibited on the first of January last.

It was foreseen that the revenue of the present year would not equal that of the last, which had itself been less than that of the next preceding year. But the hope has been realized which was entertained, that these deficiencies would in no wise interrupt the steady operation of the discharge of the public debt by the annual ten millions devoted to that object by the Act of 3d March, 1817. The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September last is twenty-one millions two hundred and twenty-six thousand, and the probable amount of that which will be secured during the remainder of the year, is five millions seven hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars; forming a sum total of twenty-seven millions. With the allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies which may occur, though not specifically foreseen, we may safely estimate the receipts of the ensuing year at twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars, a revenue for the next, equal to the expenditure of the present year.

The deep solicitude felt by our citizens of all classes throughout the Union for the total discharge of the public debt, will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Congress—of recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds. The depression upon the receipts of the revenue which had commenced with the year 1825, continued with increased severity during the two first quarters of the present year. The returning tide began to flow with the third quarter, and so far as we can judge from experience, may be expected to continue through the course of the ensuing year. In the meantime, an alleviation from the burthen of the public debt will, in three years, have been effected, to the amount of nearly sixteen millions, and the charge of annual interest will have been reduced upwards of one million. But among the maxims of political economy which the stewards of the public moneys should never suffer without urgent necessity to be transcended, is that of keeping the expenditures of the year within the limits of its receipts. The appropriations of the two last years, including the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund, have each equalled the promised revenue of the ensuing year. While we foresee with confidence that the public coffers will be replenished from the receipts, as fast as they will be drained by the expenditures, equal in amount to those of the current year, it should not be forgotten that they could ill suffer the exhaustion of larger disbursements.

The condition of the Army, and of all the branches of the public service under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, will be seen by the report from that officer, and the documents with which it is accompanied.

During the course of the last Summer, a detachment of the Army has been usefully and successfully called to perform their appropriate duties. At the moment when the Commissioners appointed for carrying into execution certain provisions of the Treaty of August 19th, 1825, with various tribes of the Northwestern Indians, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, the unprovoked murder of several citizens, and other acts of unequivocal hostility committed by a party of the Winnebago tribe, one of those associated in the Treaty, followed by indications of a menacing character, among other tribes of the same region, rendered necessary an immediate display of the defensive and protective force of the Union in that quarter. It was accordingly exhibited by the immediate and concerted movements of the Governors of the State of Illinois and of the Territory of Michigan, and competent levies of militia under their authority, with a corps of seven hundred men of United States troops under the command of Gen. Atkinson, who, at the call of Governor Cass, immediately repaired to the scene of danger, from their station at St. Louis. Their presence dispelled the alarms of our fellow citizens on those borders and over-

sawed the hostile purposes of the Indians. The perpetrators of the murders were surrendered to the authority and operation of our laws; and every appearance of purpose hostility from those Indian tribes has subsided.

Although the present organization of the Army, and the administration of its various branches of service, are, upon the whole, satisfactory, they are yet susceptible of much improvement in particulars, some of which have been heretofore submitted to the consideration of Congress, and others are now first presented in the Report of the Secretary of War.

The expediency of providing for additional numbers of Officers in the two corps of Engineers will, in some degree, depend upon the number and extent of the objects of national importance upon which Congress may think it proper that surveys should be made, conformably to the Act of the 30th of April, 1824. Of the surveys which, before the last session of Congress, had been made under the authority of that act, reports were made:

1. Of the Board of Internal Improvement, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.
2. On the continuance of the National Road from Cumberland to the tide waters within the District of Columbia.
3. On the continuation of the National Road from Canton to Zanesville.
4. On the location of the National Road from Zanesville to Columbus.
5. On the continuation of the same Road to the Seat of Government in Missouri.
6. On a Post road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
7. Of a survey of Kennebeck river, (in part.)
8. On a National Road from Washington to Buffalo.
9. On the Survey of Sauguet harbor and river.
10. On a canal from Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi river.
11. On Surveys at Edgartown, Newburyport, and Hyannis harbor.
12. On Survey of La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan.

And reports are now prepared, and will be submitted to Congress.

On Surveys of the Peninsula of Florida, to ascertain the practicability of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, across that Peninsula, and also, of the country between the Bays of Mobile and of Pensacola, with the view of connecting them together by a canal.

On surveys of a route for a canal to connect the waters of James and Great Kenhawa rivers;

On the survey of the Swash in Pamlico Sound; and that of Cape Fear, below the town of Wilmington in North Carolina;

On the survey of the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee river, and for a route for a contemplated communication between the Hiwassee and Coosa rivers, in the state of Alabama.

Other reports of surveys, upon objects pointed out by the several acts of Congress of the last and preceding sessions are in the progress of preparation, and most of them may be completed before the close of this session. All the officers of both Corps of Engineers, with several other persons duly qualified, have been constantly employed upon these services from the passage of the Act of 30th April, 1824, to this time. Were no other advantage to accrue to the country from their labors than the fund of topographical knowledge which they have collected and communicated, that alone would have been a profit to the Union more than adequate to all the expenditures which have been devoted to the object; but the appropriations for the repair and continuation of the Cumberland Road, for the construction of various other roads, for the removal of obstructions from the Rivers and Harbors for the erection of Lighthouses, Beacons, Piers and Booyes, and for the completion of Canals, undertaken by individual associations but needing the assistance of means and resources more comprehensive than individual enterprise can command may be considered rather as treasures laid up from the contributions of the present age for the benefit of posterity than as unrequited applications of the accruing revenues of the nation. To such objects of permanent improvement to the condition of the country, of real addition to the wealth as well as to the comfort of the people by whose authority and resources they have been effected from three to four millions of the annual income of the nation have, by laws enacted at the three most recent sessions of Congress, been applied, without trenching upon the necessities of the treasury; without adding a dollar to the taxes or debts of the community, without suspending even the steady and regular discharge of the debts contracted in former days, which, within the same three years, have been diminished by the amount of nearly sixteen millions of dollars.

The same observations are in a great degree, applicable to the appropriations made for the fortifications upon the coasts and harbours of the United States, for the maintenance of the Military Academy at West Point, and for the various objects under the superintendence of the Department of the Navy. The Report of the Secretary of the Navy, and those from the subordinate branches of both the Military Departments, exhibit to Congress in minute detail, the present condition of the public establishments dependent upon them; the execution of the acts of Congress relating to them; and the views of the officers engaged in the several branches of the service, concerning the improvements which may tend to their perfection. The fortifications of the Coasts, and the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy are parts of a great system of national defence which has been upwards of ten years in progress, and which for a series of years to come will continue to claim the constant and persevering protection and superin-



tendency of the legislative authority. Among the measures which have emanated from these principles, the Act of the last Session of Congress, for the gradual improvement of the Navy, holds a conspicuous place. The collection of timber for the future construction of vessels of war; the preservation and re-production of the species of timber, peculiarly adapted to that purpose; the construction of Dry Docks for the use of the Navy; the erection of a Marine Railway for the repair of the public ships; and the improvement of the Navy Yards for the preservation of the public property deposited in them; have all received from the Executive the attention required by that Act, and will continue to receive it, steadily proceeding towards the execution of all its purposes. The establishment of a Naval Academy, furnishing the means of theoretic instruction to the youths who devote their lives to the service of their country upon the ocean, still solicits the sanction of the Legislature. Practical seamanship and the art of navigation, may be acquired upon the cruises of the squadrons, which, from time to time are dispatched to distant seas; but a competent knowledge even of the art of ship building, the higher mathematics, and astronomy; the literature which can place our officers on a level of polished education with the officers of other maritime nations; the knowledge of the laws municipal and national, which in their intercourse with foreign States, and their Governments, are continually called into operation; and above all that acquaintance with the principles of honor and justice, with the higher obligations of morals, and of general laws, human and divine, which constitute the great distinction between the warrior patriot, and the licenced robber and pirate; these can be systematically taught and eminently acquired only in a permanent school, stationed upon the shore, and provided with the teachers, the instruments, & the books, conversant with and adapted to the communication of the principles of these respective sciences to the youthful and inquiring mind.

The report from the Postmaster General exhibits the condition of that Department as highly satisfactory for the present, and still more promising for the future. Its receipts for the year ending the first of July last amounted to one million four hundred and seventy three thousand five hundred and fifty one dollars and exceeded its expenditures by upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. It cannot be an over sanguine estimate to predict that, in less than ten years, of which one-half have elapsed, the receipts will have been more than doubled. In the meantime, a reduced expenditure upon established routes has kept pace with increased facilities of public accommodation, and additional services have been obtained at reduced rates of compensation. Within the last year the transportation of the mail in stages has been greatly augmented. The number of Post Offices has been increased to seven thousand; and it may be anticipated that, while the facilities of intercourse between fellow-citizens, in person or by correspondence will soon be carried to the door of every villager in the Union, a yearly surplus of revenue will accrue, which may be applied as the wisdom of Congress under the exercise of their constitutional powers, may devise for the further establishment and improvement of the public roads or by adding still further to the facilities in the transportation of the mails. Of the indications of the prosperous condition of our country, none can be more pleasing than those presented by the multiplying relations of personal and intimate intercourse between the citizens of the Union dwelling at the remotest distances from each other.

Among the subjects which have heretofore occupied the earnest solicitude and attention of Congress, is the management and disposal of that portion of the property of the Nation which consists of the public lands. The acquisition of them, made at the expense of the whole Union, not only in treasure but in blood marks a right of property in them equally extensive. By the report and statements from the General Land Office, now communicated, it appears, that, under the present Government of the U. States, a sum little short of thirty three millions of dollars has been paid from the common Treasury for that portion of this property which has been purchased from France and Spain, and for the extinction of the aboriginal titles. The amount of lands acquired is near two hundred and sixty millions of acres of which on the first of January, 1826, about one hundred and thirty nine millions of acres had been surveyed, and little more than nineteen millions of acres had been sold. The amount paid into the Treasury by the purchasers of the lands sold is not yet equal to the sums paid for the whole, but leaves a small balance to be refunded; the proceeds of the sales of the lands have long been pledged to the creditors of the Nation; a pledge from which we have reason to hope they will in a very few years be redeemed. The system upon which this great national interest has been managed was the result of long, anxious, and persevering deliberation; matured and modified by the progress of our population and the lessons of experience, it has been hitherto eminently successful.

More than nine tenths of the lands still remain the common property of the Union the appropriation and disposal of which are sacred trusts in the hands of Congress. Of the lands sold, a considerable part were conveyed under extended credits which in the vicissitudes and fluctuations in the value of lands, and of their produce, became oppressively burdensome to the purchasers. It can never be the interest, or the policy of the nation to wring from its own citizens the reasonable profits of their industry and enterprise, by holding them to the rigorous import of disastrous engagements. In

March, 1821, a debt of twenty two millions of dollars, due by purchasers of the public lands, had accumulated which they were unable to pay. An act of Congress, of the second of March 1821, came to their relief & has been succeeded by others; the latest being the act of the 4th of May, 1826, the indulgent provisions of which expired on the 4th July last.

The effect of these laws has been to reduce the debt from the purchasers, to a remaining balance of about four millions three hundred thousand dollars due; more than three fifths of which are for lands within the State of Alabama. I recommend to Congress the revival and continuance, for a future term, of the beneficial accommodations to the public debtors, of that statute and submit to their consideration, in the same spirit of equity, the remission, under the proper discriminations of the forfeitures of partial payments on account of purchases of the public lands, so far as to allow of their application to other payments.

There are various other subjects, of deep interest to the whole Union, which have heretofore been recommended to the consideration of Congress, as well by my predecessors, as under the impression of the duties devolving upon me, by myself. Among these are the debt, rather of Justice than gratitude, to the surviving warriors of the Revolutionary War; the extension of the Judicial Administration of the Federal Government to those extensive and important members of the Union which have risen into existence since the organization of the present Judiciary establishment, now constitute at least one third of its territory, power and population; the formation of a more effective and uniform system for the government of the Militia; and the amelioration, in some form or modification, of the diversified and often oppressive codes relating to insolvency. Amidst the multiplicity of topics of great national concernment which may recommend themselves to the calm and patriotic deliberations of the Legislature, it may suffice to say, that, on these and all other measures, which may receive their sanction my hearty co-operation will be given, conformably to the duties enjoined upon me and under the sense of all the obligations prescribed by the Constitution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1827.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8.

CONGRESS.—The first Session of the Twentieth Congress, opened on Monday, with the fullest attendance in both Houses, that ever has occurred. In the Senate, was present every member but two; in the House of Representatives, all the members except six.

This early attendance shows the deep interest which is felt in the politics of the day.

The election for Speaker of the House of Representatives, resulted in the choice of ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, by a majority of four votes, and a plurality of ten votes over JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New York, the late Speaker. The Message will be found in the preceding columns.

## TWENTIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION,  
Monday, December 3, 1827.  
SENATE.

The Vice President took the Chair at 12 o'clock.

The credentials of John Tyler, elected a Senator from the State of Virginia, of Samuel A. Foote, elected a Senator from the State of Connecticut, of James Noble, re-elected a Senator from the State of Indiana, of Horatio Seymour, re-elected a Senator from the State of Vermont, and of Daniel Webster, elected a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, were severally presented and read.

The Oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered by the Chair to all those Senators whose term commences with the present Congress.

On motion of Mr. Macon, it was ORDERED, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, The usual order was made relative to the furnishing newspapers for the Members of the Senate.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. gave notice that he should, at an early day in the session, introduce a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Johnson said that he felt anxious to have this subject acted on during the last session; but in consideration of the various and important business which then occupied the attention of the Senate, he had reluctantly assented to its postponement. He now relied on the liberality and courtesy of the Senate for an early opportunity to bring it forward again. As long as it remained undecided, he should feel it his duty to press it upon their consideration.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing to the Senate that they had elected the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Va. Speaker of that House, and that a quorum was assembled whereupon.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. a Committee was appointed, on the part of the Senate, to join the Committee appointed by the House to wait on the President of the U. States, and inform him that the two Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communications he might be pleased to make to them.

Messrs. Macon and Smith, of Md. were by ballot, appointed the Committee. The Senate then adjourned, to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow.—Nat. Journal.

We have received the first No. of "THE MARYLANDER," a new paper, printed in Baltimore, edited by Edward C. Pinkney, Esq.—It supports the present Administration of the General Government.—A subscription paper is left at this office where those who may wish to patronize "THE MARYLANDER" can enter their names.

W. H. CRAWFORD was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northern Circuit, in a joint meeting of the Georgia Legislature on the 8th inst. in place of Judge Dooly, deceased.—Mr. Crawford had 129 votes out of 179—50 were scattering.

Benjamin C. Howard and Thomas W. Hall are announced as the Jackson Electors for the district, composed of Anne Arundel county and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. Mr. Winchester and Dr. Claude, the former electors, declined serving again.—Baltimore Patriot.

We are authorized to state, that Thomas K. Carroll, Esq. is a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President, for the district composed of the counties of Worcester and Somerset, and part of Dorchester. Mr. C. is friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson. Cambridge Chronicle.

MR. GALLATIN arrived at New York, on Thursday last from England.

MR. OGLE, the famous Coachmaker of Philadelphia, has just completed an elegant Carriage, ordered by a gentleman of Scotland, for his use there. It is to be shipped soon to that country. The destination may be considered as remarkable, since the order was given from a preference for American taste and workmanship in the building of coaches. The rate of duty in Great Britain on imported vehicles of the kind, is thirty per cent.

MAIL TO MEXICO.—It will be seen by the following notice given by the Postmaster at New York, that a mail will be forwarded from that office to Mexico, regularly on the first of every month, by the new line of Packets owned by Messrs. Collins & Son.

Post Office, New York, November 21, 1827. Notice is hereby given, that a regular mail for Vera Cruz, embracing all letters for the Mexican States, will be made up at this office on the first day of each month, to be conveyed by the Line of Mexican Packet Ships to that place, owned by J. G. Collins and Son.—Letters and papers, therefore, will be received free of expense, until half past nine o'clock of the day of sailing, at which time the mail will be closed.

FATAL DUEL.—We understand that Mr. W. G. Graham, the associate editor of the Enquirer, was killed this morning in a duel, at the old battle ground in Hoboken. His antagonist was a gentleman from Philadelphia, by the name of Barton. We have heard the names of the seconds, but omit them for the present.—The difficulty, we understand, originated at the card table. Mr. Graham was at the Bowery Theatre last night, and slept at the hotel formerly kept by Sykes. He arose at 4 o'clock this morning, and both parties were on the ground at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock.—Two shots were exchanged. The first having proved ineffectual, the second of Mr. Graham proposed that the parties each advance one step, which was acceded to. At the second fire, Graham observed—"I am shot—I am a dead man—Barton, I forgive you," and fell.—He was immediately conveyed to the boat in waiting, & when laid down, the only words he uttered were "I am in great pain," and died in a few minutes afterwards. Mr. G. was a native of Catskill. He commenced the study of the law in this city, with the late Barnet Gardiner, but went to England in 1811—12. He there completed his education at Cambridge, and subsequently kept his terms as a student at law, at one of the Inns of Court. He had travelled extensively upon the continent, and returned to this country early in the spring of 1826, since which time he has been the principal writer for the Enquirer. He was unquestionably a man of good natural genius, and extensive general acquirements.—N. Y. Com. Ado. Nov. 28.

NAVAL ACTION.—The Mexican brig of war BRAVO, after a hard fight, in which she lost 16 men killed and 25 wounded, succeeded in boarding the Havana packet from Cadiz, with a valuable cargo—their armaments were equal, but the Bravo, doubled the number of the Spanish crew—both vessels have gone into Key West. Md. Republican.

Chantry's Statue of Washington has been opened in Boston, it was exhibited for a short time to the Trustees of the Monument Association, and a few other gentlemen. It gave universal satisfaction.—The gentlemen present, among whom were several who had known Washington, were unanimous in expressing their admiration of the statue, the fine expression of the face, the dignity and grace of the figure; and the beauty of the execution, exhibited in the attitude, the arrangement of the costume and the drapery. The prevalent opinion also was, that it has a strong resemblance to the original and to the excellent portraits by Stewart.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the James Cropper, from Liverpool, London dates to the 18th of October are received, & although the intelligence is twelve days later than before received, we do not discover that anything of political importance has taken place, either in Great Britain or on the Continent.

It seems to be pretty well settled by intelligence received from Constantinople through a variety of sources that the Ottoman Porte has decidedly and finally rejected all overtures of mediation from the European powers. A letter from Cosu of the 24th of September states that Admiral Codrington has taken decisive measures. He has blockaded the Egyptian fleet at Navarino with more than four thousand troops on board, and given notice to the commander that it would not be permitted to make any attempt against any part of Greece, but that if the fleet were willing to sail either for Egypt or Constantinople he would accompany it and protect it from any attack of the Greeks.

The English ships from all quarters are sailing to join Admiral Codrington at his station. A part of the French fleet is also directed to join him.

Lord Cochrane, it is said continued his operations, and had taken Anatolica and Vasiladi.

The rebellion of the ultraroyalists, which has raged in the province of Catalonia, has

not been checked, notwithstanding the arrival of the King at Barcelona.

The credit of the Mexican government which had been shaken by the nonpayment of the dividends on the first of October, is now in a good measure restored.—A letter has been published, from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Charge d'Affaires of that country in London, announcing that the arrival of a ship of war was only waited for to remit five hundred thousand dollars in payment of the dividends.

The empress of Russia has given birth to a Prince, who has received the name of Constantine.

An article from Tiflis states, that Prince Abbas Mirza had sent an Ambassador to the Russian head quarters, to treat of peace, and that there was a strong probability of an adjustment of the differences between the two governments. It is said, however, that Russia is not to be appeased without some sacrifices on the part of Persia. It is expected that she will demand and obtain the cession of all the conquered territory up to the Araxes, and the payment of expenses of war. It is also said that Tiflis is to be made one of the principal markets of Asia.

The Dutch papers contain accounts from Batavia to the 16th June, from which it appears that several actions had been fought in April and May with the insurgent troops, which terminated to the advantage of the Dutch troops.

The packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, captain Macy, sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 8th ult.—Among the passengers is Albert Gallatin, the American Minister at the Court of St. James.

A fine ship of 400 tons, called the Lady Ruwena, intended for the Charleston trade, and fitted up in an elegant manner for the accommodation of passengers was to be launched at Liverpool on the 22d of October.

The cotton market for the week preceding the 15th of October had declined 1-8 per lb. The sales from the sixth to the 12th inst. inclusive, amounted to 12,060 bales.

The last Quarter of the British Revenue exceeded that of the corresponding Quarter of 1826 by 605,787. Of this excess about \$400,000, was purchased by the duty on foreign corn.

Large quantities of Foreign Corn were shipping from the Bonded Warehouses in London, to the adjacent parts of the Continent, for the purpose of being warehoused; the expenses, of rent, &c. being so much higher in England and there being no prospect of a market for foreign grain in the United Kingdom, within any reasonable time.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept 15. On the 9th, the Drogomans of the three Ambassadors, waited again on the Reis Effendi to obtain a change in the resolution of the Porte, but it persists in its refusal, and declares that it will consider the first hostile measure as a violation of the peace. In Pera, however many persons doubt whether it is conscious of its weakness, & think it will suffer matters to come to the last extremity with the three Powers.

A modification of the measures resolved upon is barely to be expected, as the Russian declaration, that, in case of necessity it would effect the pacification of Greece alone is too well remembered, and will more probably induce England & France seriously to enforce the Convention of 6th July. For this reason the Porte is very likely to deceive itself if it reckons on any difference between the three Powers in carrying the measures into effect.

## MARRIED

In this county on the 29th ult. by the Rev. John Durgan, Mr. Robert L. Harrison, to Miss Caroline Harrison all of this county.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William Bowdler, to Miss Rachel Higgins, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John Willoughby to Miss Lucy Harding all of Caroline county.

## DIED

Died on Sunday the 25th ult. at his residence in this county, after a lingering illness, William Harrison of Jas. in the 51st year of his age.

On Sunday, evening last, Mr. GEORGE TOWNSEND, of this town.

—In this town on Wednesday last, Mrs Rebecca Hanson.

## Notice.

By virtue of an order of the Judges of Caroline county Court, dated the 13th of October 1827,

The subscribers will sell at public vendue at Collins' 14 Roads, on the 26th of December next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, on a credit of one and two years, all the real estate of Elijah Satterfield, late of Caroline county deceased, except one lot where Benjamin Kerby now lives, the same being excepted by James Satterfield, one of the heirs of the aforesaid Elijah Satterfield, deceased, viz:—The house & farm whereon Peter Satterfield now resides, containing 138 1-2 acres of land—This farm is well improved with buildings, Orchards, &c. A farm whereon George Bland is the tenant, containing 254 1-4 acres of land—This farm lays on the head waters of Hog Creek and is convenient to mill and market. A wood lot of land adjoining the land of Robert T. Keene, containing 49 1-2 acres—This lot is very well timbered. The houses and lots at Collins' 14 Roads with 64 acres of land—This lot is well improved with Dwelling House, Store House, Granary, and has been considered a very good stand for Store-keeping or a Tavern. The purchaser or purchasers will have to give bonds to the different heirs of the aforesaid Elijah Satterfield, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale with security to be approved by the Commissioners.

WILLIAM POTTER, ANDERSON FOUNTAIN, ROBERT T. KEENE, JOHN RUMBOLD, and WILLIAM MELONY.

Dec. 8.

## THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in December next, under the superintendence of Miss Isabella Anderson.

Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c. \$2 per quarter: payable in advance. Geography, arithmetic and plain needle work \$3 50 cents per quarter. Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter. Good boarding can be had in the village on reasonable terms.

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.  
Middletown Del. Nov. 5. (Dec. 8) 3m

## Notice.

There will be an application to the next General Assembly of Maryland to change the law for keeping up the public roads in Caroline county.

A VOTER.

Denton, Dec. 8.

## Public Sale.

BY ORDER of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Thursday the 13th of the present month at his late residence all the Personal Estate of Joshua Clark late of Talbot county deceased, (Negroes excepted) that is to say Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, corn, corn blades, top fodder, corn caps and wheat straw, the seed wheat and rye in the Ground and other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M. and attendance given by THOS. ARRINGDALE, Executor, of Joshua Clark, deceased.

Dec 8, 1827,

## To Let,

The Dwelling House at present occupied by J. Gaskins—Rent \$150 per annum, payable quarterly.

ALSO.  
The dwelling house opposite Mr. Emory's—Rent \$60 per annum payable quarterly.—Apply to PHILIP WALLIS.  
December 8. 3w

## FOR SALE,

DOVER-BRIDGE STOCK.

Enquire at this office.

December 8 3t

## Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave Easton, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st day of January next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. JAMES MELONEY.  
Easton 12th mo. 8th, 1827.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County will be sold at public sale on Thursday the 13th inst. as heretofore advertised, the late Residence of Clement Morris deceased. The balance of said estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the delivery of the property—for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, Agent, for Mary Morris administratrix, of Clement Morris deceased.

December 8.

## New Fall Goods.

WM. H. GROOME

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large supply of

## GOODS

Adapted to Fall Sales, which being added to his former Stock renders his assortment unusually extensive and complete.—His customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them.  
Easton, 20th October, 1827 4t

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Framed Dwelling House on Washington street, at present occupied by John Meoskin.

ALSO,

THE BRICK DWELLING

HOUSE on Harrison street, at present occupied by Mrs. Cox.

The above property is in good repair, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant, on application to WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, Dec. 1 3w.

## TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

JOHN ROGERS.  
Sept. 29,

## For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—It is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred panels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at New Year's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber. JOHN DAWSON.  
Talbot co. Nov. 3.



## POETRY.

### THE IMAGE IN LAVA.

[By Mrs. Hemans.]

The impress of a woman's form, with an infant clasped to her bosom, found at the first uncovering of Pompeii.

Thou thing of years departed!  
What ages have gone by,  
Since here the mournful seal was set  
By Love and Agony!

Temple and tower have moulder'd,  
Empires from Earth have pass'd—  
And woman's heart have left a trace  
Those glories to outlast!

And childhood's fragile image  
Thus fearfully enshrined,  
Survives the proud memorials reared  
By conquerors of mankind!

Babel went then calmly slumbering  
Upon thy mother's breast,  
When suddenly the fiery tomb  
Shut round each gentle guest!

A strange dark fate o'ertook you;  
Fair babe and loving heart!  
One moment of a thousand pangs—  
Yet better than to part!

Happily of that fond bosom  
On ashes here impressed  
Thou wert the only treasure, child!  
Whereon a hope might rest.

Perchance all vainly lavished  
Its other love had been,  
And where it trusted, nought remain'd  
But thorns whereon to lean!

Far better then to perish,  
Thy form within its clasp,  
Than live and loose thee, precious one  
From that impassioned grasp.

Oh! I could pass all relics  
Left by the pomp of old,  
To gaze on this rude monument  
Cast in affections mould!

Love, human love! what art thou?  
Thy print upon the dust  
Outlives the cities of renown,  
Wherein the mighty trust!

Immortal, Oh! Immortal,  
Thou art, whose earthly glow  
Hath given these ashes holiness—  
It must, it must be so!

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

### Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening his supply of  
Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of a large and very general assortment of the various descriptions of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,  
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Castings,  
Stone Ware, Queens'-Ware, Glass, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.  
Easton, Oct 20 6w

### HAYWARD, LAMBDIN, & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at the Store of  
LAMBDIN & HAYWARD, in Easton  
Upper and Sole Leather,

At reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for Hides.  
Easton, Nov. 10. w

## More New Goods.

### JENKINS & STEVENS,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia  
and Baltimore, a HANDSOME supply of

## GOODS.

Suitable for the Season, which makes their assortment very complete. They invite their friends and the public generally, to give them a call.  
Easton, Nov. 10 tf

### GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of  
GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

### They have also just received,

40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.  
10th mo. 20 w

## FALL GOODS.

### LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a complete assortment of

## GOODS

### ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Which he offers at very reduced prices for the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers, Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.  
Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

## New Saddlery.

### JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he has just received from BARTHOLOMEW, a supply of NEW SADDLERY, of the latest fashions, which added to his former stock, makes a general assortment of the best materials; he flatters himself from his experience in business and with the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give general satisfaction. He will also keep a constant supply of HARNESS, Collars, Trunks, or manufacture them at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH, at his stand nearly opposite the Bank—Also on hand a general assortment of Gigs and Switch Whips, Horse brushes, combs, &c. &c.  
Oct. 27 w

## COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING



The subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the increasing patronage he continues to receive from them, and now wishes to inform them, that he will continue to carry on the above business at his old stand, foot of Washington street, in all its various branches—where all orders for work, will, as usual, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. He has employed to act as foreman in his shop Mr. RICHARD HOLMES from Baltimore, a first rate workman, the best that ever was in the place, whose long experience and attention to business makes him fully competent, with the subscriber's own assistance, to render the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of materials, and feels confident in assuring the public that he was never better prepared to receive their commands. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done to suit the times, and in payment, will be received, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Brandy, Wood, good paper or cash. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to ride at ease, will please to call on him or Mr. Holmes his foreman, where no doubt the desire of every individual, as to price, neatness and durability of work will be gratified.  
The public's Obedt. Servt.  
JOHN CAMPER.  
Easton November 10, 1827.

## Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials selected with care & attention by himself, all of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice & on more reasonable terms than ever before; he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—Such as  
Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals,  
Do. Ear Rings, Gold Lockets,  
Gold Finger Rings, Gold Seals,  
Gold Seals, Steel Purses,  
Ditto Keys, Steel Key Rings,  
Silver Pencils, Hooks and Eyes,  
Silver Thimbles, Black Snaps,  
Ditto Gilt.

And a variety of other articles, all of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers and the public in general to call and view his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public.  
The Public's Obedt. Servt.  
JAMES BENNY.  
Easton, Oct. 20.

## THE STEAM-BOAT



## MARYLAND

Will for the remainder of the season leave Baltimore for Chestertown on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore.  
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.  
October 27.

## For Rent

The ensuing year, the establishment in the village of Hillsborough, formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. T. Casson, and lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing a commodious dwelling and Store House, a convenient Kitchen, and brick Smoke House, Carriage House and Stable and granary, with a sizeable paled Garden, and Vegetable Lot, which may be rented on reasonable terms by applying to  
HENRY NICOLS.  
Hillsborough, Nov. 24 3w

## MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,

Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.

There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal  
JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.  
Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3w

## Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton.  
J. B. WOOLFOLK.  
October 6

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Pork & Corn.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county will receive until the 11th of December, sealed proposals for a supply of CORN & PORK for the Poor-House of said county. Proposals to be directed to William Jenkins, stating the quantity offered and the price.  
Easton, Nov. 10 w

## Union Tavern.

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

## 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.

## 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.

## 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 tf

## To Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828,

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

## To Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder—For terms apply to  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton Sept. 29 tf

## Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situate on Goldsborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin.  
SUSAN SETH.  
Nov. 24.

P. S. Should the above House and lot not be sold by the 10th December, they will be to Rent.  
S. S.

## To Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

## VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to  
SAM'L ROBERTS, adm'r.  
of John W. Blake dec'd.  
Dec 16.

## DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, to wit: [L. S.] BE IT REMEMBERED,

That on this twenty-third day of October, in the fifty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HOLLINS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a BOOK, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "RAIL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" or, Protest and Argument against a Subscription on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. Addressed to the officers & representatives of the people in the several states of the Union, and the general government. By a Citizen of Baltimore.

