

# 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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1828.

NO. 28.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER  
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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

**Phoenix Lottery & Exchange Office**  
South West Corner of Balt. & Gay Sts. Baltimore  
THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Easton and Talbot county to the following brilliant scheme of Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, to be drawn in this city in about three weeks; all orders will be faithfully executed and the cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

## Maryland State Lottery, No. 4.

TO BE DRAWN IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SCHEME:		of \$10,000	
1 prize	of	2,000	
1 do.	of	1,000	
1 do.	of	500	
2 do.	of	1,000	
10 do.	of	500	
30 do.	of	100	
100 do.	of	50	
300 do.	of	20	
1000 do.	of	10	
3000 do.	of	5	
6000 do.	of	2	
10000 do.	of	1	

To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, where the holder of two tickets is sure of one prize and may draw three.

Whole Tickets, \$1 00  
HALVES, 50 CENTS  
For Tickets and shares in great variety, apply at the PHOENIX OFFICE, south west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets.  
Baltimore, July 12. THOS. PHENIX.

## TALBOT COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Joseph C. Wright, an Insolvent Debtor, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Joseph C. Wright having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Joseph C. Wright be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Joseph C. Wright to attend and show cause if any they have, why the said Joseph C. Wright should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the  
Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county.  
July 26

## TALBOT COUNTY, To Wit:

ON APPLICATION to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of JAMES DENNY, an Insolvent Debtor, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several Supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said James Denny having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Denny be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said James Denny to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said James Denny, Insolvent Debtor, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 16th day of July 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON one of the  
Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot co.  
July 19

## MARYLAND, sct.

## CAROLINE COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by petition in writing of John Waddell, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said Act a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as also of the debts due and owing to him on oath being annexed to his petition, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Waddell who has bonded agreeably to law for to complete the trust reposed in him, and the said trustee has certified to me that he has received all of the property mentioned in the said schedule, and he being in confinement for debt only I have appointed Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the said John Waddell to be at the Court House in Denton, before the Judges thereof, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore adjudge and order that the said John Waddell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, four successive weeks, at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the said Court at the time at the place aforesaid, to show if any they have why the said petitioner should not have a final discharge from all of his debts. Given under my hand this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

True copy,  
PETER WILLIS,  
Test Jo. Richardson, Clerk.  
July 5. 4w

Magistrate's Blanks  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## EASTON ACADEMY.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of August next at the Academy; at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of Education, are respectfully invited to attend.—There will be Public Speaking in the afternoon of each day.

After the Examination the Summer Vacation will commence; and the Schools be again opened on Monday the 6th of October.

By the Board.  
NS: HAMMOND, Pres't.  
Easton, July 26 1828—3w

## CAMP MEETING.

THERE will be a Methodist Camp Meeting held near Centerville, in Queen Ann's County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, to commence on THURSDAY the 31st inst., and to conclude on the following Wednesday morning. Persons friendly to Camp Meetings, of all denominations of Christians, are respectfully invited. The Methodists are assured that there will be no distinction made between Anti-Reformers and Reformers in regard either to preachers or people. All discussions on church polity will be discontinued and prohibited on the Camp Ground.

By order of the Managers,  
P. B. HOPPER, Chairman.  
Treas. C. BROWN, Secretary.  
July 19th, 1828

## FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed the second day of June last, will be exposed to sale, and sold on TUESDAY the 12th day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of Tench Tilghman, dec'd., or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy & pay the debts due by the said Tench Tilghman, (dec'd.) as follows, viz: A part of a tract of land called Partnership, containing 480 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and now divided into two fields, one at present in Corn, which may be put in small grain by the purchaser.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong body and may be divided into four fields with good Springs of water in three of them, affording an eligible site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked, surrounded on three sides by first quality timber of almost every description produced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the town of Easton, on the Bay-Side road opposite to Mr. Wm. Clarke's lot, containing about three acres of land.

ALSO another lot of ground, situated in Oxford Neck being a part of a well known tract called Amherston, containing 1002 acres, 80 of which is arable and under a good fence, about one half now in Corn, between the lands of Mrs. Bowdell & Mrs. Jonathan Spencer—with wood land adjacent, sufficient for the use of the cleared land.

Also another lot of Land called Jack's Point containing 51 acres within the inclosure of Mrs. Anna Maria Tilghman and adjoining the Town of Oxford; part of this land is in cultivation & part thickly covered with a young and thriving growth of pine timber.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase are particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by W. M. H. TILGHMAN Trustee.

July 12  
N. B. The creditors of Tench Tilghman, (deceased) are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of Sale. (S)

## MARYLAND:

## Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

10th day of July, A. D. 1828.

On application of George Dudley, Adm'r. of John Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Office of the Register of Wills, on or before the last day of February next, (1829.) they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r.  
of John Dudley, dec'd  
July 19—3w—

## PRINTING

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

From the London Magazine.

## THE GERMAN GIBBET.

Tut, tut, thou art all ice, thy kindness freezes.

RICHARD III.

It was evening towards the latter end of autumn, when the warmth of the mid-day sun reminds us of the summer just gone, and the coolness of the evening plainly assures us that winter is fast approaching; that I was proceeding homewards on horseback, fortified by a strong great coat against the weather without, and refreshed with a glass of eau-de-vie, that I might feel equally secure within. My road lay for some time along an extensive plain, at the extremity of which there rose a small and thickly overspreading wood which the road skirted for some distance; and on a slight eminence, at an angle where the last rays of the setting sun threw their gleam across the path, were suspended the remains of a malefactor in chains. They had been hanging there at least ten years; the whole of the flesh was consumed; and here and there, where the coarse dark cloth in which the figure had been wrapped had decayed, the bones, bleached by the weather protruded.

I confess I am rather superstitious, and certainly did push on, in order that, if possible, I might pass the place before the sun should have set; to accomplish which I afterwards increased into a hand gallop. The sun, however, had set, and the twilight was fast changing into darkness as I rode up. I could not keep my eyes off the spot, for the figure swung slowly backwards, and forwards accompanied by the low harsh creaking of the irons, as it moved to the breeze.

What with exertion, and I may add fear, or something very like it, the perspiration fell in large drops from my forehead, and nearly blinded me, so that I could not refrain from imagining that the white bony arm (hand it had none) of the figure, relieved against the dark wood behind was beckoning to me, as it waved in the wind. On passing it, I put my horse to full speed and did not once check his pace, or look around, until I had left the German Gibbet (for so it was called) a good mile behind.

It was now a fine, clear, moonlight night, & I had not gone far when I heard the sound of horses' feet at a little distance behind, & about the same time began to feel myself unusually cold. I buttoned up my coat, but that did not make much difference; I took a large comforter from my pocket, and put it round my neck. I felt still colder; and urging my horse forward, I hoped that exercise would warm me; but no I was still cold. However fast I galloped, I still heard the sound of horses' feet behind, at apparently just the same distance, and though I looked around several times, I could not see a living soul! The sound got faster and faster, nearer & nearer, till at last a small grey poney trotted up, on which sat a tall, thin, melancholy looking man, with a long, pointed nose, and dull heavy eyelids, which hung so low, that at first he appeared to be asleep. His countenance, which was extremely pale and cadaverous, was overshadowed by a quantity of long thin white hair, which hung down to his shoulders. He was dressed in a thin white jacket, which he wore open, white fustian trousers, a white hat, his shirt collar open and no cravat round his neck!

We rode for some time side by side, the stranger never once turning round, or lifting up his eyes to look at me; I could not help regarding him intently, until my eyes ached with the cold. I was obliged every now and then to let go the reins to blow my fingers, which I thought would drop off; and on touching my horse, I found he was as cold as myself; yet the stranger looked not the least affected by it, for his cloak remained strapped to the saddle behind him, and indeed, his jacket was flying open, and his shirt collar unbuttoned as before.

This looked very strange!—there was something mysterious about him; so I resolved to be quit of him as soon as possible; but the faster I rode, the faster rode he; and though my horse appeared as powerful again as the one on which he was riding, yet I found that when it came to the push, his poney could have passed me easily. But that was not his intention; for when I slackened my pace, he slackened;—and on my pulling up, he pulled up also, still he never looked at me, and there we remained, side by side, and I nearly frozen to death with the cold.

Every thing around us was perfectly quiet; and I felt this silence becoming quite appalling; at length I exclaimed, "Sir! you seem determined you shall not part company, however it may be the wish of one of us." The stranger expressed a slight inclination of his head, and in the most gentlemanly manner, his sorrow that it should be thought he had intruded himself upon me, and his earnest desire that we might proceed together (seeing that our course was the same) on better terms.—This was said with so much politeness, that I really could not refuse; being moreover convinced, that if I had, it was totally out of my power to enforce my refusal; so we trotted on together.

The stranger immediately began talking most fluently, but continually shifting the subject, & at length coming to a full stop, he suddenly asked me what was my opinion of all this? I who had been dreadfully afflicted by the cold, so as to have been disabled from giving any attention, felt quite at a loss what to say;—at length, as well as I was able (for my teeth chattered so much I could scarcely speak plain,) I stammered out "whether he did not think it was very cold?" Immediately his dull eyes lighted up, and I shall never forget their fiery and unnatural light, as, turning suddenly around, he stared me full in the face, saying, in the most joyous, mild, and melodious tone of voice, "Perhaps you will accept of my cloak?" adding with peculiar emphasis, "he was sure I should be warm enough then," instantly began to unstrap it from behind him. In vain I declared I could not think of accepting it, especially as he was more thinly clad than myself; he began to inform me, with the same peculiar expression, "that he never felt cold,"—and that he would be most happy if I would do him the honor to put it on. I kept refusing, and he persisting, until at last he became so importunate, that I rudely pushed it from me saying, "that I would not accept of it." "O! if you could have seen the change in his manner and appearance!—instead of the mild, placid look he had hitherto worn, his face was contorted by the strongest feelings of rage and disappointment; his eyes flashed fire from under his heavy knit brows; his mouth was curled up with a kind of "sardonic" grin; and, hastily adjusting the cloak about him, he said with the most sinister expression: "Perhaps I would do him the honor another time?" Then dashing the spurs into his beast, he was out of sight in a moment.

I began to think there was something—there was really something—horribly unnatural about the stranger—his hollow voice, pale complexion, and heavy eye,—above all, the strange coldness that came over me! I felt rejoiced that I was this rid of him; and that I had not accepted his offer of the cloak, (as then in all probability, we should not have parted so soon) and now, so little did I need it, that I was compelled to unbutton my coat, and take my thick lamb's wool comforter from my neck.

Who could the stranger be? I remembered to have heard, that the German who was hung in chains, and whose gibbet I had passed, had suffered the sentence of the law, for having burnt a house, and murdered in the most cruel and shocking manner, a person, whom he strangled with his cloak. Now, it was also currently reported, [but only believed by the idle and superstitious,] that this man did not then die;—for it was said, that the devil, to whom after his condemnation he had sold himself had, while he was suspended, in some way or other, supported him; and had afterwards fed him on the gibbet, in the form of a raven, until the fastenings decayed, so that he could release himself, when he substituted the body of a person whom he murdered for the purpose!

There were many persons now alive who had sworn to having seen the raven there morning, noon, and to have heard its croaking even at midnight. Many accounted for this, by saying it came there to feed on the body; but one of the villagers, who was known to be a stout fellow, having occasion to go by the gibbet one twilight declared, that he heard the man talking with the raven, but in a language he was not understand; that at first he supposed he was deceived by his own fancy, or the creaking of the iron fastenings, but on approaching nearer, he distinctly saw the eyes of the man looking intently at him; and he verily believed had he stopped he would have spoken to him, but that he was so alarmed he took to his heels, and never once looked behind or stopped to take breath, until he reached the end of the plain, a distance of about five miles. And it was further said, the German, when released from the gibbet, was obliged, in fulfillment of his vow, to do the devil's will on earth—that he was most dreadfully pale, owing to the blood never having flowed into his face since his strangulation, for the devil, it is said, had only just kept his word, that the German, as he was called, had since, often been seen riding up and down the road, and that he entered very freely into conversation, and endeavored to entrap the unwary to put them in the power of his master.

Could it be possible that this was the German? Tut! an idle thought; and yet I remember there was something foreign in his accent;—then the paleness of his face, the strange circumstances that accompanied his presence, the pressing & extraordinary manner in which he offered his cloak, which might have been some device to get me within his power—the extreme cold with which I was afflicted, the ominous beckoning, too, of the figure on the gibbet;—such circumstances came fleetingly before me; and were the German or no, more than ever rejoiced that I had thus easily got rid of him.

I now rode briskly on to a small inn that was situated about halfway between the commencement and end of my journey, and arrived there about half past eight o'clock. On alighting, the host, a fat, jolly fellow, with a perpetual smile on his face, came out and welcomed me. "Shew me into a private room," said I, "and bring me some refreshment;" the landlord replied he was very sorry his only room was at present occupied by a gentleman who had been there about ten minutes, but he was sure he would have no objection to my company. He departed to obtain his permission, and returned with the gentleman's compliments, and that he would be most happy in my company; so I followed mine host to the room; but what was my confusion, when, on opening the door, I discovered seated, the mysterious stranger, whose presence had before caused me such annoyance. A sort of chilliness instantly came over me, and I would have retired, when the stranger got up, and bowing politely, said "he was exceedingly happy to accede to my request of allowing me to occupy the same room," and at the same time handed me a chair. It was impossible for me now to refuse; so, thanking him for his offer, I seated myself, and, as I before said, being rather chilly, asked him if he had any objection to a fire? Immediately perceiving a strong attraction in his features, but it was only momentary; he instantly recovered himself, and said, "that, for his part, his cloak, pointing to one which hung on the back of his chair, was quite enough for him, however cold the weather might be," and added, "if I would put it on for one moment he was sure I should be warm enough then." I had a sort of instinctive dread of this cloak, and I determined not to put it on; so starting up, I rang the bell, and on the landlord's entering, asked his permission to make a fire. The stranger bowed his head, and fixing his eyes on the wall, remained silent. The landlord I observed, rubbed his hands as he went out, saying this was one of the coldest nights he had felt this year.

While they were all preparing to light the fire the stranger sat quite silent, for my part I got colder and colder; a sort of melancholy chilliness seemed to pervade the place; the large clock that was in the room had stopped, from some cause or other about ten minutes before I arrived; and on the maid coming in, though before a merry, cheerful looking damsel, she presently became as melancholy and as grave as either of us, especially as, after numerous attempts, she was obliged to confess her inability to light the fire. It was now very cold, so the landlord came and did her best endeavours to light a fire, but in vain, afterwards the landlord, boots, hostler, and the cook, who never having been out of a perspiration for the last ten years of her life, was newly killed by the sudden effect of the cold she experienced on coming into the room; last of all I myself tried, but unsuccessfully.—They all looked surprised, and the landlord observed it was very strange—it was not so cold, he was sure, any where else. The stranger all this time remained, as quiet and immovable as before.

I now desired the landlord to bring in tea, hoping by that means to warm myself. When the tea things were brought, the stranger drew a chair for himself to the table, and requested I would make tea; I desired the maid to pour some water into the tea pot, from a kettle which she held in her hand, apparently just from the fire; however, on pouring in some water, no steam arose; so far from it, the water appeared to be scarcely warm. I questioned her what she meant by it, and how she expected I could make tea with cold water? she declared that it boiled when it left the kitchen fire, and she did not know how it could get cold since I then told her to take the tea pot and fill it from the large kettle, which she assured me was boiling on the kitchen fire; she returned, and on my

tilting it up to pour out the tea, it ran gently down for a few moments, and then congealed into a long icicle! The maid looked first at me and then at the stranger, and then went quickly out of the room.

I remained some time sitting intently gazing on the stranger, who sat with his dull heavy eyes still intently fixed on the wall. I can scarcely describe what I felt. I shook so dreadfully both with fear and cold, that I could hardly keep my seat—my teeth chattered, my knees shook—in short, I began to fear that I should any longer I should be frozen to death. At length he noticed my confusion, and starting up, he again said, "perhaps I would accept of my cloak."—Now I was really dying with cold, and the cloak looked so warm and so tempting, that I could not help eyeing it wistfully; thus the stranger perceived, & opening it, showed the lining, which was of the finest lamb's wool, looking infinitely warmer as well as softer, and more comfortable than any thing I had ever seen. He then, in the most obliging manner, requested that I would put it on, adding, in his own expressive way, he was sure I should be warm enough then. I felt myself shivering; but, summing up my resolution, I determined I would not yield, so quitting him abruptly, I ordered my horse, and being resolved once and for ever, to rid myself of this odious stranger, I mounted as quickly as possible, and putting spurs to his side, for I heard the stranger calling loudly for his horse, I galloped the whole of the way home; and I can safely swear that nothing whatever passed me on the road.

Now, said I, at any rate I have distanced him; and knocked at my door, it was quickly opened by my wife, who had been anxiously expecting me. After our usual salutation, she informed me I should meet an old friend up stairs who had been waiting my arrival. "With an old friend," a good bottle of wine, and a warm fire," said I, "I can forget every thing;" and hastening up stairs—it would be impossible to describe my confusion—before me was seated the identical stranger, with the mysterious cloak hanging over the arm of the chair on which he sat! He rose as I entered—raged prevented me from uttering a word. He bowed politely, saying, "he hoped he was not an intruder; but, after having passed some hours together on our journey, he thought he might make bold to beg a night's lodging, having found himself benighted, close to my house." I was so thunderstruck that I could not say a word in answer. My wife now entered the room, and complained of the cold. She said the fire had gone out soon after my friend arrived, and what a very strange, a cold she, "we were unable to light it again. I have been to order a bed to be made for your friend—and I have ordered the sheets to be aired, as the night is rather cold." "Oh! said the stranger you need not mind that—I always sleep warm enough!" and pointing to his cloak, he gave a most expressive but sarcastic smile. This was almost too much for me; I could not stand it; I tried to turn him out. Suppose it should be the German?—tut! rid of this thought, I never succeeded in entirely banishing it; such strong hold has the idea of supernatural interference on a superstitious mind. I resolved, however, in mere contradiction to my opinion, to put up with his company this once; and, endeavoring to be as unconcerned as possible, I made suitable acknowledgements in the best way I could.

After a painful silence, which was only disturbed by the chattering of our teeth, a paper was announced, & hastily despatched, for every thing was cold. Silence again ensued; till at length I caught up a can'te for I could bear it no longer, and asked the stranger if I should show him his room; he consented, and bowing to my wife, took his cloak and followed me.

When we came into his room, I observed the water was frozen in the ewer: "I will order the servant," said I "to bring you some warm water in the morning to shave with." He replied, "he had rather I would not give myself so much trouble, on his account, for that he could rather his face with snow!" He then asked me if I slept warm? "I am afraid," said I, "I shall not do so to night." He placed his cloak in my hand, saying, with a chuckle, "I had only to throw it over me and my wife, and he was sure we should be warm enough then."—I threw down the cloak and rushed out of the room.

I joined my wife down stairs, who, on my approaching her with the fully of inviting a perfect stranger to sleep in the house, told me that he had introduced himself as an old friend of mine, who wished to see me on an particular business. I then hinted my suspicion concerning him, and that I thought it was through him we were thus grievously tormented by the cold.

I went to bed,—but not to sleep,—not all the blankets in the world could ever have made me warm. I hesitated whether I should not go and turn the stranger out, thus late as it was,—but I might be mistaken after all—he was very gentlemanly, and behaved throughout with the greatest propriety, so that I could have no excuse for so doing. And though there were very many strange circumstances attending his presence, still they might be accidental. I resolved, at least, to wait patiently for the morning, though I felt as if I was exposed to the air on a cold winter's night; but I was doomed again to be disturbed. I had locked my room door (my constant custom upon going to bed,) when about one o'clock, as I was lying, wide awake, the stranger—the German—the fiend!—for I believe he was all three,—entered my room!—how, I know not,—I heard no noise. A horrid trembling immediately came over me,—my knees knocked together,—my teeth chattered; my hair stood on end,—I could scarcely draw my breath. What could be his purpose? to murder me?—O no, I see it all,—his cloak,—the mysterious cloak, the source of all my fears and apprehensions—he thinks by that to gain his purpose, and lancing I am asleep, he comes, no doubt, to eat that upon me, and thus give the fiend, his master, in some way or other a power over me! He approached the bed,—my tongue clave to the roof of my parched mouth, and fear, an all absorbing fear, had nearly choked me. He opened the clock—and another moment—and then—but rage, fear, despair, gave me strength—I started up;—"Villain!" said I, "I will not tolerate thee!" and grappling with him, I threw the cloak from me. I now cared not what I said or did. "Hence," roared I, and seek the fiend you serve!" and accidentally in the scuffle I caught hold of his long pointed nose;—he shrieked aloud with rage and pain. "My G—d, Mr. T.—" said my wife, "what are you about? I received a heavy fall immediately the whole was gone. I assayed my wife into bed; for it seems that I had lain half the night with the clothes completely off me, which, as often as she had endeavored to replace, I had resisted; and on her persisting, I had eventually seized her by the nose, and we both tumbled out of bed together.



# MR. LACOCK'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**Fellow-Citizens:**  
Those of you who have perused the remarks which I have recently addressed to the members of the legislature, through the medium of the *Harrisburg Intelligencer*, will have observed, that I have been reluctantly dragged before the public, in defence of myself and family, both having been assailed with unprovoked violence and that too from a quarter, and in a manner, calculated not only to give the slanders the most extensive circulation, but the most imposing influence; and you will have seen, that the only offence I have committed, was, the opposition, or rather, the supposed opposition I had given, or should give, to the election of General Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, than any active or conspicuous part I had taken in the canvass.

These conjectures were founded, more than any thing else, upon a knowledge of the fact, that I had been, when a member of the Senate of the United States, in the year 1818, appointed by that body chairman of a committee to investigate and report upon the conduct of General Jackson, in the prosecution of the Seminole War. The report of the committee pointed out and exposed the conduct of the General—when that conduct had been in open defiance of the constitution and laws of the country—and when unnecessary and wanton cruelty had been practised by him upon individuals.

The military fame of Gen. Jackson at this time (1818) appeared to be identified with the glory and renown of our common country. He was considered by the people at large as a brave man—and fortune, at a favorable moment, had made him a successful general. His former crimes and errors had been passed over with impunity, the broad, and almost impenetrable, mantle of oblivion and forgetfulness, had been spread over the deformed and hideous picture of his private life; and on this occasion, the Executive, in the exercise of an ill-judged lenity towards the culprit, had not ventured openly to censure him. In short, he was before the nation as a successful military officer, merely for none had yet even dreamed of making him President of the United States; and hence it was that the report made to the Senate, and a similar one to the House of Representatives, was not well received, either by the people or their representatives. There were few but thought he had erred, grossly erred; but they felt unwilling to censure him, more especially as it had not been done at a suitable time, and in a proper manner, by the Executive. These are facts, that I think every man, who was then in Congress, will acknowledge.

The case now before us is widely different from that presented to us in 1818. The General does not, at this time, ask exemption from punishment, nor a complimentary vote of thanks nor a gold filled sword, or a senseless medal—no such thing—his modesty and moderation are not bounded by such cheap and unsubstantial pageants. He asks, as a reward for the exemplary purity of his private life—for the mildness, moderation and forbearance of his temper—for his high regard for the civil authorities and institutions of our country—and for his learning, experience, wisdom and talents as a republican statesman—to be made President of the United States and the question for us to decide is, whether it would be the duty and the interest of the people to gratify his wishes.

Let us, fellow-citizens, reason together on this subject—it is a solemn, serious and momentous one, deserving of our deepest consideration. I ask your attention calmly, and without the feelings of prejudice or passion. For the truth of every fact that shall be mentioned by me, in this discussion, I shall hold myself morally and legally responsible. It is a lamentable fact, and one deeply to be deplored by all the sincere friends of republican government, that the American press, by its too great licentiousness, has become in a great measure discredited; it is for this reason that I appear before you in my own name—and not from any vain desire to appear before my fellow-citizens as a political controversialist;—and I have to request that those who controvert the facts presented, or reasons adduced, will follow the example.

In the proposed discussion, I shall, in the first place, confine myself to the public conduct of General Jackson in the Seminole War. The treaty with Great Britain, that closed the late war with that nation, was signed in December, 1814. In the summer of 1817, disturbances took place between the Georgia settlers and the Indians who occupied and lived on the lands adjacent to which the Indian title had not been extinguished. Who were most to blame in the outset, the Indians or the Whites, it is not easy to determine from the evidence. It is certain, that some lawless White men, had committed depredations on the Indians, and that they had retaliated in their usual barbarous manner, without discriminating between the innocent and the guilty. These disturbances at length became serious—a sufficient force was collected, and the Indians, when beaten by our people, fled into the Spanish territories for shelter, perhaps for protection.

These circumstances were promptly represented to the President of the United States. He, after mature consideration, upon a subject of some delicacy in relation to neutral rights, ordered the line to be crossed if necessary—but especially directed that, "if the Indians took refuge under a Spanish flag, not to disturb them but to report the facts to the Department of War;" thus designing to respect the neutral character of Spain, and protect all under its flag. With a view of bringing this disturbance (for it was really of too trifling importance to deserve the name of a war) to a close, the President ordered General Jackson to call upon the Governors of the adjacent States, for a militia force sufficient to beat the enemy. This order, the General disobeyed, &c, without authority, raised an army of volunteer cavalry, or mounted men instead of infantry. The laws authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, in the place of drafted militia, had all expired at the close of the war with Great Britain.

The constitution of the United States, that the President had solemnly sworn to "preserve, protect, and defend, to the best of his ability," directs that the President and the Senate of the United States, acting conjointly, shall appoint all officers in the regular army, and that all militia officers shall be appointed exclusively by the state authorities. The solemn injunctions of the constitution governed the President—&c, hence it was that he ordered General Jackson to call upon the governors of the adjoining States to furnish the force required. General Jackson, had, likewise, sworn to support the constitution and the laws that enforced obedience to the orders of the President as commander in chief of the armies of the United States. But all these solemn obligations were contemptuously disregarded by the General—volunteers were substituted for militia, and horsemen for infantry; and officers were appointed, not by the President and Senate, nor by the State authorities, but by General Jackson himself, or by those to whom he delegated this high authority in the same illegal manner were two companies raised and offered, styled (in mock imitation of regular troops) "the life-guards." To these were added an auxiliary force of Indians, amounting to about 1800—and to command this detachment Indian Officers were preferred, &c, with a Brigadier General at their head, about double the number of subordinate officers of various grades, were appointed by General Jackson himself, without the slightest consultation with the President or Secretary of War, and in open defiance of the orders of the President & the War Department.

With this force, added to the regulars, Gen-

Jackson and his army, about 4000 strong, marched into the Spanish territory of Florida, in pursuit of the defeated and fugitive Indians and runaway negroes, whose whole force, if embodied, would not have amounted to more than 1000 men—and not one half of that number ever opposed him, as appears by the deposition of Capt. Call, one of the General's aids—of course, he met with no resistance. He marched upon St. Marks, a feeble Spanish Fort, and took it with little or no opposition, notwithstanding it was expressly forbidden by the President to molest the Indians, "if they took refuge under a Spanish flag." He found no Indians there, but he found under the protection of the Spanish Government, and the neutral flag of Spain, an old man from England, an Indian trader, called *Arbuthnot*—him he took captive, and after a mock trial, by men holding no commissions, as required by law—him he hanged, as he says in his general order, for the crime of PIRACY—a crime which his extensive knowledge as a civilian induced him to believe was properly cognizable before a military court, composed of officers appointed by himself, and holding no commission or authority from the United States. For the same crime of PIRACY, he shot another Englishman of the name of *Ambrister*, also an Indian trader. This young man the court martial endeavored to save, and sentenced him to a milder, but still severe and unconstitutional punishment, confinement for a year, the use of the ball and chain, and the free application of the whipping post. But the General appeared too well aware of the truth of the old adage, that "dead men tell no tales"—this sentence of the court martial did not satisfy him—he delighted "to dwell with composure upon scenes of blood and carnage"—he annulled the sentence of the court with a single dash of his pen and remorselessly ordered the young man to be shot, an order that was remorselessly and promptly obeyed.

About this time he took captive by stratagem two Indian Chiefs—these he ordered to be hanged without trial or ceremony. There was no inquiry into their conduct—the drum did not even beat its discordant notes for the assembling of his mock military tribunal in their case. A "Jack Ketch," of his own appointment, made quick work with these victims of military despotism, and the cord soon ended the miseries of the proud and fearless chieftains, who justly claimed the ownership of the soil that witnessed their degradation and execution, as a portion of their high birth right. The cold blooded indifference with which he announces to the Government (whose orders he had treated with contempt, and whose laws he had wantonly outraged) this unprecedented and unwarrantable act of cruelty, is shocking to humanity. In his letter to the Secretary of War, of the 9th April 1818, he says: "Captain *McKee* having killed *English colors* on board of his boat, *Francis*, the *Prophet*, and *Hoocheco* were decapitated on board. They have been hung to-day to-morrow, I march to Suwannee. (Signed) ANDREW JACKSON." Brevity, with a vengeance, and stained with blood!

He then took Pensacola, and the fort of Barrancas—sent the Spanish officers and men to Cuba—and having thus annihilated the Spanish authorities, and garrisoned the fortifications with his own troops, he commenced the career of a conqueror, that would not have disgraced any of the victorious military chieftains of modern times. He established a government of his own creation, appointed his own officers, or the creatures of his own will, to the most important situations. Having thus conquered a neutral province, and a she states in his public despatches, "added it to the Union," and apprizing the Government of his operations, and stating, explicitly, "That the war with the Indians was at an end," he retired to his seat, called "The Hermitage," near Nashville.

But, notwithstanding that the General had declared to the Government, that "war with the Indians was at an end," more than two months after he planned a military expedition against the province of East Florida, and directed, by a special order to General Gaines, of the army, and to Captain Dallas of the Navy, to make war upon, and reduce St. Augustine, the Capital of that province. (See his order to Gen. Gaines, dated 7th August, 1818.) These hostile steps were taken without ever consulting the President of the United States, or any officer of the Government. Congress alone, by the Constitution, has "the power to declare war," and, when declared, to the President is given the power of carrying it on, by "command of the land and naval forces."

But in this case there was no act of Congress—no declaration of war—no orders from the President or the Secretary at war—and yet Gen. Jackson, usurping the whole power of the Government, orders war to be made upon a nation in amity with us, and with whom a solemn treaty was then existing. This order was issued by Gen. Jackson on the 7th August, 1818. On the 1st September following, having been apprized of the fact, the President directed the order to be countermanded. This put a stop to an expedition that would, had it proceeded, involved the nation in war with Spain, and probably with all Europe. Gen. Jackson, to be sure, did not forbid Gen. Gaines and Capt. Dallas to obey the orders of the President, countermanding his own, but he did nearly as bad, for, in a subsequent letter, he insults the Government & talks about "weak and timid policy, that cannot command respect"—and in a letter of the 28th Nov. 1818, he urges upon the President the necessity of taking possession of the Florida, and gives, among others, this extraordinary reason: "It would afford active service to some of our regiments who have grown sluggish from the inactivity of garrison duties."

**Fellow Citizens:**—It is a solemn and melancholy fact, that war, with all its horrors, has always been the sport and pastime of kings and conquerors. "And Abner said, let the young men arise and slay before us, and Joab said let them arise. So they arose, and every man caught his fellow, and thrust his sword into his side, and they fell together."—and these two "Military Chieftains" looked upon this scene of blood and carnage with perfect composure! In the same spirit Gen. Jackson says: "I have hung two captives to-day, to-morrow I march for Suwannee"—and again—"our regiments are become sluggish with the inactivity of garrison duty, let them arise and shed blood before the neutral posts of St. Augustine, take the Florida, and add them to the Union." Can the peace, the happiness, the prosperity and future welfare of the American people, be with safety committed to such hands as Gen. Jackson's? I conjure you, as you value your free republican institutions, to ask yourself this question, in the candid spirit of truth. Pause and reflect before you irrevocably fix the destiny of our happy country by an affirmative reply, that dooms the country to follow in the rear of the celebrated republics that have preceded us.

When the executive branch of the government was made acquainted with the foregoing facts, they excited consternation and produced embarrassment. It appears advisedly on his subject, knowing it to have been so. The holy alliance, (as it is profanely called) was then in existence, and Spain was an acknowledged party. Forcibly taking and retaining provinces and military posts belonging of right to a friendly & neutral nation, was repugnant to every settled principle of national law, and was peculiarly obnoxious when done by a subordinate officer of the army of the United States, in violation of the Constitution, and in opposition to the pacific and neutral policy of the government.

The law of nations is nothing but the application (upon a large scale) of those rules of justice and propriety that regulate every neighbor-

hood circle. When the disobedient and mischievous son of one farmer or mechanic does an injury to the property or person of another, the person injured (if a good man, and anxious to preserve peace in the neighborhood) gives information to his neighbor, asks him in a friendly manner to repair the injury done, & reprimand and correct the body that has done it. When Capt. Barkley made the attack upon the Chesapeake frigate, the whole nation almost cried out *Woe*, and I confess myself to have been among the number. But Mr. Jefferson, the lover of peace, took the right course; he demanded reparation for the injury, and punishment of the officer; the former was eventually, though reluctantly, granted; but the officer was never punished, and the refusal to do so remained as a just cause of complaint, and, with other wrongs, produced the late war with that nation. The precedent set by Great Britain in this case, it will be seen, was followed by the administration in the case of Gen. Jackson and his Florida conquests. The posts unconstitutionally and illegally wrested from Spain, were given up, and all the Spanish authorities restored to their functions—but Gen. Jackson was neither punished nor reprimanded.

In this situation the subject was laid before Congress by the President, in December, 1818. The subject was first taken up for discussion in the House of Representatives. None censured, but all agreed, if I mistake not, that the president was right in surrendering the captured posts to Spain—thus acknowledging the illegality of taking them to be a national outrage. But as the president had not called Gen. Jackson to account, they would not censure him, & such was the decision of a small majority of the House. The manner in which the subject was brought up in the Senate, and the report of the Committee of that Body has been referred to, and the conduct of Gen. Jackson, on that occasion, remains to be told.

While the examination of General Jackson's conduct was in progress, he, with a pretty numerous suite, arrived in the city of Washington. He soon manifested his displeasure at the freedom with which some members of the legislature had thought proper to invade upon his conduct. He, however, staid some weeks in the city, and, during this time, the members of his staff were called before, and examined by the Committee of the Senate. He then took a tour to the east, and received, every where, the kind attentions and grateful thanks of his countrymen. This should have humbled and softened the temper of a truly good and great man; but it had a different effect upon General Jackson. When at the convivial board, in Baltimore, on his return, he first saw the report of the Committee of the Senate, pointing out and mildly censuring his errors, his rage was ungovernable, and the invectives and imprecations on the Committee awfully fierce and profane.