In conformity with the act of Congress, of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned;" and also to the Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to the Act, entitled An Act, for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors & proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk of the District of Maryland. The above work is just published and a few copies remain for sale at R. J. MATCHETT'S, Printer, No. 53 South street Baltimore.—PRICE 25 cents.  
Baltimore, Nov. 17 3w

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That Proposals will be received at the Office of the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company," until the 15th day of January 1828, for the furnishing of Stone, Timber and Iron of the following dimensions, to wit: Oak or yellow pine scantling 7 inches square, in pieces, of 12 to 18 feet long.  
Do. do. 8 do. square do. do.  
Do. do. 9 do. square do. do.  
Locust posts 8 feet long, 6 inches diameter at the small end  
Do. do. 7 inches do. do.  
Do. do. 8 inches do. do.  
Locust keys, 2 feet long, 2 1/2 inches thick and 4 inches broad  
Do. do. 1 foot long, 2 1/2 do. do. do.  
Rolled Iron Bars, 2 1/2 or 3 1/4 inches wide, 3-8 inches thick and 15 feet long.  
The foregoing to be delivered in the City of Baltimore on or before the first day of July 1828.

Stone Blocks of Granite Gnies or other hard texture 8 by 12 inches, and from 6 to 12 feet long, undressed, the price to be stated at which they will be delivered, in the city of Baltimore or at Quarries, near the route of the contemplated rail road.

P. E. THOMAS, President. P. S. Persons desirous of contracting for any part of the foregoing materials, may receive further information, if desired, upon application at the office of the Company.  
Baltimore, Nov. 8 8w

## WANTED.

THE Subscriber will give the highest market price in Cash, for Hommony Beans, family Peas, and fresh Butter.  
JOSEPH CHAIN.  
Easton, Nov. 17 tf

## To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Rooms on High Street, now occupied by Mr. Theodore Smith, as a Cabinet Maker's Shop. ALSO.—The large and new BRICK STORE ROOM, at the corner of Gay and Race streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Cliff.

A Cabinet Maker would find a large field, to exercise his taste & industry, in the above stand—And a Merchant would discover, on viewing the premises, that the Store Room is, unquestionably, the best in Cambridge.  
JOS: E. MUSE.  
Cambridge, Nov. 17 w

## Chancery Sale.

I will sell, by virtue of a decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court to me directed, on the 12th of October, 1827, at public vendue, on the premises on the 23d of December next, between the hours of two and four o'clock, all the real estate of Fountain Collison late of Caroline county, deceased, for the payment of his just debts consisting of a farm containing about one hundred and fifty acres, whereon Byard Davis now lives. This farm lies near Collin's & Roads, and is well improved with buildings and orchards, &c. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers will have to give their bonds with approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money, in twelve months with interest from the day of sale. The Creditors of the said Fountain Collison, are hereby notified to lodge their accounts against the said Fountain Collison within six months from the said 23d day of December, with the Clerk of Caroline county Court.  
WM. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of F. Collison.  
Nov. 24.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

### WM. NEWNAM

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with an assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold Cheap for CASH only.  
Easton, Nov. 17.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

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

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or else where.  
The Public's Obedt Servt.  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
Easton, Nov. 17.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

## NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27

## Strayed or Stolen,

From the pasture of the Subscriber, a small Roan Mare, that left a sucking colt, a reward of Five Dollars will be given for the delivery of the above described Mare, by  
JAMES COOK.  
Near the Chapel, Talbot county.  
Oct 27. tf

## Notice.

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

## Dr. Hull's Truss.

### FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

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

NO. 49.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

### From the Liverpool Albion. CONFESSIONS

#### OF AN UNEXECUTED FEMICIDE.

We resume our extracts from the above pamphlet. The sequel of the melancholy story is told in the following terms:  
"I stood for a moment petrified at the deed I had done; but every instant was hazardous; and, throwing the bloody weapon into the stream, I rushed with headlong violence through the plantation, and gained the public road. From that moment horror seized upon me.—The night, which had been hitherto calm and clear, became suddenly overcast with clouds.—A vapour passed before the moon, as if to hide from the face of nature such consummate wickedness:—the silence of creation was disturbed, and a sullen moan, like that of the angel of death seemed to fill the air. The winds began to swell on every side, while the trees nodded mournfully to the blast that swept through them with low and melancholy murmur. A clap of thunder burst above my head like the sound of the trumpet, and a flash of lightning followed. As I hurried distractedly along a thousand phantoms and forms of darkness seemed to dance before my eyes. I was pursued with unutterable despair, while a voice like that of my murdered victim rung incessantly in my ears. 'Spare me—spare my unborn babe!—pity, pity, pity,' I stopped them, but in vain: the same sound, the same agonizing voice pursued my footsteps wherever I went.

"I reached at last my door; it was closed, and all the inmates had gone to rest. I knocked and the old house keeper opened it; but on seeing me, she started back with affright. Goodness, Mr. William, what have you been doing? You are deadly pale, and there is blood on your hands and forehead? I mustered strength to tell her that I had been attacked on the highway, and knocked down. She brought me water, and I washed myself; but when the signs of my recent guilt were cleansed away, there was no mark of injury; I thought then I could perceive suspicion settle upon her countenance.

"I went to bed, but for my eyes there was no rest. The night was horrible—expressively horrible. The torments of hell took possession of me and I rolled and tossed about in delirious agony. A vision came before me—it was the pale spirit of Mary—the same which has nightly haunted me since that awful hour. She did not come in wrath, or like an angel of vengeance to punish—No—anger never had its abode in that gentle bosom.

She still wore the beauty & mild melancholy of her living hours. Her eye was soft, and rolled upon me with a look of compassion and love; and had her face been less pale, and her garment unstained with blood, I should have supposed that she inherited life! 'repent!' was the only word she uttered. It came from her lips with an aerial softness, such as we may suppose to clothe the language of spirits.—Though scarcely audible, it thrilled through my soul and overcame it. I uttered a loud cry, and fell into a trance.

"How long I remained in this swoon I know not. When I awoke from it, I beheld a lovely female hanging over me in an attitude of pity and affection—it was my sister. She had heard my voice, and risen to give me assistance. Tears streamed from her beautiful eyes; but there was a shudder from her frame. I had, unknown to myself, muttered something of the dreadful truth, and she had heard it.

"Next day the body of Mary Elliston was found, and the news spread like a whirlwind over the country. They reached Eliza's ears, confirming the awful ideas she began to entertain. I passed the time in a state of mind which no language can depict. It was not fear of punishment which distressed me so bitterly, but the terrors of an awakened conscience. Two days passed on, but nothing was elicited to throw light on the transaction. On the third day my house was entered by the officers of justice, and I was hurried to the prison of Stirling. It were in vain to attempt to relate my state of mind during my confinement in the felon's cell. I had no consolation—no comfort. I saw an ignominious death before me. I saw the gallows with all its dreadful accompaniments. I had already heard in dreams, the sentence of the judge pronounced upon my guilty head. I felt myself led out to execution amid the execrations of the multitude. In perspective I beheld my form hung in chains, like a pirate's upon the shore, and saw the passers-by point frightfully at my withered bones, saying, 'Behold the Murderer.' And to increase my horrors, the phantom would not stay away. Nightly she came before me as at

first, and gazed upon me with her dark and melancholy eyes. It was in vain to try to forget her. That dreadful monitor refreshed my memory with ten fold force, and drew up anew what I would have given the universe to plunge into eternal forgetfulness. 'Repent! Repent! Repent!'—the same words swept forever over my imagination. They were the only sounds that came from her lips, and a thousand echoes gave them back unto my heart.

"My trial came on, and the evidence adduced was most convincing. My house-keeper and one of my servants saved my life. They swore an alibi in my favor, declaring in the face of irresistible facts, that I was in bed at the time the murder was alleged to have been committed.—Never was perjury so grossly criminal.—Poor wretches! it was love to my sister which made them guilty of so dreadful a step, and they risked their eternal souls to save one whose crimes deserved a thousand deaths.

"I was discharged; but never did a criminal come out of court with a blacker character. By the verdict of the jury and the admonition of the judge, the mark of Cain was virtually set upon my forehead.

"My life has been marked with desolation, and another being was soon doomed to feel the effects of its fatal career—it was my sister. My crime, discharged as I was by the laws of my country, was too evident to admit of doubt in any mind. She knew this, and her heart was convulsed, no less at the thought of my guilt, than at the loss of her friend, and the ruined honor of our family. She faded away like a flower beneath a pestilential vapour. She felt that she was kin and blood to a murderer, and shuddered at the thought. Still she did not hate me nor shun me, but as she herself drew nearer to the grave, she seemed to cling with greater ardor to the last and worthless remnant of our line.—She died, and her last words to me were to seek repentance.

"I never knew my sister's value till I lost her: I never loved her till now. As I looked on her form, beautiful even in death, I remembered what she had been to me, and recalled from other years the image of my mother. Yes, poor Eliza! I shall do my last sad duty to thee at least with a sincere heart. I shall perform thy mournful wake alone. I shall weep in atonement and repentance for what I had done to thy gentle bosom. None shall hear me, unless perchance, thy spirit, hovering nigh, may catch the tones of remorse and affliction from thy wretched brother."

"Such were my thoughts, and I burst into tears—the first that had watered my eyes since childhood. I felt desolate, companionless, and bated upon earth; and the fountains of sorrow now broke forth at this sad spectacle of the only one who loved me, so bitterly taken away.

"It was the fatal hour, and I remarked it not, so utterly was I occupied with my own meditations; but it passed not by undistinguished. It was the hour of ten, to me so full of sorrow and of crime. I heard it strike, and when looking intently on the body of my sister, I saw—no, it was the phantom of imagination—I saw the pale and bleeding form of Mary. She was still the same as she had hitherto appeared to my eyes; but her visit seemed not to be for me but for the corpse of her friend. She looked with unspeakable affection over it, and kissed it again and again. I was transfixed with fear and astonishment. I tried to weep; but I could not. I tried to speak; but my tongue was tied. I tried to move, but I remained stupified & bound to my seat, as if by enchantment. Then the form threw her arms around my sister, who got up to receive her embraces. The pale cheeks of the latter became flushed with primeval beauty—her eyes were reanimated and sparkled as bright as ever—her lips burst the silence which had enchained them—she spoke and smiled delighted, while she returned with ardour the embraces of her friend. I could stand it no longer: my heart was overwhelmed with joy, and I started up to clasp Eliza to my bosom. I threw my arms around her and kissed her; but horror-struck, I shrunk back. My lips laid hold of her frozen cheeks—I had laid hold of her corpse. She lay stretched out in the shroud. The candle was fading in its socket, and the chamber of death, faintly illuminated by its expiring glow, was more ghastly than ever. Where was the phantom? She had fled, and left no token of her presence behind, save the cry of 'REPENT,' the echo of which, like the knell of the dead, still rung in my ears!

"My sister was interred by the side of her parents in the cemetery of the parish church. I invited all with whom we had previously been on the footing of friends to the funeral, and they attended. I did not expect this, and flattered myself that I would not be utterly deserted by the world. I was disappointed. They came to honor and pay their last respects to her ashes; but not to favor me. When the coffin was deposited in the earth, and the turf laid over it, each separated in silence and in sadness. None spoke to me. I was abandoned like a scorpion, and returned alone and unpitied to my desolate mansion.

"The spirit of Mary haunts me still. Wherever I go, she comes at the fatal hour—at all seasons, and at all places. To

get rid of this nightly visitor, I have joined in the dance and the masquerade; but it is the same. As the destined hour approaches, lo! she appears and the unvarying word comes from her mouth—'REPENT!' I have remarked, however, that her aspect changes in proportion as my soul is gay or melancholy. When I mingle with mirth and try to drown my sorrow in forgetfulness she seems more sad and afflicted, and stands longer by me, and utters her admonition in more impassioned language. When however, my heart is subdued with a sense of its crime, and calmly awaits the trials that attend upon it, her melancholy is tinged with a sort of placid delight—her black eye rolls more softly upon me—she lingers but a moment—and the warning, as it flows from her lips, comes upon my ear like a strain of not unpleasant music!

"But lately, and I went to my sister's tomb. I threw myself on my knees before it, and wept at the recollection of former days, and the deeds I had done. My heart was melted. I felt the bitterness of remorse, and raised my hands to heaven, while I intreated forgiveness in the language of agony. Suddenly the clock of the church struck ten, and Mary stood before me. I never saw her look so beautiful. She was melancholy; but a smile sat upon her lips, and she regarded me with a look of divine satisfaction. My heart leaped with joy, for I found what I had done was good. She vanished away in the darkness of the night; but the admonition with which she had hitherto charged me, followed not, and I drew from it an omen that my repentance had truly begun.

I need not pursue this subject farther. I am an altered man. The blood of a fellow creature still cries against me; but a contrite heart may do much to silence its voice."

### From the N. Y. Evening Post.

**The Token**, for 1828, Boston.—This is one of those beautiful little volumes which make their annual appearance and intended for holiday presents. The publisher apologizes for the defects in the embellishments as compared with the English periodicals of the same nature, but hopes the literary department will compensate for the inferiority of the engravings. We think however that the modesty of the editor does injustice to some of the artists employed. The picture of *The Twins*, an illustration of the following tale, and engraved by Kelly, does him great credit. Few of the European souvenirs can vie with it in beauty of design and execution. We may notice also *The Soldier's Widow*, by Cheney and *The Waiting for the Harvesters*, by Tappan, as very creditable.

The following story which in justice to the other contributors, we must add is selected more with a view to its convenient length than its superior excellence is however a fair specimen of the prose department.—The principal incidents of the narrative are not new, and are we believe founded on an actual occurrence of the same nature during the revolutionary war:

#### THE TWINS.

"I tell it to you as it was told to me."

In the autumn of 1826 I had occasion to visit the town of N——; beautifully situated on the western bank of Connecticut river. My business led me to the house of B——, a lawyer of three score and ten, who was resting from the labours and enjoying the fruits of a life strenuously and successfully devoted to his profession. His drawing room was richly furnished and decorated with several valuable paintings. There was one among them that particularly attracted my attention. It represented a mother with two beautiful children, one in either arm, a light veil thrown over the group, and one of the children pressing its lips to the cheek of the mother.—'That' said I, pointing to the picture; 'is very beautiful—pray, sir, what is the subject?' 'It is a mother and her twins,' said he; 'the picture in itself is deemed a fine one, but I value it more for the recollections which are associated with it.' I turned my eye upon B——; he looked communicative and I asked him for the story. 'Sit down,' said he, 'and I will tell it.' We accordingly sat down and he gave me the following narrative:

During the period of the war of the revolution, there resided in the western part of Massachusetts a farmer by the name of Stedman. He was a man of substance, descended from a very respectable English family, well educated, distinguished for great firmness of character in general, and alike remarkable for inflexible integrity & steadfast loyalty to his king. Such was the reputation he sustained, that even when the most violent antipathies against royalism swayed the community, it was still admitted on all hands that farmer Stedman, though a tory, was honest in his opinions, and firmly believed them to be right.

The period came when Burgoyne was advancing from the north. It was a time of great anxiety with both the friends and foes of the revolution, and one which called forth their highest exertions. The patriotic militia flocked to the standard of Gates and Stark, while many of the tories resorted to the quarters of Burgoyne and Baum. Among the latter was Stedman. He had no sooner decided it to be

his duty, than he took a kind farewell of his wife, a woman of uncommon beauty, gave his children, a twin boy and girl, a long embrace, then mounted his horse and departed. He joined himself to the unfortunate expedition of Baum and was taken with other prisoners of war by the victorious Stark. He made no attempt to conceal his name or character, which were both soon discovered, and he was accordingly committed to prison as a traitor. The jail, in which he was confined was in the western part of Massachusetts, and nearly in a ruinous condition. The farmer was one night waked from his sleep by several persons in his room. 'Come,' said they, 'you can now regain your liberty, we have made a breach in the prison, through which you can escape.' To their astonishment Stedman utterly refused to leave his prison. In vain they expostulated with him; in vain they represented to him that his life was at stake. His reply was, that he was a true man, and a servant of King George, and that he would not creep out of a hole at night, and sneak away from the rebels, to save his neck from the gallows. Finding it altogether fruitless to attempt to move him, his friends left him with some expressions of spleen.

The time at length arrived for the trial of the prisoner. The distance to the place where the court was sitting at that time was about sixty miles. Stedman remarked to the sheriff, when he came to attend him, that it would save some expense and inconvenience, if he could be permitted to go alone and on foot. 'And suppose,' said the sheriff, 'you should prefer your safety to your honor, and leave me to seek you in the British camp?' 'I had thought,' said the farmer, reddening with indignation, 'that I was speaking to one who knew me.' 'I do know you, indeed,' said the sheriff, 'I spoke but in jest; you shall have your way. Go, and on the third day I shall expect to see you at I——.' The farmer departed, and at the appointed time he placed himself in the hands of the sheriff.

I was now engaged as his counsel. Stedman insisted before the court, upon telling his whole story; and when I would have taken advantage of some technical points, he sharply rebuked me, and told me he had not employed me to prevaricate, but only to assist him in telling the truth. I had never seen such a display of simple integrity. It was affecting to witness his love of plain, unvarnished truth, elevating him above every other consideration, and presiding in his breast as a sentiment even superior to the love of life. I saw the tears more than once springing to the eyes of his judges; never before or since have I felt such an interest in a client. I pleaded for him as I should have pleaded for my own life. I drew tears, but I could not sway the judgment of stern men, controlled more by a sense of duty than the compassionate promptings of humanity. Stedman was condemned. I told him there was a chance of pardon, if he would ask it. I drew up a petition and requested him to sign it, but he refused. 'I have done,' said he, 'what I thought my duty. I can ask pardon of my God, and my King; but it would be hypocrisy to ask forgiveness of these men, for an action I should repeat, were I again placed in similar circumstances. No! ask me not to sign that petition. If what you call the cause of American freedom requires the blood of an honest man for the conscientious discharge of what he deemed his duty, let me be its victim. Go to my judges and tell them I place not my fears nor my hopes in them.' It was in vain that I pressed the subject; and I went away in despair.

In returning to my house I accidentally called on an acquaintance, a young man of a brilliant genius, the subject of a passionate predilection for painting. This led him frequently to take excursions into the country, for the purpose of sketching such objects and scenes as were interesting to him. From one of these rambles he had just returned. I found him sitting at his easel, giving the last touches to the picture which attracted your attention. He asked my opinion of it. 'It is a fine picture,' said I. 'Is it a fancy piece, or are they portraits?' 'They are portraits,' said he, 'and save perhaps a little embellishment, they are I think striking likenesses of the wife and children of your unfortunate client, Stedman. In the course of my rambles, I chanced to call at his house in I——. I never saw a more beautiful group. The mother is one of a thousand; and the twins are a pair of cherubs. 'Tell me,' said I, laying my hand on the picture, 'tell me, are they true and faithful portraits of the wife and children of Stedman?' My earnestness made my friend stare. He assured me that as far as he could be permitted to judge of his own productions, they were striking representations. I asked no further questions. I seized the picture and hurried with it to the prison where my client was confined. I found him sitting, his face covered with his hands, and apparently wrung by a keen emotion. I placed the picture in such a position that he could not fail to see it. I laid the petition on the little table by his side, and left the room. In half an hour I returned. The farmer grasped my hand, while tears stole down his cheeks; his eye glanced first upon the picture and then upon the petition. He

said nothing, but handed the latter to me; I took it, and left the apartment. He had put his name to it. The petition was granted, and Stedman set at liberty.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

**THE LATE FORGERIES.**—The perpetrators of the late forgeries in this city, are likely at length to be discovered. The public has already been informed of the arrest of a man in Delaware, calling himself Ware, and of his subsequent arrival in this city. From his first examination before the Police, it appeared that he had for several years followed the seas. Four months before his arrest, he went out to St. Thomas, and returned as supercargo, on board the schooner John Q. Adams. Since that time, he had been living as a sort of promiscuous personage, at different hotels and boarding houses. And he accounted for the money found upon him by saying that he had won several hundred dollars by gaming, and had also received five hundred dollars from his sister. The reason that he threw away a part of his money & ran into the bushes in Delaware, when pursued, was, that he feared he should be put into a jail there, (the name we forgot to note down,) for which he had no great partiality. The reason that he did not offer to come directly on with Mr. Hays, like an innocent man, was, that his lawyer told him he must not. And the reason that he gave such equivocal answers when examined in Delaware was, "because they asked him so many foolish questions." But during this examination, no information was elicited by our magistrates, relative to the late forgeries. It had been known, however, to the police, that he had been a vagrant fellow about town, without a dollar in his pocket, and had suddenly become flush. For that reason, and sundry others, he was pursued, overtaken, and brought back, and after this unsatisfactory examination, committed to prison with instructions to the gaoler to keep him in the utter darkness of the dungeon.

On Friday he was brought out for re-examination; and it appears that a cool, dark, solitary room, has had so great an effect in improving his utterance, that he has made, as he says, a full disclosure of the transactions. He stated that Mr. Redmond, keeper of the United States Hotel, on Pearl-street, and late of Petersburg, (Va.) together with himself and a third person, whose name we shall omit for the present, were concerned in forging the large check of the Messrs. Howlands, upon the Union Bank. Preparatory to this, they broke and robbed the store of those gentlemen, taking a cancelled check and a check book, by which they made the accurate imitations, both of signatures and filling up. The person whom we have not named, did the writing, and Ware was to have presented the check. He went to the bank for that purpose; but his heart failed him, and he returned without effecting it. Redmond then took it went to the bank, with a bank-book under his arm, and got the money.

It will be recollected that soon after the forgery was committed, Mr. Redmond was arrested and underwent an examination, on the charge of Mr. Ebbetts, cashier of the Bank. Mr. E. had some misgivings when the check was presented, but on scrutinizing the bearer, not the slightest change of countenance, or movement, was manifested; and he appeared so composed, and deliberate in taking off his gloves and putting them on, and there was so much *nonchalance* in all his appearances, that suspicion was entirely hushed. Mr. E. soon afterwards met Redmond in the street, and recognized him, whereupon he was arrested. He was then discharged, and published a card that he had commenced a suit for heavy damages. He has since continued his establishment, which is one of the most extensive hotels in this city, without attempting to avoid any scrutiny. Mr. Ebbetts was again examined on Saturday, and having sworn that Redmond was the person who presented the check, he was committed not being able to find bail.

The Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, likewise testified that Redmond was the man who presented Mr. Aspinwall's check for payment at that Bank.—Nothing has been elicited as yet in regard to the forgery of Mr. Osborne's check. Ware says that all the money received was divided equally among the three. He also says that Redmond, himself and their accomplice sometime since went to the Bowery theatre together, where the latter cut a pocket book from a gentleman's pocket, with a pair of scissors. It contained one hundred dollars, which was also divided among them. Mr. Redmond underwent another long and serious examination on Saturday, and denies all knowledge of the transaction, or of ever having seen Ware before. Ware says he should have made an earlier disclosure, but that he was in honor bound not to divulge the names of his associates. We understand that he is an old tenant, (for a young man of 21,) of our state prison.

## PRINTING

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



# THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

The pamphlet of John Blinn concerning the six militia men, executed by order of General Jackson, has been re-published in the Eastern States, and represented as laying down the circumstances and the law upon the subject, calmly, deliberately, and fairly. Blinn says he was "indebted to a legal friend, for an examination of the constitutional and legal principles; but does not relinquish his title to the arrangement of the facts and testimony, and to the episodes, embellishments and comments which have given the pamphlet so favorable a reception. The whole publication is now said to be "drawn up by one" "of the most able law characters in the United States;" by which it is to be saved from the discredit of having John Blinn for its author. But it may be false, though not written by Blinn, and it is to be presumed that a falsehood is not to be received as the truth, merely because it has been invented by an able lawyer.

General Jackson is charged with having "these six militia men tried by an illegal Court Martial, for offences committed, after their term of service had expired, and of having them executed contrary to law."

In refutation of the charges, a true history of the case shall now be given, as far as it can be made out from the statements and documents which have been laid before the public.

The Regiment of Tennessee Militia, to which these men belonged, was mustered into the service of the General Government the 20th of June, 1814, and placed under the immediate command of Col. Pipkin, and ordered to garrison the different posts in the Creek Nation. A mutinous disposition was discovered in the regiment, late in August, or early in September, and on the 19th of September about 200 soldiers belonging to it, actually mutinied; set the authority of the officers at defiance, broke open the public stores, and committed many other mutinous and disorderly acts. The day following, this party of mutineers deserted, under the pretext that their term of service had expired, and that they had a right to return to their homes. Col. Pipkin reported these outrages to Gen. Jackson, who directed him to use every exertion to have the men arrested and brought back for trial. They were arrested accordingly, and it will now be shown:

That they were legally ordered out for six months; that they were guilty of mutiny and other offences during their term of service.

That they were tried by a Court Martial legally organized, and condemned and executed according to law.

In the year 1814, Gen. Jackson, then a militia officer of Tennessee, received an order from Governor Blount of that State, of which the following is an extract:

"Nashville, 20th May, 1814.  
SIR—"You will without delay, order out one thousand Militia Infantry of the 2d Division, for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the United States; or you may accept a tender of service of the above number of Volunteer Infantry from the 2d Division for the term aforesaid, at your option; which latitude, in relation to calls for men to act against the Creeks in furtherance of the views of the Government in that behalf is given to me by instructions from the War Department. These troops will be commanded by an officer of the rank of Colonel, & will be required to rendezvous at Fayetteville on the 20th of June next; thence they will proceed, to the above mentioned posts under your order, in such number as to each as you shall assign."

By this it appears that Gen. Jackson was ordered by Gov. Blount to call out this Regiment for six months; and assured that the requisite powers, in relation to call for militia, had been given by instructions from the War Department.

By the law of Congress of 1795, the Militia, called into the service of the General Government, were to serve only three months.

By the law of April 1812, all the militia drafted into the public service were compelled to serve six months. This law was to continue in force two years, and was followed by the law of April 1814, which gave to the president the power of compelling the militia to serve six months, or of dismissing them sooner as the public interest might require.

The president as Commander in chief of the army, gives his orders through the War Department; and on the 11th January 1814, General Armstrong, then Secretary of War, made the following communication to Governor Blount:

"SIR,  
You are authorized to supply by militia drafts, or by volunteers any deficiency which may arise in the militia divisions under the command of Major General Jackson, and without referring on this head to this Department."

Signed, JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Governor Blount was in the neighbourhood of the enemy, and at a distance from the seat of Government and was therefore authorized to call out the militia for the purposes specified without further reference to the War Department. This order of General Armstrong was issued while the law of April 1812 was still in force, which required the militia to serve six months, when drafted into the service of the United States.

The law gave no discretion as to the time of service, and the order of General Armstrong gave none. The militia already under General Jackson's command, had been drafted for six months; and those which were to supply their place, in pursuance of this order, being called out under the same law, were necessarily drafted for the same time.

If the law of 1814 was intended to have a retrospective operation, & to apply to the militia called out under the act of 1812, it then became the duty of the President, if he did not wish them to serve the whole time, to notify their commanders of the time they were to be discharged. If no such notification was received, the inference was inevitable, that, in the opinion of the President, the public interest required that they should serve the time for which they were drafted. Even under the law of 1814, if detachments had been called out for six months, as it is believed they generally were, they must have been compelled to serve till the expiration of that term unless sooner discharged by orders from the War Office. It is now admitted by all, that the Tennessee Regiment was mustered into service and paid for six months; and indeed it cannot be denied, because the present Secretary of War has lately acknowledged the fact.

But if Governor Blount had misunderstood the laws and regulations of the General Government, was Gen. Jackson to be made answerable for mistakes, not committed by himself, but by his superior in office, whose commands he was bound to obey? Is he to be arraigned for obeying the orders of his Government, and for discharging what he believed to be his duty, as became a citizen and soldier? For offences like these, it is fit that the lawyer of the Democratic Press—that the advocates of mutiny and desertion, and criminals of all sorts, should stand forth as his accusers. From the opinions of such men, he may fearlessly appeal to his country, which he has faithfully served; and even to such of his enemies, as do not believe, that, in condemning his conduct, they are pleading their own cause.

But it is said, the Prisoners were tried by a Regimental Court Martial, composed of three members; and that their condemnation by a Court illegally constituted, was the same as if they had been condemned without a trial.

By the articles of war, no Garrison or Regimental Court Martial can try capital cases; and a general court martial must consist of from five to thirteen members; but shall not consist of less than thirteen, if that number can be spared from the public service.

When the accusation was first made against General Jackson, respecting the punishment of these men, his friends in Nashville, published the proceedings of the Court Martial. By an error of the press, the names of two members of the court were omitted; and many, by that means, were led into the mistake, that the Court really consisted of a less number than the law required. Besides the two, whose names were omitted, there were five commissioned officers, who were all members of the court, though two were called supernumeraries. The enemies of Gen. Jackson however, asserted that there were but three members, though their own statements contained the names of five; & persisted in this assertion after the Nashville papers had corrected the mistake, & given the names of the whole seven. It will be shown that the Court was legally organized; but in the first place some account will be given of the outrages which made it necessary that a Court Martial should be ordered. It will be given in the words of Col. Pipkin himself, who made the following statement on oath, to the chairman of the Nashville committee.

## CERTIFICATE OF COL. PIPKIN.

APRIL 16, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I have been informed, that Messrs. Buckner and Frank Johnson, late members of Congress, have erroneously charged General Jackson with having six militia men tried and executed without necessity, and for crimes committed after their term of service had expired.

Believing that the six Militia men alluded to, were of my regiment, I deem it a duty I owe to Gen. Jackson, as well as to the community at large, to make a full statement of the facts and circumstances connected with their arrest and execution. The regiment which I commanded was mustered into service under an act of Congress, for a term of six months duty, on the 20th June, 1814, and ordered to garrison the different posts in the Creek Nation. In the latter end of August, or the first of September, I discovered a mutinous disposition in my regiment, as well at Fort Jackson, where I had established my Head Quarters, as at other Posts; but I had no proof that would justify my preferring charges, until a soldier by the name of Hunt made a public declaration, that he would go home, at the expiration of three months or die in the attempt. I then wrote to General Jackson at Mobile, and requested him to order a court martial for the trial of said Hunt, which he did, but the order did not come to hand until after the mutinous party of my regiment had released him from under guard; who, with him, deserted on the 20th Sept. 1814. A short time previous to this, the same party demolished the Bake house, destroyed the oven, and did many other disorderly and mutinous acts. The day previous to their desertion, a large number paraded armed, and marched towards the commissary's stores. I ordered them to disperse, but my order was disregarded, and they forced the Guard stationed for the protection of the stores. The commissary anticipating their design, closed & locked the door; but that did not restrain them, for one of the men who was afterwards shot by sentence of the court martial immediately snatched up a pick axe and cut the door off the hinges. They then entered the house, and took out eleven barrels of flour, and made public proclamation to all who intended going home to come forward and draw rations which they did. They afterwards proceeded to the bullock pen, and shot down two heaves, and the balance taking flight, broke the pen and ran some distance, where they killed a third. They then returned to the Fort and completed their arrangements to start home as before stated, to the number of about two hundred. I immediately reported to General Jackson the situation of my command, and the manner of my proceeding. Shortly after, I received orders from the General directing me that if I had not already arrested them, to use every exertion in my power to do so, and have them brought back for trial. A part of them were arrested and a court martial ordered to be convened for their trial, by Lieut. Col. Arbuckle (acting under the orders of Gen. Jackson) at Mobile, and to consist of five members and two supernumeraries. Lieut. Col. Perkins of the Mississippi militia, was appointed President of the court, and Lieut. Robeson Judge Advocate. I was ordered to detail the balance of the court from the militia troops of the State of Tennessee, & to order on the

witnesses, for the trial of the prisoners of my regiment, to Mobile; also to make out charges and specifications against them, which I did. On the 4th of December, I received notice from Col. Perkins that the court martial was organized. It commenced with the trial of Capt. Strother, & continued from day to day, until all the prisoners were tried.

In this business, Mr. Chairman, General Jackson had but little more to do than you had. It is true, that at my request, he ordered a court martial, and appointed the President and Judge Advocate, who were both very respectable and intelligent men; but the balance of the court were detailed by me. Nor was Gen. Jackson present, or even in Mobile at the time the prisoners were tried or executed for I have always understood and believe, that he had reached the city of New Orleans, before the court was organized, where he remained until the restoration of peace.

On the 20 Dec. the term of service of my regiment expired, and on the 21st or 22 day we took up the line of march for Tennessee, and as soon as we arrived, were discharged.

## PHILIP PIPKIN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,  
Davidson county.

Personally appeared Philip Pipkin, before me an acting Justice of the peace for said county, and made oath that the foregoing facts and circumstances, as set forth, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 20th April, 1827.  
W. B. LEWIS, J. P.

When a report of these disorders was made to General Jackson who was then at Mobile, he directed that the offenders should be arrested; and when he was informed of their arrest, he issued the following order for their trial.

"Adjutant General's Office, November 21, 1814. Head Quarters, Seventh Military District.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL to consist of Five members and Two supernumeraries will convene at Mobile, at such time as Lieut. Col. Arbuckle shall direct, for the trial of such militia prisoners as may be brought before it. Col. P. Perkins is hereby appointed President of the Court, and Lieutenant W. L. Robeson of the 3d Regiment Infantry will act as Judge Advocate. Col. Pipkin of the 1st Regiment W. T. Militia, will detail the members from the State troops at and near Fort Montgomery; order on all witnesses necessary for the trial of the prisoners of the regiment at this place—also to furnish specific charges against them; and lastly, will notify Lieut. Col. Arbuckle of the probable time they will reach this point, to enable him to regulate the hour of setting.

By command,  
(Signed,) ROBERT BUTLER, Adjutant General.

The Court was detailed accordingly; was convened under the direction of Col. Arbuckle, and consisted of the following members:

Lieut. Col. Perkins President,  
Major William Stuart,  
Capt. James Blackmore } Members,  
Capt. William McKay,  
Lieut. James Boyd,  
Lieut. David Mitchell } Supernumeraries,  
Ensign James H. Williams

This General Court Martial, consisting of the requisite number, and two more than were absolutely necessary, and in every other respect legally organized, proceeded in the trial of the Prisoners; while General Jackson himself, on the 22d day of November, the day after ordering the court, left Mobile for New Orleans, where his duty called him, and where he remained till the termination of the War. All the prisoners were found guilty; the six principle offenders were condemned to death; and the remainder sentenced to have their heads shaved, their pay stopped, and to be drummed out of camp. The proceedings of the Court were sent to General Jackson, who dispensed with the punishment of all but the Six Ringleaders; whose sentence of death he ordered to be carried into execution in four days after its approval should be made known at Mobile. These Ringleaders were Jacob Webb, David Morrow, Henry Lewis, Edward Linsey, and John Harris.

Webb was found guilty of mutiny and desertion; Morrow, Lewis and Linsey, of Mutiny and exciting to mutiny, and John Harris of mutiny and convicting at mutiny.

By the Military Law of the United States and of England, a soldier who shall excite, or join any mutiny, or knowing of it, shall not give notice to the commanding officer; or shall desert, sleep on his post, strike or use violence to his superior officer, or disobey his lawful commands, is liable to the penalty of death.

This law is written in characters of blood, but it was framed, not by "military chieftains," but by civilians and statesmen, who had been taught by the history of nations, that these offences, though some of them are apparently slight, might endanger the safety of armies and empires. If a party of soldiers desert, it is necessary that they should be pursued and, if possible, arrested, otherwise their example might be followed by others. During the administration of General Washington, Gen. St. Clair was sent with a considerable force, against the "Indians." As the army approached the scene of danger, about sixty of the militia deserted in a body. It was feared that, if they escaped with impunity, the example would be extensively followed; and it was reported that the deserters intended to plunder the convoys of provisions in the rear. A Regiment was sent to pursue the deserters

and secure the provisions. The army being now reduced from 2000 to 1400 men, was suddenly attacked by the Indians and was completely defeated, with the loss of more than six hundred men killed on the field of battle. The Indians, encouraged by this victory, laid waste the frontier, and continued from day to day, until all the heart of the western settlements, till they were finally subdued by General Wayne. Thus the cowardly desertion of these sixty men was the probable cause of the death of six hundred brave soldiers in battle; of the destruction of defenceless families, whose dwellings thus became exposed to the midnight incursions of Indian warriors; and of the expenditure of a million of dollars, laid out in the creation of another army. In like manner, the cowardly part of the Tennessee Regiment, while in the neighborhood of the enemy, seized upon the provisions which had been collected for the use of the army; abandoned their posts and their comrades, while threatened with an attack from the enemy; and set an example of disobedience and mutiny, which, if followed by the troops afterwards collected at New Orleans, might have exposed all that part of the country to the vengeance of the British army, and of the Negroes & Indians that would have risen up in its train. But the sudden arrest of the mutineers, and the certainty of their impending fate, set an example of an opposite tendency; and by making the militia more afraid of deserting their standard, made them more bold in resisting the enemy. Towards the close of the revolution, a part of the Jersey Brigade, inspired by the success of a previous mutiny in the Pennsylvania line, rose in arms and marched to Chatham, with the expectation of exciting other troops, stationed there, to join the mutiny. Gen. Washington, who had been deeply mortified at the success of the Pennsylvania mutineers, instructed Gen. Howe to make no terms with the deserters, but as soon as they surrendered, to seize a few of the most active leaders and execute them on the spot. These orders were promptly obeyed, and the men returned to their duty. These soldiers had been long in the service of their country, and were nearly exhausted by sufferings, of which they saw no probable termination. They were frequently without food; had been nearly twelve months without pay, and were exposed to the rigours of winter, without a sufficiency of clothes. Under these accumulated hardships, they broke out into a mutiny, and with arms in their hands, demanded satisfaction for their supposed wrongs. They were immediately reduced to obedience, and their leaders shot without a trial. This severe but necessary punishment was perhaps the only means of saving the army.

[To be continued]

Interesting Narrative.—In the year 1766 or 7, the late Mr. John Willie, in Willie's parish of Dorset, paid a visit to a friend on the English side of the Solway Frith, and while returning home attempted to cross by a well known ford, about a mile to the eastward of Bowness. He travelled on horseback, was well mounted and knew the time precisely of low water; but an intense frost lay on flood and field and in the course of a very few hours the process of crystallization had gone forward so rapidly, that the ice which deeply incrustated the sand banks, and cracked under the horse's hoofs, stretched even far into the middle of the Frith. With much difficulty he groped his way through the river Eden, and on reaching the Esk, the air became so cold and the atmosphere so hazy that his senses were not a little bewildered. His gallant steed, unlike his wont evinced great reluctance to proceed, and though admonished by both whip and spur went forward at very lagging pace. This to the rider seemed an ominous circumstance; & while pausing to reflect on his situation, the sagacious animal turned gently round of his own accord, and appeared much more willing to retreat than advance. This incident, trifling as it was, determined Mr. Willie to resign himself entirely to the guidance of his horse; but he had not proceeded far in the backward route when he heard the distant sound of waters and ascertained by more than one indication, that the flood tide un-taid and unrebuked by the frost, was advancing with its usual fearful rapidity. His situation was now perilous in the extreme. Placed in a dark night between two rivers neither of them deep but sufficiently dangerous—with an ocean tide in the rear, that has overwhelmed hundreds in the course of centuries, he literally knew not where to flee to for aid.

To reach the English shore by out-gal-loping the tide, was an utter impossibility even if the Eden had not intervened; and after commending his soul to Divine Providence the bewildered traveller took his station on the largest and thickest piece of ice he could find; in hope rather than expectation, that it would happily float him to dry land. The poor animal proved by his trembling that it shared deeply in the fears of its master, and endangered the safety of both by its restlessness, as the wind whistled louder and louder, and the water approached nearer and nearer, until the spray and head wave foamed and rushed and lashed around its sides. Still Mr. Willie, who had previously dismounted stood unmoved at the extremity of the reins; and after a very brief space, he not only heard the ice break up, but he felt that he was fairly under way. The strong swell impelled the voyagers rapidly forward: but before they arrived at Tardoff point, a distance of at least three miles the slippery raft unfortunately separated, leaving Mr. Willie standing upon one fragment and his companion upon another. When the tide began to ebb, the icebergs floated in a contrary direction; and while again sailing rapidly with the stream, the horse passed his master at a little distance

and neighed so loud that it was perfectly obvious he saw and recognized him. His share of the iceberg was either the largest or from some other cause floated the fastest; but both at length were safely landed on the Cumberland coast, and at the distance of a quarter of a mile from each other. Their meeting was necessarily a happy one; and though they had drifted altogether above eight miles, neither had sustained the slightest injury beyond what arises from numbness and cold. On finding his way to the nearest inn, Mr. Willie interested the owner's feelings by relating the wonderful escape he had made; & before tasting a morsel himself he saw his steed rubbed down and suppered in a style that would do honor to the grooms at Kew Palace. The animal had always been a great favourite, but this new adventure tended so much to enhance his value, that his master was often heard to say, that no vile dog, or carrion crow should ever tear the flesh from his bones. And this resolution he kept so religiously that Rattle, on his death was buried in the bottom of a sunny knoll, and the decent ceremony honored with a year as grateful as ever flowed from a human eye.

## Report of the Post Master General

[Accompanying the President's Message.]  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Nov. 13th, 1827.

SIR:—The Receipts of this Department for the year ending 1st July last, amounted to \$1,473,651 00

During the same period the expenditures were 1,373,239 00

\$100,312 00  
Leaving one hundred thousand three hundred and twelve dollars surplus of receipts.

The receipts of the last year exceeded those of the four preceding years, the sums stated, viz:

1826,	\$85,134 18
1825,	221,489 68
1824,	304,552 09
1823,	359,205 88

If to the above sums there be added the amount of the reduction of expenditure, upon established routes, without lessening the public accommodation, and due allowance be made for increased services, at a rate of compensation below what had usually been paid, the condition of the Department will be found to have been improved; within four years ending 1st July last, more than a million of dollars; and the last year, in comparison with the year preceding 1st July 1823, near half a million.

Within the last year an augmented transportation of the mail has been authorised, of four hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and fourteen miles annually in stages, and on horseback or in sulkeys five hundred thousand and thirty two miles.

Under the contracts recently made, great additional facilities have been given; by accelerating the mail on leading routes, increasing the number of trips, and establishing lines which connect important districts of country. There are few towns or villages in the Union which are not accommodated with mail stages.

The post offices have increased to seven thousand. In the last four years there has been added to the mail operations of the country, in revenue, transportation of the mail, and post offices, more than one third. The means of the Department are now ample to meet the reasonable wants of the Country, and a vigilant administration of its affairs, for a few years to come will place at the disposition of the Government an annual surplus of more than half a million of dollars. This sum will be augmented as facilities of mail intercourse are multiplied, and can be most advantageously applied, if deemed within the Constitutional powers of Congress, in the establishment and repairs of mail roads.

By the last annual statement, there was shown to be in deposit, and due from post masters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, the sum of

\$270,321 87  
To this sum may be added the surplus of last year, 100,312 00

\$370,633 87

The repairs lately authorized to be made on the mail roads from Columbus to Doaks in the State of Mississippi, and from Fort Mitchell to Line Creek in Alabama, are nearly completed, under contracts which require the work to be done in the best manner, and at a price that cannot fail to meet the public approbation.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN M'LEAN.

The President of the United States.

## ABUNDANCE OF DOCTORS.

When we look abroad over our beloved and thrice happy country, and see every village blessed with from three to a dozen physicians, and every city crowded with from fifty to five hundred of these sons of Esculapius, we should be apt to consider the Eastern salutation—"May you live a thousand years," if adopted in these United States, as no longer a mere compliment, but on the contrary, should be at a loss to conceive how it is possible to die short of that period, except, indeed, where one is shot directly through the head; or run through the heart, in a case of honour. Dr. Rush predicted, some years ago, that the time was fast approaching, when there should be no other outlet to life but through the doors of old age, to such perfection would the art of healing arrive, and a wiser man than Rush, (but not half so good a one,) has told us that in the multitude of counsellors there is safety. Ergo, to say "may you live a thousand years," is nothing more than saying, "employ the doctors and pay them well."

As to what going to the sing, and find grew thicker, seeing two discouraged, true or not, New England in this land got a horse to want of horse. We have a portion of England, to as near as we don't pre- (step,) we can to be as We believe materially fr it is consider get sick as seldom am that the doc the health o constitutions and still be quiste longi their length number of p

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As to what is said of a young physician, going to the Westward to look for an opening, and finding that his profession grew thicker as he advanced, until at length seeing two doctors riding one horse, he got discouraged and came home, it may be true or not, we have seen nothing like it in New England. There are some, it is true, in this kind of hills and health, who cannot get a horse to ride, but then it is not for the want of horses, but of money to buy them.

We have made some estimate of the proportion of practicing physicians, in New England, to the rest of the inhabitants, and as near as we can jump at the truth, (for we don't pretend to arrive at it step by step,) we calculate the former, or cures to be as 1 to 600 of the latter, or cures. We believe the proportion will not vary materially from this statement, and when it is considered that 19-20ths of the 600 get sick as seldom as possible, and still seldom employ a physician, it will be seen, that the doctor has ample time to repair the health of the remainder, and fit their constitutions for a thousand year's voyage, and still be drawing out his bills to the requisite longitude, or in other words, making their lengths in the inverse ratio of the number of patients.

Berkshire American.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15.

### THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

The affair of the six militia men, so unnecessarily and cruelly put to death through the ferocious unfeelingness of Gen. Jackson, is a difficult pill for the Jacksonians to swallow, particularly that portion of them who have some regard to feelings of humanity, and who entertain some respect for the law of the land.

**Kentucky Election.**—We learn that Messrs. Calhoun and Chilton have both resigned their claims to the contested seat in Congress, under the late election, and have fairly agreed to refer the issue to a new election, which the Governor of the State has no doubt, ordered to be held.

Nat. Int.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburgh on Tuesday last. Mr. Mahon was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Middlesworth Speaker of the House of Representatives by a majority of 42 votes over Wm. McCreery.

The Legislature of Virginia met on Monday last, at Richmond. Mr. Holt was re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Banks Speaker of the House of Representatives, without opposition.

The Boston Statesman, an Opposition paper, says, that it is rumored that Mr. Webster is to be nominated Minister at the Court of St. James to supply the place of Mr. Gallatin. The New York Evening Post of the same stamp, says it would be "a very judicious selection."

It is said that the delicacy of Mr. Randolph's health will not permit him to remain at Washington but a few days.

WASHINGTON, December 10.

Of the new Standing Committees, we have room now merely to remark, that an entire change has been made in them, and we are not now prepared to say that the change is for the better. The Committee on Manufactures is understood to be anti-tariff. In that case, Mr. Mallory the able Chairman of the Committee, will be embarrassed with difficulties which nothing but the most determined perseverance and untiring exertions will enable him to overcome. We are satisfied he will do his duty—disagreeable as that duty must be, when opposed by a majority of the Committee with whom he acts.—Nat. Jour.

From the National Intelligencer.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Webster is still detained in New York by the indisposition both of himself and Mrs. Webster—the consequence of much exposure on the journey from Boston during the late severe weather.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, issued on Saturday, the fourth number of the American Quarterly Review. Its contents are varied, and appear to us calculated to suit the tastes of a larger number of readers than any of the previous numbers of this truly national and justly popular work.

U. S. Gaz.

From the New-Haven Register, December 1.

**PRESIDENTIAL.**—On Thursday last the students of Yale College assembled in the Chapel in pursuance of previous notice for the purpose of expressing their opinions as to the several candidates who have been started in the Presidential race. After maturely considering the subject, they gave in their ballots, and the result was, found to be 177 for Adams, 59 for Jackson, and 10 for Clinton.

The last Louisville Advertiser gives the following as a result of the late election of a Representative to Congress, in the room of the late Dr. Young:—Chilton 2,704, Calhoun 2,679. It appears, however, that owing to a neglect of the Sheriff of Hardin county, there was no Deputy Sheriff to attend to open the polls on the first morning, at the Buckles Precinct. On the second morning, a new Deputy Sheriff was appointed and qualified and opened the polls. Owing to this irregularity, the returns from Buckles Precinct were rejected; and Mr. Calhoun was declared to be elected by a majority of 15 votes. Mr. Calhoun has not arrived here to claim his seat, his right to which, we understand, will be contested by Mr. Chilton.—Nat. Jour.

The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser acknowledges the receipt of Smyrna papers to Sept. 22. The result of the negotiations to Constantinople was expected with anxiety. In the mean time the Greeks were supposed to be meditating some enterprise for the purpose of extending their possessions before the expected armistice should be declared. The Turks at Seio were in great alarm, from the apprehension of an attack to regain possession of that fertile island, by Lord Cochrane and Col. Fabvier

who were preparing an expedition. The same alarm was also felt at Mytilene. The Greeks were daily arriving before that port. An order had been given for every Musselman to furnish himself with provisions for several months, and in case of attack to repair to the fortresses. The town was almost deserted, and business was suspended. The Greeks had retired to the villages. A letter from Syria, of Sept. 15, says that an expedition of thirteen vessels was preparing for the island of Seio, to take on board Col. Fabvier, with a thousand men, and to sail in a few days. It was said that the former merchants of Seio had furnished the funds for this expedition. There was a report at Smyrna, that the Turks of Salonica had revolted against Omer Brioni, who with his Albanians and disciplined troops had been cut off, and that the rebels had got possession of the forts, and burnt half the town.—This report however was positively contradicted, and there appears to be little reason for crediting it.

## CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

In the Senate, yesterday, some discussion took place on a resolution which was offered by Mr. Eaton, confirming the election of Duff Green as printer, which was made last session. The resolution was adopted and consequently the election was confirmed—Ayes 25—Noes 19.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Little submitted an order, that the Standing Committees should be appointed to-day; but it being suggested by Mr. Ingham that it was usual to give more time in order that the Speaker might become acquainted with the members, the mover consented that the order should lie on the table.

The Message was read, and 6000 copies ordered to be printed. As far as we could learn, it gave much satisfaction.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, a report from the War Department was laid before that body, containing the proposals received by the Department for the printing and binding of the Military Tactics. The Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was read a first time.

In the House of Representatives, a communication from the First Comptroller of the Treasury was laid before the House containing statements of accounts unsettled under a law of Congress requiring such returns to be made annually. Mr. Wickliffe then offered a resolution that the members should testify their respect for the memory of the late Dr. Young, a Representative from Kentucky, by wearing crape for one month, which was agreed to, and the House, as is customary on such occasions, adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, which was elected by ballot. Mr. Harrison gave notice that on Monday he should introduce a bill to diminish the duty on imported salt; and Mr. Noble introduced a bill for the sale of the Lynde in Indiana heretofore appropriated for the use of schools.

In the House of Representatives, the election of Chaplain was postponed until Monday. Mr. Little called up his resolution relative to the appointment of the Standing Committees, which was adopted and the different Committees will consequently be announced on Monday.

Both Houses have adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Dec. 10.

The Senate proceeded to the election of its officers for the present Congress, when the following individuals were declared to be elected, and took the oaths of their respective offices:

Walter Lowrie, Secretary.  
Mounjoy Bayly, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

Henry Tims, Assistant Doorkeeper.

This being the day appointed for the election of the Standing Committees, the Senate proceeded to ballot for the Chairman & members of each in rotation, when the following appointments were made:

**Committee on Foreign Relations.**—Mr. Macon, Chairman; Messrs. Sanford, Bell, Tazewell, & White.

**Committee on Finance.**—Mr. Smith, of Md. Chairman; Messrs. McKane, Smith, of S. C. Parra, and Branch.

**Committee on Commerce.**—Mr. Woodbury, Chairman; Messrs. Sissbee, McKane, Johnston, La, and Williams.

**Committee on Manufactures.**—Mr. Dickerson, Chairman; Messrs. Knight, R. Ogely, Huggles, and Barnard.

**Committee on Agriculture.**—Mr. Branch Chairman; Messrs. Bateman, Willey, Bouigny, and Barnard.

**Committee on Military Affairs.**—Mr. Harrison, Chairman; Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Chandler, Barton, and Hendricks.

**Committee on Militia.**—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Messrs. Harrison, McKinley, Marks, and Tyler.

**Committee on Naval Affairs.**—Mr. Hayne, Chairman; Messrs. Robbins, Tazewell, Seymour, and Woodbury. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following were announced as the Standing Committees of the House, appointed by the Speaker, pursuant to the order of Thursday last: Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker, under the rules of the House.

**Of Elections.**—Messrs. Sloane, Anderson, Alston, Tucker, of S. C. Claiborne, Phelps, Stower, **Of Ways and Means.**—Messrs. Randolph, McDuffie, Sprague, Verplank, Dwight, Brent, Gilmer.

**Of Claims.**—Messrs. Williams, McCoy, Whitteley, Barber, of Con. Clarke, of N. Y. McIntire, Ramsay.

**Of Commerce.**—Messrs. Cambreleng, Newton, Thompson, of Geo. Gorham, Barney, Harvey, Sutherland.

**Of Public Lands.**—Messrs. Isaacks, Vinton, Whipple, Jennings, Hale, Duncan, Davis.

**On the Post Office and Post Roads.**—Messrs. Ingham, McKane, Yancey, Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell.

**On the District of Columbia.**—Messrs. Alexander, Ingersoll, Bryan, Weems, Kremer, Varnum, Allen of Virginia.

**On the Judiciary.**—Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Livingston, Buchanan, Rivers, Wickliffe, Kerr, Storrs.

**On Revolutionary Claims.**—Messrs. Wolf, Hunt, Creighton, Dickinson, Tucker, of N. J. Fry, Healy.

**On Public Expenditures.**—Messrs. Johnson of

N. Y. S. Barbour, Bailey, Martindale, Buck, Gale, Nutholls.  
**On Private Land Claims.**—Messrs. Buckner, Moore of Alabama, Armstrong, Earl, Sheppard Bates, of Missouri, Steregee.  
**On Manufactures.**—Messrs. Mallory, Stevenson, of Pa. Condict, Moore, of Ky. Wright, of N. Y. Stanbury, Martin.

**On Indian Affairs.**—Messrs. McLean, McKee Carson, Daniel, Swan, Simpkin, Smith, of Indiana.

**On Foreign Affairs.**—Messrs. Everett, Taylor, of N. Y. Archer, Sergeant, Drayton, Owen, Polk.

**On Military Affairs.**—Messrs. Hamilton, Vance Smyth, of Va. Desha, Floyd, of Georgia, Hobbie, Orr.

**On Naval Affairs.**—Messrs. Hoffman, Bartlett, Crowninshield, Carter, Miller Dorsey, Ripley.

**On Agriculture.**—Messrs. Van Rensselder, Roane, Wilson, of Md. Barlow, Hallock, Merwin, Culpeper.

**On the Territories.**—Messrs. Strong, Clark, of Ky. Sawyer, Wright, of Ohio, Bunner, Lea, Colclter.

**On Military Pensions.**—Messrs. Burges, Mitchell, of Tenn. Bates, of Mass. Lawrence, Long, Lecompte, Forward.

**On Unfinished Business.**—Messrs. Pearce, Reed, Wilson, of Pa.

**On Accounts.**—Messrs. Allen, of Mass. Belden, Plant.

**On Expenditures in the Department of State.**—Messrs. Blair, Letcher, Trezvant.

**On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.**—Messrs. Hall, Mitchell, of Pa. Barringer.

**On Expenditures in the Department of War.**—Messrs. Haynes, Woodcock, Turner.

**On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.**—Messrs. Little, Lyon, K. C. C.

**On Expenditures in the Post Office.**—Messrs. Holmes, L. Rier, O'Brien.

**On Expenditures on Public Buildings.**—Messrs. Sprigg John J. Wood, Swift.

[From the Geneva (N. Y.) Chronicle.]

It gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers, the following letter from Gen. Geo. McClure, to the Hon. Robert S. Rose, on a subject of much interest to the people of the United States. We regard the extract which it contains, of a letter from H. Clay, dated December 28, 1824, as a triumphant refutation of the charges of corruption preferred against him by Gen. Jackson, in relation to the vote which he gave in the presidential election: BATH, 1st November, 1827.

Hon. Robert S. Rose,  
Sir: Your letter of the 29th ult. was duly received. You request that I will transmit to you, a copy, or extract of a certain letter which I received from Mr. Clay, in Dec. 1824, on the subject of the Presidential contest. Nothing but a regard for the character of Mr. Clay induces me to comply with your request, believing as I do, that the charges exhibited against him by George Kremer & Co. are FALSE, and cannot be supported.

After the elections of the President and Vice President were chosen in 1824, it was ascertained that the election would come before the House of Representatives; and that Mr. Clay would not be amongst the number returned. Not knowing his sentiments in relation to the candidates, I addressed a letter to him, stating that in all probability, the contest would be confined to Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson; and, in that case, wished to know which of them he would prefer. Mr. Clay answered me promptly, by a letter, bearing date 28th Dec. 1824, of which the following is an extract.

"I have no hesitation in saying, that I have long since decided in favor of Mr. Adams, in 'case the contest should be between him and Gen. Jackson.' What I would ask, should be the distinguishing characteristic of an American Statesman? Should it not be a devotion to civil liberty? Is it then compatible with that principle, to elect a man whose sole recommendation rests on military pretensions? I therefore say to you unequivocally, that I cannot, consistent with my own principles, support a military man."

Yours, respectfully,  
GEORGE MCCLURE.

**BRAZIL.**—Rio de Janeiro papers, to the 3d October last, have been received by the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Slave trade to be abolished in Brazil.

The Diario Fluminense, of September 29th, contains the ratification of the convention on the slave trade between the Emperor and the King of Great Britain. The high contracting parties thereby agree, that, after three years from the date, the subjects of Brazil shall not be permitted to engage in the African slave trade under any pretext whatever, under pain of being considered and treated as pirates; for the intermediate time, the terms of the treaty made between England and Portugal in 1815 are to be observed.

**NORFOLK, Dec. 5.**

The new Ship of the line, the Delaware which has lately been fitted for service, dropped down from the Navy Yard, Gosport, this morning between 9 & 10 o'clock, with the assistance of the steamboat Norfolk and anchored at the mooring ground off Town Point.

This ship was launched at Gosport on the 20th of October, 1820, and however justly we may have extolled her elder sister, the North Carolina, it is admitted that the Delaware is her superior in every respect—in a word, that she is decidedly the finest as well as the largest ship in the American navy.

The Delaware as we have before stated, is destined for the Mediterranean station, and is under the command of Captain Downes. She will, we understand, be ready to sail in about two months.

It is a fact not generally known, that Colonel Brown of the American loyalists, and his lady, the originals from whom Smollet drew the characters of *Lieutenant Lismahago* and *Miss Tabitha Bramble*, are still in the land of the living. They were in Plymouth recently, and are now residing in the vicinity of London. The Colonel is in the 95th, and his lady in her 93d year.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Thursday 27th. December inst. at the late residence of General Perry Benson, dec'd. in Miles River Neck the personal property of said dec'd. (Negroes and Plate excepted) consisting of Household and kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and farming utensils—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required. Attendance by E. W. D. SPEDDEN, Collector.

Dec. 12.

## INTERESTING.

The following interesting statement is from the New York Courier; and from the respectability of that press, we think the article entitled to serious attention.

**Important private intelligence.**  
The packet ship York brought a letter to an English gentleman in this city, from which we gather important intelligence with respect to Greek and Turkish affairs. This letter is from a gentleman in London, occupying a responsible official station. He states that there is an express agreement (not an understanding,) entered into by England, Russia and France, to conquer and partition the Turkish dominions in Europe and Africa. Constantinople and its dependencies are allotted to Russia—Egypt to England and the isles of the Mediterranean and some portions of the land adjoining that sea to France.—The Turk is to be driven into Asia, and the Greeks are to have a government of their own under the guaranty and protection of the Three powers.

We are not at liberty, for obvious reasons to give names in regard to this information;—we can only say that it comes from a responsible source through a respectable medium.

In the partition, France appears to take what she can get, not what she would wish. The object of England is obvious. Her India trade will pass through the Mediterranean, to the fine and spacious harbor of Alexandria. Cosseir, situated in lat 26°, on the borders of the Red Sea, would make a port of immense consequence for vessels to and from Hindostan, and thus the most dangerous part of the navigation of the Red Sea, (from Cosseir up to Suez) would be avoided. The route from Alexandria to Cosseir (not 200 leagues) might be made safe and commodious. The immense produce of the East would flow into Egypt—it would form the point of union between Europe and Asia and become the centre of the commercial world.

For these great advantages England may well yield the Ezrine, with all its vast resources, and with its key, Constantinople, to Russia, for the best of all reasons: that by the bargain she obtains still greater resources. Russia can never compete with her on the water, and with the immense advantages arising from the possession of Egypt, the greater facilities and expedition of communication with India, she has nothing to fear from the encroachments of Russia, by the way of Persia upon her Eastern domains.

But what will Austria say to this?—We apprehend that the Three Powers are very little what she may say or do.—Perhaps they may appease her appetite, by throwing her the Provinces of Bosnia, Servia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Moldavia, and thus render the "dark rolling Danube" wholly an Austrian river.

But will the Turk be tamely driven back to the regions of Saracenic ancestors?—Will he shrink from the imposing appearance of the lion banner of England, the lily of France, and the black eagle of Russia? No—he will stand by his crescent, and unite with his neighbor Persia, which is again becoming a martial nation after a long lapse of luxurious weakness—

"From the sands of the south shall the Saracen come,  
And the tartar shall rush from his den"—

and the shores of the Hellespont will be crowded with an array more numerous than they have been since the followers of Xerxes encumbered them.—There needs no prophetic spirit to foretell the result—the Muslim will be driven into Asia, and the face of Europe will be changed.

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Thomas Lucas, to Miss Deborah Heccey, all of this county.

—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Thomas Goss, to Miss Anne Clayland, all of this County.

—Last Tuesday, at Washington, by the Rev. Edmund J. Reis, of Baltimore, THOMAS CULBRETH, Esq. of Annapolis, to Miss MARTHA MORGAN SLADE, of Harford county, Maryland.

## [COMMUNICATED]

### OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Sunday the 9th inst. Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Leonard, in the 27th year of her age.

"Why should we start and fear to die?  
What tim'rous worms we mortals are;  
Death is the gate to endless joy;  
And yet we dread to enter there."