He, however, long no time until he arrived in the city of Washington—where his threats and menaces were repeated with increased violence; and General Jackson's threats of vengeance, and of cutting off the ears of members of Congress, became a topic of pretty general conversation. I am very confident, that there was not a man belonging to the government, holding any thing like a conspicuous station, from the President down, and few members of Congress, but what heard and believed these things—nor did I ever hear of its being denied, until the present canvass. With others, I heard of, and believed such threats had been made—but I did not believe he had any serious intention of carrying his threats into execution until a day or two after the adjournment of Congress, when I heard of Commodore Decatur having prevented him from entering the Senate Chamber to attack Mr. Eppes. Not having a personal knowledge of the transaction, I cannot speak of the fact further, than that I heard it from several respectable persons in Washington at the time—and I know with perfect certainty, that the whole scene was thus related as it should have happened: that Gen. Jackson went to the Capitol in a carriage—that as he passed from the carriage, and near the door of the Senate, he was met by Commodore Decatur, who, knowing of, or being then informed of General Jackson's intention to fall upon Mr. Eppes, the Commodore, by intreaties and expostulations, induced the General to return to his carriage. This was told publicly, as coming from the Commodore personally, and from this authority it obtained credence as far as it was heard. I believed it and still believe it—nor will I deny that I felt some apprehensions for my own personal safety. I could see no good reason why General Jackson should have selected Mr. Eppes as his victim, who was, at that time, sorely afflicted with disease, rather than the Chairman of the committee. Impressed with this belief, I mentioned this circumstance to Mr. Crawford, (then Secretary of the Treasury, a name I never mention but with feelings of the strongest respect.) Mr. Crawford told me that he had heard and believed in the truth, of General Jackson's contemplated attack upon Mr. Eppes, and advised me to be on my guard. The same advice I received from several gentlemen, and took it, so far as to apply to Walter Jones, Esq. Attorney for the District of Columbia, who kindly furnished me with the means of defence. And as this was the first time in my life, when among civilised men, that I had to resort to such means for personal safety, I sincerely hope it may be the last, in which representative of the people, for the honest discharge of his duty, will be subjected to a like necessity.

I am aware that Gen. Jackson, in a letter to Mr. Grundy, has, by unequivocal, disingenuous and uncanal, attempted a denial of the outrage designed to have been committed upon Mr. Eppes. But this denial relates merely to the precise spot, and the manner in which he was interrupted and prevented by Commodore Decatur. His previous threats of cutting off the ears, and mutilating the members of Congress, he never has denied, although the charge was made by me, in the National Intelligencer, in my own name, when we were both in the City of Washington, and when the facts were fresh in the memory of all, and when many were on the spot by whom these facts could, and if denied, would have been proved. Nor has General Jackson ever denied, even in his letter to Mr. Grundy, his going in his carriage with a settled design of putting his threats into execution, and that between the carriage and the Senate chamber he was turned from his purpose by the strong and decisive expostulations of Commodore Decatur.

That the account of a transaction, so extraordinary in its character as this, should have been related as coming from Commodore Decatur—and this, not only in his lifetime, but immediately after it should have taken place—and for this story to have no foundation in fact, and to remain uncontradicted by that gentleman, cannot be credited. Those members of Congress who remained in the city a few days after the adjournment, carried the story home with them, and told it as a fact; and all agreed in every material fact, and that it came from the lips of Commodore Decatur. Such was the statement made by Mr. Baldwin, of Pittsburgh. He stated the facts to gentlemen of the first respectability in the city, nor did he to those facts. It has, moreover, been recently stated in a pamphlet published in the city of Philadelphia, that Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. and Mr. Daniel Smith, (the latter a particular and personal friend of Commodore Decatur's) had received from the Commodore an account of the disgraceful scene, with all its circumstances.

Now, if General Jackson never did, in the Boanaparte style, design or attempt to violate the sanctity of the Senate house, as he and his friends would wish us to believe, and if it was never stated by Commodore Decatur, who were the authors of this vile slander upon the General? That Messrs. Baldwin, Hopkinson, Smith, and many others, gave currency to this story, long before either Mr. Adams or General Jackson were spoken of for the Presidency, is a fact that they will be as incapable of denying, as they would be of fabricating a false report against their neighbors. In short, if the outrageous conduct charged upon General Jackson be not true, and these gentlemen having been given as the authors of the report in question; and if they ever did receive the fact, as stated, from Commodore Decatur, in it not a duty they owe to themselves, to General Jackson and to the public, to say so? Can their silence on this occasion be justified or excused on any principle of truth, justice, or honor? Unless it be coupled with the confession, that the facts, as stated, are substantially true—and in such case it could hardly be expected from a thoroughgoing Jacksonite to turn states' evidence, and thus convict his favorite candidate of falsehood and deception. I most conscientiously believe the facts as here stated, and they are candidly submitted to the serious consideration of the intelligent and peace-loving citizens of Pennsylvania by their friend and fellow-citizen,

A. LACOCK.  
Spring Dale, June 26, 1828.

**DOMESTIC BLISS.**  
There's a bliss beyond all that the Minstrel has told  
When two that are linked in one heavenly tie,  
With heart new changing and brow never cold,  
Love on through all ills, and love on till they die!

One hour of a passion so sacred, is worth  
Whole ages of heartless and wandering bliss;  
And, oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,  
It is there, it is there.

One window opening down to the ground showed  
The interior of a very small parlour, plainly  
and modestly furnished, but paneled all around  
with well-filled book cases. A lady's harp stood  
in one corner, and in another two fine globes  
and an orrery. Some small flower-baskets, filled  
with roses, were dispersed about the room,  
and at a table, near the window, sat a gentleman  
writing, or rather leaning over a writing desk,  
with a pen in his hand, for his eyes were directed  
towards the gravel walk before the window,  
where a lady (an elegant looking woman, whose  
plain white robe and dark uncovered hair well  
became the sweet, matronly expression of her  
face and figure) was anxiously stretching out  
her encouraging arms to her little daughter,  
who came laughing and tottering towards her  
on the soft green turf; her tiny feet, as they  
 essayed their first independent steps, in the event-  
ful walks of life, twisting and twining with grace-  
ful awkwardness, and unsteady pressure, under  
the disproportionate weight of her chubby person.  
It was a sweet, heart-thrilling sound, the  
joyous crowing laugh of that creature, when  
with one last, bold, mighty effort she reached  
the maternal arms, and was caught up to the  
maternal bosom, and half devoured with kisses,  
in an ecstasy of unspeakable love. As if provoked  
to emulous loudness by that mischievous out-  
cry and impatient to mingle its clear notes with  
that young innocent voice, a blackbird, embowered  
in a tall neighboring bay-tree, poured out forth-  
with such a flood of full, rich melody, as stilled  
the baby's laugh, and for a moment, arrested its  
observant ear. But for a moment, the kindred  
nature burst out into full chorus: the baby clasped  
her hands, and laughed aloud; and, after her  
fashion, mocked the unseen songstress. The bird  
redoubled her tuneful efforts, and still the baby  
laughed, and still the bird rejoined; and both  
together raised such a melodious din, that the  
echoes of the old church rang again; and never  
since the contest of the nightingale with  
her human rival, was heard such an emulous  
conflict of human skill. I could have laughed,  
for company, from my unseen looking place  
within the dark shadow of the church buttresses,  
It was altogether such a scene as I shall never  
forget, one from which I could hardly tear my  
self away. Nay, I did not; I stood motionless  
as a statue in my dark grey niche, till the ob-  
jects before me became in distinct in twilight,  
till the last slanting sunbeams had withdrawn  
from the highest panes of the church window,  
till the blackbird's song was hushed, and the  
baby's voice was still and the mother and her  
nursling had retreated into their quiet dwelling  
and the evening taper gleamed through the fal-  
len white curtain and still open window.

But yet before that curtain fell, another act  
of the beautiful pantomime had passed in re-  
view before me. The mother with her infant in  
her arms had seated herself in a low chair, with  
in the little parlour. She untied the frock  
strings, drew off that and the second upper  
garments, dextrously and at intervals, as the  
restless frolics of the still unwearied baby afforded  
opportunity; and then it was in its little coat  
and stays, the plump white shoulders shrugged  
up in antic merriment, far above the slackened  
shoulder straps. Thus the mother's hand slipped  
off one red shoe, and having done so, her  
lips were pressed, almost as it seemed involun-  
tarily, to the little naked foot she still held. The  
other, as if in proud love of liberty, had spurned  
off to a distance the fellow shoe; and the  
darling, disarrayed for its innocent slumbers,  
was hushed and quieted, but not yet to rest; the  
night dress was still to be put on, and the little  
crib was not there not yet to rest, but to the  
mighty duty already required of young Chris-  
tians. And in a moment it was hushed, and in  
a moment the small hands were pressed to-  
gether between the mother's hands, and the sweet  
serious eye was raised, and fixed upon the  
mother's eye (there beamed, as yet, the infant's  
heavenly) and one saw that it was lifting out its  
unconscious prayers; unconscious, surely not  
unaccepted. A kiss from maternal lips was the  
token of God's approval; and then she rose, and  
gathering up the scattered garments in the same  
clasp with her half naked babe, she held it,  
smiling to its father, and one saw in the expres-  
sion of his face, as he upraised it after having  
imprinted a kiss on that of his child, one saw in  
it all the holy fervour of a father's blessing.

Then the mother withdrew her little one,  
and then the curtain fell, and still I lingered,  
for after the interval of a few minutes, sweet sounds  
arrested my departing footsteps: a few notes of  
the harp, a low prelude stole sweetly out,  
a voice still sweeter, mingling its tones with a soft  
voice accompaniment swelled out gradually into  
a strain of sacred harmony, and the words of  
the evening hymn came wafted towards the  
house of prayer. Then all was still in the cot-  
tage and around it; and the perfect silence, and  
the deepening shadows brought to my mind  
more forcibly the lateness of the hour, and  
warned me to turn my face homewards. So I  
moved a few steps, and yet again I lingered,  
gazed still; for the moon was rising and the  
stars were shining out in the clear cloudless hea-  
ven; and the bright reflection of one dappled  
and glittered like a liquid fire fly on the ripple  
of the stream, just when it glided into a dark  
deeper pool, beneath a little rustic foot-bridge  
which led from where I stood into a shady green  
lane, communicating with the neighbouring  
hamlet.

**GOOD MANAGEMENT.**  
On the first of this month, Five Millions of the  
national debt was paid off, making TWENTY  
SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (exclusive of in-  
terest) that has been discharged since the ad-  
ministration of Mr. Adams. This sum is just  
such as was paid off in the nine years prece-  
ding. In addition to these immense sums that  
have been expended in lessening our national  
debt and freeing the country from all its diffi-  
culties twelve millions have been expended for  
permanent works and internal improvements.  
Truly, our public officers are just and faithful  
stewards of the people.—[Harrisburg Argus.

**THE DISAPPOINTED BRIDE.**  
At an age when the heart is open to every  
impression; and forms with the same readiness  
engagements and connections, which in a man  
of riper years would be the fruit of esteem and  
observation, St. A. was travelling from his  
native province, to explore the wonders of a me-  
tropolis which he had as yet beheld with eyes  
only of hope. In the coach which was to con-  
vey him to Paris, he found a young man of pre-  
possessing appearance; a conversation soon be-  
gan that terminated in protestations of friend-  
ship, warmly reiterated on both sides. Mutual  
confidence soon flowed from their lips, and all  
the secrets of their hearts were revealed; it was  
then that St. A. learned that his new friend  
was going to Paris, to marry a young lady whom  
he had never seen, but whom his father and  
family had chosen for his bride, with the consent  
of her relations. The journey finished without  
any accident and they arrived in the morning at  
Paris where they took lodgings in a public hotel.  
Scarcely had they taken possession of their ap-  
partments, when the young man was seized with  
a bilious colic, which in less than two hours de-  
prived him of his existence.

Affected with the melancholy fate of his youth-  
ful acquaintance, St. A., whose attentions had  
been unable to raise him, thought it his duty to  
inform the father of the future bride of the over-  
throw of his expectations, and taking with him  
the letters & the portfolio of his friend repaired  
to the house of the gentleman.

The servant who opened the door, conscious  
that his master expected his son-in-law, an-  
nounced St. A. as such, without giving him time  
to explain himself embraced him with eagerness  
and presented him to his daughter as her hus-  
band.

St. A., naturally gay and volatile, could not  
resist the temptation of deceiving the family  
awhile longer and played his part extremely well.  
He gave the letters, and being perfectly ac-  
quainted with the secrets and affairs of his friend,  
returned the most satisfactory answers to their  
questions. He succeeded, especially in capti-  
vating the attention of the young lady, who  
with side-long glances admired the features and  
the fine shape with which nature had blessed  
her lover. Dinner was announced, and St. A.  
was placed by the side of the timid bride; and  
the whole family yielded up their hearts to joy  
and satisfaction. The young lady spoke little,  
answered with difficulty, and often blushed,  
while St. A. was polite and ardent in his at-  
tention to her; and though the expressions of  
his face were naturally serious, his conversation  
was pleasing and cheerful.

After dinner the father entered into all the  
details necessary to settle the marriage, when  
suddenly St. A. rose, and taking his hat—  
seemed anxious to retire. "Are you going to  
leave us?" "Yes," answered St. A. "impor-  
tant business compels me to quit you." What  
business can you have in a city where you are  
a stranger, perhaps you wish to draw money  
from a bank, my purse is entirely at your service;  
but if you will absolutely have recourse to a  
banker, I may send somebody who will transact  
the business for you." "No," said St. A.,  
who continued to walk towards the door, and  
they were soon in the hall, when addressing the  
father, "Now, that we are alone, (said he,) an  
accident happened to me. I was taken with the  
bilious colic, and died. I promised to be bur-  
ied at 6 o'clock, and you will easily conceive  
that I must attend the place of rendezvous, for  
not being known in this part of the world, if I  
fail to be exact to my word, it would awake sus-  
picious of intemperance to business that would  
prove very prejudicial to my character."

The father listened to him with astonishment  
but taking the whole for a joke returned to the  
ladies bursting with laughter, related the cause  
of his son in law's hurried departure. While  
they were still conversing on the subject, 6  
o'clock struck, it was soon seven, and the fam-  
ily were alarmed at not seeing St. A. Half  
an hour after the father sent to his hotel to in-  
quire. The servant entrusted with the com-  
mission asked for him under his assumed name  
and received for answer that he had arrived at  
9 in the morning, died at 11 & was buried at 6.  
It would be difficult to express the surprise of the  
family at receiving this information; and as St.  
A. left his lodgings, and never visited there  
again, a general belief was spread around that it  
was the ghost that spent the day with Mr. N.  
in social enjoyment and conversation.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Our State—Our intelligence from the respec-  
tive counties of this state as to the presidential  
election, give us the strongest evidence that  
the information which has been distributed in  
relation to the character and qualifications of  
the military candidate, has opened the eyes of  
the people and settled the doom of the factious  
opposition. The revolution in the public senti-  
ment is perhaps the most complete that has  
ever been accomplished by the power of truth  
and reason. The Jacksonites can no longer  
have any well grounded expectation of carry-  
ing the vote of this state, since the extensive dis-  
semination of the proofs of Jackson's character,  
and his calumnies against the administration. The  
people are honest in their views; they have no  
ambitious designs of self aggrandizement to im-  
pel them onward in the mad career in which the  
Jackson leaders would lead them; they are not  
operated on by the hope of gain from any thing  
but a judicious, able and economical adminis-  
tration of the government. They are deter-  
mined, therefore, to let "well enough alone. So  
they find the conduct of Mr. Adams, and are  
satisfied it is their interest to sustain him. We  
conclude as we began—this state will vote for  
the administration—our information leaves us  
not a doubt on this subject.

[Harrisburg Intelligencer.  
We copy the following *jeu d'esprit* in a re-  
cent number of the London *Times* Free Press,  
received at the New York Gazette Office. It  
will doubtless afford some amusement to our  
readers:—

**NEW MINISTERIAL PUBLICATIONS.**  
It is currently reported that the Duke of Wel-  
lington having become sensible of the detriment  
which his new Ministry is likely to sustain in  
public estimation, from the vulgar prejudice,  
that none except men of talents and information  
are qualified to administer the affairs of the State  
have resolved to establish an office for the pub-  
lication and distribution of works of a practical  
character suited to the composition of the Minis-  
try, and to the exigencies of the times. Doctor  
Croker being the only Member of the New  
Administration who can write, has undertaken  
the office of correcting the press; and the fol-  
lowing works are confidently announced as  
about to appear.

*The Duke's Manual, or Politics made level with  
the meanest Capacity:* For the use of elderly Gen-  
tlemen appointed Cabinet Ministers at a short  
notice.

*Bob Short's Rules for Governing a State,* where,  
by the whole Science of Government may be  
learned in a quarter of an hour, without hind-  
rance of amusements or knowledge of a book-  
seller.

*The Inutility of Ideas to public Men, States, and  
Examples:* being an attempt to prove that  
none but persons totally ignorant of public af-  
airs are competent to administer them. Under  
the immediate patronage of the Lords of the  
Treasury, and the three Secretaries of State.

A new edition of *Brutus's Moria Economica*,  
or *Præcis of Folly*, with portraits of the New  
Ministers, humorously engraven on brass, by  
Geo. Cruikshank, and an Appendix, showing  
the peculiar applicability of the Author's Prin-  
ciples to the Government of the British Empire.



Murray's First Book for Statesmen: Being a Compendious Treatise on the Cavalry Exercise, for the use of Young Members of Parliament, and Candidates for Public Employment. By Lieutenant General Sir George Murray, K. G. H. and T. S. Col. of the 42nd Foot, and Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Shoulder Arms! A Tyrant Poem addressed to the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of Great Britain and Ireland. By Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Dr. Sir George Murray, Turgot and Sir Thomas Gooch; showing the extreme Ignorance of the latter Statesmen, and calling upon all Persons of moderate intellect to support them.

Moderate Talents Best fitted for Affairs of State: an Essay, showing, from practical Experience, the Danger of confiding political Employments to clever Men. Addressed to the Moderately informed. With remarks on the unexceptionable Character of the present Administration, in this respect. Also, by the same Author.

The Vanity of Human Learning; or The Wonderful Worldly Wisdom of Knowing Nothing: where, in are set forth the manifold Advantages, in a practical Point of View, of Ignorance over Knowledge, and the Sufficiency of Reading, Writing, and the Manual Exercise, for the Education of a Cabinet Minister. With a comparative View of Mr. Canning and the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Huskisson and Sir George Murray, Turgot and Sir Thomas Gooch; showing the extreme Ignorance of the latter Statesmen, and calling upon all Persons of moderate intellect to support them.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:  
SATURDAY EVENING—AUGUST 2, 1828.

ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.—The brig Franklin, captain Kay, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday from New Orleans. The editors of the United States Gazette have received the Argus of the 12th instant, which contains the returns of the election, as far as received, held on the 7th.

Governor. 1592 Adams  
Marigny, 559 Jackson  
Butler, 571 Jackson  
Congress. 1412 Adams  
Livingston, 1083 Jackson  
Three or four parishes are yet to be heard from. Verbal reports say that White is elected by about six hundred majority. Gurley is said to be elected, and Brent also.

In the city the Administration ticket has carried without an exception. The Argus apologizes for a want of matter, which is owing to the fact that all the French workmen of the office are sick; and the editor is also confined to his bed, sharing in a "general calamity."

The Hon. SMITH THOMPSON has been nominated by the friends of the National Administration in New York, as their candidate for Governor and the Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER as Lieut. Governor. Our friends in that state anticipate a glorious triumph. The managing Mr. Van Buren will learn a lesson that he will not soon forget.

[From the Weekly Marylander.]  
THE MEETING AT CHESTERTOWN.  
Extract of a letter, &c.

CHESTERTOWN, July 21, 1828.  
The meeting held here on Saturday last, was called pursuant to notice issued by the different Jackson Committees, in which notice it was pretty plainly stated, that misrepresentation had been made at our meeting on the 31st May, and calling upon us and our friends generally to attend their meeting, prefer charges, and hear them refuted, &c. &c. To a challenge thus publicly given, to discuss the great question that now agitates our country, we cordially and cheerfully accepted. We met them upon their own ground, and instead of hearing refutations of our charges, we carried the war into the heart of Africa, committing desolation and havoc in our march. Instead of hearing the alleged "misrepresentations" exposed, we put them on a defence which it was impossible to conduct to favourable results. Their speakers were, Richard A. Ringgold, James P. Leath, and William Carmichael, Esquires; ours, James W. Mculloh, Robert H. Goldsborough, and Ezekiel F. Chambers, Esquires.—The debate was opened on their part, and commenced on ours by Mr. McCulloh, each individual consuming one hour. The union of the two parties constituted the largest meeting I have ever seen. I do not now recollect that in the whole course of the debate, more than two measures of the Administration were assailed, viz: the West India Trade and the Panama Mission, which were successfully and easily vindicated. The charge of corruption was of course reiterated, but I am satisfied that no unprejudiced mind left the meeting, impressed with the belief of its being founded in fact; such a charge, so often disproved, and so often exploded, can never influence any man of candour and intelligence, any man who is capable of judging between right and wrong. Your fellow citizen, Mr. McCulloh, descended masterly and eloquently upon the origin of the "Combination;" he ably analysed the Opposition, and developed the different elements which constituted such an incongruous mass, and the causes why the standard of opposition was raised.—He is truly intelligent and eloquent. He was invited here by our friends to unite in the discussion; he was urged and solicited by us to come, as the controversy was a national one, equally affecting the interests of all. We only regretted that he could not have spoken three hours instead of one, as he gave universal satisfaction. Mr. Goldsborough also did ample justice to our cause; he charged General Jackson with trampling upon the Constitution and laws of his country, whenever they came in collision with his own ideas of construction; with illegally imprisoning Judge Hall, Judge Fromentin, and Louisiana, with proclaiming martial law at New Orleans, against all law—with invasions upon neutral territory, in direct violation of his orders; with appointing his own officers in contravention of the constitution of the United States, and of his own state—with illegally causing Arrubnot and Ambriester to be put to death, &c. &c. One of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting in behalf of the Jacksonians, expressed his great astonishment that Mr. Goldsborough, a Federalist, should support John Quincy Adams. Mr. Goldsborough replied with great magnanimity.—"Upon this great, this important national question, vitally affecting the interests of our country, am I to sacrifice my sentiments upon the altar of passion? No! Am I to be influenced by little petty, pitiful prejudices? No!" Mr. G. is evidently possessed of an almost inexhaustible fund of political knowledge. The same invitation given to Mr. McCulloh, was also given by us to Mr. Goldsborough, which he was solicited to accept, and which he did much to our satisfaction. Our Senator, Col. Chambers, seemed as if he was invigorated by the spirit of his father and he animatedly upon the opposition in a fearless and powerful manner; he did justice to himself and justice to the cause; of his worth, private and public, it is unnecessary for me to speak. I think the discussion was most ably and happily conducted on our part—it cannot fail to be felt.

After the debates had concluded, the parties drew off, formed lines and marched through the different streets of the town with drum and fife; I did not count the numbers in our line, but a gentleman of unimpeached veracity did, and I have understood he has said, (I have also heard

JACKSON AND BURR.—Every day facts are transpiring which go to prove that Jackson was deeply involved in Burr's conspiracy, and it is expected that papers will ere long be received from Mrs. Burr's friends, which will place his guilt beyond a question.—His letter, of the 12th of November, giving vague information to Governor Claiborne, is all the palliation which his friends have found to offer for him.—But when we find him offering Judge Williams a commission in Burr's army, when we find he gave no information to the government of these treasonable matters—when, in despite of the President's Proclamation, and a month after the date of his pretended letter, he received Burr at his house for eight days, and until his boats were ready to descend the river, conviction is irresistible. It was his intention to have kept his letter in his pocket, and to have gone down in the boats with Burr. Nothing prevented but the great hue and cry in the western states, which prevented raising men and supplies, and then he sent the letter to exculpate himself.

[Harrisburg Argus.]  
A gentleman say he likewise counted them and he agrees with the first named gentleman that we had four hundred and fifty voters. How many our opponents had, I do not exactly know; I certainly thought our line was much the longest when we passed them. Report states they had in line, as he hundred and sixty or so. I have heard many persons say, that we had a decided majority; I conscientiously think so from the little observation I made. Considering the disadvantageous circumstances under which we labored, we are astonished at the result. Our opponents advertised two weeks previous to the meeting, not only in the newspapers printed here, but by printed notices set up in the different public places in the county; we had no advertisements until one day prior to the meeting and in two of our districts out of three, we commenced giving notice only three or four days prior; the chief notice given on our part was by the Committees of Vigilance; I heard some of our friends say that our notice was not general enough in their sections of country; yet under all these circumstances, we dined five hundred and fifty persons, and marched four hundred and fifty voters, friendly to our cause. Our friends separated at a late hour, in the greatest harmony, with undiminished zeal with doubly augmented and still increasing confidence, in the justice of their cause, and its certain and inevitable success. I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but I have some means of obtaining information on political subjects, and I religiously and conscientiously believe, that Kent county will give for the Administration, at a moderate calculation, a majority of one hundred and twenty votes. I am also satisfied of another thing, that the Jacksonians will not invite us again to participate in another public discussion of the Presidential question, when, we firmly believe, we have come off much more than conquerors in this."

NAVY.—The U. S. Ship Natchez, Captain Burt, arrived at Key West previous to the 18th instant from a cruise.  
The U. S. schooner Grampus, Lt. Com. LATIMER, was spoken 7th inst. off the Tortugas. A Sloop of War standing S. E. was passed 7th inst. in the Gulf of Mexico.  
The following changes, we learn, (says the Norfolk Herald) have been ordered by the Navy Department:  
Capt. John D. HANLEY, commanding at Baltimore, to take command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, (N. H.) vice Capt. O'Reighn, appointed to the command of the Hussar frigate.  
Master Comdr. Robert M. Rose, late Lieut. of the Gosport Navy Yard, to be second in command at that place; vice Comdr. E. P. Kennedy, promoted.—Lieut. Smoot takes the place of Capt. Rose.  
Purser CHARLES O. HAWDY is ordered to the Portsmouth Station, to supply the vacancy there occasioned by the death of Purser LYDA.

Mr. Cooper's new work—The Travelling Bachelor—will be issued by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, about the 1st of August. The London New Monthly Magazine for last month, says of it—"In this work, a genuine picture of American life and manners will be given, which, it is supposed, will have the effect of counteracting some of the superficial and erroneous accounts of recent English travellers."

RIOT.—On Monday last the spinners and weavers at Patterson in New Jersey turned out for higher wages. The reason alleged by them for this step, we understand to have been that as the price of manufactured goods had risen in the market in consequence of the tariff, it was but reasonable that their wages should be raised accordingly. To this demand their employers would not consent. The behaviour of the workmen after turning out is represented to have been very riotous and disorderly, and such as to keep the inhabitants of the place in continual apprehension. We have been informed that the owners of the manufactories in consequence of some attacks made upon their property, had sent to Newark for a company of militia to protect their buildings and machinery. Up to Friday morning things continued nearly in the same state, and the workmen had not returned to their employments. It is said that their employers had determined not to take back the ringleaders into their service.

[From the Philadelphia Democratic Press]  
HORRID OUTRAGE.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a respectable inhabitant of Southwark, was wounded by the discharge of a pistol. He and two more persons were watching the grave of a relative, whose death had been sudden. They were suspicious that the deceased would be disinterred. About the time stated they saw the flash and heard the report of a pistol. It proceeded from the grave yard of the new burial ground, belonging to St. Mary's Church. It appears, a part of these robbers of the dead were inside, engaged in disintering a young woman who had been buried on Sunday last, in which undertaking they succeeded. The remainder were watching on the outside—and immediately on perceiving those who were watching the grave of their relative, they discharged several pistols which severely wounded the person engaged in watching his relative's grave.

I have just returned from the wounded person's house, who is a man of a large family. He is in great pain. The shot entered between his legs. Twenty grains of large shot have been taken out of the calf of one leg—and there remains, it is believed, about thirty grains, which, it is said, cannot be taken out. Some of the shot taken out, having come against the ship bone, were quite flat. I give the facts without remark.

South Carolina Independent.—A very neat touch at the recent proceedings in that state was given by one of the subordinate officers on Fort Walcott in Newport harbor. The commandant directed him to cause a "National Salute" to be fired on the 4th of July. "The officer has not only respectfully inquired how many guns were to be discharged? His commander, with something of a sneer replied, "A National Salute, sir, are you ignorant of the number of guns that constitute a National Salute?" The answer to this severe rebuke at his apparent ignorance, was, that twenty four guns used to be the number for a national salute, but he was in some doubt whether South Carolina was at present a member of the confederation! The twenty four guns, however, were fired, and we trust that a less compliment will never form the national salute of this republic.—Prob. Amer.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN CAROLINE COUNTY.  
The Committee appointed by the friends of the Administration, in Caroline County, assembled in the Court-House at Denton on Tuesday the 22d inst. for the purpose of selecting four suitable persons to run as candidates for the next general Assembly of Maryland—on motion made and seconded, Daniel Leaverton, Esq. was called to the Chair, and William A. Ford appointed Secretary.—Whereupon they proceeded to the discharging of their duty, and upon mature deliberation, nominated the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Wm. M. Hirdcastle, Thomas Burchenal, Thomas Pearson and Short A. Willis, whom they recommended to the citizens of Caroline County as suitable persons to represent them at the next Legislature of Maryland, from a conviction, that should they be honored with their support that they will discharge the duties of their trust to the best of their abilities.

It was then resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Easton Gazette, signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary.  
DANIEL LEAVERTON Chairman.  
William A. Ford, Secretary.  
At Myrtle-Grove, in this County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. BAYNE, THOMAS B. COOLIDGE, Esq. of Boston Mass. to Miss SUSAN E. eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Seull, Mr. JOHN B. NEWNAM, to Miss ANN CLARK, all of this county.

On the 8th inst. at Bromont, in Charles county, by the Rev. Mr. Man, the Hon. JOSEPH KENT, Governor of the State of Maryland, to Miss ALICE LEA, Co. Mrs. the only daughter of the late Rev. B. Contee.

NAVY.—The U. S. Ship Natchez, Captain Burt, arrived at Key West previous to the 18th instant from a cruise.  
The U. S. schooner Grampus, Lt. Com. LATIMER, was spoken 7th inst. off the Tortugas. A Sloop of War standing S. E. was passed 7th inst. in the Gulf of Mexico.  
The following changes, we learn, (says the Norfolk Herald) have been ordered by the Navy Department:  
Capt. John D. HANLEY, commanding at Baltimore, to take command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, (N. H.) vice Capt. O'Reighn, appointed to the command of the Hussar frigate.  
Master Comdr. Robert M. Rose, late Lieut. of the Gosport Navy Yard, to be second in command at that place; vice Comdr. E. P. Kennedy, promoted.—Lieut. Smoot takes the place of Capt. Rose.  
Purser CHARLES O. HAWDY is ordered to the Portsmouth Station, to supply the vacancy there occasioned by the death of Purser LYDA.

Mr. Cooper's new work—The Travelling Bachelor—will be issued by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, about the 1st of August. The London New Monthly Magazine for last month, says of it—"In this work, a genuine picture of American life and manners will be given, which, it is supposed, will have the effect of counteracting some of the superficial and erroneous accounts of recent English travellers."

RIOT.—On Monday last the spinners and weavers at Patterson in New Jersey turned out for higher wages. The reason alleged by them for this step, we understand to have been that as the price of manufactured goods had risen in the market in consequence of the tariff, it was but reasonable that their wages should be raised accordingly. To this demand their employers would not consent. The behaviour of the workmen after turning out is represented to have been very riotous and disorderly, and such as to keep the inhabitants of the place in continual apprehension. We have been informed that the owners of the manufactories in consequence of some attacks made upon their property, had sent to Newark for a company of militia to protect their buildings and machinery. Up to Friday morning things continued nearly in the same state, and the workmen had not returned to their employments. It is said that their employers had determined not to take back the ringleaders into their service.

[From the Philadelphia Democratic Press]  
HORRID OUTRAGE.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a respectable inhabitant of Southwark, was wounded by the discharge of a pistol. He and two more persons were watching the grave of a relative, whose death had been sudden. They were suspicious that the deceased would be disinterred. About the time stated they saw the flash and heard the report of a pistol. It proceeded from the grave yard of the new burial ground, belonging to St. Mary's Church. It appears, a part of these robbers of the dead were inside, engaged in disintering a young woman who had been buried on Sunday last, in which undertaking they succeeded. The remainder were watching on the outside—and immediately on perceiving those who were watching the grave of their relative, they discharged several pistols which severely wounded the person engaged in watching his relative's grave.

I have just returned from the wounded person's house, who is a man of a large family. He is in great pain. The shot entered between his legs. Twenty grains of large shot have been taken out of the calf of one leg—and there remains, it is believed, about thirty grains, which, it is said, cannot be taken out. Some of the shot taken out, having come against the ship bone, were quite flat. I give the facts without remark.

South Carolina Independent.—A very neat touch at the recent proceedings in that state was given by one of the subordinate officers on Fort Walcott in Newport harbor. The commandant directed him to cause a "National Salute" to be fired on the 4th of July. "The officer has not only respectfully inquired how many guns were to be discharged? His commander, with something of a sneer replied, "A National Salute, sir, are you ignorant of the number of guns that constitute a National Salute?" The answer to this severe rebuke at his apparent ignorance, was, that twenty four guns used to be the number for a national salute, but he was in some doubt whether South Carolina was at present a member of the confederation! The twenty four guns, however, were fired, and we trust that a less compliment will never form the national salute of this republic.—Prob. Amer.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN CAROLINE COUNTY.  
The Committee appointed by the friends of the Administration, in Caroline County, assembled in the Court-House at Denton on Tuesday the 22d inst. for the purpose of selecting four suitable persons to run as candidates for the next general Assembly of Maryland—on motion made and seconded, Daniel Leaverton, Esq. was called to the Chair, and William A. Ford appointed Secretary.—Whereupon they proceeded to the discharging of their duty, and upon mature deliberation, nominated the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Wm. M. Hirdcastle, Thomas Burchenal, Thomas Pearson and Short A. Willis, whom they recommended to the citizens of Caroline County as suitable persons to represent them at the next Legislature of Maryland, from a conviction, that should they be honored with their support that they will discharge the duties of their trust to the best of their abilities.

It was then resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Easton Gazette, signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary.  
DANIEL LEAVERTON Chairman.  
William A. Ford, Secretary.

At Myrtle-Grove, in this County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. BAYNE, THOMAS B. COOLIDGE, Esq. of Boston Mass. to Miss SUSAN E. eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Seull, Mr. JOHN B. NEWNAM, to Miss ANN CLARK, all of this county.

On the 8th inst. at Bromont, in Charles county, by the Rev. Mr. Man, the Hon. JOSEPH KENT, Governor of the State of Maryland, to Miss ALICE LEA, Co. Mrs. the only daughter of the late Rev. B. Contee.

## NEW HAT STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of EASTON and its vicinity that he has opened a HAT STORE, in Easton, on Washington Street, next door to W. W. Moore's Drug Store and nearly opposite the Market-House, where he requests all those who may want good HATS to call and examine for themselves—he can assure them, that he has on hand, and for sale very low, an elegant assortment, manufactured in the best manner and in the latest fashions—he requests the public generally to give him a call.  
THOS: BEASTON, Agent.  
for Ennalls Russell.

Easton, Aug. 2.

## HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Talbot County Court at May Term 1828 the undersigned Commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on the 5th day of the 9th mo (Sept.) next, two Lots of Ground situated at the upper end of Dover Street in the Town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story Frame dwelling, with Kitchen attached. The property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchaser giving bonds to the several Heirs for their respective portions bearing interest from the day of sale.  
The sale will take place on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.  
J. M. G. EMORY,  
WM W. MOORE,  
WM JENKINS,  
WM H. GROOME,  
LAMBT REARDON } Commissioners.  
Easton, Aug. 2. 4w

## TALBOT COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Edward W. Turner, an Insolvent Petitioner, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several Supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Edward W. Turner, having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward W. Turner be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Edward W. Turner to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Edward W. Turner should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county.  
Aug. 2—4w

## TALBOT COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Thos: S. Bromwell, an Insolvent Petitioner, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred & five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Thos: S. Bromwell having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thos: S. Bromwell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Thos: S. Bromwell to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Thos: S. Bromwell, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county.  
Aug. 2 4w

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted for officers fees for 1827 payable in the present year are requested to make immediate payment for the same—no longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees without delay; those neglecting the above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Sh. F.  
Aug. 2 1828—4f

## Odd and Even System.

The next MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, (No. 4, for 1828,) will be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 20th August, which will permit distant adventurers to forward their orders in time. The Capital prizes are

## Ten Thousand Dollars.

\$2,000—\$1,000, &c. &c. the whole payable in CASH. Scheme is arranged on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1  
Halves, - - - - 2 | Eighths, - 50 cts.  
ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. L. COHEN, JR. & BROTHES, BALTIMORE.