The pains, the groans, the dying strife,  
Fright our approaching souls away,  
And yet we shrink again to life,  
Fond of our prison and our clay.

O! if my Lord would come and meet,  
My soul would stretch her wings in haste,  
Fly fearless through death's iron gate,  
Nor feel the terrors as she past.

Jesus can make a dying bed,  
Feel soft as downy pillows are,  
While on his breast I lean my head,  
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

**DIED** at the Havanna on the 17th November last, after an illness of six days, Mr. Samuel, son of Capt. Thomas Parrott, of Easton Point.—Mr. P. was in the 23d year of his age, and Mate of the schooner Repeater of Baltimore. He was greatly esteemed for his amiable deportment, his intelligence and integrity, and bid fair to be an honour to his profession.—He has left a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his loss.

## A Teacher

**WANTS A SITUATION.**

A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE OF Teaching Reading & Writing, the English language grammatically, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Mensuration, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Surveying, Navigation, Hydrostatics, the Globes, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Fluxions.

The Advertiser being a stranger and wants Employment, he will accept of a Country School of Thirty Scholars, or in a private family, and render his services on a moderate compensation. Any letter directed to Y. Z. and left at the Post Office in Easton, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 15.

## Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

A PAMPHLET entitled, "Rail Roads in the United States, or PROTEST and argument against a subscription, on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company."

Addressed to the officers and representatives of the people in the several states of the Union, and the general government. By a citizen of Baltimore."

To be had at R. J. Matchett's 53 South-street Baltimore; and, at the Printing Offices, or Book-Stores, in all the principal towns of the State—Also, at the office of the Eastern Gazette.

**Kaston, Eastern Shore, Md.**  
"WM. HOLLIS, Esq.—Sir, I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you; but, I take the opportunity of letting you know, that I have read your pamphlet on Rail Roads. All that I can say is, that you deserve the thanks of every just man in the state. I have no doubt, certain Baltimoreans would like to sweep the treasury, and convert the state investments to their own purposes—I have no doubt of it."

Since your pamphlet has appeared, I see the Rail Road Company has set the engineers at work again and advertised for yellow pine scantling—Would they lay wood between "wind and water" in such an expensive undertaking? We eastern shore men are not to be caught with such a bait, and I do not fear the honesty and integrity of our Delegation, although we may have some Lawyers in it."

HAGERSTOWN, Md. Nov. 29, 1827.  
WM. HOLLIS, Esq. Baltimore.

"On my way to this place, I read hastily your pamphlet on rail-roads at the Messrs. Lounses in Cumberland, where I intend to buy several for self and friends in Allegany county, on my return."

I observe the Rail Road Company has advertised in the papers of the western counties for materials to be delivered in Baltimore. I own a good deal of timbered land in Allegany, but it would puzzle me to deliver it in Baltimore. The people of our County seem to think this a gull trap, set for the eastern shore men. Depend upon it, you have opened the eyes of the people."

Dec. 15 5w

## For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Cason, & lately by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing commodious dwelling 8 Storehouse, a convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sabbie pale Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to

HENRY NICOLS.

Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

## To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that his

### FERRY BOAT

is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of passengers—conducted by a skillful navigator with an experienced set of hands.

She will leave Haddaway's every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis; and leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday morning at six o'clock for Haddaway's.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of further notifying the public, that during the winter season, ensuing, he will run only one Boat, and that on mail days.—Persons, therefore, wishing to cross may calculate with a great degree of certainty on getting passage on mail days.

Dec. 15 4w

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Harrison of James, at the suits of Christopher Arnatt, Morris O. Colston Adm'r. D. B. N. of Samuel Colston dec'd. use of Henry Colston's Executors, Francis D. McHenry and the President, Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 8th day of January 1828, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the Estate, right, title, claim, interest and demand, of him the said William Harrison of James, of and to the Farm on which he lately resided called Hopper Ensal and part of Dorrothya enlargement, containing the quantity of two hundred and twenty five acres of land more or less, also three lots of ground lying and being in the Town of St. Michaels, be the quantity what they may.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Harrison of Jas. and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOMAS HENHUX, late Shff.

Dec. 15

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of 3 writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William Harrison of James to wit: two at the suit of Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit of Mary Ann Wrightson adm'r. of Francis Wrightson dec'd. will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 8th day of January 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 estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Wm. Harrison, of James, of and to the Farm on which he did lately reside, situate on Broad Creek, near the town of St. Michaels, called Hopper Ensal, and part of Dorrothya enlargement, containing the quantity of 225 acres of land more or less—Also the Farm on which William Auld now resides, on the East side of broad creek, called Harrison's security, Freeman's Rest, & Vacancy Auld—containing 167 acres of land—also part of a tract of land called Harrison's Partnership, containing 60 acres, Harrison's Security, and Haddaway's Discovery, containing 50 acres of land more or less—also the small tract of land where Edward Collihan now resides, and to contain 6 acres of land, more or less, a lot of ground in the town of St. Michaels, containing 1 acre, more or less—Also on negro girl called Fanny aged 12 years, and do called Ann, about 17 years of age, taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Harrison, dec'd. and will be sold to pay & satisfy the above writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to prior liens—Attendance given by WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.

Dec. 15



## POETRY.

From "The Forget Me Not" of 1828.

COUNSELS—BY BERNARD BARTON.

Though bright thy morn of life may seem,  
Remember clouds may rise;  
And trust not to the transient gleam  
Of calm and smiling skies.  
So tread life's path in sunshine drest,  
With lowly cautious fear,  
That when grief's shadows o'er it rest,  
Its memory may be dear.

If dark life's matin hours may be,  
Despond not at their gloom;  
Joy's cloudless sun may rise for thee,  
And Hope's bright flow'ers bloom.  
So trace thy pathway thorn-bew're'd,  
That thou, in happier hours,  
With pure and pangsless gratitude  
May'st bless its fragrant flowers.

Through cloud and sunshine, flower and thorn,  
Pursue thy even way,  
Nor let thy better hopes be born  
Of things that must decay.  
Rejoice with trembling, mourn with hope,  
Take life as life was given;  
Its rough ascent, its flow'ry slope,  
May lead alike to heaven!

## MATRIMONY.

"My dear, what makes you yawn?"  
The wife exclaim'd, her temper gone,  
"Is home so dull and dreary?"  
"Not so my love," said he "not so;  
But man and wife are one you know,  
And when alone I'm weary!"

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

### Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening his supply of  
*Fall and Winter Goods.*

Consisting of a large and very general as-  
sortment of the various descriptions of  
*Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,  
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Castings,  
Stone Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass, &c.*  
All of which will be offered at a small advance  
for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey,  
Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.  
Easton, Oct 20 6w

### HAYWARD, LAMBDIN, & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at the Store of  
LAMBDIN & HAYWARD, in Easton  
*Upper and Sole Leather,*  
At reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for  
Hides.  
Easton, Nov. 10. w

## More New Goods.

JENKINS & STEVENS,  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia  
and Baltimore, a HANDSOME supply of  
**GOODS,**

Suitable for the Season, which makes their  
assortment very complete. They invite their  
friends and the public generally, to give them  
a call.  
Easton, Nov. 10 tf

### GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No.  
1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of  
**GROCERIES,**

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will  
sell on the most moderate terms to good cus-  
tomers.

They have also just received,  
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD  
GRASS SEED.  
10th mo. 20 w

## FALL GOODS.

### LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a  
complete assortment of

## GOODS

### ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

Which he offers at very reduced prices for  
the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers,  
Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his  
friends and customers to call and examine  
them.  
Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

## New Fall Goods.

### WM. H. GROOME

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore with a very large supply of

## GOODS

Adapted to Fall Sales, which being ad-  
ded to his former Stock renders his assort-  
ment unusually extensive, and complete. His  
customers and the public generally are invited  
to call and see them.  
Easton, 20th October, 1827 tf

## TO RENT

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE HOUSE and LOT, situated  
on Aurora Street, now occupied  
by Mrs. Parrott.  
JOHN ROGERS.  
Sept. 22,

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
BRASSY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-  
ABLE TERMS

## COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING



The subscriber again returns his sincere  
thanks to his friends and the public generally,  
for the increasing patronage he continues to  
receive from them, and now wishes to inform  
them, that he will continue to carry on the a-  
bove business at his old stand, foot of Wash-  
ington street, in all its various branches—  
where all orders for work, will, as usual, meet  
with the most prompt and punctual attention.  
He has employed to act as foreman in his  
shop Mr. RICHARD HOLMES from Baltimore, a  
first rate workman, the best that ever was in  
the place, whose long experience and atten-  
tion to business makes him fully competent,  
with the subscriber's own assistance, to render  
the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand,  
and intends constantly keeping, a good assort-  
ment of materials, and feels confident in as-  
suring the public that he was never better  
prepared to receive their commands. All new  
work will be warranted, and repairs done to  
suit the times, and in payment, will be re-  
ceived, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Lard,  
Brandy, Wood, good paper or cash. Those  
Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to ride at  
ease, will please to call on him or Mr. Holmes  
his foreman, where no doubt the desire of ev-  
ery individual, as to price, neatness and dura-  
bility of work will be gratified.  
The public's Ob't. Serv't.  
JOHN CAMPER.  
Easton November 10, 1827.

## Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past  
favours of his friends, his customers and  
the public in general, for the very liberal en-  
couragement he has received since his com-  
mencement in business, and now begs leave  
to inform them that he has just returned from  
the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant  
assortment of materials selected with care &  
attention by himself; all of which he is now  
preparing to manufacture at the shortest notice  
& on more reasonable terms than ever before;  
he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—Such as  
*Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals,  
Do. Ear Rings, Plaid Ribbons and  
Gold Locketts, Gilt Seals,  
Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purse,  
Gold Seals, Steel Key Rings,  
Ditto Keys, Hooks and Eyes,  
Silver Pencils, Black Snaps,  
Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gilt,*

And a variety of other articles, all of which  
he particularly invites his friends, his custom-  
ers and the public in general to call and view  
his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be  
wanting to please a generous public.  
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
JAMES BENNY.  
Easton, Oct. 20.

## THE STEAM-BOAT



## MARYLAND

Will for the remainder of the season leave  
Baltimore for Chestertown on 8<sup>th</sup> day morning  
at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown  
on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore.  
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.  
October 27.

## MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,

Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Mon-  
day the 25th of October inst. under the  
care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thor-  
oughly instructed in the different branches  
of a good English and Classical Education,  
viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Eng-  
lish Grammar, Geography, Composition,  
Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek &  
Latin Languages. The terms of tuition  
will be; for the English branches, exclu-  
sive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10  
including the Mathematics; for the Lan-  
guages, including the English, \$10 per  
session. Tuition money to be paid in ad-  
vance.

There will be two sessions in the year,  
with a short vacation between each.  
Good boarding can be obtained in re-  
spectable families in the village, at the rate  
of Forty Dollars per session; and a few  
boarders can be accommodated in the fam-  
ily of the Principal  
JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.  
Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3m

## THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE

Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in  
December next, under the superintendence  
of Miss Isabella Anderson.  
Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c.  
\$2 per quarter; payable in advance.  
Geography, arithmetic and plain needle  
work. \$3.50 cents per quarter.  
Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter.  
Good boarding can be had in the village  
on reasonable terms.  
JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.  
Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

## Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty  
or sixty likely young negroes from the age  
of twelve to twenty five years, for which  
he will pay the highest cash prices; persons  
disposed to sell will call on him at the East-  
on Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Temple-  
ton.  
J. B. WOOLFOLK.  
October 6

## Pork & Corn.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county  
will receive until the 11th of December,  
sealed proposals for a supply of CORN &  
PORK for the Poor-House of said county—  
Proposals to be directed to William Jenkins,  
stating the quantity offered and the price.  
Easton, Nov. 10 w

## Union Tavern.

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

## 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, afford-  
ed by the markets of the place—where they  
will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but  
he utmost and most diligent endeavours to  
please—and an assurance that their past 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.

## 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.

## 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 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 generally  
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 tf

## To Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828,

The House and garden at present oc-  
cupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on  
Harrison Street—For terms apply to  
John Wright, Easton, or  
PETER WEBB.  
Sept. 22

## To Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Houses and Gardens in the Town of  
Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F.  
Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John  
Caldor.—For terms apply to  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton Sept. 29 tf

## Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accom-  
modating terms, her House & Lot,  
situate on Goldborough street—for  
terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or  
Thomas Martin.  
SUSAN SETZ.  
Nov. 24.

P. S. Should the above House and lot not  
be sold by the 10th December, they will be  
to Rent. S. S.

## To Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Two Story Frame Dwelling  
House with the Garden and Improve-  
ments belonging to the same, situate  
on Harrison Street, lately occupied  
by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Jo-  
seph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O.  
Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,  
JOHN STEVENS.  
Easton, Sept. 22.

## VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of  
an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot  
county, on a credit of six months, several  
negro men, women, boys and girls of vari-  
ous ages—Application to be made to  
SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r.  
of John W. Blake dec'd.  
Dec 16.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Orphan's Court of Talbot  
County will be sold at public sale on  
Thursday the 13th inst. as heretofore adver-  
tised, at the late residence of Clement Morris  
dec'd. the balance of said estate, consisting of  
Household and Kitchen furniture and a variety  
of other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all  
sums over five dollars the purchaser giving  
note with approved security bearing interest  
from the day of sale, before the delivery of  
the property—for all sums of five dollars and  
under the cash will be required. Attendance  
by  
THOMAS HENRIX, Agent.  
for Mary Morris adm'r.  
of Clement Morris deceased.  
December 8.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road  
COMPANY.  
8th November, 1827.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That Proposals will be received at  
the Office of the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail  
Road Company," until the 15th day of Janu-  
ary 1828, for the furnishing of Stone, Timber  
and Iron of the following dimensions, to wit:  
Oak or yellow pine scantling 7 inches square,  
in pieces, of 12 to 18 feet long.  
Do. do. 8 do. square do. do.  
Do. do. 9 do. square do. do.  
Locust posts 8 feet long, 6 inches diameter  
at the small end  
Do. do. 7 inches do. do.  
Do. do. 8 inches do. do.  
Locust keys, 2 feet long, 2 1/2 inches thick and  
4 inches broad  
Do. do. 1 foot long, 2 1/2 do. do. do.  
Rolled Iron Bars, 2 1/2 or 3 1/4 inches wide, 3-8  
inches thick and 15 feet long.  
The foregoing to be delivered in the City  
of Baltimore on or before the first day of July  
1828.

Stone Blocks of Granite Gries or other hard  
texture 8 by 12 inches, and from 6 to 12 feet  
long, undressed, the price to be stated at  
which they will be delivered, in the city of  
Baltimore or at Quarries, near the route of the  
contemplated rail road.  
P. E. THOMAS, President.  
P. S. Persons desirous of contracting for  
any part of the foregoing materials, may re-  
ceive further information, if desired, upon ap-  
plication at the office of the Company.  
Baltimore, Nov 8 Sw

## Chancery Sale.

I will sell, by virtue of a decree of the  
Judges of Caroline county Court to me di-  
rected, on the 12th of October, 1827, at  
public vendue, on the premises on the 22d  
of December next, between the hours of two  
and four o'clock, all the real estate of Fou-  
ntain Collision late of Caroline county, deced-  
ed, for the payment of his just debts consist-  
ing of a farm containing about one hundred  
and fifty acres, whereon Byard Davis now  
lives. This farm lies near Collin's M Roads,  
and is well improved with buildings and or-  
chards, &c. The terms of sale will be, that  
the purchaser or purchasers will have to give  
their bonds with approved security to the  
Trustee for the payment of the purchase mo-  
ney, in twelve months with interest from the  
day of sale. The Creditors of the said Fou-  
ntain Collision, are hereby notified to lodge  
their accounts against the said Fountain Col-  
lison within six months from the said 22d day  
of December, with the Clerk of Caroline  
county Court.  
WM. POTTER, Trustee  
for the sale of the real estate of F. Collision.  
Nov. 24.

## To Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Framed Dwelling House on  
Washington street, at present occu-  
pied by John Mcconekin.  
ALSO,

### THE BRICK DWELLING

HOUSE on Harrison street, at pres-  
ent occupied by Mrs. Cox.  
The above property is in good re-  
pair, and will be rented cheap to a good ten-  
ant, on application to  
WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, Dec. 1 Sw.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

## WM. NEWNAM

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with  
an assortment of

## Boots and Shoes,

which will be sold Cheap for CASH only.  
Easton, Nov. 17.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

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

## Notice.

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

## Strayed or Stolen,

From the pasture of the Subscriber, a small  
Roan Mare, that left a sucking colt, a reward  
of Five Dollars will be given for the delivery  
of the above described Mare, by  
JAMES COOK.  
Near the Chapel, Talbot county.  
Oct 27. tf

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all  
those indebted to him on book account, or  
more than a year's standing, to call and li-  
quidate them, or close them in some man-  
ner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put  
into proper officers hands for collection,  
which a speedy settlement might prevent  
—he returns his grateful acknowledgments  
for past favours, and hopes to merit a con-  
tinuance of them.

The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.  
Easton, Oct. 27

## Notice.

There will be an application to the next  
General Assembly of Maryland to change  
the law for keeping up the public roads in  
Caroline county.

A VOTER.

Denton, Dec. 8.

## For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of  
Pecks Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek,  
leading up to Easton, about six miles from said  
town by water, and about nine by land—it is  
more than half surrounded by water, and two  
hundred pannels of fence will enclose the said  
farm to itself.—The shores abound in the  
finest Shell Banks, as to improving the prop-  
erty, which is in a high state of improvement  
already—there is on this farm two hundred &  
ninety six acres, there will be about one hun-  
dred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on  
the said farm this fall; there is but few situa-  
tions on the water to excel it—Fish, Oys-  
ters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty;  
& perhaps there is no better shooting ground  
on said river. Any person wishing to pur-  
chase such a situation, can now suit himself,  
and can get possession at New Year's Day—for  
further information apply to the subscriber.  
JOHN DAWSON.  
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

## To Let,

The Dwelling House at present occupied  
by J. Gaskins—Rent \$150 per annum, payable  
quarterly.

ALSO.

The dwelling house opposite Mr. Emory's  
—Rent \$60 per annum payable quarterly.—  
Apply to  
PHILIP WALLIS.  
December 8. 3w

## FOR SALE,

DOVER-BRIDGE STOCK.

Enquire at this office.

December 8 3t

## Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave Easton,  
respectfully requests all those indebted to him  
to call and settle their accounts on or before  
the 1st day of January next, otherwise they  
will be placed in the hands of an officer for  
collection.  
JAMES MELONEY.  
Easton 12th mo. 8th, 1827.

## Notice.

By virtue of an order of the Judges of Car-  
oline county Court, dated the 13th of October  
1827,

The subscribers will sell at public vendue  
at Collins' M Roads, on the 26th of Decem-  
ber next, between the hours of twelve and  
four o'clock, on a credit of one and two years,  
all the real estate of Elijah Satterfield, late  
of Caroline county deceased, except one lot  
where Benjamin Kerby now lives, the same  
being excepted by James Satterfield, one of  
the heirs of the aforesaid Elijah Satterfield,  
deceased, viz:—The house & farm whereon  
Peter Satterfield now resides, containing  
138 1-2 acres of land—This farm is well im-  
proved with buildings, Orchards, &c. A farm  
whereon George Bland is the tenant, contain-  
ing 254 1-4 acres of land—This farm lays on  
the head waters of Hog Creek and is conven-  
ient to mill and market. A wood lot of  
land adjoining the land of Robert T. Keene,  
containing 49 1-2 acres—This lot is very well  
timbered. The houses and lots at Collins' M  
Roads with 64 acres of land—This lot is well  
improved with Dwelling House,  
Store House, Granary, and has been  
considered a very good stand for  
Store-keeping or a Tavern. The  
purchaser or purchasers will have to give  
bonds to the different heirs of the aforesaid  
Elijah Satterfield, for the payment of the  
purchase money with interest from the day  
of sale with security to be approved of by the  
Commissioners.

WILLIAM POTTER,  
ANDERTON FOUNTAIN,  
ROBERT T. KEENE,  
JOHN RUMBOLD,  
AND  
WILLIAM MELONY.  
Dec. 8.

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunt-  
ing with dog or gun on my Rich Neck  
Farm, and from shooting at Sedge Marsh, or  
the Narrows—it is probable I shall be a good  
deal from home this winter; my Overseer will,  
therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer,  
or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt  
or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all  
Craftsmen from taking wood from my point  
or shores, as considerable damage has been  
sustained by this practice—it is therefore ex-  
pected gentlemen will have a due regard for  
their own feelings, as all trespassers will  
hereafter be dealt with according to law.  
SAMUEL HARRISON.  
Rich Neck, Dec. 1, w

## New Saddlery.

### JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers  
and the Public generally, that he has just  
received from BALTIMORE, a supply of NEW  
SADDLERY, of the latest fashions, which ad-  
ded to his former stock, makes a general as-  
sortment of the best materials; he flatters him-  
self from his experience in business and with  
the assistance of good workmen; he will also  
keep a constant supply of HARRIS, Collins  
& Trunks, or manufacture them at the short-  
est notice, and on the most reasonable terms  
for CASH, at his stand nearly opposite the  
Bank—Also on hand a general assortment of  
Gig and Switch Whips, Horse brushes, combs,  
&c. &c.  
Oct 27 w



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

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

NO. 50.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

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

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

From the New York Courier.  
**THE MANIAC'S TALE.**

The only time I ever saw Adelaide Tremont, was at an election ball in Berkshire—Born of an ancient and noble, but decayed family, she was the admiration and love of all who ever met her. When I lift the veil that hangs over the scenes of many a far gone year, and recall her and the spot where I saw her to my remembrance, for the moment I seem no longer a being of to day, so deeply are they impressed upon my soul. I see her as I did then, in all the pride of youth and beauty, her graceful form—her beaming eye—her flowing hair—and the thousand enchantments that ever glowed around her. I still think I hear those soft strains of music—the sounds of mirth and gaiety—while the fairy-like windings of the dance and the gay creatures who mingled therein, are all pictured before me. It is love that confers the greatest charm, and the highest polish upon the character of woman. Perchance it may steal roses from her cheek and fire from her eye, but it adds a brighter, yet softer expression to every look. And Adelaide loved one well worthy of her and her perfections; she was the adorer and the adored: how happy was he the object of that love, the noble Clifford! They had been but a few days together, for he had left a foreign mission only to ensure with his influence the election of the fortunate candidate to whom the FETE was given. He was again soon to leave her ere he came to call her his own. In boyhood my play-fellow, and in manhood my friend. I now felt almost as happy as he, and promised to attend the summons he said that he would soon send for me to his wedding. The next morning I was on my road to Paris.

Years rolled away—I had become a wanderer over the face of the earth—I had visited many a land, and mingled with men in many a different clime. I was tossed upon the waves of the ocean, and had been in war and in bloodshed; at length, wearied with my toils, I visited the happy shores of Britain. I had but few friends in the world; some had forgotten, some had deserted me. I flew with eagerness to one whom I knew would be faithful to me. I found him not—and I trembled at the tale I heard. Shortly after my departure and that of Clifford, Adelaide, his affianced bride, had eloped to the continent with a stranger. Clifford soon returned, full of love and expectation. When the truth was told to him, despair drove him almost to madness; to this succeeded apathy and apparent unconcern, and lastly settling his affairs, he left the country. All were ignorant of his fate if dead, or place of exile if living. It was supposed he had buried himself and his woes within the walls of some friendly convent. Adelaide and her betrayer had met another doom, over which the deepest mystery hung.

Again I became a wanderer. I had almost forgotten the misfortune of my friend. I had my own sorrows, and they weighed heavily upon me. I was passing through a mad house in Palermo, contemplating the various wrecks of intellect before me. To curiosity succeeded disgust, and I was hastily leaving the scene, when my eyes rested on a face I thought I had seen before. In its wasted and distorted features, I at length traced those of the long lost Charles Clifford. Careful of betraying myself, I called the governor of the Hospital, and enquired the history of the being before me. He was a stranger who had arrived at the place some years before, and to a violent sickness, derangement had succeeded. He had left no traces of his name or family—when sane as he but seldom was, he preserved a profound silence, but when the fit came on him, his paroxysms were so severe, and his language so incoherent, that no discovery could be effected. He was every day growing weaker, and it was supposed that he had not long to live. I approached his bed, a few words had only passed between us, when he clasped me to his bosom. Alas! he was a maniac beyond all hopes of cure, and few were his moments of reason. I visited, soothed, I comforted him, but it was in vain. One day more calm than usual, he imparted to me the story of his sufferings.

"You tell me you already know the dreadful history of my miseries you tell me the world knows it too. I would to heaven you were not deceived. A feeling unfelt before, pervades me now; I am calm, it is that calm which precedes the storm—my life is wearing fast away, but I will unfold as briefly as I may, the mystery that surrounds me now. When I arrived in England and found the being to whom I had likened all my earthly happiness gone—gone forever—I became almost distracted. To this, the deepest and the deadliest followed, I sighed for revenge on those who had

cast thorns and dishonour in my path. Yet I concealed every emotion, and became seemingly callous to my own sorrows. I left my native land with the expressed determination of seeking repose in a cloister—but I nourished within my bosom the flames of hell. I traced and pursued the fugitives—cast your eyes from that window—beyond those blue mountains I found them. On passing the spot where they lived in my way to a resting place for the night, she saw me and shrieked—but I spurred on my horse and left her. An hour afterwards I received a letter—I did not open, yet could not destroy—I know not what prompted me to preserve it.

"In the night, armed with pistols doubly loaded, and disguised in a cloak, I stole unperceived to their villa. The sound of voices drew me to an open window. Concealed from their view by surrounding foliage, I eagerly observed them. I saw that form which I had pressed at parting to mine, now carelessly reclining on the arm of a stranger. I could not see her face; what else I did perceive made me frantic. The moon was sailing gloriously through the heavens, a few black & flitting clouds, as if to veil the dreadful deed, were all that obscured the firmament. One of these came over and hid its light; I drew the weapon from my bosom, wishing to slay them both. I had raised it—my hand was upon the fatal spring—when, suddenly, the moon-beams shone around me—She had raised her head—it was turned to me—I once more gazed on those eyes, from whose light I had once drank love; she was smiling too—she seemed to smile on me. I had steeled my heart to the task, yet my arm fell nerveless to my side. But those smiles were thrown on another, and those eyes were bright for him, and he her paramour. The Evil Spirit sent a spot over the moon—I felt my heart burning within me—Revenge urged me to the deed—it was done.

"I left the spot, escaped even suspicion, and crossed over into Sicily. The fever that had for hours before raged within my veins now broke forth. Long I hovered between life and death. I will not name the torments I suffered, when a heated fancy conjured in my brain its terrible visions, making the night a scene of horrors and the day one of remorse. Yet I left my bed and trod once more firmly on the ground—I tried even to tear the never dying worm from my bosom, and to mingle once more with the world. And perhaps I had succeeded—but that letter, her last, unopened letter crossed my mind. I took it, and held it over the waters that murmured at my feet; I would have destroyed it, but an unknown power tempted me to read. I expected what I found—exculpation. She had been driven, she said, by pecuniary embarrassments, from England—was faithful and burning to see me—I read this with a smile. But further on I saw those words, those dreadful words—I see them now—I see them written in the air around me—I hear them in the sound of the roaring wind—I feel them written on my heart in letters of fire—I am the murderer of the sister and the brother."

Extract of a letter, dated  
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 6, 1827.

The Capitol is now nearly completed, the Rotunda painted, and all its ornaments its alto and basso relievos, completed. It is truly superb, and truly useless. The large, round, central hole in the stone floor to give light to the crypt below, is an eyesore, otherwise the most critical eye can find nothing to object to, except the evident uselessness of the room. Trumbull's historical pictures appear there to great advantage. Those who know them only from their former appearance in small and ill-lighted rooms, cannot imagine their effect. The grand flight of steps in front and rear, and the great east Portico are nearly done. They are wonderfully stately and imposing reminding me of those grand imaginative architectural creations which you see in the engraving of Balzazar's Feast, by Martin and other works of that extravagant, but true genius. They have, besides their own grandeur, the farther practical merit of uniting in one stately, though not very harmonious whole, the discordant parts of this huge building, successively erected by Thornton, L'Enfant, Latrobe and Bullfinch; and bearing distinctly the marks of the taste of these several architects.

The whole building is very curious; very grand; wholly unfit for any purpose it was intended for, and quite out of unison with our national character. In the splendid Hall of Representatives, (as an English poet has said of it.)

Power Plebeian sits in regal state;  
And sits most regally to be sure, but most comfortlessly, unable to see or hear one quarter of what her people are saying and doing. Then, all over in the building you meet with beautiful little Greek temples, erected under cover, imitating or rivaling the exquisite proportions of the Sybil Temple, or that of the winds; but being up in the air, half out of sight, and serving only to canopy the honored head of some apple woman, behind the table—There too, is the low arched basement story, with its multitude of short massive pillars; grave, solemn and costly; reminding one of the Crypt of the French Pantheon,

or those of some old Gothic cathedrals, but which is used and can be used for nothing; serving only for the stands of fruit women, or whiskey sellers, and the quarrels or frolics of hack drivers.

The new terrace around the rear of the capitol, is very fine and the prospect, though too bare of wood and of cultivation is grand varied and truly magnificent. It wants nothing to make it rival the far famed terrace at Windsor, (which in mere natural prospect, it far surpasses;) but those historical and poetical associations, which it will require a century or two to accumulate, and which give much interest to

Windsor's green retreat,  
At once the monarch's and the muse's seat;  
As well as to the prospect of those neighbouring towers of Eton—

Where grateful science still adores  
At Henry's holy stone.

I find that my architectural hobby has fairly run away with me: a prank he frequently plays me. But being now dismounted, let us change the scene. The fashionable have the prospect of a brilliant winter. In visiting old acquaintance I find that many members have brought their families with them. There are to my mind, few things which give a more gratifying exhibition of the general cultivation and real refinement of this wide-spread people, than meeting, as you do here, with amiable, well-informed, and well-bred women, from the wildest extremes of our country. Some from states and territories which yesterday, were a wilderness; all of agreeable conversation, and cultivated minds and manners; differing from each other, and from the most polished ladies of our cities, only in slight peculiarities of language or habit; a variety, to me, very pleasing, as it gives to society, an originality and interest, for which we may seek in vain, in commonplace rounds of regular fashion.

As to foreign fashion, the Russian and French Legations are vacant, and their Charges keep up no special style. Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister, a gentlemanly man, a scholar, an author, and an Oxford Fellow, does the honors of his Legation very liberally, splendidly and in good taste. The Dutch Minister, with his large family, who pleased so much in our state, has taken the fine house formerly inhabited by the French Minister, and will doubtless see much company. Mr. Rumpf, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hanseatic League, is the son-in-law of our worthy townsman, Mr. Astor, and is a very elegant and accomplished young man. The Mexican Minister, I am told, announces his intention of receiving the young and gay, (two epithets which here as elsewhere, are not exactly synonymous,) during the winter, very frequently.

Common report says, that more wives of the members are present this season, than on any preceding one. For several years past, this fair representative body has been gradually increasing, and including daughters, first, second and third cousins, they are now nearly as numerous as the popular male branch. Several engagements took place last winter, and much skirmishing is expected in the drawing rooms during the present. The milliners, mantuamakers, rouge-sellers, have laid in large stores for the winter consumption. Nothing will be done in the fashionable way for some weeks. Ladies from remote districts, generally require a week or ten days, to burnish up their faces, call forth their smiles, and polish their foreheads. The boarding houses are all crowded, for this is the general mode of living here. Politics have a visible effect in domestic arrangements during the present winter. We have Jackson boarding houses and Adams boarding houses—there are, indeed, few neutrals.

[N. Y. Enquirer.]

From the National Gazette.

Extract from Sir Walter Scott's New Work, the "Chronicles of the Canongate."

Then sing of Stage coaches,  
And fear no reproaches,  
For riding in one;  
But daily be jogging,  
Whilst whistling and flogging,  
Whilst whistling and flogging,  
The coachman drives on.

Disguised in a grey surcoat which had seen service, a white caeter on my head, and a stout Indian cane in my hand, the next week saw me on the top of a mail coach driving to the westward.

I like mail coaches, and I hate them—I like them for my convenience, but I detest them for setting the whole world a gadding instead of setting quietly still minding their own business, and preserving the stamp of originality of character which nature or education may have impressed on them.

Off they go jingling against each other in the rattling vehicle, till they have no more variety of stamp in them than so many smooth shillings—the same even in their Welsh wigs and great coats, each without more individuality than belongs to a partner of the company, as the waiter calls them, of the north coach.

Worthy Mr. Piper, best of contractors who ever furnished four frampal jades for public use, I bless you when I set out on a journey myself; the neat coaches under your contract render the intercourse from

Johnie Groat's house to Ladykirk and Cornhill bridge safe, pleasant and cheap. But, Mr. Piper, you who are a shrewd arithmetician, did it never occur to you to calculate how many fool's heads which might have produced an idea or two in the year if suffered to remain in quiet, get effectually added by jolting to and fro in these flying chariots of yours; how many decent countrymen become conceited bumpkins after a cattle show dinner in the capital, which they could not have attended save for your means, how many decent country parsons return critics and spouters, by way of importing the newest taste from Edinburgh? And how will your conscience answer one day for carrying so many bonny lasses to barter modesty for conceit and levity at the metropolitan Vanity Fair? Consider, too, the low rate to which you reduce human intellect. I do not believe your habitual customers have their ideas more enlarged, than one of your coach horses. They know the road like the English postilion, and they know nothing besides. They date, like the carriers at Gadshill, from the death of John Ostler; the succession of guards forms a dynasty to them; coachmen are their ministers of state and an upset is to them a greater incident than a change of administration. The only point of interest on the road is to save the time, and see whether the coach keeps the hour. This is surely a miserable degradation of human intellect.

Take my advice, my good sir, and disinterestedly contrive that once or twice a quarter, your most dexterous whip shall overturn a coach full of these superfluous travellers in terror to those who, a Horace says, 'delight in the dust attracted by your chariots.'

Your current and customary mail coach passenger, too, gets abominably selfish schemes successfully for the best seat, the freshest egg, the right cut of the surloin. The mode of travelling is death to all the courtesies and kindnesses of life, and goes a great way to demoralize the character, and cause it to retrograde to barbarism. You allow us excellent dinners but only twenty minutes to eat them, and what is the consequence? Baffled beauty sits on one side of us, timid childhood on the other; respectable, yet some what feeble old age is placed on our front; and all these acts of politeness which ought to put every degree upon a level at the convivial board. But have we time—we the strong and active of the party—to perform the duties of the table to the more retired and bashful, to whom these little attentions are due? The lady should be pressed to her chink, the old man helped to his tender slice, the child to his tart. But not a fraction of a minute have we to bestow on any other persons but ourselves; and the prut prut tut tut of the guard's discordant note, summons us to the coach, the weaker party having gone without, their dinner and the able-bodied & active threatened with indigestion from having swallowed victuals like a Leicestershire clown bolting bacon. On the memorable occasion I am speaking of, I lost my breakfast, shepherly from obeying the commands of a respectable looking old lady, who once required me to ring the bell, and another time to help the tea kettle. I have some reason to think she was literally an old stager, who laughed in her sleeve at my complaisance; so that I have sworn in my secret soul revenge upon her sex, and all such other errant damsels of whatever age and degree, whom I may encounter in my travels, I mean all this without the least ill-will to my friend the contractor, who I think has approached as near as any one is like to do towards accomplishing the modest wish of the Amatus and Amata of the Peri Bathos.

Ye gods, annihilate but time and space  
And make two lovers happy.

Effects of Riding in Consumption.—

The cure I am going to mention, was of a gentleman who is related to the doctor, & is now living in Dorsetshire, who was brought so low by consumption that there seemed to be no possibility of a recovery either by medicine or exercise; but, it being too late for the first to do any good, all that was to be done was to be expected from the latter, though the doctor did not think that even riding would then do. However the poor gentleman, seeing there were no other hopes left, was resolved to attempt to ride in the country; but was so extremely far gone, that at his setting out of town, he was forced to be held upon his horse by two porters, and when he got to Brentford or Hounslow, the people of the Inn into which he put were unwilling to receive him, as thinking he would die there, and they should have the trouble of a funeral.

Notwithstanding, he persisted in his riding by small journeys to Exeter; and got so much strength by the way, that though one day his horse, as he was drinking, laid down with him in the water, and he was forced to ride part of the day's journey in that wet condition, yet he sustained no harm by it, but came to the above mentioned place considerably recovered; when, thinking he had then gained his point, he neglected to ride any more for some time. But, afterwards finding himself relapsing, he remembered the caution which Dr. Syden-

ham had given him at his setting out, that if he should be so happy, as to recover, he should not leave off riding too soon; for he would infallibly relapse and die, if he did not carry on that measure long enough; so he betook himself to his horse again, and rode till he obtained a perfect recovery. "Sure Method of improving Health, and prolonging life."

In General Jackson's letter of the 18th of July, 1827, he says: "This, though, I do know, that while the opinions and course of Mr. Clay as to the election, were but matter of conjecture with many at and before this time, (January, 1825,) very shortly after this conversation took place, his and his friends' opinion, became 'forthwith matter of certainty and general knowledge.'"

Was Mr. Clay to go on the house tops and proclaim his predilections? We have already the evidence of Dr. Drake that Mr. Clay had determined before he left Kentucky, for Washington in 1824, to give his vote for Mr. Adams. Another witness has now stepped forward to show that Mr. Clay, previous to "January, 1825," the time "at and before" which General Jackson states that Mr. Clay's opinions and course were "but matter of conjecture," made no secret of his sentiments nor intentions; and this witness is no other than Colonel Benton himself.

We scarcely know how to account for the Colonel's loquacity on this occasion. Did he wish to test, by a personal experiment, the amount of danger which the individual incurs who steps between a military aspirant and the object of his ambition? We had imagined that the Colonel, having had one narrow escape, would have carefully shunned even the possibility of again exciting the ire of the man who, according to his own showing, had once made a desperate effort to assassinate him.

The following extract from the last Lexington (Virginia) Intelligencer, will explain the reference we have made to the new testimony of Col. Benton, which we hope the Opposition editors will have too much delicacy or discretion to impeach. It cannot be doubted that this recent declaration of Colonel Benton casts an imputation either on the memory or veracity of some of the leading friends of General Jackson:

We are authorized by several gentlemen, and requested to state, that Colonel Benton, a few days since, in this town, on his way to Washington, stated to a gentleman of this place, of the first respectability, that he "did not believe there was any corrupt understanding of bargain and sale, between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, with regard to Mr. Clay's receiving the office of Secretary of State, in consideration of his voting for Mr. Adams—That Mr. Clay had, as early as between the 1st and 15th of December previous to the election, unequivocally declared to him his determination to vote for Mr. Adams, and that he would not vote for General Jackson—That he (Col. Benton) left the City of Washington, to visit his family in the country, about the 15th of December, and that Mr. Clay's declaration to him was previous to that time."

The fact which Colonel Benton states with regard to dates and the circumstances, which makes it impossible that he can be mistaken, is rather unfortunate for Mr. Eaton's statement. He says that a meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends was held on Saturday, the 23d of January, "previous to which time the opinions of Mr. Clay and his friends were matter of conjecture only; and not until after the Monday following did the opinion prevail that they had taken their ground." He also stated that Mr. Clay's letter to Judge Brooke, on the 28th of January, was the first announcement of his purpose. These are his words: "Thus, on the 25th of January, and not earlier, was a declaration made of the course he had concluded to take." He then asks: "Why the necessity of silence so long and so rigidly preserved?" To suppose that Mr. Clay's unequivocal declaration to Col. Benton, the warm and decided political friend of General Jackson, made even before Mr. Kremer's denunciation, remained an entire secret to Major Eaton, and all the rest of General Jackson's friends, until after the 25th of January, exceeds all human belief. The Major must have fallen into mistakes, and it would be charitable to (using his own words) "concede that the mistakes are those which proceed from error of recollection."

## PRESIDENCY.

The Worcester Spy gives the following view of the present state of parties.

The only States which can be claimed for the respective candidates with any considerable degree of certainty, with the number of votes they give, are arranged in the following table:

ADAMS.	JACKSON.
6 N. England states, 51	Pennsylvania, 28
New Jersey, 3	N. Carolina, 15
Delaware, 8	S. Carolina, 11
Maryland, 9	Georgia, 9
Ohio, 16	Tennessee, 11
Indiana, 5	Alabama, 5
Illinois, 3	Mississippi, 3
Kentucky, 9	—
Louisiana, 5	82
—	109
DOUBTFUL.	
New York, 36	—
Maryland, 2	—
Virginia, 24	—
Kentucky, 5	—
Missouri, 3	—
—	70

Of the votes put down as doubtful, the 3 in Missouri will probably be for Adams. New York will be divided. Not more, we are confident, than ten of the votes of that state will be for Jackson. The remainder will be more than sufficient to elect Adams without any other on the doubtful list. But the chance of the vote of Virginia being given for Adams is greater than the probability of Jackson's having more than ten votes in New York. Under whatever aspect, therefore, we view it, there is sufficient reason for perseverance, in the confident belief that the good cause will finally be crowned with success.



To Congress, the paper has been written because it did not require intelligent analysis, which requires plays at the various levels of its multifariousness.

As this paper of General they have to find points that cant be administration tear it down Jackson men. But we find time to attack upon seem to have not

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8. The evidence in support of these charges against the militia, was positive and

Judge Rodgers, who had been called from the court of nisi prius, adjoining take part in the decision, in giving his opinion denied the right of the court

The juror was excused, and another substituted.

**Highly Important.**

Our readers will have noticed, in our account of the proceedings of the House Representatives, yesterday, a proposition by Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, for the sale of the seven millions of Stock of the B. & O. of the United States, owned by the Government. The high respectability of the quarter from which this proposal came might have given it an alarming consequence to the commercial community, had it not been met by the decided opposition of

**WELCH PONIES.**—In crossing black mountains, which are perhaps most black and sterile spots upon the island you meet frequently with a kind of tall kind of most-hoggy and unstable turfs. Upon these miniature Steppes, hundred black, shaggy ponies, not much larger than Newfoundland dogs, are found apparently wild. They graze on these wild mountain plains in droves, and are as much alarmed at the sight of a human being, as a herdsman Autelopes on the Arabian Desert. When the owner wishes to catch any of his ponies for sale, he goes in search of them as a huntsman in search of game; and hunting a pony is sometimes attended with as much sport and difficulty as running down a

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# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22.

## THE MESSAGE.

To Congress which we presented in a late paper has escaped an observation from us—not because it did not deserve one, but because it did not require one—for it is one of these clear, intelligent and well drawn up state papers, which reaches its object effectually, and displays at one easy and ample view the state of the various departments of the Government and its multifarious and interesting concerns.

As this paper must be attacked by the friends of General Jackson, right or wrong, we think they will never have been more puzzled than to find points of attack—yet to men determined, what can be done?—By Heavens! if the Administration is as pure as that of angels, we will tear it down!—is the leading maxim of the Jackson men—"We have sworn it" say they.—But we find, that it takes this opposition some time to agree upon the point and the mode of attack upon the Presidential Message, and they seem to find great difficulty in this, for they have not yet been able to do it.

By way of diversion for the present, some of the Editors who give tongue, have found fault with the message for not saying anything upon the Tariff, and this too by some that are declared opponents of the Tariff. If nothing is said about tariff in the message, surely Gentlemen you have enough of it to your hearts content in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—There you may desport yourselves and satiate yourselves with discants upon tariff served up in the most fascinating style—and there can be no doubt but we shall find these opposition gentlemen, for the most part, dropping the criticism against the message they have begun with and attacking the Treasury report for being tediously long, ruinously and vexatiously devoted to tariff, and with all, probably ascribed to Mr. Adams' pen.

If those men who are called to administer the Government, perform that duty well, extremely well, and give a faithful and good account of all things entrusted to their care, deserve a continuance of the public confidence, then we are at a loss to know why any sober minded and discreet citizen of this country should oppose Mr. Adams and take hold of Gen. Jackson—we say sober minded and discreet citizens in contradistinction to all those who have taken the great Jacksonian oath, that "If the Administration is as pure as that of angels, by Heavens! we will tear it down."

Fellow-Citizens, in your calmer moments, when you reflect upon the welfare of your Country and stake your own reputation, as sound, sensible and discreet men, can you permit yourselves to throw off men who are capable, who have proved themselves so, and who have indisputably conducted the affairs of your Government admirably well, for the sake of opposing Gen. Jackson and all that is likely to follow?

Mr. Webster has recovered his illness and taken his seat in the Senate of the United States.

The Snowhill Messenger says, Littleton Dennis, Esq. is again a Candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Worcester, Somerset and part of Dorchester, as an Elector of President and Vice President. Mr. Dennis is favourable to the present Administration.

Upon the subject of the British Corn Laws, Macleodfield (Eng.) Herald says:—

We can state upon authority that the communications received by His Majesty's Government from Mr. Jacob, relative to the corn trade in foreign countries have been sufficiently conclusive to enable Ministers to proceed with much activity towards the completion of the new corn bill, respecting which there is much excitement among the manufacturing and agricultural classes. The recent accounts from France of a considerable rise in that country of the price of corn might have been expected to cause some change in the views of Ministers on this important subject; it appears, however, that the accounts received by them do not bear out the statement of this price having been occasioned by any scarcity. It is said to have arisen entirely from local causes, and it will not be supposed, eventually affect any trade which may be carried on with this country.

A duel took place on Saturday morning the 18th ult. between Mr. Dainierfield, and Mr. Buckner, of Natchez. On the third fire the latter was mortally wounded and expired in three hours after.

Dr. Newell and Gen. Coffee fought a duel at Jackson, Mississippi, about the same time—the former was wounded, but not mortally.

Mr. RANDOLPH has sustained the views we yesterday threw out as to his incompetency to act as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, by sending to the Speaker his resignation of the office. If this step was not the result of reflection: if the objection was urged against his appointment did not urge him to the measure: we are left to make the only inference which is left at our option—that he was originally appointed by the Speaker, with the understanding that he should resign, so as to leave the chair vacant for Mr. McDuffie. We can scarcely believe that the Speaker calculated on a cordial co-operation in the Committee between Mr. Randolph and Mr. McDuffie, since he must have recollected the contemptuous manner in which the former expressed himself of the latter, and the indignant retort of Mr. McDuffie, some few years since, in the course of a debate in the House of Representatives. It is probable that Mr. Randolph has neither forgotten nor forgiven that retort; if he has not, he could not serve on the Committee with Mr. McDuffie; and if the Speaker knew this, he must have made the appointment with a full knowledge that it would be resigned: or in fulfillment of an original understanding, or in the effect of some sudden insight into his own incompetence, we will not decide. In either case, the effect is the same—Mr. McDuffie is the chairman of the Committee.—Nat. Jour.

**STEAM-BOAT SUNK.**—Letters were received in this city yesterday, which state that the Steam-boat America, from St. Louis, proceeding to New-Orleans, struck on a snag about 150 miles below the Ohio River, and sunk. She had in a very valuable cargo of Furs, belonging principally to the American Fur Company, and collected by the persons under the command of Capt. Ashley. A letter received at St. Louis says, one half of the cargo has been landed and the balance will probably be saved. About fifty thousand dollars of the cargo is insured in this city.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

The following portrait is from the pencil of one of the most violent of the opponents of the present Administration, and of course of the national policy which has produced the results which he describes. Hear him! Again we say, hear him!

Nat. Intel.

"When we look round and see the peace and plenty which reigns throughout our land; the ripe harvest; the crowded flocks; the trees beading to the earth with golden fruit; the white sails of commerce; the hardy plough; the swift shuttle, and all the prosperous branches of industry; when we see education extended, and learning prevail; religion, unmixt with bigotry, encouraged, and good faith rewarded; when the blessings of health have been also secured to us—our gratitude, for all these signal benefits, should be sincere, unbounded, and devout."

[New York Enquirer Dec. 11.]

We learn by a private letter from Richmond, that a bill, for calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Virginia passed the House of Delegates of that state on Friday, by a vote of 114 to 86—an unlooked for majority. There is yet some doubt, we understand, whether it will pass the Senate.—Nat. Intel.

From the Marylander.

We have seen several letters from Washington, which speak in the most pleasing terms of the prospects of Mr. Adams' reelection. The information from all parts of the country evince most clearly, that the people are determined to sustain the present virtuous and enlightened administration; and by their votes to frown down the unrighteous spirit of persecution, with which they have been pursued.

Letters from Washington state that discontent is already beginning to manifest itself in the 'Combination' ranks. This was to have been expected for it is impossible that materials so discordant can act in harmony for any length of time.—ib.

We were very forcibly struck with the following paragraph, in General Jackson's letter to the Post Master General in favour of Col Croghan:

"Should the Colonel not succeed, which I should sincerely regret, I am requested by several gentlemen from New Orleans to name to you Captain Robeson, Captain Saul and Captain Richardson, all of whom are well recommended as to good character and fitness for that office."

There is certainly an awful squinting in this towards a military government, should it ever be the misfortune of this country to have General Jackson elected President. "Should the Colonel not succeed," says the General, I am requested by several gentlemen from New Orleans to name to you Captain Robeson, Captain Saul and Captain Richardson? We doubt not that these Captains were very clever and deserving gentlemen, but then it savours too much of the military spirit for our taste. We must confess we do not like to see civil offices filled by mere soldiers.—ib.

From the repeated assertions which have been made by the "Combination" presses, those who were not aware of the contradictory fact would have been disposed to believe, that the Commerce of the United States had sustained a severe loss, by what they term the "Colonial Trade," by Mr. Adams. Persons connected, or acquainted with the operations of commerce, who knew that the United States derived from a circuitous course of trade, every advantage she had before more directly enjoyed, smiled at the stupidity in some which could not comprehend the subject on which they undertook to prattle with such volubility, and looked with indignation at others, who wilfully perverted the truth, to subserve the purpose of party.

In conclusive evidence of the improved condition of our revenue, we cite these facts, as affirmed by Mr. Itess, in his masterly report:

The total value of importations for the 3 years immediately preceding Mr. Adams' administration, viz. for 1822, 1823, and 1824, was

\$241,000,000

The total value of importations for the 3 years of Mr. Adams' administration, viz. 1825, 1826, and 1827

262,000,000

Making an increase in favor of Mr. Adams' administration, in 3 years, of

\$21,000,000

The exportations during the 3 years immediately preceding his election, amounted to

\$222,000,000

Those during the 3 years of his administration

237,000,000

Making an increase in favor of Mr. Adams' administration, in 3 years, of

\$35,000,000

From the above plain statement of facts, which are undeniable in themselves, it is obvious that all the hypocritical canting about the Colonial Trade, has been the veriest trick and chicanery ever played off on an honest & intelligent country. And it has been equally obvious from the beginning of the controversy in relation to this business, that Great Britain never intended to do us justice; and that had Mr. Adams acceded to her terms, it would have been at the sacrifice of our national honour; the which we presume, there is no one who feels as an American should feel, that is willing to yield, to secure real, much less imaginary commercial advantages; for after all, we would, in point of fact, have gained nothing by a compliance with the requisitions of England.—ib.

## CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

On Wednesday last, in the Senate, Mr. Harrison introduced a bill to reduce the duty on salt, which was read the first time. Mr. Johnson introduced, a bill concerning the Cumberland Road, which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Marks introduced a bill making appropriations for a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, which was ordered to a second reading.

In the House of Representatives a great number of petitions were read, and a large number of resolutions adopted, referring to the consideration of a number of subjects to the consideration of various committees. Mr. Little reported a bill fixing the ratio of representation after the next session, at a representative for sixty thousand inhabitants, which was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole house or the state of the Union.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

In the Senate, yesterday Mr. JOHNSON, of Ky. submitted a Resolution for the examination of a site on Licking River, (Ky.) for the establishment of a National Armory, similar to that at Harper's Ferry.—Mr. Dickerson gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a Bill for the distribution of a portion of the Revenue of the United States among the several States. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Rogers, for the establishment of certain Rules in relation to the mode of doing business in the Senate. The bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was reported from the committee on that subject, with amendments, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

In the House of Representatives, a number of petitions were presented, and resolutions offered. Among the latter was a resolution offered by Mr. Brent, to institute an inquiry into the situation of the public debt in this city. A resolution was offered by Mr. P. P. Barbour, referring it to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of throwing into the market the stock of seven millions held by the Government to the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Barbour explained that his chief object was to obtain the premium at which the stock now stands, and apply it towards the extinguishment of the public debt. It was replied by Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Gorham, that the very rumor of the intention of the Government to throw that amount of stock into the market, and to withdraw from its connection with the Bank, would reduce the stock to its par value. The resolution, on motion of Mr. Gorham, was then laid on the table.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. HARRISON submitted a resolution providing for the better accommodation of the Reporters of the proceedings of the Senate. Some discussion arose on the propriety of receiving the petition of Richard Hall, a British subject; the objections to receiving it were grounded upon the provision of the Constitution, which secures the right to petition to citizens of the United States, alone; the petition was laid on the table. Among other resolutions offered, were two by Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, relative to our commercial regulations; one respecting drawbacks, and the other for the erection of additional Public Warehouses. A short time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, several reports were made from the Standing Committees. Among these, a bill was reported by Mr. Isaac, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to revive and continue in force the several acts for the relief of purchasers of public lands. This bill continues the provisions of the former bills to July 1829. A bill was introduced by Mr. WRIGHT, relative to the sale of lands conveyed to the United States in certain cases, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A communication from the Treasury Department was laid before the House, enclosing the opinion of the Attorney General in the case of Thaddeus Laughlin, which was unfavorable to the petitioner. A memorial from Stephen Simpson and J. W. Randal of Philadelphia, against the election of Mr. Sergeant, was presented, read, and referred to the Committee on Elections. A memorial was also presented from Captain Samuel Angus, formerly of the Navy, praying to be reinstated in his rank in the profession. Many resolutions were offered and adopted, but none of them are of great moment.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Mr. Webster appeared, was qualified & took his seat. Mr. Smith of Md. reported a bill to reduce in part, the duty on imported salt. A committee has been raised to revise the rules of the Senate. A resolution was adopted providing for the better accommodation of the Reporters. Bills relative to the Salt Springs and Lead Mines in the State of Missouri, were read a second time and referred. A bill to authorize the State of Indiana to sell the lands hitherto appropriated for schools, was read a second time. A memorial and letter from a committee of 15 persons from Boston against the Tariff was laid before the Senate. The letter appears to have been addressed to Mr. Hayne of South Carolina. Mr. Woodbury moved a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all discriminating duties on foreign vessels, and merchandise imported therein, when they belong to nations who shall have adopted correspondent regulations towards our vessels. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky moved a resolution relative to certain surveys of a suitable location for an armory.

In the House of Representatives, Mr.

Taylor of New York, appeared was qualified and took his seat. A petition from the Sugar Refiners of Baltimore for increase of drawback on the exportation of that article. Mr. Gorham presented the memorial of certain citizens of Boston against an increase of the Tariff. A petition of the Wool Growers and manufacturers of Connecticut, was also presented. Petitions from Philadelphia and Chester county, Pa. in favour of an increase of duties on certain articles were also laid before the House.—Mr. Drayton moved a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to have public warehouses erected in the principal commercial cities of the United States, and also to inquire into the expediency of permitting drawback to be allowed on any parts of such packages as may be deposited in the public warehouses which are under the charge of the Revenue officers of the U. States. He also proposed a resolution contemplating the increase of the pay of Navy Surgeons and their mates. Mr. Gurley moved a resolution inquiring into the propriety of constructing a National Road from Washington to New Orleans. Mr. Duncan moved a resolution to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the extinguishment of the Indian title in the state of Illinois and Michigan territory to all the mineral lands in the vicinity of the lead Mines on Fever River. Mr. Gilmer of Georgia stated that he had been directed, by the legislature of that state to move the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation to defray the expenses of copying the documents and papers in the plantation office, and other public offices, in England, relating to the early history of Georgia.

Mr. Murray, the London Publisher, has given Washington Irving, it is said, three thousand guineas for his "Life of Columbus." Mr. Irving has been residing in Madrid for two years, collecting materials for the work.

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James Benny, to Miss Mary Ninde, all of this town.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hayne, Mr. Wm. R. Trippie to Miss Lavinia Martin, all of this county.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Samuel Moore of Dorchester county, to Miss Nancy Linden, of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James Price, to Miss Ann Harden, all of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. William Baker to Mrs. Sarah Gaulk, all of this county.

## DIED.

In this county, on Tuesday night last, Mr. William Cox.

## More New Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK has just received his Winter Supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, FRUIT &c.—Among which are a number of

## GOOD THINGS

For CHRISTMAS, all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash. Easton, Dec. 22—3w

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of, at private sale, his FARM in Queen Ann's county, lying upon South East Creek, and within three and a half miles from Chestertown, and the same distance from Churchhill, containing 208 ACRES.

On the above Farm is a good and convenient brick dwelling house & kitchen, & out houses in good order; sufficient of well timbered WOODLAND, and excellent water. The Creek is navigable for freight vessels to the landing which is within two hundred yards of the dwelling house.

A part of the purchase money will be required in cash, and for the balance a credit will be given.

For further particulars enquire of William H. Barroll, or of

JOHN B. HACKETT.

Chestertown, Dec. 22—3w

## MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court,

12th day of December, A. D. 1827.

On application of Elizabeth Work, Administratrix of John Work, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

## In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Work, 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 subscriber, on or before the 1st of January 1829; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

ELIZABETH WORK, Adm'r.

of John Work, deceased.

Dec. 22 3w

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Richard Spencer, on Friday, the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock; at which the members are respectfully invited to attend.

By order, RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.

Dec. 22—w

## Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

A PAMPHLET entitled, "Rail Roads in the United States, or PROTEST and argument against a subscription, on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company."

Addressed to the officers and representatives of the people in the several states of the Union, and the general government. By a citizen of Baltimore.

To be had at R. J. Matchett's 53 South-street Baltimore; and at the Printing Offices, or Book-Stores, in all the principal towns of the State—Also, at the office of the Easton Gazette.

## Easton, Eastern Shore, Md.

"Wm. HOLLINS, Esq.—Sir, I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you; but, I take the opportunity of letting you know, that I have read your pamphlet on Rail Roads. All that I can say is, that you deserve the thanks of every just man in the state. I have no doubt, certain Baltimoreans would like to sweep the certain and convert the state investments to their own purposes—I have no doubt of it."

Since your pamphlet has appeared, I see the Rail Road Company has set the engineers at work again and advertised for the "yellow pine scantling"—Would they lay wood between "wind and water" in such an expensive undertaking? We eastern shore men are not to be beguiled with such a bait, and I do not fear the honesty and integrity of our Delegation, although we may have some Lawyers in it."

HAGERSTOWN, Md. Nov. 29, 1827.

Wm. Hollins, Esq. Baltimore, "On my way to this place, I read hastily your pamphlet on rail-roads at the Messrs. Lounes' in Cumberland, where I intend to buy several for self and friends in Alleghany county, on my return."

I observe the Rail Road Company has advertised in the papers of the western counties for materials to be delivered in BALTIMORE. I own a good deal of timbered land in Alleghany, but it would puzzle me to deliver it in Baltimore. The people of our County seem to think this a gull trap, set for the eastern shore men. Depend upon it, you have opened the eyes of the people."

Dec. 15 5w

## To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that his

## FERRY BOAT

is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of passengers—commanded by a skillful navigator with an experienced set of hands.

She will leave Haddaway's every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis; and leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday morning at six o'clock for Haddaway's.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of further notifying the public, that during the winter season, ensuing, he will run only one boat, and that on mail days—Persons, therefore, wishing to cross may calculate with a great degree of certainty on getting passage on mail days.

C. L. RHODES.

Dec. 15 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of four writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William Harrison of James, at the suits of Christopher Armatt, Morris O. Colston Adm'r. D. B. N. of Samuel Colston dec'd. use of Henry Colston's Executors, Francis D. McHenry and the President, Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 8th day of January 1828, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the Estate, right, title, claim, interest and demand, of him the said William Harrison of James, of in and to the Farm on which he lately resided called Hopper Ensal and part of Dorrothys enlargement, containing the quantity of two hundred and twenty five acres of land more or less, also three lots of ground lying and being in the Town of St. Michaels, be the quantity what they may.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Harrison of Jas. and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, late Shift.

Dec. 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of 3 writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William Harrison of James to wit: two at the suit of Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit of Mary Ann Wrighton adm'r. of Francis Wrighton dec'd. will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 8th day of January 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 estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Wm. Harrison, of James, of in and to the Farm on which he did lately reside, situate on Broad Creek, near the town of St. Michaels, called Hopper Ensal, and part of Dorrothys enlargement, containing the quantity of 225 acres of land more or less—Also the Farm on which William Auld now resides, on the East side of broad creek, called Harrison's security, Freeman's Rest, & Vacancy Added—containing 167 acres of land—also part of a tract of land called Harrison's Partnership, containing 60 acres, Harrison's Security and Haddaway's Discovery, containing 50 acres of land more or less—also the small tract of land where Edward Colston now resides, said to contain 6 acres of land more or less; 3 lots of ground in the town of St. Michaels, containing 3 acres, more or less—also one negro girl called Fanny aged 12 years, and do. called Ann, about 17 years of age—taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Harrison, dec'd and will be sold to pay & satisfy the aforesaid writs and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to prior liens—Attendance given by WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Sbf.

Dec. 15

## PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON BRADDOCK

ST. E. M. M.



## POETRY.

From the *Palladium of Liberty*.

Ye merry MECHANICS come join in my song,  
And let the brisk chorus go bounding along:  
Though some may be poor, and some rich there  
may be,  
Yet all are contented and happy and free.

Ye TAILORS of ancient and noble renown,  
Who clothe all the people in country and town,  
Remember that Adam, your father and head,  
Though Lord of the world, was a tailor by trade.

Ye MASONS, who work in stone, mortar & brick,  
And lay the foundation deep, solid and thick,  
Though hard be your labour, yet lasting your  
fame,  
Both Egypt and China your wonders proclaim.

Ye SMITHS, who forge tools for all trades here  
below,  
You have nothing to fear while you smite and  
you blow,  
All things you may conquer, so happy your lot,  
If you're careful to strike while your iron is hot.

Ye SHOEMAKERS nobly from ages long past,  
Have defended your rights with your awl to the  
last,  
And COBBLERS, all merry, not only stop holes,  
But work night and day for the good of our  
soles.