## MARYLAND:

### TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

21st day of July, A. D. 1828  
On application of SOLOMON LOWE, Adm'r. of Benjamin Wilcott, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditor to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, 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 Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.  
Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

## IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Wilcott, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to file the same in the Register's Office of Talbot county, with the proper vouchers thereof, on or before the 15th day of August, 1828; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—given under my hand this 21st day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.  
SOLOMON LOWE, Adm'r. of Benjamin Wilcott dec'd.  
July 26 3w

## TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO MAN, about 26 years of age, has been committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine inches high, stout and well formed, with remarkably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN BROWN, says that he was brought up near Buck's county, by a free. Disbrough, and that his parents are both free. He has been employed for nearly 12 months as a hand on board of a small packet, which sails between Baltimore and Port Deposit. His clothing consists of a pair of white drilling trousers, muslin shirt, and striped waistcoat. If within the space of six y days from the date hereof, application shall not be made for him, and all such legal costs and charges, as have accrued or shall accrue, by reason of apprehending, imprisoning, and advertising him, paid, I will discharge him from prison unless remanded back for further confinement, by the judge before whom I shall take him for examination, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly.

THOMAS MILLER, Jr.  
Sheriff of Cecil county.  
Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

## MARYLAND:

### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

21st day of July, A. D. 1828.  
On application of Martin Alford and Henrietta his wife, Administratrix of John McNeall, late of Talbot county, deceased, (per William McNeall their Agent,)—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 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty eight.  
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

## In compliance with the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John McNeall, late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Office of the Register of Wills, on or before the 1st day of February next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.  
MARTIN ALFORD, and HENRIETTA ALFORD, Adm'rs. of John McNeall, deceased.  
July 26 3w

## Barren Creek Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that this Salubrious watering-place is now open for the reception of Visitors. An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who may leave their avocations or the abodes of lingering disease, and resort to this fountain of Chalybeate purity, has induced him to make such arrangements as will promote the invigoration of the indisposed, or the happiness of those who are in search of pleasure.

When we reflect on the trifling investment necessary for a visit to this place, and the beneficial effects likely to be produced, we are induced to believe that such as are solicitous to avoid the Autumnal diseases of our Climate, will repair to the Springs, for the double purpose of promoting health, and preventing disease. Such as feel inclined to visit this place, may also feel assured that the charges shall be moderately suited to the times.

The Public's humble serv't.  
CHARLES LEARY.

July 19—St eow

## Easton, 8th July 1828.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bible Society of Talbot county it was Resolved, That the following named Gentlemen be and are hereby appointed Agents for the several Election Districts under the ninth article of the Constitution—

For EASTON DISTRICT.  
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.  
Wm. Jenkins, Rev. Joseph Seull, N. Hammond Jr., Jas. Murry Lloyd, Dr. Ewd. Spedden, Samuel Roberts, R. H. Goldsborough, Wm. T. Clark, Wm. Hupblett, Wm. Bemy, Jr., Wm. Duling, Ennalls Martin Jr., John Arringdale, John Edmondson, J. C. Hayward, & John Martin.

For ST. MICHAEL'S DISTRICT.  
A. BRADFORD HARRISON.  
John Ball, Wm. Caulk, Robt. Lambdin, J. mes M. Seth, James Hopkins, James McDaniell, Thomas Hanna, Walter Sparks, Joseph Graham, Joseph Robson, J. W. Battle & Anthony Banning.

For CHAPPEL DISTRICT.  
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.  
James Ridgway, Ewd. McDaniell, Joseph Turner, J. G. Goldsborough, Elias Hopkins, Philip Mackey, Wm. Pratt, Dr. S. T. Hussum, Charles Jump, Jesse Scott, Wm. B. Tripp, H. Feddeman, W. Slaughter, & Thos. Arringdale.

## For TRAPPE DISTRICT.

DANIEL MARTIN.  
Thomas Hayward, Rev. Thos. Bayne, Jacob Bromwell, Benjamin Boule, Thomas Martin, James Ch. plain, Wm. Connelly, Samuel Stevens, George Stevens, Josiah Chaplin, Thomas Bowdle, James Parrott, James Keyner, Wm. Brockhead, H. P. Emmons, Thomas Jenkins, T. Atkinson, & Rh'd. Sherwood.

The duties of the Agents, prescribed by the Constitution, are to visit every family in their respective neighborhoods, and ascertain in each how many copies of the Scriptures may be wanted; to solicit donations; collect the subscriptions of the members, and pay them over to the Treasurer; and faithfully to ascertain & report all cases of destitution within their districts.

Resolved, That the above named Agents be and are hereby requested to report the results of their labours, before the second Thursday in August next, to the Managers in their respective Districts; viz: to Samuel T. Kennard in Easton District; to A. Bradford Harrison in St. Michael's District; to Wm. H. Tilghman in Chapel District; and to Daniel Martin in Trappe District. Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the next newspapers.  
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Pres't. Ns: HAMMOND J. Sec'y, pro. tem.  
Easton, Jul. 12—1828 3w

## PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



## POETRY.

[From the Ladies Magazine.]  
REMEMBERED WORDS.

How various, 'mid life's busy rounds,  
The words that greet the ear!  
And yet, how few are treasured sounds  
We pine again to hear!

The measured compliment, still dealt  
To all the passing crowd—  
The formal sympathy—unfelt—  
The gratulation loud—

Who hoards within his secret soul  
Such things as these!  
And when escaped from earth's control,  
Undimmed their lustre sees?

But there are words that come with power  
In love's unchanging tune,  
And to the gloomiest midnight hour  
Impart the joy of noon.

Her children's lisping words, in thought,  
Still cheer the mother lone;  
And still to manhood's heart is brought  
That mother's tender tone.

The whispered vow of love, first breathed  
Upon the maiden's ear, (wreathed,  
Comes, and life's wastes with spring flowers  
To woman's eye appear.

The word, half checked, that softly came  
And chased the lover's fears, (fame,  
'Mid earth's loud chants—gold, power and  
Still that low word he hears.

But there is one dear sound, that wakes  
In every soul a chord;  
The rudest language music makes  
With one remembered word.

Go, where proud realms have bowed to time,  
Or through fresh countries roam;  
Man's heart, in every age and clime,  
Thrills to the sound of home.

## BRANDYWINE

### CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

THE subscriber having recently removed to this elegant establishment, situated about five miles from the Borough of Wilmington, and about the same distance from the Town of New Castle, and occupying an elevated site in a district of country alike remarkable for the varied beauty of its landscape, the high cultivation of its soil, and the salubrity of its atmosphere—has opened it as a resort for those in pursuit either of health or amusement.

The sanative properties of the waters have been long celebrated, and for many years the invalid has sought the renovation of his strength in their use, notwithstanding the absence of those accommodations which were essential to his comfort and which are now abundantly provided.

The approach to it, is by various routes along the Elkton and Lancaster turnpikes, and the cross roads of the country, which are at all times in excellent condition. Its vicinity to Wilmington and Newcastle places it within the reach of the citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who enjoy the facilities and despatch of Steam-boat conveyance to the former places. To the inhabitants of the Peninsula it offers an agreeable refuge from the heats of summer, and a valuable tonic in its Chalybeate Springs.

The buildings, erected about a year since by an incorporated company, are spacious, and having been newly furnished by the subscriber, offer every accommodation that can be desired. The supplies of his table are drawn from the market of Wilmington and the immediate neighborhood, and will be found to embrace all the varieties of the season. His bar is provided with the choicest liquors, and the no less essential contribution of a well filled ice house.

The subscriber flatters himself that as from his experience in his business, he will not be found deficient in a knowledge of its duties, neither will he be found wanting in the anxious desire to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those who may honor him with their patronage.

W. WILLSON.

June, 29.—1828.—6w  
N. B. The Steam Boat Superior, Capt. Read, will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M.—on the arrival of the Boat at Wilmington, Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers directly to the Springs. Stages will leave the Springs every morning, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, and passengers will arrive in Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. Fare through \$1.25. Carriages, 4 Gigs, &c. can at all times be had at the Springs for any excursion—and also, carriages will be in attendance to convey passengers from the Steam Boats at Newcastle to the Springs.

### A STRAY STEER

CAME to the subscribers farm, near Denton some time in May last, a young Steer with a crop and upper bit off both ears, his legs and belly nearly white, and approaching to a mole colour on the back, with a white spot in his forehead, in the shape something like a heart. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay the expense of this advertisement and take him away.

JOS. RICHARDSON,  
Denton, Caroline county.

July 19—4w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chain's shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots & Shoes.

Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER TARR

N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business.

P. T.

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

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public vendue at the late residence of Wm. Elliott, deceased, near Easton, on Thursday, the 14th day of August next, all the personal estate of said deceased, except the crop of wheat in stack, corn growing, and stock intended for slaughter—Consisting of valuable work horses, milch cattle, work oxen, and hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a gig and harness, with many other useful articles.

Also a young negro woman, with four children, three of whom are active, likely, well grown boys, the whole to serve until 35 years of age.

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—for all bills of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock—Attendance given by R. SPENCER, Adm'r. of William Elliott.

Easton, July 26 ts

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public vendue, at the late residence of Wm. Farlow, deceased, on Thursday the 7th day of August next, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and kitchen furniture, some valuable books, a valuable set of Surveyor's Instruments and a fine young bay horse.

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—for all bills of five dollars or under the cash will be required. Attendance by R. SPENCER, Adm'r. of Wm. Farlow.

Easton, July 26 ts (S)

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY the 29th inst. at the Court-House door in Easton, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, the Personal Estate of Gen. Perry Benson, (decd) consisting of the following articles, viz:—One double case Gold Watch, a quantity of Silver Plate, and Five Shares of Stock in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums over six dollars a credit of six months will be given, on all sums under six dollars the Cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 5 o'clock, P. M.—Attendance by EDWARD SPEDDEN, Adm'r.

July 19 3w

## CONSTABLE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ fieri facias to me directed against James W. Abbott and Jenkins Abbott security, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins, Adm'r. of George Jenkins, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, the 12th of August, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Negro Boy called Dick, Negro Woman and one Horse, the property of said Abbott's to pay and satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, debt, interest and Cost due and to become due. Attendance by JAMES GASKINS, Constable.

July 19.

## CONSTABLE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed against Jenkins Abbott at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 5th day of August between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the interest, right, title, claim and demand, of in and to a certain Negro Girl named Dianna, held by the said Jenkins Abbott, taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of Venditioni Exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due.—Attendance by JAMES GASKINS Constable.

Easton, July 12 3t

## FOR SALE.

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadwell 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 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.

## FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situated on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry.—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land—

The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation.—The Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot County, and where Fish and Fowl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to JAMES DAWSON.

June 14. tf

## FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Thread-haven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt-water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighbourhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property. The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Rogers' residence. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

May 31—1828. tf

## A GIG FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will dispose of a private sale an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOMER.

Easton, June 28—tf

## 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, Adm'r. of John W. Blake, deceased.

Dec. 16.

## Fountain Inn,

LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.  
M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledged himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day. Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m  
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

## FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO BE RENTED for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant—It is commonly called the Tan-yard Farm.—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centerville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

gent for Dr. James Tilton.

Easton, July 26—tf

## FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO BE RENTED for the next year, the Farm in Banbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 26—1828.

N. B. The subscriber has also two small farms near Easton, and several Houses & Lots to rent.

## FARMS TO BE RENTED.

TO BE RENTED for the next year, that large & Valuable Farm, in Goldsboro's Neck, where Mr. Henry Goldsborough now lives, near Myrtle Grove, the residence of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. The Farm is well enclosed, and divided into three fields and Lots. It has on it a large and convenient Brick House, Kitchen, Barns and other necessary buildings.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumable every one disposed to rent will take a view of the premises before his application.—Letters of recommendation will be expected from every applicant.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, and HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Easton, July 26 1828—1f  
P. S. Also to be rented the adjoining farm where Wrightson Camper, lives and a House & Lot near it.

## FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Rent her FARM, situated near the Chapel For terms apply to ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Easton, July 26 3w

## FOR RENT

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, May 10.

## TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called "Locust Grove," the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased.—To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodated. GEO: W. NABB.

Easton, May 17.

## For Rent at a Reduced Price,

The Fountain Inn Tavern,

LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year.—Immediate possession will be given. Apply to JAMES WILLSON, age t for Mary J. Willson.

Easton, 12th July, 1828 tf

## TO BE RENTED

For the next year or a term of Years, The FARM and FISHERY in Caroline County, near Denton, where Mr. James McCormack now lives, and also the FARM that is now occupied by Mr. Wm. Emmers.—If the present Tenants wish to keep the farms they will please to make immediate application.—For Terms apply to IGNATIUS RHODES Talbot County near Easton.

July 19.

## A large & valuable Farm for Rent.

THE Subscriber will lease for the ensuing year, the FARM at Clara's Point in Talbot County, where she now resides. This Farm is situated immediately on the Choptank River, it possesses beside the advantages of pure Water, pure air & every requisite for health, a soil highly improved, and well adapted to Wheat, Corn, Cotton &c. &c. &c. ARRIANNA W. CHAMBERLAINE.

July 26 1828—3w

## Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years; ALSO The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Reardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Euron Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO The Small Tenement on the hill near my Dwelling.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 12. tf

## LANDS IN CAROLINE COUNTY

### FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court, passed on the twelfth day of March last, will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on THURSDAY the twenty first day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the DWELLING HOUSE on the premises, all and singular that Tract or parcel of Land called Bennett's Purchase, and also, that other Tract or parcel of Land called Haskins' Addition to Bennett's Purchase, adjoining to each other, and situate, lying & being on the Branches of Marshy Creek, and on the road leading from Dover to Hunting Creek Mills in Caroline county in the State of Maryland, and containing together the quantity of 617 acres of Land more or less, according to the description, metes and bounds expressed in the respective patents thereof. On these Lands is a large plantation distant about one mile from the upper Mill and village on Hunting Creek, whose soil is kindly and of easy cultivation, with a considerable quantity of Timber Land, and Branch Grounds belonging thereto abounding in Cranberries.—The Buildings and Improvements are out of repair.—The Orchard and Fruit Trees have been often very productive & valuable.—This Estate belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Haskins and has been decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage. It will be sold on a credit of one year for a third part of the purchase money, of two years for another third part thereof, & of three years for the remaining third part, with interest on the respective instalments from the day of sale. The purchase money to be secured, in such Instalments with Interest, by Bond with good and approved security. On the purchase money being paid and satisfied, and the Sales ratified by the Court, the Lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. The Lands shall be surveyed and laid off, and a Plot prepared for the inspection of persons disposed to purchase as soon as this can be conveniently done & lodged with the Trustee.

And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in the covenant of a deed executed by the said Joseph Haskins to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland will be exposed to sale, and sold, on the same day and at the same place, and between the hours aforesaid, all and singular that part of a Tract of Land called Laing's Discovery, containing 130 acres of Land, more or less, and also that part of another Tract of Land called Painter's Range, containing 72 acres of Land, more or less, situate, lying and being near the said Village at Hunting Creek Mill, and in the neighbourhood of the Plantation and Lands herein before first mentioned; which said Lands will also be offered and sold on the like Credit of one, two and three years for the respective third parts of the purchase money, to be secured by Bond or note with approved security; and on the payment thereof the said Lands will be conveyed by the said President, Directors and Company to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. Other particulars and terms will be made known, and attendance given, by the Subscriber, WILLIAM K. LAMBDIN, Trustee, and Agent.

Easton, June 7

### FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, a Slave for Life.—For terms enquire of the Editor.

June 7.

### THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.

May 17—4f

### HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.

WM. HUSSEY.

Easton, March 15.

### JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST received from Baltimore a quantity of PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO—also PORTER, ALE & CIDER which he will sell low for cash.

Easton, July 19.

### CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times. J. B. WOOLFOLK.

June 21—f

THE Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid. J. B. W.

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Talbot County, (Md.) on Monday the 23d inst. two negro men, JIM & DAVEY, (brothers.) Jim is twenty-six years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout & well made, very black, large mouth and prominent lips. Davey is twenty-three years old, something lighter complexioned than Jim, near the same height, and nearly as stout made, both pleasant when spoken to; their clothing consisted of white home made kersey and tow linen. I will give the above reward for apprehending & securing the above named negroes so that I get them again; or \$50 for either of them if taken out of the state, or \$30 for either of them if taken in the state, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSIAH CHAPLAIN.

June 28.

THE Delaware Patriot will insert the above 4 times and forward account to J.C.

### RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington County, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES HARDY. He is a stout, well made, likely fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar near his left elbow—also on his right cheek and over his left eye. He says he was born free, and was in the employment of Isaac Queen, a farmer near Upper Marlboro. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and grey pantaloons and waistcoat.

The owner of said negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shf. of Washington county, Md.

June 28 8w

## UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison 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 complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.

Easton, Dec. 29—tf

## 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 BE RENTED.

FOR one or more years from the end of the present year, several PLANTATIONS in Hunting-Creek-Neck, and Poplar-Neck in Caroline county.—Applications may be made to the subscriber, who is agent for the owners.

DANIEL CHEEZUM.

July 5—6w

## TO RENT.

THE subscriber has three Valuable Farms to rent in the Head of Wye that are in good order—For terms apply to E. ROBERTS.

Easton, July 5—30w

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A TEACHER in the Hillsborough School in Caroline County.—He must produce the best recommendations as to Capability, Character, habits, &c. Apply to HENRY NICOLS, President.

Hillsborough, June 21.



# 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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1828.

NO. 29.

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.

**Phoenix Lottery & Exchange Office**  
South West Corner of Baltimore & Gay Sts. Baltimore.  
THE Subscribers are grateful for past favors, and  
respectfully call the attention of the citizens  
of Easton and Talbot county to the following  
brilliant scheme of Maryland State Lottery, No.  
4, to be drawn in this city in about three weeks;  
all orders will be faithfully executed and the  
cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

## Maryland State Lottery, No. 4.

TO BE DRAWN IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SCHEME:			
1 prize	of \$10,000		
1 do.	of 2,000		
1 do.	of 1,000		
2 do. of	500 is	1,000	
10 do. of	100 is	1,000	
10 do. of	50 is	500	
30 do. of	20 is	600	
100 do. of	10 is	1,000	
100 do. of	5 is	500	
100 do. of	4 is	400	
6000 do. of	3 is	3,000	

To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYS-  
TEM, where the holder of two tickets is sure  
of one prize and may draw three.

WHOLE TICKETS, \$4 00 | QUARTERS, \$1 00  
HALVES, 2 00 | EIGHTHS, 50

For Tickets and shares in great variety, ap-  
ply at the PHOENIX OFFICE, south west corner  
of Gay and Baltimore streets.  
Baltimore, July 12. to THOS. PHENIX.

## TALBOT COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of  
the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the  
County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Jo-  
seph C. Wright, an Insolvent Debtor, stating  
that he is in actual confinement, and praying  
for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at  
November Session, eighteen hundred and five,  
for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the se-  
veral supplements thereto, on the terms men-  
tioned in the said Acts—and the said Joseph C.  
Wright having complied with the several re-  
quisites required by the said Acts of Assembly,  
I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jo-  
seph C. Wright be discharged from his imprison-  
ment, and that he be and appear before the  
Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Sat-  
urday of November Term next, and at such oth-  
er days and times as the Court shall direct,  
the same time is appointed for the Creditors of  
the said Joseph C. Wright to attend and shew  
cause if any they have, why the said Joseph C.  
Wright should not have the benefit of the said  
Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this  
17th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the  
Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county.  
July 26

## TALBOT COUNTY, To Wit:

ON APPLICATION to me the Subscriber,  
one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court  
of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of  
JAMES DENNY, an Insolvent Debtor, stating  
that he is in actual confinement, and praying  
for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at  
November Session, eighteen hundred and five,  
for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the se-  
veral Supplements thereto, on the terms men-  
tioned in the said Acts—and the said James  
Denny having complied with the several re-  
quisites required by the said Acts of Assembly,  
I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Ja-  
mes Denny be discharged from his imprisonment,  
and that he be and appear before the Judges of  
Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of  
November Term next, and at such other days  
and times as the Court shall direct, the same  
time is appointed for the Creditors of the said  
James Denny to attend, and show cause if any  
they have, why the said James Denny, Insolvent  
Debtor should not have the benefit of the said  
Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this  
16th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON one of the  
Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot co.  
July 19

## MARYLAND, sct.

### CAROLINE COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber one of the  
Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline  
county, by petition in writing of John Waddell,  
of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of  
the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry in-  
solvent debtors, passed at November session,  
eighteen hundred and five, and the several sup-  
plements thereto, on the terms mentioned in  
the said act a schedule of his property and a  
list of his creditors as also of the debts due and  
owing to him on oath being annexed to his pe-  
tition, and I having appointed a trustee for the  
benefit of the creditors of the said John Waddell,  
who has bonded agreeably to law for to com-  
plete the trust reposed in him, and the said  
trustee has certified to me that he has received  
all of the property mentioned in the said sched-  
ule, and he being in confinement for debt only,  
I have appointed Tuesday after the second  
Monday of October next, for the said John  
Waddell to be at the Court House in Denton,  
before the Judges thereof, to answer such al-  
legations as may be made against him by his  
creditors. I do therefore adjudge and order  
that the said John Waddell be discharged from  
his imprisonment, and that he give notice to  
his creditors by causing a copy of this order to  
be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton,  
four successive weeks, at least three months  
before the said day, and a copy thereof to be  
set up at the Court House door, and also at one  
of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the  
said Court at the time at the place aforesaid, to  
show if any they have why the said petitioner  
should not have a final discharge from all of his  
debts. Given under my hand this eighth day  
of April eighteen hundred and twenty eight.  
True copy,  
PETER WILLIS,  
Clerk.

Test  
July 5. 4w

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

## EASTON ACADEMY.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Scholars  
belonging to this Institution will be held on  
Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of Au-  
gust next at the Academy; at which the Parents  
and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of  
Education, are respectfully invited to attend.—  
There will be Public Speaking in the afternoon  
of each day.

After the Examination the Summer Vacation  
will commence; and the Schools be again open-  
ed on Monday the 6th of October.  
By the Board,  
NS: HAMMOND, Pres't.

Easton, July 26 1828—3w

## FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of  
a Decree of the Judges of Talbot county  
Court, passed the second day of June last,  
will be exposed to sale, and sold on TUESDAY  
the 12th day of August next, between the  
hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and  
five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at  
the Court House door in the town of Easton,  
all the Real Estate of Trench Tilghman, dec'd.  
or such part thereof as may be necessary to  
satisfy & pay the debts due by the said Trench  
Tilghman, (dec'd.) as follows, viz: A part of  
a tract of land called Partnership, containing  
480 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and  
now divided into two fields, one at present in  
Corn, which may be put in small grain by the  
purchaser.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong  
body and may be divided into four fields with  
good Springs of water in three of them, af-  
forded an eligible site for improvements in the  
Centre, from whence the whole may be easily  
overlooked, surrounded on three sides by first  
quality timber of almost every description pro-  
duced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the town of Easton,  
on the Bay-Side road opposite to Mr. Wm.  
Clarke's lot, containing about three acres of  
land.

ALSO another lot of ground, situated in Ox-  
ford-Neck being a part of a well known tract  
called Anderton, containing 1003 acres, 80 of  
which is arable and under a good fence, about  
one half now in Corn, between the lands of  
Mrs. Bowdler & Mrs. Jonathan Spencer—with  
wood land adjacent, sufficient for the use of the  
cleared land.

Also another lot of Land called Jack's Point  
containing 51 acres within the inclosure of Mrs.  
Anna Maria Tilghman and adjoining the Town  
of Oxford; part of this land is in cultivation &  
part thickly covered with a young and thriving  
growth of pine timber.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve  
months, the purchaser or purchasers giving  
bond with good and approved security to the  
trustee for the payment of the purchase money  
within twelve months from the day of Sale, on the  
Said being ratified by the Court and the pur-  
chase money paid and satisfied, the lands will  
be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser  
or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and  
attendance given by the subscriber. Persons  
wishing to purchase are particularly invited to  
view the lands which will be pointed out by  
WM. H. TILGHMAN Trustee.

July 12  
N.B. The creditors of Trench Tilghman,  
(deceased) are hereby notified to exhibit their  
claims and vouchers properly authenticated,  
to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within  
six months from the day of Sale. (S)

## MARYLAND:

### Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

10th day of July, A. D. 1828.

On application of George Dudley, Adm'r-  
of John Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceas-  
ed—it is ordered that he give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's estate, and  
that he cause the same to be published once  
in each week for the space of three successive  
weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in  
the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of Talbot county Orphans'  
Court, I have hereunto set my  
hand, and the seal of my office af-  
fixed, this 10th day of July, in the  
year of our Lord, eighteen hun-  
dred and twenty eight.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

## IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county,  
in Maryland, letters of administration on the  
personal estate of John Dudley, late of  
Talbot county, deceased. All persons having  
claims against the said deceased's estate are  
hereby requested to exhibit the same with the  
proper vouchers thereof to the Office of the  
Register of Wills, on or before the 1st day of  
February next, (1829), they may otherwise be  
excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate. Given under my hand this 10th day  
of July A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-  
eight.

GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r.  
of John Dudley, dec'd.

July 19—3w—

## Barren Creek Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs  
his friends and the public generally, that  
this salutary watering-place is now open for the  
reception of Visitors. An anxious solicitude  
to promote the comfort of those who may leave  
their avocations or the shades of lingering dis-  
ease, and resort to this fount of Chalybeate pu-  
rity, has induced him to make such arrangements  
as will promote the invigoration of the indispos-  
ed, or the happiness of those who are in search  
of pleasure.

When we reflect on the trifling investment  
necessary for a visit to this place, and the bene-  
ficial effects likely to be produced, we are induc-  
ed to believe that such as are solicitous to avoid  
the Autumnal diseases of our Climate, will re-  
pair to the Springs, for the double purpose of  
promoting health, and preventing disease.

Such as feel inclined to visit this place, may  
also feel assured that the charges shall be mo-  
derately suited to the times.

The Public's humble serv't.  
CHARLES LEARY.

July 19—2t ew

## LOOK ON THIS.

[From the Nashville Banner and Whig.]  
TO THE PUBLIC.

In the present state of political excitement, it  
is difficult for any man to escape censure, or  
avoid the attacks of partisan editors, their ad-  
versers and abettors. In common with many oth-  
ers, I have come in for a share. Justice to my-  
self, therefore, demands, that I should ask the  
attention of the public for a few moments,  
whilst I submit a plain, brief statement of facts  
in relation to the transaction spoken of in the  
last Republican, leaving the public to draw  
their own conclusions.

During the last year, a charge of negro trading  
was preferred against Gen. Jackson in one of  
the Kentucky papers. This charge, the editors  
of the Republican, in their usual temperate  
style, pronounced an infamous falsehood. A few  
days subsequent to this denial, I was informed  
by a gentleman of this place of some circum-  
stances which tended to establish the fact, and  
a short time after, whilst looking over some old  
bank books, which had been lying in the  
Nashville bank unnoticed for twelve or fifteen  
years, I laid my hands on one belonging to Gen.  
Jackson, in which his account with the bank  
had been made up and settled, and which had  
been left there before I went into the bank. I  
am not aware that it was left in the bank under  
any other than ordinary circumstances, that is,  
for settlement, and after being written up, was  
never called for. In the first page of this book  
was a memorandum, of the character alluded  
to in the Republican, the tenor of which satis-  
fied me of the fact, that the General was con-  
cerned with Coleman and Green in trading in  
negroes. This memorandum I did "exhibit" to  
five or six persons, amongst whom was a firm  
and decided friend of Gen. Jackson. The ex-  
hibition of this paper or memorandum, was not  
made with any design of injuring Gen. Jackson  
in public estimation, or of producing any effect  
whatever upon the approaching election; but  
for the purpose of showing to those few individ-  
uals, that the editors of the Republican, in their  
great zeal to serve their friend and patron, had  
been too hasty in their denial, and that there  
were some grounds at least for the charge.—  
If I had intended, (as charged by the Republi-  
can) to have used this memorandum to the  
prejudice of the General, why did I show it to  
one of his particular friends? To one with whom  
he had freely conversed a short time before, on  
the subject of this very charge against him of  
negro trading? Why did I not furnish it in  
reply to various letters, which have been writ-  
ten me from other states, asking for informa-  
tion on this subject? To these letters I have  
never replied.

The charge of conveying at its publicity in  
any shape whatever, either here or elsewhere,  
I positively deny. On the contrary I have en-  
deavored to prevent its publication. Part of  
the information contained in the memorandum  
alluded to, has been given to the public. How  
the person giving it publicity, obtained it,  
I know not but it was certainly published with-  
out my "connivance," knowledge or consent,  
and against my wishes. However ardently I  
may espouse the cause of Mr. Adams, and how-  
ever opposed I may be to the election of Gen.  
Jackson, I have never been disposed to resort  
to unfair means to attain the desired end.—  
Those who know me, and are willing to do me  
justice, notwithstanding political feelings and  
prejudices, will not believe me capable of inten-  
tionally violating either public or private confi-  
dence, to promote the political views, or aid  
in the elevation of any man, however my feelings  
may be enlisted in his behalf.

WILKINS TANNEHILL.

## TO GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

Sir—It may appear presumptuous in me, a  
humble private citizen, devoted to a profession  
which necessarily circumscribes my operations  
within a limited sphere, and scarcely known  
perhaps beyond the immediate vicinity in which  
I live, thus publicly to address a fortunate and  
successful "military chieftain," whose fame has  
resounded throughout the union, and who is  
now an aspirant to the most exalted station in  
the civilized world. But, sir, the time was, &  
that not very far distant, when you would have  
thought it the extreme of arrogance and folly  
to dream in your most self-complacent moments  
of the possibility of attaining, by any efforts or  
achievements of yours, a distinction so elevat-  
ed. And much as circumstances may have  
changed with you, I do not admit any right  
possessed by you, any more than any other citi-  
zen directly or indirectly, in vindicating  
yourself, or in the attempt to diminish the ef-  
fects of your own injudicious and unfortunate  
conduct, to cast unfounded imputations upon  
the actions and motives of others. My reputa-  
tion, sir, humble and unassuming as I am, is as  
dear to me as yours can be to yourself or to your  
sympathizers. And I assure you I am too much  
of a republican to submit to the idea, that any  
man, however great or powerful, should be  
permitted to assail my character without calling  
forth from me at least a decided and fearless  
effort to protect and sustain it. The necessity  
of resorting to this course is, however, as un-  
expected by me, as it probably will be by you.  
Until a very short time since, had hoped that  
the present canvass for the presidency might  
have passed by without my name being brought  
before the public in connexion with it. And  
had it not so happened, that, acting upon the  
principle avowed by yourself, and so much en-  
dorsed by your friends of either seeking nor  
declining office, I had yielded to the solici-  
tations of my friends, and permitted myself to be  
announced, contrary to my wishes, as a candi-  
date for election in this district, I should never  
probably have been assailed in a public print  
in such a manner as to call forth a reply from  
me. I felt well convinced that I am indebted  
to this little circumstance for the consequence  
you have attempted to give me, and for the  
scurrilous manner in which I have been assail-  
ed, a regard therefore, not only to my own  
reputation, but to the feelings of those kind  
friends who have nominated me, as the organ  
for expressing their wishes, prompts me to sub-  
mit to a few plain remarks in my own vindica-  
tion.

I have been charged in a public print, pub-  
lished, sir, as I shall presently show, with your  
sanction, and by your authority, with hypercriti-  
cally refusing to exhibit your bank book at  
the very moment when I had yielded to the solici-  
tations of my friends, and permitted myself to be  
announced, contrary to my wishes, as a candi-  
date for election in this district, I should never  
probably have been assailed in a public print  
in such a manner as to call forth a reply from  
me. I felt well convinced that I am indebted  
to this little circumstance for the consequence  
you have attempted to give me, and for the  
scurrilous manner in which I have been assail-  
ed, a regard therefore, not only to my own  
reputation, but to the feelings of those kind  
friends who have nominated me, as the organ  
for expressing their wishes, prompts me to sub-  
mit to a few plain remarks in my own vindica-  
tion.

I have been charged in a public print, pub-  
lished, sir, as I shall presently show, with your  
sanction, and by your authority, with hypercriti-  
cally refusing to exhibit your bank book at  
the very moment when I had yielded to the solici-  
tations of my friends, and permitted myself to be  
announced, contrary to my wishes, as a candi-  
date for election in this district, I should never  
probably have been assailed in a public print  
in such a manner as to call forth a reply from  
me. I felt well convinced that I am indebted  
to this little circumstance for the consequence  
you have attempted to give me, and for the  
scurrilous manner in which I have been assail-  
ed, a regard therefore, not only to my own  
reputation, but to the feelings of those kind  
friends who have nominated me, as the organ  
for expressing their wishes, prompts me to sub-  
mit to a few plain remarks in my own vindica-  
tion.

I have been charged in a public print, pub-  
lished, sir, as I shall presently show, with your  
sanction, and by your authority, with hypercriti-  
cally refusing to exhibit your bank book at  
the very moment when I had yielded to the solici-  
tations of my friends, and permitted myself to be  
announced, contrary to my wishes, as a candi-  
date for election in this district, I should never  
probably have been assailed in a public print  
in such a manner as to call forth a reply from  
me. I felt well convinced that I am indebted  
to this little circumstance for the consequence  
you have attempted to give me, and for the  
scurrilous manner in which I have been assail-  
ed, a regard therefore, not only to my own  
reputation, but to the feelings of those kind  
friends who have nominated me, as the organ  
for expressing their wishes, prompts me to sub-  
mit to a few plain remarks in my own vindica-  
tion.

I have been charged in a public print, pub-  
lished, sir, as I shall presently show, with your  
sanction, and by your authority, with hypercriti-  
cally refusing to exhibit your bank book at  
the very moment when I had yielded to the solici-  
tations of my friends, and permitted myself to be  
announced, contrary to my wishes, as a candi-  
date for election in this district, I should never  
probably have been assailed in a public print  
in such a manner as to call forth a reply from  
me. I felt well convinced that I am indebted  
to this little circumstance for the consequence  
you have attempted to give me, and for the  
scurrilous manner in which I have been assail-  
ed, a regard therefore, not only to my own  
reputation, but to the feelings of those kind  
friends who have nominated me, as the organ  
for expressing their wishes, prompts me to sub-  
mit to a few plain remarks in my own vindica-  
tion.