Ye CABINET-MAKERS brave workers in wood,  
As you work for the ladies, your work must be  
good,  
And Joiners and Carpenters far off and near,  
Stick close to your trades, and you've nothing  
to fear.

Ye HATTERS, who oft, with hands not very fair,  
Fix hats on a block for a blockhead to wear,  
Though charity covers a sin now and then,  
You cover the heads and the sins of all men.

Ye COACH-MAKERS, must not by tax be con-  
troll'd,  
But ship off your coaches, and bring as home  
gold;  
The roll of your coach made Copernicus reel,  
And fancy the world to turn round upon wheels.

Ye CARDERS, and SPINNERS and WEAVERS, attend,  
And take the advice of poor Richard your  
friend,  
Stick close to your looms, and your wheels, and  
your card,  
And you need have no fear of times being hard.

Ye PRINTERS, who give us our learning and  
news,  
And impartially print for Turks, Christians and  
Jews,  
Let your favourite toasts ever sound in the  
streets,  
The freedom of press, and a volume in sheets!

Ye COOPERS, who rattle with drivers and adze,  
And lecture each day upon hoops and on heads,  
The famous old ballad of Love in a Tub,  
You may sing to the tune of your rub-a-dub-dub.

Ye SHIP-BUILDERS, Riggers, and makers of Sails,  
Already the New-Constellation prevails;  
And soon you shall see o'er the proud swelling  
tide,  
The ships of Columbia triumphantly ride.

Each TRADESMAN turn out with his tool in his  
hand,  
To cherish the Arts and keep Peace through  
the land,  
Each Prentice and Journeyman join in my song,  
And let the brisk chorus go bounding along.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

## Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening his supply of  
Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of a large and very general as-  
sortment of the various descriptions of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,  
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Castings,  
Stone Ware, Queens'-Ware, Glass, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance  
for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey,  
Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.

Easton, Oct. 20 6w

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No.  
1, LIGHT STREET WHARF, a supply of

GROCERIES.

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will  
sell on the most moderate terms to good cus-  
tomers.

They have also just received,  
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD  
GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 20 w

## FALL GOODS.

### LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a  
complete assortment of

## GOODS

### ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

Which he offers at very reduced prices for  
the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers,  
Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his  
friends and customers to call and examine  
them.

Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

## New Fall Goods.

### WM. H. GROOME

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore with a very large supply of

## GOODS

Adapted to Fall Sales, which being ad-  
ded to his former Stock renders his assort-  
ment unusually extensive and complete.—His  
customers and the public generally are invited  
to call and see them.

Easton, 20th October, 1827

## TO RENT

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE HOUSE and LOT, situated  
on Aurora Street, now occupied  
by Mrs. Parrott.

Sept. 29,

## PRINTING,

### OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-  
ABLE TERMS.

## COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING



The subscriber again returns his sincere  
thanks to his friends and the public generally,  
for the increasing patronage he continues to  
receive from them, and now wishes to inform  
them, that he will continue to carry on the a-  
bove business at his old stand, foot of Wash-  
ington street, in all its various branches—  
where all orders for work, will, as usual, meet  
with the most prompt and punctual attention.  
He has employed to act as foreman in his  
shop Mr. RICHARD HOLMES from Baltimore, a  
first rate workman, the best that ever was in  
the place, whose long experience and atten-  
tion to business makes him fully competent,  
with the subscriber's own assistance, to render  
the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand,  
and intends constantly keeping, a good assort-  
ment of materials, and feels confident in as-  
suring the public that he was never better  
prepared to receive their commands. All new  
work will be warranted, and repairs done to  
suit the times, and in payment, will be re-  
ceived, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Lard,  
Brandy, Wood, good paper or cash. Those  
Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to ride at  
ease, will please to call on him or Mr. Holmes  
his foreman, where no doubt the desire of ev-  
ery individual, as to price, neatness and dura-  
bility of work will be gratified.

The public's Obedt. Servt.  
JOHN CAMPER.  
Easton November 10, 1827.

## Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past  
favours of his friends, his customers and  
the public generally, for the very liberal en-  
couragement he has received since his com-  
mencement in business, and now begs leave  
to inform them that he has just returned from  
the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant  
assortment of materials selected with care &  
attention by himself; all of which he is now  
prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice  
& on more reasonable terms than ever before;  
he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—Such as  
Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals,  
Do. Ear Rings, Plaid Ribbons and  
Gold Locketts, Gilt Seals,  
Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purses,  
Gold Neals, Steel Key Rings,  
Ditto Keys, Hooks and Eyes,  
Silver Pencils, Black Snaps,  
Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gilt,

And a variety of other articles, all of which  
he particularly invites his friends, his custom-  
ers and the public in general to call and view  
his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be  
wanting to please a generous public.

The Public's Obedt. Servt.  
JAMES BENNY.  
Easton, Oct. 20.

## A Teacher WANTS A SITUATION.

A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE of Teaching  
Reading & Writing, the English language  
grammatically, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Men-  
suration, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry,  
Conic Sections, Surveying, Navigation, Hy-  
draulic's Hydrostatic's, Globes, Astronomy, Na-  
tural Philosophy and Fluxions.

The Advertiser being a stranger and wants  
Employment, he will accept of a Country School  
of Thirty Scholars, or in a private family, and  
render his services on a moderate compensation.

Any letter directed to Y. Z. and left at the  
Post Office in Easton, will be promptly attended  
to.

Dec. 15.

## MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,

### Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Mon-  
day the 25th of October inst. under the  
care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thor-  
oughly instructed in the different branches  
of a good English and Classical Education,  
viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Eng-  
lish Grammar, Geography, Composition,  
Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek &  
Latin Languages. The terms of tuition  
will be; for the English branches, exclu-  
sive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10  
including the Mathematics; for the Lan-  
guages, including the English, \$10 per  
session. Tuition money to be paid in ad-  
vance.

There will be two sessions in the year,  
with a short vacation between each.  
Good boarding can be obtained in respec-  
table families in the village, at the rate  
of Forty Dollars per session; and a few  
boarders can be accommodated in the fam-  
ily of the Principal.

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.  
Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3m

## THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE

### Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in  
December next, under the superintendence  
of Miss Isabella Anderson.

Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c.  
\$2 per quarter; payable in advance.  
Geography, arithmetic and plain needle  
work. \$3 50 cents per quarter.

Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter.  
Good boarding can be had in the village  
on reasonable terms.

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.  
Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

## Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty,  
or sixty likely young negroes from the age  
of twelve to twenty five years, for which  
he will pay the highest cash prices; persons  
disposed to sell will call on him at the East-  
on Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.  
October 6

## Notice.

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

## Union Tavern.

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

RICHARD KENNY.  
Easton, March 17.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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 generally  
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.

Feb. 18 tf

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828,

The House and garden at present oc-  
cupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on  
Harrison Street—For terms apply to  
John Wright, Easton, or

PETER WEBB.  
Sept. 22

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Houses and Gardens in the Town of  
Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George P.  
Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John  
Calder.—For terms apply to  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton Sept. 29 tf

## Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accom-  
modating terms, her *Hou-e & Lot*,  
situate on Goldsborough street—for  
terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or  
Thomas Martin.

SUSAN SETZ.  
Nov. 24.

P. S. Should the above House and lot not  
be sold by the 10th December, they will be  
to Rent. S. S.

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Two Story Frame Dwelling  
House with the Garden and Improve-  
ments belonging to the same, situate  
on Harrison Street, lately occupied  
by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Jo-  
seph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O.  
Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,  
JOHN STEVENS.  
Easton, Sept. 22.

## VALUABLE SERVANTS

### For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of  
an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot  
county, on a credit of six months, several  
negro men, women, boys and girls of vari-  
ous ages—Application to be made to  
SAM'L ROBERTS, adm'r.  
of John W. Blake dec'd.  
Dec 16.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot  
county, will be sold on Thursday 27th, De-  
cember inst. at the late residence of General  
Perry Benson, dec'd. in Miles River Neck,  
the personal property of said dec'd. (Negroes  
and Plate excepted) consisting of Household  
and kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep,  
Hogs and farming utensils—A credit of six  
months will be given on all sums over five  
dollars, the purchaser giving note with ap-  
proved security, bearing interest from the day of  
sale—on all sums of five dollars and under the  
Cash will be required. Attendance by  
EW'D. SPEDDEN, Collector.  
Dec. 15.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road  
COMPANY.  
8th November, 1827.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That Proposals will be received at  
the Office of the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail  
Road Company," until the 15th day of Janu-  
ary 1828, for the furnishing of Stone, Timber  
and Iron of the following dimensions, to wit:  
Oak or yellow pine scantling 7 inches square,  
in pieces, of 12 to 18 feet long.  
Do. do. 8 do. square do. do.  
Do. do. 9 do. square do. do.  
Locust posts 8 feet long, 6 inches diameter  
at the small end  
Do. do. 7 inches do. do.  
Do. do. 8 inches do. do.  
Locust keys, 2 feet long, 2 1/2 inches thick and  
4 inches broad  
Do. do. 1 foot long, 2 1/2 do. do.  
Rolled Iron Bars, 2 1/2 or 3 1/4 inches wide, 3-8  
inches thick and 15 feet long.  
The foregoing to be delivered in the City  
of Baltimore on or before the first day of July  
1828.

Stone Blocks of Granite Gnies or other hard  
texture 8 by 12 inches, and from 6 to 12 feet  
long, undressed, the price to be stated at  
which they will be delivered, in the city of  
Baltimore or at Quarries, near the route of the  
contemplated rail road.  
P. E. THOMAS, President.  
P. S. Persons desirous of contracting for  
any part of the foregoing materials, may re-  
ceive further information, if desired, upon ap-  
plication at the office of the Company.  
Baltimore, Nov. 8 8w

## Chancery Sale.

I will sell, by virtue of a decree of the  
Judges of Caroline county Court to me di-  
rected, on the 12th of October, 1827, at  
public vendue, on the premises on the 22d  
of December next, between the hours of two  
and four o'clock, all the real estate of Fou-  
ntain Collison late of Caroline county, de-  
ceased, for the payment of his just debts consist-  
ing of a farm containing about one hundred  
and fifty acres, whereon Byard Davis now  
lives. This farm lies near Collin's & Roads,  
and is well improved with buildings and or-  
chards, &c. The terms of sale will be, that  
the purchaser or purchasers will have to give  
their bonds with approved security to the  
Trustee for the payment of the purchase mo-  
ney, in twelve months with interest from the  
day of sale. The Creditors of the said Fou-  
ntain Collison, are hereby notified to lodge  
their accounts against the said Fountain Col-  
lison within six months from the said 22d day  
of December, with the Clerk of Caroline  
county Court.

WM. POTTER, Trustee  
for the sale of the real estate of F. Collison.  
Nov. 24.

## To Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Framed Dwelling House on  
Washington street, at present oc-  
cupied by John Meconekin.

ALSO,  
THE BRICK DWELLING

HOUSE on Harrison street, at pre-  
sent occupied by Mrs. Cox.

The above property is in good re-  
pair, and will be rented cheap to a good ten-  
ant, on application to  
WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, Dec. 1 w.

## For Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

The Establishment in the village  
of Hillsborough formerly occupied by  
Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, &  
lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing  
a commodious dwelling & Store house a conven-  
ient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage  
house, stable and granary with a sizeable piled  
Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered  
one of the best stands for a Store on the  
Eastern Shore—there being but one in the  
place—it would make an excellent stand for a  
Public House, as there has been none in the  
place for the last few months—to a good ten-  
ant it will be rented on very reasonable terms  
by applying to

HENRY NICOLS.  
Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

## BOOTS & SHOES.

### WM. NEWNAM

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with  
an assortment of

## Boots and Shoes,

which will be sold Cheap for CASH only.

Easton, Nov. 17.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

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

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots  
would do well to call as he will turn his atten-  
tion more particularly to that part of the busi-  
ness and flatters himself that he can furnish  
them with as handsome and as good boots as  
can be had here or elsewhere.

The Public's Obedt Servt  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
Easton, Nov. 17.

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

### FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests al-  
those indebted to him on book accounts of  
more than a year's standing, to call and li-  
quidate them, or close them in some man-  
ner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put  
into proper officers hands for collection,  
which a speedy settlement might prevent  
—he returns his grateful acknowledgments  
for past favours, and hopes to merit a con-  
tinuance of them.

The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.  
Easton, Oct. 27

## Notice.

There will be an application to the next  
General Assembly of Maryland to change  
the law for keeping up the public roads in  
Caroline county.

A VOTER.  
Denton, Dec. 8.

## For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of  
Peck's Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek,  
leading up to Easton, about six miles from said  
town by water, and about nine by land—It is  
more than half surrounded by water, and two  
hundred pannels of fence will enclose the said  
farm to itself.—The shores abound in the  
finest Shell Banks, as to improving the prop-  
erty, which is in a high state of improvement  
already—there is on this farm two hundred &  
ninety six acres, there will be about one hun-  
dred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on  
the said farm this fall; there is but few situa-  
tions on the water to excel it—Fish, Oys-  
ters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty;  
& perhaps there is no better shooting ground  
on said river. Any person wishing to pur-  
chase such a situation, can now suit himself,  
and can get possession at New Year's Day—for  
further information apply to the subscriber.  
JOHN DAWSON.  
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

## To Let,

The Dwelling House at present occupied  
by J. Gaskins—Rent \$150 per annum, payable  
quarterly.

ALSO,  
The dwelling house opposite Mr. Emory's  
—Rent \$60 per annum payable quarterly.—  
Apply to  
December 8. 3w

PHILIP WALLIS.

## FOR SALE,

### DOVER-BRIDGE STOCK.

Enquire at this office.  
December 8 3t

## Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave Easton,  
respectfully requests all those indebted to him  
to call and settle their accounts on or before  
the 1st day of January next, otherwise they  
will be placed in the hands of an officer for  
collection.  
JAMES MELONEY.  
Easton 12th mo. 8th, 1827.

## Notice.

By virtue of an order of the Judges of the  
oline county Court, dated the 13th of Oct. 1827,  
1827,

The subscribers will sell at public ven-  
ue, at Collin's & Roads, on the 26th of Decem-  
ber next, between the hours of twelve and  
four o'clock, on a credit of one and two years,  
all the real estate of Elijah Satterfield, late  
of Caroline county deceased, except one lot  
where Benjamin Kerby now lives, the same  
being excepted by James Satterfield, one of  
the heirs of the aforesaid Elijah Satterfield,  
deceased, viz:—The house & farm whereon  
Peter Satterfield now resides, containing  
133 1-2 acres of land—This farm is well im-  
proved with buildings, Orchards, &c. A farm  
whereon George Bland is the tenant, contain-  
ing 254 1-4 acres of land—This farm lies on  
the head waters of Hog Creek and is con-



# 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.

PL. X.

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

NO. 51.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS

ANNUUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS

EXCEEDING A SQUARE INSERTED THREE TIMES

FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS

FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

THE WOODLANDS.

A TALE—BY A RECLUSE.

Amid the desolations of winter, while lying upward to the cold and stormy sky, or abroad on the naked forest and desolate plain, when the mellow warmth and bright glory of the Heavens have departed, and the living green of the woodland and the sweet flowers of the plain, have faded away, then the recollected visions of past spring times are most full of life, and the heart revels in the unvanishing memory of the past, and swells withapture in the anticipation of the future.

I speak not here of those who are pent up in cities, who know the changing seasons only by the musty calendar, or the varying thermometer—but of those who breathe the mountain and the valley air; who climb the dizzy summits piled by the giant arms of nature; towards the stars, or tread the mossy bank of mighty rivers, and read the name of each successive season, imprinted on the scenery around them. To these, the remembrance of the glad month of flowers comes with an enchanting spell; as the mind wanders from that which has gone by, to that which is to come, a thousand recollections crowd in—and forgetful of the howling tempest that raves and whistles without, it at last returns, on the wings of fancy, to some bright summer scene, and revels there, amid all the imagery of younger and happier times, until reflection dispels the illusion, and the bleak reality is only left behind.

My mind was easily incited with love of the romantic, which the wild and broken scenery, along the banks of the noble Susquehanna, far in the interior of Pennsylvania, was so well calculated to inspire. In my earliest infancy I inhaled the dew that fell from the clouds, broken on the mountain tops, into the deep valley, and listened to the roar of the river as it foamed

along its rocky bed. Its long, cataracts, and wound around its iron bound shores. It was with emotions of painful regret that I left the habitation of my childhood, to spend a year in New York, in 17—The tone of feeling and sentiment, however, which had now become identified with my being, and the half joyous, half melancholy delight with which fancy still lingered round my native home led me to mourn associations with spirits of congenial feelings in the gay island city.

It was late in May when I reached that place; and some time after I became acquainted with a gentleman whose mind, partaking originally of the same sentiments as my own, had been in early life mellowed and refined by the influence of the softer passions. He had loved—but love had left him a monument of its destructive power; and the pale tokens of departed health that faintly lingered on his cheek, reminded me of the last tinge upon the leaves of the rose in the hour of sunset, when the withering hand of decay has been upon them. Yet the fire of unconsumed genius, still kindled brightly in his eye and when the soul shook off the calm and settled thoughtfulness of melancholy in which it dwelt, and came out from among the gloomy images of grief, where it seemed to delight in hovering over the wreck of hopes once fair, but now gone for ever, he knew how to cheer the tedious hours, and even scatter gaiety around him.

I remember well, that my acquaintance with Henry, Mar, commenced in one of the first moonlight evenings in June. Those evenings, the most delicious of the whole year, we spent together, frequently in solitary walks on the banks of the East River. The interest I felt, and often expressed, in the welfare and happiness of this amiable young man, for he was not yet thirty, seemed to have gained his heart. The history of his sorrows had long been locked up in his bosom; and he brooded over it more because few knew it but himself. I long strove to soothe his wounded spirit, for I saw, I felt, that it was deeply wounded; but he smiled affectionately at my attempt, and changed the subject from himself, to others. At length in the morning of a fine summer day, we set out to make a long projected visit to a friend of his, who owned a neat little cottage on the banks of the Bronx, about sixteen miles from the city; and having spent a delightful day, we mounted our horses to return in the cool of the evening.

We had ridden a mile or two when he expressed a wish to take a road which intersected to Harlem, and putting spurs to our horses we soon found ourselves winding through a cool and delightful wood, on the shores of a wide and ample bay. From the moment he caught sight of this splendid and delicious scene, Henry became silent and hastened on with breathless speed, turning his eyes constantly with a wild and

anxious air toward the blue expanse of water, as if eager to penetrate the mist of the coming night which now hung over it, and catch a glance of some object that lay beyond it. Nor was it long before he wished for object appeared to present itself; and, whirling his horse over a small brook he mounted a green bluff between the road and the bay, was off his saddle in a moment and hastily tying the beast to a small bush he sat down on the grass. Unable to account for his singular conduct, I followed his example dismounted and took my seat by his side. In a moment his reverie went off, and taking my hand in his, which was moist and trembling, he spoke—"Ah my friend," said he, "you little know how closely the scene before us is connected with my feelings—I should not have brought you here to witness my weakness, but you have a soul susceptible of feeling for the wretchedness of one whose crushed heart bleeds at the sight of those out spread waters and yon distant Woodlands."

I turned involuntarily towards the East. The waves lay calm and quiet beneath the falling shades—and the white canyons of several packets bound up the Sound scarcely caught sufficient air to bend them to their course. A faint tinge of light began to spread itself along the Eastern horizon, the promise of a coming moon; and the tops of the forest on the Long Island shore became faintly visible. We were sitting on the banks immediately opposite the Bay of Flushing—and romantic as the scene at this hour appeared, and well as I knew my friend's predilection for the wild and solitary retreats of nature, still, even after the passionate exclamation I had heard him make, I could not but think this a strange adventure. But he spoke—and I listened with almost breathless interest to the history of a broken heart.

"The narrative of events," said he, "which live upon my brow, but which have never yet been trusted to my tongue, should have been joined with me in the grave, but for the debt of gratitude I have incurred since our acquaintance—I cannot pay a debt like this with gold—the object of the world's base traffic; and you have no sorrows like mine to be compassionate, for, since you have been kind and tender, bearing towards me the affectionate spirit of brotherhood, I can, I will convince you, that amid all my apparent weakness, mine was no timid spirit—but I will tell the death of a spirit. That has when I leave you, you will shed a tear over my memory—and think your friendship—your love—was not misplaced.

"Left independent early in life, and under circumstances which subjected me to little control, I mixed much with the gay and fashionable world, and enjoyed that fluctuating feverish happiness which attends, most generally, an unembarrassed fashionable life. One evening at a large and splendid party, I was introduced to Caroline Le Fort; the only child, I understood, of a highly respectable English gentleman, who had emigrated to Long Island and settled in the neighborhood of Flushing, a few months before. She was young—but about sixteen, and never had my eyes beheld so ravishing a form. It would be in vain to attempt to describe her. Her voice, her manner, her very look and expression, had in them a most angelic, a heavenly sweetness; and yet her face had nothing of the same insipidity of infantile or unanimated beauty; her keen blue eye kindled when she spoke, and on her cheek and brow might be read, each rapid emotion of her mind, as the current of thought rolled on from change to change; delighted with its richness, and astonishing with its fertility. Her figure was delicate—displaying the most perfect symmetry, with all the delicate grace, which painters delight to body forth, and poets love to immortalize. She was too beautiful for such a world. But, oh! the thought was sweet, that stole trembling as though it were sacrilege, across my bosom, even then, in the first hour of acquaintance. The thought I say was sweet, that it might be my lot to smooth the uneven path of life before her; to deck out for her, a little paradise; to watch over her night and day; and make her life pass like an enchanted dream.

"I felt now that the calm and even tranquility of my life was broken up, that all that was to come would be joy's brightest, most ecstatic sunshine, or the very darkness of frenzied despair. I felt it—reason, reflection, all the powers of the intellect are very weakness to the force of passion, when it takes hold of the soul, and assumes its mighty empire over it. I attempted, I thought of, no resistance to the oppression from the first. Lost in the luxury of this new and indefinable feeling, my eyes scarcely wandered a moment from the object of their idolatry during the whole evening. I was unconscious of every thing else around me, and when her father came to lead her to the carriage, at a late hour, I followed them to the street, and asked for permission to visit his summer residence, at the Woodlands on Flushing Bay, as a criminal on the edge of the scaffold would ask for a reprieve. It was granted with the utmost cordiality and politeness, and full of the happiest hopes, I took my departure for my lodgings.

"I lost no time in the morning in paying

a visit to the family where Mr. Le Fort, and his lovely daughter had remained during the night, but failed in seeing them—they had set out on their return home early. In the afternoon, however, I rode over to the Woodlands, and was received by the father and by Caroline with the most flattering attention. I know not that I said any thing at this time, which distinctly indicated the state of my mind, but my manner—my tone of voice—something I said or did—and love will prompt unconscious words or actions which convey an eloquent and unequivocal meaning—I only know that something I said or did, let out the secret. Mr. Le Fort, it seemed, knew my situation, and he appeared pleased with my fondness for Caroline, while Caroline herself evinced no displeasure. I remained until the day following, and was kindly invited to become a frequent guest, an invitation which you will readily suppose, I by no means neglected to avail myself of. Thus far our acquaintance had been rather general, than particular—it was not to remain so. My visits were constant, my attachment increased every hour. I will not attempt a description of the repeated interviews I had with Caroline; suffice it, once for all, to say that her father consented to my attentions, and she received them with kindness—I flattered myself, with pleasure.

"Thus things continued more than three months. It was now midsummer, when on a delicious evening, I was sitting with Caroline, on the green bank which descended from the cottage to the bay—my heart was full of happiness, as I held her hand in mine, and listened to her sweet voice, and marked by the full moon's beams that played upon her cheek, that pleasure sparkled in every feature of her intelligent countenance. She was speaking of the loves of romance. It was then I first asked her if she ever loved. Her cheek flushed, and her eye sparkled a moment; but a sigh—a pause—and a calm and thoughtful paleness succeeded. "Love," said she, "has not allowed me happiness since I have found it like the skies in April—much shade with but a few hours sunshine." Her hand trembled slightly as she spoke, and just at that moment a white sail swept close in with the shore, and almost at the instant we discovered it, the notes of a wild and plaintive air, came from a flute in that direction. Caroline started, and the color went and came on her cheeks as she bent forward with earnestness to hear. It ceased in a few moments—the sail vanished away in the clear moonlight; over the sleeping waters, leaving upon the heart a sensation like that we feel in the dream of a summer night, when music, and delight, and melancholy, are blended together, and we awake smiling and bathed in tears. Mr. Le Fort came out upon hearing the music, and remained until Caroline retired. She did not rise next morning as early as usual, and as I was engaged in the city, I had only an opportunity to press her hand and take an affectionate leave.

"Towards evening I was walking along the docks on the East River, alone, when I was suddenly accosted by a stranger, dressed in a genteel garb, but whose countenance I knew I had never beheld before, because when once beheld, it was not soon forgotten. He was rather above the middle size, with a high forehead, bold and weather-beaten face, coal black hair, and eyes that flashed fire when he spoke. He addressed me in the most polished language, apologized for the unceremonious manner in which he introduced himself, and declaring he had some communications of high importance to make, invited me to accompany him to an inn, about half a square distant. I consented, though, coming from a perfect stranger, the request had something mysterious about it. We reached the inn, however, and I was invited into a private apartment, and seated at a table, on which were placed wine and segars, and a candle: the stranger taking his seat opposite, a segar and a glass were despatched, and the matter for which I came remained unbroached—now, however, a servant entered with a large, white, covered sauce dish, which was set between us on the table. The servant retired, and the stranger bowing respectfully, began."

"Sir, you are doubtless, suspicious of the nature of the business we are met to transact; to a man of courage and spirit, as I take you to be, all ceremony is unnecessary. You and I, sir, have crossed each other's path, in what manner—when or where, is of no consequence—my name and character are of still less concern—one of us must die. This will tell the rest, take your choice." And he lifted the lid of the dish, uncovering a pile of pistols.

"Little as, upon conscientious principles I was averse to duelling, at this time I felt not the slightest inclination to peril my life in a controversy about I knew not what; with I knew not whom; and in a manner, and place, which afforded small chance of escaping a bullet, and even less of escaping the arm of the law. I therefore, returned my compliments to my polite entertainer, and taking up both the pistols, I examined them—found them primed and well loaded—and instead of returning one as he expected, I bade him keep his seat if he wished to save his head,

and deliberately walked out of the room, with one in each hand. The stranger's brow, when he found himself disappointed and unexpectedly out-generated, put on a most ferocious frown, and then a scornful smile curled on his lip, as he exclaimed "Well I shall reach you yet!"—Warned by this language, I kept on my guard—and on my arrival at home, mentioned the circumstance. A warrant was advised—it was procured—but the stranger had vanished—he was entirely unknown—and the pistols had been furnished by a servant from a neighboring inn, who had been prevailed upon by bribery to act the part he did. Thus matters rested—and in a short time I almost forgot the circumstance.

"I was at this time making preparations for spending the month of August at the Woodlands with Mr. Le Fort and the enchanting Caroline. The old Gentleman delighted in the amusements of fishing and hunting, of which I was particularly fond—the game in the neighborhood of Flushing, and along the shore was fine, and I anticipated a great deal of pleasure in the long visit, from these sources; but more than all from the opportunities it would afford of enjoying much of the society of my beloved Caroline, with whom, now, every dream of future happiness and every plan of future life was closely, intimately, inseparably, blended. The day at length came; I set out, but meeting with some detention on the road, it was dark before I reached the Woodland Cottage. I found Mr. Le Fort alone, and was informed by him that Caroline had taken a walk upon the banks, from which she had not returned. I resolved to surprise her in the ramble, and taking my bat and cane, proceeded down the path which led to a beautiful grove on the border of the waters below the hill, in which I knew she had a favorite walk, where she often enjoyed herself in the cool of the evening. The moon had now risen, but the high bank, crested as it was with lofty trees, threw a deep and impenetrable shade over the scenery below. I walked slowly and silently down the pathway to the shore, and stood and listened, leaning against the mossy trunk of an aged tree, to catch some sound which might lead me to the object of my search. A slight breeze from the South-east rustled in the tree tops, and the waves rippling along the sand, drowned every other noise in one deep and melancholy murmur; but the moon rising gradually higher, began to illumine the grove with faint rays of soft and melting light. I gazed intently down the lawn, and started.

"An angel form, robed in a snow white garment leaning upon a dark tall figure, came slowly towards the spot where I was standing. Faintly as I saw, I could not mistake the person of Caroline, and to astonishment succeeded a thousand rapid conjectures. Did not her father say she had walked out alone? Had she a relative? Would she be thus intimate with a stranger? Had she another lover? These were distracting questions which I could not dare attempt to answer. In a moment, the recollection of my strange interview in the city, flashed across my mind and the words "We have crossed each other's path," burned on my very heart. But what should I do? Here was another perplexing question. Utterly unable to resolve, I kept my position—the trunk of the tree hid me effectually from view, and I bent my ear to the low whisper in which they were conversing, though my conscience accused me of treachery while they approached to the cottage path, but ten or fifteen paces distant—but still I could only distinguish now and then a solitary word. I strained to hear; I trembled with very anxiety; a hundred times I cursed the winds and the waters that broke the sounds I so earnestly strove to collect. It was all in vain: they parted—the single exclamation "Farewell, we shall meet again at the appointed time, farewell," was all I distinctly heard. Caroline ascended the hill a short distance and paused, while her unknown visitor disappeared, among the shades of the trees, and in a few moments I saw a white sail skimming along the bay and shaping its rapid course towards the Sound; while by the moonlight, I dimly discovered at its helm, the vision I thought I could not mistake, of him whom I now was forced to regard as my mortal foe.

"My eyes had fastened on that little skiff so earnestly, that when I turned, Caroline was no more standing on the hill side; and slowly, and immediately I retraced my steps to the cottage. I found her upon the back piazza, and she extended her hand to welcome me, with a sweet smile upon her lip, and enquired in an affectionate tone of voice after my health. My feelings struggled violently for the mastery—but I conquered them sufficiently to avoid exposing myself—and made such remarks as were calculated to free her from all suspicion of my having been a witness of the scene which had just passed. Indeed I strove to assume, if possible, even more than my usual tenderness of manner—and never before had my fondness met a return more warm and unequivocal than it now did. Had I lost an eye or a limb I could have forgotten the loss at such a time and under such circumstances.

But the challenge the mysterious rival the secret assignation—these kindled up a fire in my bosom which was unquenchable. I became absent and melancholy the moment I was off my guard, and this, before the evening was spent, was observed by Caroline. She insisted I was not well, & when I at length acknowledged a slight indisposition, all the hidden feelings of her heart seemed roused up—she hung over my brow pallid as it now was by the sickness of my heart, with a look of indescribable tenderness, and all that her tongue had hitherto refused to utter came now to her eyes. How could I be mistaken—could this be aught than love?—could love be treacherous? I could neither reason nor reply—my heart swelled in my throat when I thought perhaps I was wronging the innocent idol of my soul, and sensible that I could not long conceal the struggle within me, I accepted the proposition to retire.