I have been charged in a public print, pub-  
lished, sir, as I shall presently show, with your  
sanction, and by your authority, with hypercriti-  
cally refusing to exhibit your bank book at  
the very moment when I had yielded to the solici-  
tations of my friends, and permitted myself to be  
announced, contrary to my wishes, as a candi-  
date for election in this district, I should never  
probably have been assailed in a public print  
in such a manner as to call forth a reply from  
me. I felt well convinced that I am indebted  
to this little circumstance for the consequence  
you have attempted to give me, and for the  
scurrilous manner in which I have been assail-  
ed, a regard therefore, not only to my own  
reputation, but to the feelings of those kind  
friends who have nominated me, as the organ  
for expressing their wishes, prompts me to sub-  
mit to a few plain remarks in my own vindica-  
tion.

assistance of some clerk more accustomed to  
the use of the pen than yourself, but as refer-  
ences are made to your private transactions, to  
written contracts of old date, only to your inter-  
ests in your own possession, and even to your inter-  
ests and designs at the date of the occurrence,  
which took place in the infancy of the editor of  
the Republican, I am fully authorized in re-  
garding you as its real author. No man who  
peruses it, can doubt for a moment that it was  
written at your suggestion, and approved and  
sanctioned by you. If, in thus holding you re-  
sponsible for it, I have done you injustice, I have  
only to say, in your own language, "the gentle-  
man can explain." If, indeed, the article does  
not contain what you are ready to vouch for and  
adhere to in all its details, you owe it to truth,  
to justice and to your own honor, promptly and  
unequivocally to disclaim and contradict. It  
will not do, in the present state of controversy,  
to wrap yourself up in the mantle of imaginary  
dignity, and to suffer your starlings to cry out,  
unimproved, in whatever language of insolence  
and vulgarity may be most familiar to them.—  
No, sir, you very readily came forth from the  
retreat of your fireside, at the call of Carter  
Beverly, when you thought you might injure a  
conspicuous rival. You cannot, therefore, con-  
sistently, shrink from the public gaze, when  
called out to vindicate your own reputation.

In the article in the Republican I find the fol-  
lowing pathetic and eloquent sentence, well  
calculated to excite the sympathy of the public  
for the unfortunate, betrayed, and persecuted  
hero, and rouse their indignation against those,  
by whose connivance it is said he has been so  
fatally exposed.

"A war-worn soldier, on the eve of his depar-  
ture to meet and conquer the enemies of his  
country, deposits his private books and papers  
in a bank as a place of trust and security, and  
10 or 12 years after their contents are published  
by the co-misance of the President and Cashier,  
for the purpose of injuring him in the estimation  
of his countrymen."

Now, sir, this assertion, thus boldly & broadly  
made, so far at least as it refers to myself as  
the President of the Nashville Bank, I unhesi-  
tatingly and unequivocally pronounce to be in-  
famous and false. I have never directly nor indi-  
rectly, aided in, consented to, nor connived at,  
the publication of the contents of any of your  
private books or papers, with a view to your  
injury or any other purpose whatever. Nor  
does it appear except we may infer it from  
your own admission, whether the memorandum  
published by Col. Erwin was contained in a  
book or paper deposited by you in bank, or  
found among Joseph Coleman's papers, or ob-  
tained by him from some other source. Per-  
haps it may turn out that you have made more  
than one memorandum on the subject, and that  
the one published by Col. Erwin was never de-  
posited in the bank at all.

At all events, Sir, I repeat my unequivocal  
declaration that I never did aid, sanction, nor  
connive at, the publication of any memorandum  
of yours, whether deposited in bank, or obtain-  
ed from any other source, and any assertion  
charging me with such hypocritical and dis-  
honorable conduct, I pronounce a base and un-  
founded slander. Is it not strange, however,  
that so much should be said about the exposure  
of any of your books and papers? I had thought  
Sir, that it was the arrogant boast of all your  
partisans and supporters, that you were above  
concealment, that you were always ready to ex-  
pose to the view of your countrymen and the  
world every act of your life, and every thought  
of your pure and spotless mind. Is it possible,  
after you and your friends have been prying  
into every corner of the private confidential  
letters of Mr. Clay, that you can be found flin-  
ching when brought to a similar test? Has it  
not been the exulting cry of your partisans,  
that Mr. Clay was bound, so soon as a suspicion  
was intimated of his having made some impor-  
tant confessions, in a private familiar corre-  
spondence with F. P. Blair, Esq. promptly to  
exhibit the whole of that correspondence private  
as it was, confidentially written & entrusted  
to the keeping of a friend, that it was unques-  
tioned proof of guilt for him to withhold it from  
the inspection of his bitter and relentless ene-  
mies? Has it not been the uniform, noisy and  
triumphant declaration of your friends, that  
you had no concealment, and that, under simi-  
lar circumstances, you would instantly remove  
all the obligations of secrecy and submit the  
whole of your private writings and doings to the  
gaze of the world? Now, Sir, the test has  
come. An opportunity has been afforded to  
demonstrate your fearless scorn for conceal-  
ment, and at the bare suggestion of some im-  
proper memorandum among your bank books  
or papers, promptly and magnanimously to re-  
move the veil by which they are concealed and  
to exhibit them, without apprehension & with-  
out reserve, to the inspection of your country.

The moment has arrived when you might put  
to the blush the cautious reserve of Mr. Clay,  
who has only consented to the exhibition of his  
letters in private circles of either party, with-  
out permitting them to be issued from the press.  
Is it not strange then, passing strange, that on  
the slightest intimation, that an old bank book,  
relating only to accounts long since settled,  
which had been tossing about for fifteen years  
among accumulating rubbish of a bank, con-  
taining something written by yourself, calculated  
to injure you if exposed, you should instantly  
repair to the bank, and instead of producing  
the book in question with all its memoranda  
for the inspection of friends and foes, should  
carefully put it into your pocket, and then turn  
round and accuse the officers of the Bank of  
connivance at its exposure with a view to injure  
the war-worn soldier in the estimation of his  
countrymen?

I have already denied any agency, direct or  
indirect, on my part, in the publication or expo-  
sure of any memorandum or paper of yours, nor  
do I believe that the Cashier of the bank, with  
whose predecessor your book was left, has ever  
lent his aid to a similar object. But, Sir as you  
have yourself alluded to the existence of such a  
memorandum and sanctioned the idea that its  
exposure would tend to your injury, I shall take  
the liberty to examine, a little of the doctrine of  
bank secrecy, by which you endeavor to with-  
draw attention from the facts in relation to your-  
self and to excite indignation at the manner of  
its discovery. It is indeed the duty of a bank  
officer, to conceal the private transactions of in-  
dividuals with the bank, and it would be a breach  
of fidelity and honor on his part, to expose any  
paper confidentially entrusted to him for safe-  
keeping in its vaults. But when, as was doubt-  
less the case in the present instance, the particu-  
lar dealings in question have long since termi-  
nated, accounts are settled & closed, & the books  
& papers carelessly thrown into the vault among  
old rubbish, as never likely to be of any further  
value, when twelve or fifteen years have elapsed  
and their existence is probably forgotten, when  
new officers have repeatedly been elected to  
supply the place of those long since deceased

or resigned, is it to be contended that all the pa-  
pers which they may find, in searching their old  
piles of rubbish, are sacred bank secrets. And  
can it seriously be argued, that it is a breach of  
honor to look at their contents, or, in case they  
throw light upon a disputed fact, to speak of  
it & exhibit them? Neither myself nor the present  
cashier had ever been entrusted with your old  
books or papers, and when they were accident-  
ally found among the articles left there by the  
former cashier, were we bound to regard them  
as secrets which it would be dishonorable to di-  
vulge? I put these questions, not because their  
solution is material to the decision of the point  
now really at issue, but because you and your  
friends have made such a bluster about the vi-  
olation of bank secrecy, in a case very different  
from that of a recent and ordinary bank nego-  
tiation. How often indeed, are bank books of  
our merchants thrown upon the counter and left  
there for several days at a time, without the least  
apprehension of any danger from the inspection  
of casual visitors? But, Sir, I once more call  
your attention to the fact, that I have never aid-  
ed nor connived at the publication of any mem-  
orandum of yours—and I trust neither you nor  
the public will forget that, in your extreme so-  
licitude to make an attack upon others, you  
yourself implicitly admit, that your bank book  
contains something, which, if exposed, is calcu-  
lated to injure you. I repeat it, Col. Erwin had  
only called for the inspection of your bank books  
and papers, but he had never said that the  
memorandum he published was contained in  
any of them.

You have been charged, but not by me, for I  
expressly disavow any agency in the matter—  
with having been engaged, in one or more in-  
stances, in NEGRO TRADING—with having  
employed your capital and credit in the purchase  
& sale of slaves, for the sake of pecuniary profit.  
Is this charge true, or is it not? If it be true,  
why do you not magnanimously and heroically  
admit it, and defend yourself upon the ground,  
that the habits prevalent in the country and the  
peculiar state of our society, in a community  
where slavery unfortunately exists, justified such  
speculations? But I have already said that you  
are responsible for the statements of facts con-  
tained in the article in the Republican of the  
11th inst. and permit me to tell you, that it was  
indeed an evil hour for you, when you suffered  
it to be sent forth from your official press.—You  
have there admitted too much, and yet you pre-  
tended too much upon the supposed "profound  
ignorance" of your accusers and the imagined  
weakness of their proofs. Before you venture  
again to make a public statement on the subject,  
I advise you carefully to review all those books  
and papers, which you have now so snugly con-  
cealed, but the contents of which may, perhaps,  
at some future day, be made to rise up in judg-  
ment against you. But I repeat it, you have ad-  
mitted too much, and I now quote a sentence  
from this, your labored defence, as most conclu-  
sive against you.

"On the 13th May, 1811, Joseph Coleman,  
Horace Green and Annan Jackson entered  
into articles of agreement with R. Apperson,  
for the purchase of a number of negroes. The  
terms of payment were \$200 in hand, \$4000  
at the expiration of six, and \$4000 more at the  
expiration of twelve months.—For the payment  
of the two last mentioned sums, Coleman, Green  
and Jackson were to give their bills on a house  
in Philadelphia, and for further security in case  
the bills were dishonored, they gave their notes  
for similar sums, payable in the Bank of Nash-  
ville. These are the provisions of the contract,  
on which the charge of negro trading has been  
preferred against Gen. Jackson."

Here, sir, is your own confession, and what  
more is required to fix upon you conclusively,  
the correctness of the charge? It is no longer  
necessary to search for old bank books, or pa-  
pers, or secret memoranda. Here is your own  
statement published to the world, and founded  
on a copy of the original agreement, deposited  
with your printers. You did then, in company  
with two other persons, enter into a written  
agreement for the purchase of negroes, amount-  
ing to \$10,050, and you gave your notes, and  
drew your bills—in the name of the firm, I sup-  
pose, "Coleman, Green and Jackson"—for the  
payment of the purchase money.



more capital or credit than the others, is to be regarded as security and not a partner. It would be difficult, I imagine, according to this rule, to determine whether the "junior editor," so called, in your printing establishment is really a partner or only a security. Which of the ostensible members of that firm has the largest amount, either of capital or credit, I at least am unable to decide. But who does not feel the full force of the argument contained in the above extract? Gen. Jackson was known to be a man of property and credit, Green was a young man just commencing business, without fortune, and Coleman's circumstances any thing but flourishing; therefore, it most conclusively and irresistibly follows, that the two last, without money and without credit, were the principals in the transaction, and that the former was involving himself—assuming responsibilities, and running risks, without the slightest chance or hope of profit, merely as security to the trading amount of \$10,000, for a young man "just commencing business, without fortune," and for a man whose "circumstances were any thing but flourishing!" The irresistible force of this reasoning will not surely be denied by any Jacksonite in the land.

But, sir, taking it upon your own ground, and admitting, contrary to all the probabilities of the case, and contrary to the weight of evidence so far as it has yet been exposed, that you were originally concerned in this speculation, only as a security for others, and did not "desire nor intend to participate in the profits," what then? Is the aspect of the affair materially changed? If there were any impropriety in the transaction, is it any better for you, in this view of it, than upon the supposition of your having been beneficially interested? Is it worse to do a wrong act for your own profit, than to aid and abet others in doing wrong for their benefit? What would you think of a man accused of being an accomplice in an act of burglary or highway robbery, who should set up as a defence that he was only concerned as a security, to stand at a distance and watch for the safety of his companions, and that it was expressly understood and agreed that he was to have no share of the booty? Would you say that this generous robber, who showed himself thus reckless of the property, and even of the lives of others, was any less guilty, because he robbed only for the benefit and profit of his friends, and did not expect himself to partake of the spoil? I again say, I do not now mean to discuss the propriety of negro trading. This matter, I leave to the judgment of the public. But I do not hesitate to say, that if you were, you admit, a partner to a contract for the purchase and sale of slaves by negro traders for profit—if you gave your sanction to such a speculation, by signing your name to a written agreement in order to carry it out—if you advanced your money or risked your credit, as a means of aiding, promoting or effecting it, you are, to all intents and purposes, responsible for it. If there were any impropriety or criminality, you were just as much participants in crime as those who were only a security for the benefit of others, as you would have been, if you were yourself to reap the whole or a portion of the profit of the speculation. It would make no difference in principle. You were a negro trader, "a dealer in human flesh." This was your own admitted, and a contract signed by your own hand is referred to, and a certified copy deposited with your printers. It can therefore make no difference whether the unfortunate objects of this speculation were to be transported to the lower country for your individual profit or for that of your proteges and friends. You were, it seems, the most important party to the contract—you alone had capital and credit, and without your aid the speculation would not have been made. You, therefore, are fully responsible for all the consequences attending it, and for all the impropriety involved in it, if there were any, whether you acted, as was generally believed at the time, with a view to your own pecuniary gain, or as the accomplice, of traffic.

Permit me, in conclusion, to say, that you and your adherents should be cautious not to assail the feelings and reputation of men, who have every disposition to remain quiet during the present controversy, but who, if excited, and driven to action self-defence, may show that they know more about some of the transactions of your life, than you would wish to see exposed at the present critical period.

BOYD MCNAIRY.

14th July, 1828.

#### THE STRANGE COMBAT.

It was during the last war of this country with Great Britain, that circumstances led me to be a passenger on board of one of our large merchantmen, in which I had embarked with little property I had possessed; our sea was at that time covered with small privateers belonging to both belligerents, who did more mischief to the commerce of both nations of either. They almost invariably eluded the pursuit of the large frigates and ships of the line, by hauling sharp on the wind when they discovered an enemy; and their peculiar schooner rig, and being built expressly for sailing would give them a distinct advantage over their square sail enemies, in beating to windward. Again their lighter draught of water when near the shore would frequently enable them to run so close in, that they could not be attacked unless in boats; and every one who has ever read the account of the attack upon the privateer *Mewbach*, by the boats of the *Endymion* (I believe) which engagement happened near Nantuxet, will easily see how little force it requires to beat off boats, or sink them previous to boarding. Be these things as they may, I return to my story. We had been sailing for two days with a good breeze though now and then it would lull and then we sagged heavily along through a fog, almost as dense as the waters which bore us.

We were not far from our port and our captain was willing to crowd sail, night and day, as the risk of capture was superior to that of shipwreck, or disasters from a crippling of our spars. Our ship was of about 400 tons heavily laden and not a swift sailer. Her captain was a man of shrewd judgment, of inflexibility of purpose, and rather given to taciturnity. He was of slight figure gentlemanly to his equis, decided and prompt to those under him in his orders and execution of their faithful. His keen dark eyes and nasal officer gait, showed a kind of courage which one would call daring, if they had watched his countenance on particular occasions. Yet at other times he seemed rather to be a careful mariner who could reel for safety when safety apparently did not require it. He was one of those kind of men, who seemed to be inclined to bend the purposes of others to his own, while they were kept in ignorance of his views. I have seen him fix his eagle eye upon a sailor, and require of him to look him steadily in the face for five minutes, and then dismiss him without a comment or reason for so doing; but I would bet my life almost that he had one.

After skimming through the mist for two days, (of which I have spoken) I happened to be on deck with the Captain—I was in conversation with him as to the probability of reaching our port free from enemy's cruisers. He replied with his usual brevity, "the fog and carrying sail alone will save us; I am made if we escape; if not I am ruined." He spoke this in the same tone of voice that he would have spoken a common order—he looked up and said sternly, there is a fog eater—at this moment the sun seemed to flash upon our deck and the fog rose from the sea like the fading of a curtain and the breeze—a smart breeze took us back, and before an order was given, we saw directly under our

lee, a little black looking, sharp built, tall rigid, port bearing schooner, whose decks were crowded with men. "I know her," ejaculated our captain: the next thing there came a ball dancing across our bows in imitation of a distracted porpoise. Our captain took the helm from a sailor, and gave orders to lay to. Another shot came within a few feet of the captain's head, and passed through the mainmast which he seemed to regard as little as he would the flapping of the wings of a sea gull. But his countenance grew dark and terrific—he had not a gun on board. The privateer braced sharp on the wind, and at the second tack came within musket shot; a boat came on board and we were ordered under the pigmy "elephant" style of an admiral in the British Navy. In the mean time the wind had freshened, and the captain had privately given orders to have every sail in readiness for instant setting. The boat left us, and we bore down apparently for the purpose of fulfilling the command which had been given us. To secure and pack my papers was but the work of a moment, for an anticipation of the event of capture had placed me on my guard in this particular. When I returned on deck, we were almost within hail of the stranger under a flowing sail;—which in order to bring us to a proper luff under the lee of the privateer, would seemingly require to be immediately taken in. The captain was still at the helm, and he was intent, apparently, upon coming as near the stern of the opposite vessel as was possible, though at times he seemed to grasp the privateer at a glance; his brow was knit, and the veins of his forehead seemed to be swollen—he heeded nothing around him. At this moment he gave the word "square away," which brought our bows on the centre of the vessel of our enemy—"luff," said its captain; at the same moment, the flash of a gun and its ball were both seen and heard from the port holes of our antagonist—it raked us fore and aft, cutting every thing before it; another moment, the bow of our heavy vessel struck the quarter of the privateer with a tremendous crash—another moment and she passed over her, and nothing was to be seen of our capturer but a few floating barrels, some spars, and human beings who had escaped for a few moments the avenging deep. Never shall I forget the cry which came from that vessel as our own was passing; it was allied to nothing human; it was of such shrill distress, that a maniac's imagination alone could grasp its dreadfulness.

In a few days we reached our port but since our arrival, and even to the present hour, I cannot forget the going down of the privateer over which our vessel boomed as if but a flitting stick of timber was in its path. The death shriek will visit me in dreams, and scare sleep from the "still watches of the night."