"The chamber allotted for my rest was on the first floor—it contained one window that looked towards the bay—I closed it up—threw myself on the bed and lay some time. But sleep had departed: and when I felt more calm, arose, dressed myself in my morning gown and slippers, and taking up a volume of the "Spanish Chiefs," which lay upon the table, I sat down to read. The tale was of treachery, and treason, and midnight murder—of disappointed love, and perilous adventures. But it seemed to mingle with the gloom of my mind, and I read until I almost fancied myself bearing a part in each desperate dilemma. At last a violent head-ache attacked me—the room was heated, and I extinguished the light—threw open the window, and retired to bed. A feverish and sickly slumber fell upon me—and a thousand fearful things flitted across my degrading fancy. Once I thought myself on board that flying bark, and the waves guided the helm, (as she flew over the stormy waves) resembled my beloved CAROLINE in beauty and in gentleness. On a sudden his visage changed—he wore the scowling brow of my unknown but avowed enemy. He put on a savage and triumphant smile, and exclaimed, "I told you I would reach you yet," as he raised his hand, in which glittered a keen dagger, and plunged in my breast. I gasped and cried for help—but the waves only yelled around me. My blood, I thought, flowed like a deluge—the waters became red, and the boat sunk beneath me. Still I went on: a solitary terror followed, and I dreamed that Caroline had wedded a ghastly, but potent Chief—that I had parted with her forever, and that I was banished to a dreary wild where the ghastly forms of unsocial men roved about me in silent gloom. Then I thought her companion was the monarch of some other world, and that I saw him carry her on a bright cloud away from my sight. She looked happy; and as I stretched my arms towards her I awoke, and recollected where I was.

I slumbered once more and dreamed of the cottage—my mysterious enemy was present again—again I saw his white sail cut the waves and flap upon the shore. I thought he sprang through the window into my chamber. There was a momentary breathless pause; & while I listened for the words "I told you I would reach you yet," a distant scream pierced my very soul. I involuntarily cried Caroline is murdered! It awoke me. The room was in utter darkness—I remembered it had been moonlight, and that the moon had shone brightly in before. I was violently agitated, my dream pressed upon me with a horrible force. I thought I heard a faint breathing in the room, and now, I fancied the assassin at my bed side, and sprung from the expected stroke of an uplifted weapon. My natural courage was prostrated—I tried to pray; but dread paralyzed every effort—my heart beat strong and violently, and at last I imagined I felt a hand pressed carefully on my pillow, to ascertain the position of my head, and that a face was leaning close over mine; it was, I thought, a measure to determine where my throat was, by feeling my breath. I held my breath, and strained my eye balls almost out, in endeavoring to see it. In another moment I was sure I felt the keen edge of a razor drawn across my neck!

Until now the power of motion had forsaken me. In the horror of the moment it returned—I uttered a piercing shriek, and endeavored to grasp the hand. It seemed withdrawn, but I leaped from my bed; and recollecting that I had left a pocket knife I had been using on the table, I grasped it, and rushed towards the door. My arm was arrested—I turned, instant as thought, and plunged my knife into some one. A scream and fall succeeded; the question flashed like lightning upon me—Who have I murdered? I paused—a light came hastily along the entry. Mr. Le Fort entered; I turned—the angelic form of CAROLINE lay weltering in blood upon the floor! I saw that her lovely hands were clasped closely on her bosom and that she was pale and gasping in convulsions—I recoiled nothing more, but a fierce rushing of blood to my heart, a cold shudder, and deadly sickness.

When I came to myself, several persons were weeping by my side. Still I thought it was a troubled dream. I asked



for Caroline—their tears flowed. I know not—I never inquired—long I was bereft of reason. I faintly remember that Caroline's corpse was shown me, and that I wept over it—kissed it—add was torn from it. When I came entirely to myself, I was in New York, whither my friends had brought me; and Mr. Le Fort came to see me, a poor broken hearted man. The sight of him affected me so much, that the physicians would not allow me to see him again. But I learned that he had a son whom he had refused to reconcile; and that it was he who devoted attachment to his sister had led him to follow the family to America, although he had forbidden the house. It was he whom I had seen with Caroline, on the bay shore, in the evening of the fatal night. I met the man too, who had challenged me to fight, about a year afterwards, and learned that in that affair, I had been mistaken by him for a person with whom he had quarrelled at a gaming house. Mr. Le Fort, after this melancholy event, became reconciled to his son, and they returned to England. This is my history."

Henry finished. The narrative had evidently cost him much pain. He wept then and afterwards when he saw me, he would frequently burst into tears, from the recollection that I knew his history. He died in the following Autumn from the effects of grief, having survived the unfortunate Caroline but a few years. I never enquired of him, for obvious reasons, into any of the more minute particulars of the disastrous event. But I learned from one who was acquainted with the circumstances, that Caroline was supposed to have remained in the room adjoining that in which Henry slept, prompted by the anxiety and tender solicitude he felt for him in consequence of his apparent illness; and that she had rushed into his room, the moment she heard him cry out. She never spoke or was sensible after she received the wound. It was evident from the circumstances of the case, that Henry's imagination was the sole cause of the sad deed; there was no wound upon his neck, and no one could have entered or escaped by the window.

From the Manuscript.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S ESCAPE.

Washington's watch-woman, such as he'er shall sink, where there's an echo left to stir.  
BRYAN.

The name of Washington is dear to every American. Distinguished, not only for bravery and intelligence, but for the purest virtues which can adorn the human heart, he has been venerated in the memory of distant nations, & immortalized by the blessings he shed upon his country. He resembles the orb of day, imparting his twilight long after he is set; and invisibly dispensing his light & cheering warmth to the world. Cautious, and prudent, he was never surprised by the most disheartening failures; nor alarmed into compliance by the most undaunted threats. His eye could penetrate the darkest designs, and his powers of invention enabled him to escape the most formidable attacks. The very means employed by the enemy to incorporate him, were frequently in his own hands, the instruments of his ruin. As an illustration of his eagle-eyed caution, I will briefly narrate his escape from a singular plot, which I learned from the lips of a venerable man several years deceased.

When the American army was stationed at West Point, during the revolutionary war, the British headquarters were not many miles distant, on the Hudson; and each were waiting, like the figures on a chess board, for some favorable movement to disconcert and thwart the operations of the other. Sighting parties would engage in frequent skirmishes; and wagons of provisions, ammunition and clothing, would fall into the power of those superior in number & address. On one of these occasions, a quantity of English uniforms was seized by an American detachment; and several notable advantages obtained by the latter, inspired the enemy with a desire to retaliate. About this time, while at West Point, General Washington had an intimate acquaintance, not far resident from the army, in whose family he enjoyed the kindest hospitality, as well as relief from many of those sterner engagements which harassed his weary mind. As every circumstance was food to either army, a visit like this not many miles from their camp, could not long escape the cognizance of the English; and to possess a prisoner like General Washington, would tend, in their opinion, to shorten the period of the war. But the undertaking was difficult: there were always advanced guards to cover the American Commander and there was no mode of discovering his visits, except by winning over some one of the family. The friend whom the General visited was once thought to have espoused the interests of the British; but he had taken a decided stand in favor of America; and though a brave man, he professed the strictest neutrality, alleging as his reason—his years and dependant family.

During the intimacy of the General, it was rumored in the American Army, that his friend had been seen often returning from the British camp. Washington seemed to disregard the account; for he never ceased to visit the family; and, apparently mingled as cordially with the host, as if no suspicion had crossed his mind. At length, one day as the General was taking his leave, his friend earnestly requested him to dine with him the following afternoon, emphatically named the hour of two, as the moment of expecting him. He reminded him of the uncommon delight which his intimacy conferred—begged him to lay aside every other formality, and regard his house as his home; and hinted that he feared the General did not consider it in that light, as the guard that always accompanied him seemed to indicate that he was not visiting a friend. "By no means dear sir," exclaimed the worthy patriot; "there is no man I esteem more than yourself, and as a proof of the confidence which I repose in you, I will visit you alone to-morrow, and I pledge my sacred word of honour, that not a soldier shall accompany me." "Pardon me General," cried the host; "but why so serious on so trifling a subject I merely jest." "I am aware of it," said the hero smiling; "but what of that? I have long considered the plotting of these out posts unnecessary, inasmuch as they may excite the suspicion of the enemy; and although it be a trifle, that tulle

shall not sport with friendship you indulge for me." "But then—the hour, General?"—"Oh, yes, two o'clock you said."—"Precisely!" returned the other.

At one o'clock on the following day, the General mounted his favorite horse; and proceeded alone, upon a byroad which conducted him to the hospitable mansion. It was about half an hour before the time, & the bustling host received him with open arms, in addition to the greetings of the delighted family. "How punctual, kind sir!" exclaimed the warm hearted friend. "Punctuality," replied Washington, "is an angel virtue embracing minor as well as important concerns. He that is unpunctual with a friend may doubt his integrity." The host started; but recovering himself he added,—"then yours is a proof that we enjoy your fullest confidence." Washington proposed a promenade upon the piazza, previous to the dinner. It overlooked a rough country several miles in extent; fields of grain, here and there sweeping beneath the sides of bleak hills producing nothing but rocks and grass—shallow runnels of water flowing along the hollows of the uneven waste—then hidden by woodlands intercepting a prospect of the country beyond—spotted now and then with silver glimpses of the Hudson, stealing through the sloping grounds below, and chequered on both sides by the dim, purple Highlands, frowning sometimes into hoary battlements and tapering again into gentle valleys, hardly illuminated by the sun. "This is fine, bold scenery!" exclaimed the General apparently absorbed in the beauty of the prospect. "Yes sir," replied his friend, looking wistfully around, as if expecting some one's approach; but catching the piercing glance of Washington, his eyes were fastened confusedly on the floor. "I must rally you my friend, observed the General; 'do you perceive yonder point, that boldly rises from the water, and suddenly is lost behind the hill which obstinately checks the view?' 'I do,' replied the absent listener, engaged apparently in something else than the subject of inquiry. "There," continued the host, "my enemy lies encamped; and were it not for a slight mist, I could almost fancy that I perceive his cavalry moving; but hark that cannon! Do you not think it proceeds from the head quarters of the enemy?"

While pointing to his friend the profile of the country the face of the latter was often turned the opposite way, seemingly engrossed in another object immediately behind the house. He was not mistaken: it was a troop seemingly of British horse, that were descending a distant hill, winding through a labyrinth of numerous projections and trees, until they were seen galloping through the valley below—and then again they were hidden by a field of forest that swelled along the bosom of the landscape. "Would it not be strange, observed the General, apparently unconscious of the movements behind him, 'that after all my toils America should forfeit her liberty?' Heaven forbid! said his friend; becoming less reserved, and entering more warmly into the feelings of the other. "But resumed Washington, 'I have heard of treachery in the heart of one's own camp; and, doubtless, you know that it is possible to be wounded even in the house of one's friend.' 'Sir,' demanded the down cast host unable to meet the searching glance of his companion, 'who can possibly intend so daring a crime?' 'I only meant,' replied the other, 'that treachery was the most hideous of crimes; for Judas-like, it will even sell its Lord for money!' 'Very true, dear sir,' responded the anxious host, as he gazed upon a troop of British horse, winding round the hill and riding with post haste towards the hospitable mansion. 'Is it two o'clock yet?' demanded Washington; 'for I have an engagement this afternoon at the army and I regret that my visit must therefore be shorter than intended.' 'It lacks a full quarter yet!' said his friend, seeming doubtful of his watch, from the arrival of the horsemen. "But, bless me sir! what cavalry are those that are so rapidly approaching the house?" "Oh they may possibly be a party of British light horse," returned his companion, coolly "which mean no harm; and, if I mistake not they have been sent for the purpose of protecting me."—"As he said this, the Captain of the troop was seen dismounting from his horse; and his example was followed by the rest of the party. General? returned the other, walking to him very familiarly, and tapping him on the shoulder, "General, you are my prisoner!" "Believe not," said Washington, looking calmly at the men who were approaching the steps; "but, friend," exclaimed he, clapping him in return on the arm, "I know that you are mine! Here, officers carry this treacherous hypocrite to the camp, and I will make him an example to the enemies of America."

The British General had secretly offered an immense sum to this man, to make an appointment with the hero, at two o'clock at which time he was to send a troop of horse to secure him in their possession. Suspecting his intentions, Washington had directed his own troop to habit themselves as English cavalry, and arrive half an hour precisely before the time he was expected. They pursued their way to the camp triumphing at the sagacity of their Commander, who had so astonishingly defeated the machinations of the British General. "But the humanity of Washington prevailed over his sense of justice. Overcome by the tears and prayers of the family, he pardoned his treacherous friend on condition of his leaving the country for ever, which he accordingly did; and his name was ever after sunk in oblivion.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.

A Society of "Friends," a portion of those who hold opinions with Eliza Hicks are now erecting a large building for public worship, on the north side of Cherry street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

FOREIGN.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Nov. 10. ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Nov. 10.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have this day been received at this Office, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean:

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP ASIA.

In the Port of Navarino, Oct. 21, 1827. SIR: I have the honour of informing His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues, Count Heyden and Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patras, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones, in succession within them, filling up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or star-board line, and the Russian the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa and Albion, and anchored close along side a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey another ship of the line, and a large double-banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward, in the height of the crescent, were to mark the sections of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate Armande was directed to place herself alongside the uttermost frigate on the left hand entering the harbour; and the Cambria, Glasgow, and Talbot, next to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa, and Albion; the Dartmouth and Musquito, the Rose, the Brisk and the Philomet, were to look after the six frigates at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were fired by the Turks; and these orders were strictly observed. The English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it on board all the Turkish ships; but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the frigates, Lieut. G. W. H. Fitzroy, and several of her crew, were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the Dartmouth and La Syrene, beating the flag of Rear-Admiral de Rigny. That was succeeded by a cannon shot at the Rear-Admiral from one of the Turkish ships, which, of course, brought on a return, and thus, very shortly afterwards, the battle became general. The Asia, although placed alongside of the Capitana Bey, was even nearer to that of Maharem Bey, the commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ship did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place between our two ships, for some time after the Asia had returned the fire of the Capitana Bey.

In the mean time our excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Maharem my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his order I know not, but his ship soon afterwards fired into the Asia, and was consequently actually destroyed by the Asia's fire, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the Asia became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizen-mast by the board, disabled some of her men, and killed and wounded several of the crew. This narration of the proceedings of the Asia would probably be equally applicable to most of the ships of the other fleet. The manner in which the Genoa and Albion took their stations was beautiful; and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny, throughout, was admirably and highly exemplary.

Captain Bellows executed the part allotted to him perfectly; and with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment, saved the Syrene from being burnt by the fire-vessels. And the Cambria, Glasgow, and the Talbot, following the fine example of Capitaine Hugon, of the Armande, who was opposed to the leading frigate of the line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This destructive battle was continued, with unabated fury, for four hours; and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination, was such as has been seldom witnessed. As each ship of our opponent became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her endeavoured to set her on fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions.

It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Captain Curzon, throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Bagnies and the officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed;

each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented, became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware, that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly, I have to lament the loss of Capt. Bathurst, of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Capt. Bell, commanding the Royal Marines of the Asia, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the Master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. Henry B. Dyer, my Secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. E. J. T. White, his first Clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the Purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the Hon. Lt. Col. Craddock, for his readiness, during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters, after my Aids-de-Camp were disabled; but I will beg permission to refer his Royal Highness, for further particulars of this event, to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon; when I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection, that the measure which produced the battle, was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the Treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honor was made a sacrifice to war, savage, devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure your Royal Highness, that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England as soon as they shall have received the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller squadron; but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turkish-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as his Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, which include that of two out of the three ships to which the English division was opposed, Capt. Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my despatches to Commander Lord Frederick Bagenal, who, besides having a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, any further particulars he may require.

I enclose, for his Royal Highness's further information, a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated; a protocol of a conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port which I gave out in consequence. I have the honor to be, &c.

E. CODRINGTON, Vice Admiral.

From the Gazette de France.

NAVARINO, Sept. 27. The following is the letter which the Admirals of the two European squadrons wrote on the 22d to Ibrahim Pacha, before entering the port, to open negotiations.

"As your Highness appears to have some doubts respecting the agreement concluded between the three confederate powers, I must declare to you that after Admiral Codrington had communicated to me the letter which he had the honour to write your highness, while I was detained by a calm at some distance from this place, we have thought it advisable to send you a duplicate in the French language signed by us both.

"We have the honour to inform your Highness that in consequence of a treaty, signed at London between England, France and Russia, the Allied Powers have agreed to unite their forces to hinder the conveyance of troops, arms or ammunition, to any part of the Greek continent, and the islands.

"The measure had been resolved upon, as well for the interest of the Sultan himself, as for that of the nations trading in the Archipelago, and the contracting powers have had the humane foresight to send a considerable force to weaken all opposition from the Ottoman Commanders, whose resistance would lead not only to their own destruction, but to consequences fatal to the interests of the Sultan.

"It would be extremely painful for us as well as for our Sovereigns, whose chief object is to prevent the effusion of blood, to be obliged on this occasion, to employ force. We, therefore, urgently invite you not to oppose a resolution, the execution of which would be impossible to hinder, for it is our duty not to let you doubt that though our desire is to terminate this cruel war, we have orders such that we must come to extremities rather than give up the object for which our Sovereigns have united together.

"In consequence, if on this occasion, a single cannon shot should be fired at our flag, it would lead to the ruin of the Ottoman Empire. The undersigned have the honour to assure your Highness of their respect.

(Signed) E. CODRINGTON.

Vice admiral and commander in chief of the naval forces of Great Britain, in the Mediterranean.

On entering the Gulf by clouds of fire and smoke, the devastation was still going on, anchored off the pass of Anafiot, a letter from myself and the Russian despatched to the Turkish Commander, requests all of which I enclose; the Russian and accounts of officers, the bearers of it, were not a call and had to pass head quarters, nor have we any answer.

In the afternoon, we the two captains will be put on shore, to the Greek quarters, and a collection, seized with the greatest enthusiasm, to prevent the inhabitants driven from their homes, women and children, from the moment of absolute starvation, and to have promised to send a small quantity to the caves in the mountains, where the unfortunate wretches have taken refuge.

London, Nov. 10.

City, 2 o'clock.—A considerable sensation, experienced this morning in the City, in consequence of the early arrival of five express notes from Paris, and the prices of the French Exchange per cent, being quoted at 73.55.

The letters state, amongst other reports, that a misunderstanding had taken place between the Russian Ambassador and the French Minister. It is also said, that a similar misunderstanding existed at Constantinople between the French and Russian Ambassadors, the decline in the French Funds was attributed to these indications of an approaching rupture.

The Austrian Government is now represented as advising the sublime Porte to submit to the demands of the Allies, and hopes were said to be entertained by many individuals in Paris, that it is a counsel would prevail.

A similar feeling appears to prevail in the minds of some of our leading capitalists in the City; it is well known that the principal the prior has been buying largely for these two or three days past; and this was continued to a very large extent, after the receipt of the express with the account of the decided success of the French Rentes.

Consols for the account opened at 86 1/8, by the intelligence from France seem to have fallen; down to 85 3/8; after some time they rallied again to 86 1/4, then declined to 85 7/8 and the close of the Market had advanced again to 86 1/8 1/4.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 3rd and 5th of Nov. received at Boston on Saturday. The following account of an action between the Algerine and French squadrons, was received at Gibraltar in a letter from Algiers.

The Algerines had been for some time preparing for the avowed object of attacking the French force; and on the night of October 3rd, (being the eve of the festival of Mahommed's nativity) their squadron consisting of the following ships put to sea—A frigate of 40 guns; a corvette (the Admiral's ship) 36 guns; another corvette 24 guns; another 20 guns; two three masted schooners, 16 guns each; two do. 12 guns each; two do. 10 guns each; and a brig of 18 guns.

Early the following morning, they were seen steering to the N. W. whilst the French squadron, consisting of a 60 gun rason (the Admiral's ship), another of the same class and metal; 2 brigs, one of 20 and the other of 18 guns, appeared at a considerable distance in the offing, bearing down with a northerly wind upon the enemy. On their approach to each other, both squadrons manœuvred for some time to get the weather gage, which the skill of the French obtained and kept. At 1 o'clock, P. M. the action commenced, and was continued courageously on both sides for two hours and a quarter. The intention of the Algerines evidently appeared to be to board, rather than to fight at the windward position of the French ships. The French Admiral bore the brunt of the action, for some time sustained the united attacks of the Algerine Admiral's ship, two corvettes and a schooner. At a quarter past three the action ceased, neither party showing a disposition to renew it as far as could be observed, neither having sustained much injury, for at 4 o'clock, all the Algerine squadron was seen steering for the port apparently in good order, and with as much regularity as when they left it, unpursued and unmolested by the French who steered a northwesterly course. The French squadron has since resumed the blockade.

The conduct of the Austrian Admiral as mentioned below was really deplorable, but he is a brave man, and his master, the Emperor, has been compelled to change his sentiments, regarding the nature of the intended interference of the Allies in Turkish affairs, since the battle of Navarino, the servant may be made responsible for the outrage committed, only two days before the great victory.—Bull. Gen.

[From the National Gazette.]

We perceive by the Paris Journal des Debats, that Count Capo d'Istria, the new President of Greece, has given up his private fortune to the public cause, and procured a small loan for a treasury which would answer immediate exigencies. His letter on the subject breathes the most generous devotion.

On the 15th October the Austrian Admiral Dandolo presented himself before the harbor of Spezzia, and claimed four Austrian vessels which had been captured by the Greeks for a violation of their blockade. When it was replied that the matter would be submitted to the Greek government, he rejoined that he knew no such government. After sitting on the 16th, the four vessels, he sailed in upon the Greek vessels in the harbor, cannonaded and tore them in pieces, killed a portion of their crews, and did much damage on shore. There is an official report from Spezzia, in the Paris newspapers, of this enormous outrage.

AMERICAN PROPERTY IN TURKEY.

It will afford some relief to the intense solicitude felt by many American Merchants, interested in the Mediterranean, and whose property to a very large amount was within the reach of Turkish vengeance and cupidity, to learn that a respectable portion of the United States fleet was actually at Smyrna at the time of the late desperate battle. A very considerable amount of property at Smyrna is owned by the merchants of Baltimore, and it gives us much satisfaction to announce, that so far as it depends on the prompt protection of the American squadron its safety is insured.—Bull. Gen.

The Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday says, "some of our journalists have been expressing their regrets that the American flag did not wave with others at Navarino. Perhaps the feelings which led them to express these regrets will be gratified. A letter from an American officer in the Mediterranean, received by a gentleman of this city, states that in anticipation of a rupture between the combined powers of Europe and the Turks, two of our frigates had taken station at Smyrna to afford relief and assistance to the Ottomans of that city. The writer of the letter, a person high in command, intimates that if any violence be offered to the Christians of Smyrna, the American frigates will take a very active part."

PRINTING

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

Es... SATUR... The B... meeting... have pre... bly upon... the resul... ts, that a... that have... the subje... they have... they say i... ly taken... ed the... presume... On W... H. Dav... Branch... nison, J... pointed... promoted... We un... cial Cou... delivery... Wednesd... has been... Governm... Chief and... Court.—... or not th... Rail R... Saturday... \$1 paid in... This o... in the me... English p... er day b... fleet, of t... the glo... share on t... country v... force of F... the British... By a de... of Octobe... are orde... the prop... with deliv... astics, T... to remove... effects... All Sp... to leave M... they had... harking fo... Britain... On the... BERT Tho... inquest o... SCOTT, la... Daniel Br... examinatio... until nea... morning... verdict—... came to h... face by a... ing beate... the jury, o... Ruxton la... o'clock a... not comm... it occur... making to... the perso... Five... prison.—... ROBB... person e... this place... pantaloons... retired to... the custo... ther pair... belonging... hanging u... the light f... his use, t... ping those... he left th... disburthe... change:... and concl... had prete... his own c... from the... cious clo... with him... ing, upon... call, a go... gentlem... somewhe... the high... stolen a... pounced... rape vil... Counter... thy zeal... Esq the... this... establi... seek ag... eding... a nu... of 1... Vilm... ad... att...



# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29.

The Board of Public Works have just had a meeting in Annapolis, and we learn that they have prepared a report for the General Assembly upon the subject of Internal Improvement, the result of all which, as far as we can learn, is, that after giving an account of the surveys that have been made and some general views of the subject, they inform the Legislature that they have done but little, the reason of which they say, is, that the Gen. Government have kindly taken all the trouble off their hands & relieved the state from all the expense—a report we presume that will be well received on all hands.

On Wednesday the 19th inst. THOMAS H. DAWSON was appointed Teller of the Branch Bank at Easton, vice WM. HARRISON, Jr. dec'd. and JOHN BENNETT appointed Accountant, vice T. H. DAWSON, promoted.

We understand a Commission for a special Court of Oyer, Terminer and Gaol delivery for this County, to be held on Wednesday the 23d day of January next, has been granted by his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, directed to the Chief and assistant Judges of our county Court.—We are not yet informed whether or not they will accept of this appointment.

Rail Road Stock sold on Friday and Saturday last in Baltimore, for \$15, for \$1 paid in.

## ADMIRAL CODRINGTON.

This officer was Captain of the Orion, in the memorable battle of Trafalgar. An English paper says: "Had he waited another day before he destroyed the Turkish fleet, it would have been the anniversary of the glorious victory in which he had a share on the 21st October, 1805, when the country was deprived of its lamented naval hero Lord Nelson, and the maritime force of France and Spain annihilated by the British fleet under his command."

By a decree of the Mexican Congress, of October 16th, all Spanish Ecclesiastics are ordered to leave the country, and all the property in their convents to be forthwith delivered up to the Mexican Ecclesiastics. They are, by the decree, forbidden to remove any thing but their own personal effects.

All Spanish subjects had been ordered to leave Mexico in consequence of which they had become alarmed, and were embarking for the United States and Great Britain.

On the 3d of the present month, LAMBERT THOMAS Esq. was called to hold an inquest over the body of BECKINGTON SCOTT, late of Kent county, at the hotel of Daniel Brower, in South street. After an examination of witnesses which continued until nearly 6 o'clock on the succeeding morning, the Jury brought in the following verdict:—"That the said Beckington Scott came to his death by being kicked in the face by a certain Richard Collyer, and being beaten by other persons unknown to the jury, on the 2d of December, 1827, in Ruxton lane and Light street, about eight o'clock at night." The above case was not communicated to the public at the time it occurred, on account of the endeavours making to apprehend and bring to justice the persons accused of perpetrating the act. Five have since been committed to prison.—*Balt. Gaz.*

**ROBBERY**—A few weeks since, a person entered the shop of Mr. McNeal, of this place and wished to purchase a pair of pantaloons. He took a fancy to a pair & retired to another room to try them on as the custom is. It so happened, that another pair of pantaloons, almost new and belonging to the owner of the shop, were hanging upon a bed post in the room which the light fingered gentleman converted to his use, by pulling off his own and clapping those of Mr. McNeal under. Before he left the room he likewise contrived to disburthen a drawer of five dollars, in change: He then came out of the room, and concluded to take the pantaloons he had pretended to try on, paying Mr. M. in his own coin, that is, in the cash he took from the drawer. Having on a fine spacious cloak, he contrived to carry away with him a vest on the same terms, making, upon the whole what the jockeys would call, a good trade!—Unfortunately for the gentleman he had previously stolen a horse somewhere in New Jersey, and while on the high road to fortune, the owner of the stolen animal ascertained his location pounced upon him, and he is now in du-rance vile, to answer for his 'cuteness'.—*Easton. (Pa) Argus.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1827.

**Counterfeiters**—Owing to the praise worthy zeal and exertions of John Conrad Esq. the Marshall of the United States in this district, and our excellent high constable Mr. Lean, they succeeded, about a week ago in finding on a mountain near a large quantity of counterfeit money and a number of counterfeit plates, amongst which were one on the Bank of the U. S. of 100 dollars and one of 5 dollars; of 10 dollars on the Bank of Delaware; one on the Farmers' Bank of Wilmington; one on the Farmers' Bank of Reading; of 100 dollars; one on the Bank of New York, of 10 dollars; one on the Lehigh Navigation Company of 10 dollars; of 10 dollars, apparently

altered from a 5 dollar plate of the same; one on the Marine Bank of Baltimore, of 5 dollars, apparently altered from a 5 dollar plate of the Bank of Geneva New York. A quantity of Maunch Chunk notes, 5 dollars and 10 dollars; Reading, 100; State Bank of Georgia, 20; Montgomery, 5; Bank of Newbern, 10, and Manhattan 10 were also found, and two of the conspirators bound over for trial, and lodged in Arch street prison.

Charcoal is becoming a valuable medicine and is given with success in pulmonary complaints, a tea-spoon full finely powdered in milk twice or thrice a day. In a late London periodical, it is also highly spoken of as a cathartic in case of obstinate costiveness and is said to have answered the intended effect, in many instances, after the usual treatment had failed. In regard to the dose, as a cathartic, the rule is to give it as freely and as frequently as the stomach will allow—say one to three table-spoons full every hour. It has a happy influence in lulling the irritability of the stomach, when nothing else will control the nausea and vomiting of the patient; thus fulfilling the double intention of alleviating a very distressing symptom, and then removing the disease itself.

From the United States Gazette.

## CHANNERY'S WASHINGTON.

Our readers are aware that Channery's statue of Washington has been recently erected in Boston and opened to public view. It appears to have given complete satisfaction, and to have verified the most sanguine anticipations. From its location, however, few comparatively can be gratified by a view of the statue itself, we are therefore much pleased, to find that Mr. Channery anxious that the American public should possess a faithful and elegant representation of the original, caused an engraving of it to be made under his own inspection. This engraving, which has been executed in a style of superior excellence, is now for sale at the principal print stores in the city, and will enable all who examine it to form a correct judgment of Channery's master piece at Boston.

The statue of Washington which has been executed by the eminent English sculptor Channery, for the City of Boston, has lately been received there. Every American must feel an interest in this tribute to Washington, on account of the subject, at least, if not from a taste for the arts, or on account of the celebrity of the artist; but few, comparatively, can be gratified by a view of the statue itself.—Feeling much interest in it ourselves, we were glad to learn that Mr. Channery had permitted a drawing and engraving to be made of the statue, which he took care to have executed by the first rate artists, under his own inspection. Those, therefore, who cannot enjoy the pleasure of seeing the statue may possess a most faithful delineation of it, executed in a style of excellence which we have never seen surpassed, if equalled by any thing in that department of the arts.—*Nat. Intel.*

The following description of the President is copied from an address adopted at a late public meeting in Louisville. Every honest man will acknowledge the correctness of the likeness drawn, and it is difficult for us to see with what pretext certain partisans can arm themselves for thrusting such a man out of his office.—The address says the President of the U. States is—

A man who from his youth, has been trained up in the politics of the country, and whose name is found every where conspicuously connected with its history.

A man who in his youth was distinguished for his correct habits, his assiduity in acquiring useful knowledge, whose character for integrity and patriotism has never been questioned by the bitterness of party spirit.

A man of the first order of intellect; of long experience; calm and deliberate in his measures, and firm in his purpose.

A man who through his whole life, public and private, in all its particulars, will bear "the test of human scrutiny, of talents and of time"—a private life honorable to our country.

A man who was pronounced, more than thirty years ago by our political father, the sainted Washington, one of our most valuable public characters.

A man who enjoyed the confidence, and participated in the administrations of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

A man pronounced by Monroe entitled to confidence from his long services, his acknowledged abilities, and unquestioned integrity.

A man declared by Gen. Jackson himself, in the hour of difficulty to be an able helpmate, whose connexion with Mr. Monroe's administration would afford general satisfaction.

A man of whom Monroe said, that whatever there was of excellence in his administration, was greatly to be attributed to his counsels.

A man who has been described for upwards of thirty years, by Mr. Jefferson, as able, honest and learned, and one who would make a safe Chief Magistrate of the Union.

**A thorough-going Jackson man.**—A hero of the West being lately in Raleigh, astonished the North Carolinians not a little by proclaiming his unheard of composition and powers. "I am," said he, "half horse, half alligator, with a small touch of the snapping turtle; but that's quite common where I come from. I can ride upon a streak of lightning, whip my weight in wildcats and if any gentleman chooses for a twenty dollar bill he may throw in a panther. I can leap the Ohio; wade the Mississippi; and thrash any man opposed to Jackson."—*Norfolk Herald.*

## CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Robbins introduced a bill providing for the adjustment of controversies arising between the States and the United States, which was read and passed to a second reading.—The bill for distributing among the several States a portion of the revenues of the United States' was referred to a select committee of seven. Select committees were also raised upon the claims of the surviving warriors of the revolution, upon French spoliation, and upon the resolution for the revival and arrangement of the rules of the Senate. The bill authorizing the Legislature of the State of Indiana to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, offered a resolution relative to the removal of the Indians to the West of the Mississippi; and placing them under a Territorial government.—Several bills were reported, and several petitions reported on unfavorably. Among the bills reported was one from the select committee on that subject, to authorize the occupation of the mouth of the Oregon river. A bill was also reported by Mr. Strong, allowing the Spanish inhabitants of Florida, who were residents when the Territory was transferred to this country, in 1821, the right of voting in any elections of Legislative Council, Delegate to Congress, or any other officer. This bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill providing the adjustment of controversies between the States was read a second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up, in Committee of the whole, and was advocated in a speech of considerable length, by Mr. Johnson of Ky.

In the House of Representatives, a Bill was reported from the Committee on public lands, granting relief to purchasers of the Public Lands which had reverted in consequence of the non-payment of the purchase money. Some discussion took place on the proposition offered on Tuesday by Mr. BARTLETT to amend the 85th Rule of the House, so as to preclude the introduction of a bill, except by report of a Committee. After some discussion, the resolution was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. TAYLOR. This discussion arose out of the erroneous decision of the Speaker on Friday last, by which a bill, introduced by Mr. Wright of Ohio, with leave of the House, was suffered to be read twice and committed, without having been first sent to a Committee to be prepared, according to the 85th Rule. It will be recollected, that on motion of Mr. TAYLOR the House subsequently rescinded the proceeding.

Mr. McDUFFIE and Mr. Smith offered joint resolutions containing propositions for the amendment of the Constitution as relates to the election of President, which were read, and referred to a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BARBOUR gave notice yesterday that he would to day call up his resolution relative to the sale of the stock held by the Government in the U. S. Bank.

The Speaker of the House gave notice yesterday, that he should this day commence calling the orders of the day.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

In the Senate, yesterday Mr. HENDRICKS submitted a Resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of ceding the public lands within the limits of the new States, to the several States in which they lie. The bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt was taken up; and after undergoing some amendments was postponed to, and made the order of the day for Friday week.

In the House of Representatives a discussion took place on the resolution offered by Mr. P. P. Barbour relative to the sale of the Stock of the Government in the U. S. Bank. Mr. Barbour spoke at some length in defence of his proposition, which was opposed by Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Barney, and Mr. Drayton.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the House adjourned. Mr. Buchanan, consequently has the floor to day.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

Among the petitions presented yesterday, in the House of Representatives, were the following:

By Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina—Of citizens of Georgetown, in that State, against an increase of the Tariff on imports. Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

By Mr. Stewart—Of citizens of Pennsylvania, for an increase of the Tariff.—Also referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Barbour's resolution for instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill authorizing the sale of the seven millions of United States' Bank Stock held by the United States, was again taken up for consideration.

Mr. Barbour rose & was about to address the House, in reply to the observations made yesterday in opposition to the measure; but, perceiving that Mr. Gorham had risen with the purpose of speaking, he yielded the floor; and

Mr. Gorham went, at considerable length into a course of observations against the expediency of the measure proposed.

He was followed by Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, on the same side; when

Mr. Randolph, after a few prefatory words, made a motion to lay the resolution on the table, with the intention that it should not be again taken up during the present Session.

On this motion Mr. Taylor of N. York asked for the Yeas and Nays; and they were ordered by the House.

The question was then put, on ordering the resolution to lie on the table and decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows:—Yeas—79. Nays—107.

So the Motion was negatived.

Mr. Fort then addressed the House in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Hamilton followed, in explanation of the reasons why he should not vote for the resolution.

Mr. Weems, and Mr. S. Wood, of New York next addressed the House on the same subject.

The question was now loudly demanded when

Mr. P. P. Barbour made his concluding speech, in reply to some of the views taken in opposition to his resolution, and in further illustration of his own views on the subject.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:—Yeas—9. Nays—174.

So the resolution was rejected.

The House adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Benton introduced with some explanatory remarks his bill to graduate the price of the public lands and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie; which also elicited some explanations from Mr. Barton which will be found in our Report. Mr. Noble introduced a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Silsbee submitted the resolution for the increase of the naval force in the Mediterranean, on account of the piracies to which the commerce of the United States is their subject.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of Resolutions were offered. Among others, Mr. Hambleton brought forward a resolution on the subject of relieving those who suffered in consequence of the Alien and Sedition Law of 1798, which he gave notice that he should call up on the second Monday in January. A bill making partial appropriation for the support of the Government for 1828, being for the compensation of members of Congress and the expenses of the Houses, was reported read three times and passed.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

A letter from New Haven, Connecticut, dated on Friday, says:—"This city was beautifully illuminated on Wednesday evening with transparencies, &c. in celebration of the Turkish defeat.—The colleges and buildings adjoining presented a most imposing spectacle; every window was illuminated with lights so arranged as to exhibit the figure of the cross. The fine college band were stationed in the balcony of the Lyceum, & were accompanied vocally, by songs of triumph.—The Moslem has fallen, Greece shall be free." There was the most exact order in lighting and extinguishing, and the utmost decorum prevailed. All gazed in silence and admiration as if impressed with the idea that they celebrated the triumph of civilization, learning and religion over barbarism, ignorance and infidelity. If the flaming cross of Constantine itself had appeared in the heavens, I know not that the scene could have been more sublime."—*Balt. Pat.*

**PENNSYLVANIA**—The Lancaster Reporter says—Daniel Roads, esq. of Berks Co. who was appointed a delegate to the Jack-on convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 8th of January, follows the example of Mr. Meagan, who was also appointed, and declines serving. These two delegates out of five in Berks County who were supposed to be for Jackson are for the Administration—even this trick of appointing them to an honorable office, (so often resorted to, and sometimes successfully in this county) could not flatter these gentlemen into the ranks of the Military Chieftain.—*ib.*

**Boundary.**—The British side of the N. E. Boundary question amounts exactly to this. They acknowledged that the line was to run north till it came to the Highlands which separates the waters which run into St. Lawrence from those which run into the Atlantic; but they say this was stipulated in ignorance on both sides for in running N. from said source, it never does nor never can come to such Highlands or such division of water.—

Boston Palladium.

**Quaker Wit**—A Quaker invited a tradesman to dine with him, whom he treated with an excellent dinner, a bottle of wine, and a pipe of tobacco. His guest, after drinking pretty freely, became extremely rude and abusive to his host, inasmuch that the quaker's patience was at length quite exhausted, and he rose up and addressed him in the following words:—"Friend! have given thee a meat offering and a drink offering, and a burnt offering, and for thy misconduct, I will now give thee a heave-offering;" and immediately threw him into the street out of the parlour window.

A Danish fisherman lately caught in the Baltic an enormous salmon; round the throat of which was tied a sort of amulet with antique characters engraved thereon. The Academy of Copenhagen had declared the characters to be Runic, signifying, "Fish, you were once my prisoner, but merciful as skillful the great and powerful Erik restores you to the sea, deities; return thanks, therefore to Odin." This is expressed in five lines of poetry, below which there is another inscription the meaning of which has not yet been discovered. It appears according to common report, that the salmon was first caught before the kingdoms of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden were converted to Christianity.

[Fare de Londres.

From the New-York American.

Mr. Jefferson's opinion of Gen. Jackson for President.—The Illinois Intelligencer of Dec. 1st received by this day's mail, contains a correspondence between some citizens of Illinois and Gov. Coles, in which the latter states explicitly, that in a conversation held by him with Mr. Jefferson, in August 1825, Mr. Jefferson said emphatically, that the extent of support given to Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, "had caused him to doubt more than any thing which had occurred since the revolution," of the durability of our republican institutions. There is also a letter from Thomas M. Gilmer, of Charlottesville Virginia, to Gov. Coles, in which Mr. Gilmer states that in a conversation before the last Presidential election, with Mr. Jefferson, the patriarch, in advertent to the qualifications of the candidates, remarked, "with a tone of sportive almost contemptuous derision," that "one might almost as well make a sailor of a cock or a soldier of a goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson."

**ANECDOTE.**—A Mr. Henry Clay, a Virginia dancing master, happened to alight at a public house for refreshment in a neighboring town a few days since, and it was immediately rumored that Mr. Henry Clay the Secretary of State had arrived; the rumor of course spread with great rapidity, and a great many people flocked to see the Secretary, and among the rest an honest countryman who observed to the dancing master, "that he had been taken to be the Secretary of State," who promptly replied, "No, my dear fellow, I am not the man, although we have the same name, and are about the same height, yet there is about six feet difference in our talents—his talent are in his head, and mine in my heels."—*Har. Watchtower.*

**An Apology.**—The following whimsical note, from a neighbouring gentleman who had promised to be present at an entertainment, was received by the invitor a day or two ago; "Dear Sir you may reduce your turtle soup two quarts, and be minus a brace of ducks, &c. as my devilish jaws have given me notice, since last night, that they are not likely to qualify by to-morrow, at any rate. The fact is, that by putting on a damp coat, I have taken a severe cold in my teeth and gums; so that the former refuse to meet by an inch and seven eights; yet should they relent in time you may expect to see me at six."

## UNION HOTEL.

### S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

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

Mr. Lowe's Hack will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.  
Easton, Dec. 29.—1f

## Postponed Sale.

### PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Thursday 27th. December inst. at the late residence of General Perry Benson, dec'd. in Miles River Neck, the personal property of said dec'd. (Negroes and Plate excepted) consisting of Household and kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and farming utensils.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—on all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required. Attendance by E. W. D. SPEDDEN, Collector.

Dec. 15.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY 9th January.

E. SPEDDEN.

Dec. 29.

## Joseph Chain

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS in his line, such as

Buckwheat Flour, Firken Butter, Dried Beef, Beves Tongues, Bologna Sausage, Cheese, Flour, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities, Sugar and Coffee, Butter and Water Crackers, Family Bread, Homony Beans, Family Peas, Apples by the bbl. or bush, Cider and Beer by the barrel, Best Spanish Cigars, 2d do, Best Tobacco, 2nd and 3rd do, Oranges & Raisins, 1st 2d & 3d qual, Currants, all kinds of Nuts & Candies.  
Dec. 29.

## Tailoring.

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches at his old stand in Greensborough, Caroline county, opposite the Store of Messrs. S. Godwin & Harrington, and humbly solicits a share of the public's patronage.

THOMAS F. TILDEN.

N. B. Wanted one or two good Journey-men to work at the above business, to whom immediate employment will be given.  
T. F. T.  
Greensborough, Dec. 29. 4w

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton Sept. 29 1f



## POETRY.

TO A GROUPE OF PLAYING CHILDREN.  
Laugh on, while yet the rosy blush  
Of childhood's morning tints your skies:  
Laugh on, while yet the kindling flush  
Is on your cheeks and in your eyes:  
I would not tell, to make you grieve,  
How soon that mirth shall pass away;  
That morning fade, and only leave  
The broad dull light of common day.

It makes my very spirit glad  
To see your mirth and careless joys;  
And may you never be more sad  
Than you are now, my bright-eyed boys!  
But I can read on every face—  
A something upon every brow,  
Which will not pass without a trace  
Of things you are not dreaming now.

First, passions wild and dark and strong,  
And hopes and powers and feeling high!  
Then manhood's thoughts, a rushing throng,  
Shall sink the cheek and dim the eye.  
And brows shall grow all pale with care,  
And lips shall writhe in scorn or pain;  
And age come on with hoary hair,  
And sadly tend to earth again.

And cherished fancies, one by one,  
Shall slowly fade from day to day;  
And then, from weary sun to sun  
Ye will not have the heart to play.  
But left, amidst the shifting scene,  
You'll smile on childhood's thoughtless joy,  
And wish you had forever been  
A careless, laughing, happy boy.

## More New Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK has just received his  
Winter Supply of DRY GOODS, GRO-  
CERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, FRUIT &c.—  
Among which are a number of  
**GOOD THINGS**  
For CHRISTMAS, all of which will be sold  
very cheap for Cash.  
Easton, Dec. 22—3w

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

**Samuel Groome**  
Has received and is now opening his supply of  
Fall and Winter Goods.  
Consisting of a large and very general as-  
sortment of the various descriptions of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,**  
**Ironmongery, Cullery Castings,**  
**Stone Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass, &c.**  
All of which will be offered at a small advance  
for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey,  
Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.  
Easton, Oct. 20 6w

**GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,**  
HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No.  
1, LIGHT STREET WHARF, a supply of

**GROCERIES,**  
Suited to Country Dealers, which they will  
sell on the most moderate terms to good cus-  
tomers.

They have also just received,  
**40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD**  
**GRASS SEED.**  
10th mo. 20 w

**FALL GOODS.**  
**LAMBERT REARDON**  
Has just received and is now opening a  
complete assortment of

**GOODS**  
**ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,**  
Which he offers at very reduced prices for  
the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers,  
Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his  
friends and customers to call and examine them.  
Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

**MARYLAND:**  
**Talbot County Orphan's Court,**  
12th day of December, A. D. 1827.

On application of Elizabeth Work, Ad-  
ministratrix of John Work, late of Talbot  
county, deceased—It is ordered that she give  
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-  
hibit their claims against the said deceased's  
estate, and that she cause the same to be pub-  
lished once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks, in one of the newspa-  
pers printed in the town of Easton, and also  
in one of the newspapers printed in the City  
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly  
copied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of Talbot County Orphan's  
Court, I have hereunto set my  
hand and the seal of my office  
affixed this 13th day of December  
in the year of our Lord, eighteen  
hundred and twenty seven.

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

In compliance with the above order,  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county,  
in Maryland, letters of administration on the  
personal estate of John Work, 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 subscriber, on  
or before the 1st of January 1829; they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit  
of the said estate. Given under my hand this  
12th day of December, A. D. eighteen hun-  
dred and twenty seven.

ELIZABETH WORK, Admr'x.  
of John Work, deceased.

**TO RENT**  
**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,**  
THE HOUSE and LOT, situated  
on Aurora Street, now occupied  
by Mrs. Parrott.

**JOHN ROGERS.**  
Sept. 29,

## COACH, AND HARNESS MAKING



The subscriber again returns his sincere  
thanks to his friends and the public generally,  
for the increasing patronage he continues to  
receive from them, and now wishes to inform  
them that he will continue to carry on the a-  
bove business at his old stand, foot of Wash-  
ington street, in all its various branches—  
where all orders for work, will, as usual, meet  
with the most prompt and punctual attention.  
He has employed to act as foreman in his  
shop Mr. Richard Holmes from Baltimore, a  
first rate workman, the best that ever was in  
the place, whose long experience and atten-  
tion to business makes him fully competent,  
with the subscriber's own assistance, to render  
the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand,  
and intends constantly keeping, a good assort-  
ment of materials, and feels confident in as-  
suring the public that he was never better  
prepared to receive their commands. All new  
work will be warranted, and repairs done to  
suit the times, and in payment, will be receiv-  
ed, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Lard,  
Brandy, Wood, good paper or cash. Those  
Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to ride at  
ease, will please to call on him or Mr. Holmes  
his foreman, where no doubt the desire of ev-  
ery individual, as to price, neatness and dura-  
bility of work will be gratified.

The public's Ob't. Serv't.  
**JOHN CAMPER.**  
Easton November 10, 1827.

## Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past  
favours of his friends, his customers and  
the public in general, for the very liberal en-  
couragement he has received since his com-  
mencement in business, and now begs leave  
to inform them that he has just returned from  
the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant  
assortment of materials selected with care &  
attention by himself; all of which he is now  
prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice  
& on more reasonable terms than ever before;  
he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

**JEWELRY—Such as**  
**Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals,**  
**Do. Ear Rings, Plaid Ribbons and**  
**Gold Locketts, Gilt Seals,**  
**Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purses,**  
**Gold Seals, Steel Key Rings,**  
**Ditto Keys, Hooks and Eyes,**  
**Silver Pencils, Black Snaps,**  
**Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gilt,**

And a variety of other articles, all of which  
he particularly invites his friends, his custom-  
ers and the public in general to call and view  
his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be  
wanting to please a generous public.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
**JAMES BENNY.**  
Easton, Oct. 20.

## A Teacher WANTS A SITUATION.

A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE of Teaching  
Reading & Writing, the English language  
grammatically, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Men-  
suration, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry,  
Conic Sections, Surveying, Navigation, Hy-  
draulic's Hydrostatic's, Globes, Astronomy, Na-  
tural Philosophy and Fluxions.  
The Advertiser being a stranger and wants  
Employment, he will accept of a Country School  
of Thirty Scholars, or in a private family, and  
render his services on a moderate compensation.  
Any letter directed to Y. Z. and left at the  
Post Office in Easton, will be promptly attended  
to.

**MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,**  
Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Mon-  
day the 25th of October inst. under the  
care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thor-  
oughly instructed in the different branches  
of a good English and Classical Education,  
viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English  
Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution,  
Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages.  
The terms of tuition  
will be; for the English branches, exclu-  
sive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10  
including the Mathematics; for the Lan-  
guages, including the English, \$10 per  
session. Tuition money, to be paid in ad-  
vance.

There will be two sessions in the year,  
with a short vacation between each.  
Good boarding can be obtained in re-  
spectable families in the village, at the rate  
of Forty Dollars per session; and a few  
boarders can be accommodated in the fam-  
ily of the Principal.

**JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.**  
Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3m

## THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in  
December next, under the superintendence  
of Miss Isabella Anderson.

Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c.  
\$2 per quarter; payable in advance.  
Geography, arithmetic and plain needle  
work, \$3 50 cents per quarter.  
Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter.  
Good boarding can be had in the village  
on reasonable terms.

**JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.**  
Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

## Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty  
or sixty likely young negroes from the age  
of twelve to twenty five years, for which  
he will pay the highest cash prices; persons  
disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton  
Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Temple-  
ton.

**J. B. WOOLFOLK.**  
October 6

## Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the  
occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for  
rent for the year 1829. There is no other shop  
of this kind in Denton and is considered a very  
good stand for business. For terms apply to  
**WM. POTTER.**  
Sept. 22 w

## Union Tavern.

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

**RICHARD KENNY,**  
Easton, March 17.

## 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  
he utmost and most diligent endeavours to  
please—and an assurance that their past kind-  
ness shall stimulate him to still greater exer-  
tions. 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.

## 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.

## 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 sub-  
scriber is provided with rooms to accommodate  
the court and bar during the session of our  
Courts.  
**ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.**  
Feb. 18 1f

## To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most res-  
pectfully to inform his friends and the pub-  
lic generally, that his

## FERRY-BOAT

is now in complete order for the re-  
ception and accommodation of passen-  
gers—commanded by a skillful naviga-  
tor with an experienced set of hands.  
She will leave Haddaway's every MONDAY  
and THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock, A. M. for  
Annapolis; and leave Annapolis every TUESDAY  
and SATURDAY morning at six o'clock for  
Haddaway's.  
The subscriber takes this opportunity of  
further notifying the public, that during the  
winter season, ensuing, he will run only one  
boat, and that on mail days—Persons, there-  
fore, wishing to cross may calculate with a  
great degree of certainty on getting passage  
on mail days.  
**C. L. RHODES.**  
Dec. 15 4w

## Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accom-  
modating terms, her House & Lot,  
situate on Goldsborough street—for  
terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or  
Thomas Martin.

**SUSAN BETH.**  
Nov. 24.

P. S. Should the above House and lot not  
be sold by the 10th December, they will be  
to Rent. S. S.

## To Rent

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,**  
The Two Story Frame Dwelling  
House with the Garden and Improve-  
ments belonging to the same, situate  
on Harrison Street, lately occupied  
by Mr. John Armour. For terms apply to Jo-  
seph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O.  
Martin the owner, or to the subscriber.

**JOHN STEVENS.**  
Easton, Sept. 22.

## VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of  
an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot  
county, on a credit of six months, several  
good men, women, boys and girls of vari-  
ous ages—Application to be made to  
**SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r.**  
of John W. Blake dec'd.

**Dec. 16.**

## Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road COMPANY.

8th November, 1827.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That Proposals will be received at the  
Office of the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail  
Road Company," until the 15th day of Janu-  
ary 1828, for the furnishing of Stone, Timber  
and Iron of the following dimensions, to wit:  
Oak or yellow pine scantling 7 inches square,  
in pieces, of 12 to 18 feet long.  
Do. do. 8 do. square do. do.  
Do. do. 9 do. square do. do.  
Locust posts 8 feet long, 6 inches diameter  
at the small end  
Do. do. 7 inches do. do.  
Do. do. 8 inches do. do.  
Locust keys, 2 feet long, 2 1/2 inches thick and  
4 inches broad  
Do. do. 1 foot long, 2 1/2 do. do. do.  
Rolled Iron Bars, 2 1/2 or 3 1/4 inches wide, 3-8  
inches thick and 15 feet long.  
The foregoing to be delivered in the City  
of Baltimore on or before the first day of July  
1828.

Stone Blocks of Granite Gnies or other hard  
texture 8 by 12 inches, and from 6 to 12 feet  
long, undressed, the price to be stated at  
which they will be delivered, in the city of  
Baltimore or at Quarries, near the route of the  
contemplated rail road.  
**P. E. THOMAS, President.**  
P. S. Persons desirous of contracting for  
any part of the foregoing materials, may re-  
ceive further information, if desired, upon ap-  
plication at the office of the Company.  
Baltimore, Nov. 8 8w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of four writs of venditioni ex-  
posnas issued out of Talbot county court to me  
directed against William Harrison of James,  
at the suits of Christopher Armatt, Morris O.  
Colston Admr's. D. B. N. of Samuel Colston  
dec'd. use of Henry Colston's Executors,  
Francis D. McHenry and the President, Direc-  
tors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Ma-  
ryland, will be sold at Public Sale at the Court  
House door in the town of Easton on Tuesday  
the 8th day of January 1828, between the  
hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.  
the following property to wit: all the Estate,  
right, title, claim, interest and demand, of him  
the said William Harrison of James, of in and  
to the Farm on which he lately resided called  
Hopper Ensal and part of Dorrothys enarie-  
ment, containing the quantity of two hundred  
and twenty five acres of land more or less,  
also three lots of ground lying and being in  
the Town of St. Michaels, be the quantity  
what they may—Seized and taken as the  
goods and chattels, lands and tenements of  
the said William Harrison of Jas. and will be  
sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of ven-  
ditioni exposnas and the interest and costs due  
and to become due thereon. Attendance by  
**THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.**  
Dec. 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of 3 writs of fieri facias issued out  
of Talbot county court to me directed, against  
William Harrison of James to wit: two at the  
suit of Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit  
of Mary Ann Wrightson adm'r. of Francis  
Wrightson dec'd. will be sold at public sale  
on Tuesday the 8th day of January next at the  
Court House door in the town of Easton be-  
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4  
o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:  
all the estate, right, title, interest and claim  
of him the said Wm. Harrison, of James, of in  
and to the Farm on which he did lately reside,  
situate on Broad Creek, near the town of St.  
Michaels, called Hopper Ensal, and part of  
Dorrothys enlargement, containing the quan-  
tity of 225 acres of land more or less—Also the  
Farm on which William Auld now resides, on  
the East side of broad creek, called Harrison's  
security. Freeman's Rest, & Vacancy Added—  
containing 167 acres of land—also part of a  
tract of land called Harrison's Partnership,  
containing 60 acres, Harrison's Security and  
Haddaway's Discovery, containing 50 acres of  
land more or less—also the small tract of  
land where Edward Colston now resides, said  
to contain 6 acres of land more or less; 3 lots  
of ground in the town of St. Michaels, con-  
taining 4 acres, more or less—also one negro  
girl called Fanny aged 12 years, and do. called  
Ann, about 17 years of age—taken as the goods  
and chattels, lands and tenements of the said  
Harrison, dec'd and will be sold to pay & sat-  
isfy the aforesaid f. i. s. and the interest and  
costs due and to become due thereon, subject  
to prior liens—Attendance given by  
**WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff**  
Dec. 15

## For Rent

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR**  
The Establishment in the village  
of Hillsborough formerly occupied by  
Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, &  
lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing  
a commodious dwelling & Store house a conven-  
ient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage  
house, stable and granary with a sizeable paved  
Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is consid-  
ered one of the best stands for a Store on the  
Eastern Shore—there being but one in the  
place—it would make an excellent stand for a  
Public House, as there has been none in the  
place for the last few months—to a good ten-  
ant it will be rented on very reasonable terms  
by applying to

**HENRY NICOLS.**  
Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

## BOOTS & SHOES.

**WM. NEWNAM**  
HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with  
an assortment of

**Boots and Shoes,**  
which will be sold Cheap for CASH only.  
Easton, Nov. 17.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned  
from Baltimore with a handsome and  
good assortment of MATERIALS in his line  
most respectfully invites his friends and the  
public generally to give him a call and view  
his assortment and hopes from his long expe-  
rience & a determination to pay the strictest  
attention to business he will be able to render  
general satisfaction.  
Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots  
would do well to call as he will turn his atten-  
tion more particularly to that part of the busi-  
ness and flatters himself that he can furnish  
them with as handsome and as good boots as  
can be had here or else where.

The Public's Ob't Serv't  
**JOHN WRIGHT.**  
Easton, Nov. 17.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all  
those indebted to him on book account, of  
more than a year's standing, to call and li-  
quidate them, or close them in some man-  
ner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put  
into proper officers hands for collection,  
which a speedy settlement might prevent  
—he returns his grateful acknowledgments  
for past favours and hopes to merit a con-  
tinuance of them.

The public's obedient servant,  
**SOLOMON LOWE.**  
Easton, Oct. 27

## For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of  
"Peck's Point," lying on Treadhaven Creek  
leading up to Easton, about six miles from  
town by water, and about nine by land—  
more than half surrounded by water, and  
hundred panels of fence will enclose the said  
farm to itself.—The shores abound in the  
finest Shell Banks, as to improving the prop-  
erty, which is in a high state of improvement  
already—there is on this farm two hundred &  
ninety six acres, there will be about one hun-  
dred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on  
the said farm this fall; there is but few situ-  
ations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oys-  
ters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty;  
& perhaps there is no better shooting ground  
on said river. Any person wishing to pur-  
chase such a situation, can now suit himself,  
and can get possession at New Year's Day—for  
further information apply to the subscriber.  
**JOHN DAWSON.**  
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of,  
at private sale, his FARM in Queen Ann's  
county, lying upon South East Creek, and  
within three and a half miles from Chester-  
town, and the same distance from Church-  
hill, containing 208 ACRES.  
On the above Farm is a good and convenient  
brick dwelling house & kitchen, & out houses  
in good order; sufficient of well timbered  
WOODLAND, and excellent water. The  
Creek is navigable for freight vessels to the  
landing which is within two hundred yards of  
the dwelling house.

A part of the purchase money will be re-  
quired in cash, and for the balance a credit  
will be given.

For further particulars enquire of William  
H. Barroll, or of  
**JOHN B. HACKETT.**  
Chestertown, Dec. 22—3w

## Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

A PAMPHLET entitled, "Rail Roads in the  
United States, or PROTEST and argument  
against a subscription, on the part of the State  
of Maryland, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail  
Road Company."

Addressed to the officers and representatives  
of the people in the several states of the Union,  
and the general government. By a citizen of  
Baltimore.

To be had at R. J. Matchett's 53 South-street  
Baltimore; and, at the Printing Offices, or  
Book-Stores, in all the principal towns of the  
State—Also, at the office of the Easton Ga-  
zette.

## Easton, Eastern Shore, Md.

"WM. HOLLINS, Esq.—Sir, I have not the  
pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you;  
but, I take the opportunity of letting you know,  
that I have read your pamphlet on Rail Roads.  
All that I can say is, that you deserve the thanks  
of every just man in the state. I have no doubt,  
certain Baltimoreans would like to sweep the  
treasury, and convert the state investments to  
their own purposes—I have no doubt of it."

Since your pamphlet has appeared, I see the  
Rail Road Company has set the engineers at  
work again and advertised for yellow pine  
scantling—Would they lay wood between "wind  
and water"—in such an expensive undertaking?  
We eastern shore men are not to be caught  
with such a bait, and I do not fear the honesty  
and integrity of our Delegation, although we  
may have some Lawyers in it."

HAGERSTOWN, Md. Nov. 29, 1827.

Wm. Hollins, Esq. Baltimore.  
"On my way to this place, I read hastily  
your pamphlet on rail-roads at the Messrs.  
Lounes in Cumberland, where I intend to buy  
several for self and friends in Allegany county,  
on my return."

I observe the Rail Road Company has ad-  
vertised in the papers of the western counties for  
materials to be DELIVERED IN BALTIMORE. I  
own a good deal of timbered land in Allegany,  
but it would puzzle me to deliver it in Bal-  
timore. The people of our County seem to think  
this a gull trap, set for the eastern shore men.  
Depend upon it, you have opened the eyes  
of the people."

Dec. 15 5w

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunt-  
ing with dog or gun on my Rich Neck  
Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or  
the Narrows—It is probable I shall be a good  
deal from home this winter; my Overseer will,  
therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer,  
or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt  
or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all  
Crattsmen from taking wood from my point  
or shores, as considerable damage has been  
sustained by this practice—it is therefore ex-  
pected gentlemen will have a due regard for  
their own feelings, as well as trespassers, will  
hereafter be dealt with according to law.

**SAMUEL HARRISON.**  
Rich Neck, Dec. 1. w

## New Saddlery.

**JOHN G. STEVENS**  
Takes the liberty to inform his customers  
and the Public generally, that he has just  
received from BALTIMORE, a supply of NEW  
SADDLERY, of the latest fashions, which ad-  
ded to his former stock, makes a general as-  
sortment of the best materials; he flatters him-  
self from his experience in business and with  
the assistance of good workmen, he will be  
able to give general satisfaction. He will also  
keep a constant supply of HARNESS, Collars,  
& Trunks, or manufacture them at the short-  
est notice, and on the most reasonable terms  
for CASH, at his stand nearly opposite to the  
Bank—Also on hand a general assortment of  
Gig and Switch Whips, Horse brushes, &c.  
&c.

**Oct. 27 w**

## PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE OF  
**JOHN TRENKLE**