[Bachelor's Journal.]

#### FATAL MEDICAL ERROR.

In the *Courrier de Etats Unis* of the 26th, we find in the postscript of their Parisian correspondent's letter, the following statement of what will, we suppose, be mildly called an error in medical practice! We translate it for information, and as a warning.

I must relate to you a shocking occurrence that took place some days ago at the hospital of Bicetre. May it render your physicians more cautious than ours. The head physician of that establishment, M. Ferrus, went to England to study the manner of treating epileptic patients and witnessed cures of this terrible malady, by the slow and gradual exhibition of *Hydrocyanic acid*. This acid, you know is the most subtle poison yet discovered. M. Magendie, one of our distinguished physicians, had already used it as a sedative. M. Ferrus had under his charge at Bicetre, eight epileptic patients. To these he exhibited drops of the acid, but without success. Gradually he increased the dose, till at last it amounted to as much as two ounces in the 24 hours.

Still disappointed, this physician desired to exhibit an ounce at one dose, believing from what he had witnessed, that it might be done without danger. The apothecary ordered to make up these doses become alarmed, and of his own mind reduced them one half that is to half an ounce each. Seven of the patients took it—the eighth refused, and well it was for him that he did, for in five minutes the seven were effectually cured: they were seized with convulsions and instantly died. The alarm was general, the Mayor was sent for, who referred the matter to the justice of the peace, who submitted to the King's advocate. A trial was ordered; and M. Ferrus, whose professional career is for ever blasted, has concealed himself. This young physician married the widow of the celebrated Beclard, who was a daughter of our first surgeon, Dubois. His colleagues all speak of him as a well informed man. Unhappily, his knowledge has not saved him from a frightful imprudence, which has cost the lives of seven men, and destroyed all his own prospects.

Taken at the word—Noah, in his Saturday's Enquirer says:

"We will make a proposition to the Adams men. They claim 24, 26, and 30, of the electoral votes of the state, which, if so, must give them a large majority. Now, if they will propose to change the District System into the General Ticket, the Republican party will consent to it. What say the Adams men to this proposition?"

We tell him at once, what we say. We will not "make" such a proposition; but if the Adams men will "make" the proposition, we will answer for it that the measure will not be defeated by the friends of the administration.

And now, *Meier Breggs*, go: let us see how much real confidence you have in the strength of your candidate in this state: give us, if you dare, a chance of giving, through the *Washington Voice* of the people, the whole vote of New-York to one or the other of the two candidates; we ask for no more.

The Marriage of the Clergy legalized in France.

We find, in a late Paris paper, another decision of a French court, establishing as legal, matrimony among the clergy, with some remarks by the editor.

The tribunal of Cambrai, on the 7th of May, gave judgment in the case of *Sieur Drion*, a Catholic priest, as plaintiff against the civil officer who had refused to acknowledge his right to the marriage ceremony. At the opening of the hearing, M. Leroy, council for the plaintiff, in reply to the public ministry, maintained that the marriage of priests was not opposed to the good of society nor to the doctrines of the Church. "He said that although it was forbidden by the council of Trent, it might be allowed by another council. The celibacy of priests, therefore, he continued, 'is not as has been erroneously asserted, a doctrine of our religion. The doctrines of the faith are immutable—it is merely a regulation, the work of men, which men can change.'"

In the judgment pronounced by the court they stated, "that the civil law regards marriage only as a civil contract; that it recognizes no obstacle to it except such as it has formally enacted; that an engagement in sacred orders is not at the present day an obstacle to marriage; that if the laws of the Church prohibit the marriage of its ministers, they are addressed only to the conscience," &c. &c. and decided in his favor.

"Thus," remarks the editor, "within a few months three tribunals have successively decided 'this great question' in the same manner. They are those of St. Menebould, Nancy and Cambrai.—*N. Y. Daily Ad.*"

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Mennon* arrived at Quebec on the 23d July from Liverpool, which place she left on the 25th June. She brings no papers later than the 19th. The following items of intelligence are from the Quebec Gazette of the 23d of July.

The advices from Greece represent Modon, Coronae and Navarino, as very closely blockaded by the allied squadrons.

Under date of Smyrna, April 14th, it is stated that the ambassadors of the three allied powers were shortly to meet at Corfu, and certainly insist on the intervention of Turkey to ally the troubles of the Morea, and use compulsion, for the latter purpose, both English and French soldiers would land on the Morea.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 14th, Mr. L'Abbe de Pompiere's motion, that the Chambers do impeach the late ministry of the crime of treason, &c. passed unanimously, and was referred to a committee to report upon.

Telegraphic orders had been despatched from Paris for the transports of Marseilles immediately to sail for Toulon, as a rendezvous, whence an expedition destination unknown, was certainly to sail.

On the authority of a private letter from Cephalonia one of the Ionian Islands, it is stated, that Smyrna had been nearly destroyed by the Russian fleet. Some Russian seamen having landed and been killed by the Turks, the Franks and foreigners were called on board and the bombardment commenced. At the time of closing the letter the town was nearly all in ruins.—[This is not confirmed in the papers of the 19th of June.]

The celebrated Mr. Irvin preached to a large assemblage on the 15th June in the church of Kirkcaldy, Scotland. The galleries, from the pressure, suddenly gave way, and 29 persons lost their lives.

Don Miguel's Ambassador, the Marquis of Palmella, had left London for Oporto.

The Lords of the Treasury have permitted all goods remaining in bond in Great Britain to continue in warehouse, one year from the 12th June.

Lord Granby, English Ambassador at Paris, was said to have resigned. Lord Cowley, brother to the Duke of Wellington, to succeed.

Sir John Byng, it was said, would succeed Sir George Murray in the command in Chief of the army in Ireland.

An Italian paper of the 22d May states, that General Church and a large body of the Greeks, had been defeated near Missolonghi.

LIVERPOOL, 21st June, 1828.

Sir—For several weeks past a considerable languor has prevailed in business. This may, in a great measure, be attributed to the period of the year, which is usually accompanied by a moderate demand for foreign produce. It should however be remarked, with very few exceptions, that the stocks here are light, & since the commencement of the present year, they have generally been rather reducing than accumulating: notwithstanding which, so completely has the spirit of speculation subsided, in very few instances is there any advance corresponding with the actual diminution of stock.

The supply of cotton received and reported this week is light, but the arrivals yesterday were very heavy. Last week's import amounted to 29,439 packages, and the sales to 10,016 bags and bales. During the present only 3719 packages are yet entered, and 8193 bags and bales sold, as follows:

3491 bags of Bowdels at 5 1/2 to 7d, (60 at 7 1/2 3/4); 909 New Orleans at 6 1/2, (25 at 8 1/2); 1099 Tennessee at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; 53 Sea Island at 14 1/2 to 1 1/2; 60 stained do 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; 370 Pernambuco at 8 1/2; (10 at 9); 376 Bahia at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; 405 Maranhao at 8 1/2; 30 Para at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; 681 Egyptian at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; 63 Demerara at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; 280 Surats at 3 7/8 to 4 1/2; 220 Novas at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; 150 Garas at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2.

The demand throughout the week has been languid and such cannot long exist without some change in price; for this is an article which can seldom be said to remain perfectly stationary, it is generally changing one way or the other. In the lower and middling qualities of American and Brazil a decline of 1-8d per lb. has been submitted to; there is not however any general disposition to sell at a reduction, and with a revival of business at Manchester, this market would probably speedily recover, at least, its lost ground, though it closed heavily yesterday. For tobacco there is scarcely any demand, and price gradually gives way without the possibility of effecting sales.

At the Corn Market on the 17th, there was but little business doing, and generally at lower rates. American flour is in fair demand. Wheat, Canada, (duty paid) 8s to 8s 6d.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

By the ship *Tuculosa*, Captain Beir, arrived this morning in 37 days from Rio, we have intelligence down to the 20th of June. Nothing definitive had yet transpired regarding the propositions of Peace with Buenos Ayres & among the mercantile class much uncertainty existed upon the subject.

The revolt which took place among the Irish and German Troops on the 11th was quelled with the loss of many lives—they were actuated by no political feelings or hostility to the Government—their complaints were relative to pay and rations and dislike to their officers.

The following more circumstantial account of the inhuman massacre of the unfortunate and unarmed Irishmen, by the Brazilian troops, will be read with the warmest feelings of indignation:

[Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, dated Rio-de Janeiro, June 20, 1828.] "On the 12th inst. an insurrection took place here—The Irish troops in the service of the Emperor demanded their pay and rations, agreeably to promise—Their demands were unheeded and the Brazilian troops ordered to fire on the poor Irish, who were then unarmed, and many of them under the influence of liquor—a general massacre took place; and about one hundred and fifty of them were butchered by the Brazilians—The Irish managed to defend themselves with stones and shillelahs until the following day, having in their unprotected state, loved about seven of the worst of all creation, the Brazilians, and finally, they could not be subdued until the Emperor promised to send them out of the country.—They were seduced from their homes under the pretence of forming a colony of agriculturists, and then forced into the ranks as soldiers—This affair has made many widows and orphans, whom I have seen strolling through the streets since the affray."

"The German troops, bearing the Emperor's grudge on account of his treatment to the Emperor, availed themselves of this opportunity, left their barracks and took possession of a strong fortification in the vicinity of Rio.—They demanded a fulfillment of their contract—they having only been paid one half of their pay.—They also requested to be sent home.—This alarmed the Emperor to such a degree, having no confidence in his own troops, that he had to beg the assistance of the French and English Admirals, who sent ashore about 500 marines to protect his Majesty. The Germans would not take the word of the Emperor, asserting that he had so often already deceived them, until the French Admiral pledged his word and honor that they should be sent home.—The Emperor being glad to come on any terms they choose to propose—they having united under a determination to die or carry their point.—They are now placed on board the different Brazilian ships of war, and in the Forts, as prisoners. I am also informed that he has turned out all his Ministers, and appointed others in their stead."

#### EASTON GAZETTE.

##### EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING—AUGUST 9, 1828.

AT an adjourned Meeting of the General Committee appointed by the Friends of the Administration in this county, for the purpose of recommending four citizens as Candidates to represent the people of Talbot in the next General Assembly of Maryland, held at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 5th inst.—Henry Spencer, Esq. was unanimously recommended as a Candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by Gen. Dickinson's declining to serve.

The following was then announced as the Administration Ticket for Talbot county.

LEVIN MILLIS } Esquires.  
WM. HUGHESS }  
SPRY DENNY }  
HENRY SPENCER }

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved by this meeting, and recommended to the friends of the Administration in this County to use all fair and honorable means to promote and secure the election of the above named gentlemen.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Chairman.  
Samuel T. Kennard, Secretary.

By the brig Franklin, we learn that the whole of the Administration Ticket of the City of New Orleans, for the State Legislature, had carried.

The following is the result of the polls in the City and Parish of New Orleans:

Administration.	Jackson.
E. D. White, 594	Ed. Livingston, 557
GOVERNOR.	GOVERNOR.
Peter Derbigny, 636	Bernard Marigny, 288
Gen. P. Thomas, 16	Thomas Butler, 195
STATE LEGISLATURE.	STATE LEGISLATURE.
G. M. Waggaman, 634	F. Gannie, 632
Chas. Maurian, 630	L. Allard, 537
Martin Dural, 618	Gen. Labatt, 518
J. H. Shepherd, 612	Jao. R. Grymes, 517
D. P. Burthe, 605	J. B. Pluchie, 516
Antonio Ducros, 596	Martin Gordon, 516
Peter Lardreux, 576	C. G. De Armas, 502
Scattering, 14	

##### GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The news of the progress of the election in Louisiana is of even a brighter cast than was anticipated by the most sanguine supporters of the re-election of Mr. Adams. It may indeed be said to settle the question as to the result of the approaching Presidential Election. The same spirit will be exhibited in several of the States heretofore considered doubtful, and with the same assurance of success.

We heard by the last mail from Ohio, from a source to be relied upon, that that state will give to the ticket in favor of Mr. Adams, a majority of fifteen or twenty thousand votes. From Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, the news furnished by the same mail is cheering; and all things taken together, we now feel justified in congratulating our readers that, if the danger is not passed, it is nearly so. If the Kentucky election exhibits a majority in favor of Mr. Metcalf, the day is already won. From that election we shall have news in a few days.—*Nat. Int.*

By the Western mail of last night, we received by the following accounts:

VICTORY IN LOUISIANA!  
LOUISVILLE, July 27, 1828.

By the Neptune from New Orleans, this day, we have the glorious news, that Derbigny the Administration Candidate for Governor is elected by an immense majority. Gurley is re-elected to Congress in the strongest Jackson district by a small majority. No doubt of Brent's re-election. Livingston, "the only honor in the Louisiana pack," is beaten by Judge White—a large majority—5 to 800. Livingston was beaten in the city itself. The Neptune left New Orleans four days after the election.

The Cincinnati Ohio Gazette of the 29th ult. states, that a gentleman had just arrived there from New Orleans, who stated that Messrs. Gurley and Brent are both re-elected, of course the whole delegation from Louisiana will be in favor of the Administration.

A proof slip from the office of the Cincinnati Gazette says—

All doubts in regard to the election in Louisiana are now dissipated. The farther returns handed us yesterday by the Captain of the Steam Boat Neptune, show that the Administration ticket has triumphed by a large majority.—The General has been beaten upon his own ground. The theatre of his glory has exhibited the first fruits of his ultimate defeat. There are those in that region who unkindly remember the imprisonment of Louallier, Judge Hall, and the district attorney. They know the man and have put their seal upon him!

The Jacksonians of this place begin to hang their heads. Some say they never calculated upon Louisiana; others that it is no test; others again are exceedingly fretful; but all ten days ago were confident that the State would go for the Hero. It should be recollected that the parish of Opelousas, the strongest for the Administration in the State, was not heard from when the Neptune left.

From the Wheeling Gazette of Saturday last, we copy the following:

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE!

Information has reached us that the Administration Ticket in Louisiana has prevailed by a triumphant majority in the election of Governor and members of Congress. The tide that is destined to overwhelm the Hero has begun the scene of his exaltation. We consider this victory much more important to civil liberty, and the country, than that of the 8th January, 1815. The cause of the Administration has triumphed by large majorities throughout the whole State.—"The only honor of the Louisiana pack" has been permitted to stay at home, and Mr. White an honest man elected in his stead Gurley and Brent re-elected and a powerful majority of the Legislature friendly to "Adams, Clay and Liberty."

The above accounts are fully confirmed by two gentlemen now in Baltimore, who left New Orleans on the 14th ult. Not a shadow of a doubt remains of the whole State being firm for the Administration by an overwhelming majority.—*Patriot.*

The Louisiana election was received in Kentucky about the 24th July, by a gentleman who left New Orleans on the 6th and Baton Rouge, the 11th, in the Steam boat *Huntress* which had arrived at the Falls of the Ohio. The intelligence is announced in the Cincinnati (Ohio) *Crisis*, of the 24th, with the appropriate exclamation.—*Well done Louisiana!*

At the Washington dinner last winter, one of Gen. Jackson's subalterns significantly toasted Mr. Livingston as the only honor in the Louisiana pack. His constituents have taken the first chance that offered to put the seal of condemnation upon the calumny. His defeat is doubly mortifying to the Jacksonians, and yet never was a political sinner turned adrift with more justice.

##### STATE ELECTIONS.

The State Elections have already commenced, and will take place as follows:—July 7, Louisiana. August 4, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi. September 2, Vermont. Sep. 8, Maine. October 8, Maryland. 7, Delaware. Oct. 12, South Carolina. Oct. 14, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio. 9, Rhode Island. Nov. 3, N. York, Georgia.

##### Attempted Assassination.

The Western Mail brought us an Extra from the office of the *Louisville Focus*, of the date of the 27th ult. containing the following information. We must confess, we were not at all surprised at it, being prepared by the graphic sketch of General Jackson, as drawn by Col. Benton, to expect such violence from his bullies and partisans. We have ever called upon the friends of the Constitution, and the advocates of the rights of man, to separate themselves from a party who attempted by such means to silence the freedom of speech. If the public acts of General Jackson, or any other aspirant for office are not to be subjected to the fullest investigation, there is no end to liberty, and it is but a mockery to talk of living under free government. It certainly never was intended by those who waded through the toils of a seven years war—who suffered every thing but death in the attainment of our independence, that an American citizen should be thus exposed to the club of assassins, merely for questioning the pretensions of a candidate for public suffrage.—[Marylander.]

##### Assassination Attempted!

Copy of a letter from Dr. JAMES L. ARMSTRONG, author of "The Tennesseean" dated "Davis' Mill, Bedford County, Tenn. 17th July, 1828.

In the 3d No. of the Tennesseean, I have said "that I was afraid of the daggers and pistols of Gen. Jackson's assassins." This has been verified. On yesterday, about 12 o'clock, four men rode up to my shop, got down, and went in. I was sitting in the front piazza of my dwelling house, and saw them. Supposing them to be men who might have business with me, I left the house, unarmed, and alone, and proceeded to my shop, about 150 yards distant. The assassins had seated themselves in the back room of my shop, with their backs towards me, two on each side of the door. As soon as I had entered and discovered who they were, I was convinced some outrage was intended.—The assassins were by name, MALCOLM GILCHRIST, from Alabama; JESSE TAYLOR, from the Western District of Tennessee; and WILLIAM GILCHRIST and ARCHIBALD YELL, from Shelbyville, Tenn. On casting my eyes around, I discovered they were armed with large clubs; and also in the breasts of several, I could see the handles of dirks and pistols, especially the assassin Yell. This is the same Yell who is a member of our Legislature, and figured as the Jackson bully at the last session.

He is the same Yell, who certified for Parrish, that I was the author of "The Tennesseean," and procured certificates against the character of John Woods.—These fellows very soon produced a paper, which they said I must sign. Perceiving it was their object to force me to sign something disgraceful, I told them I was unarmed and alone, and that it was very unfair to be thus set upon in my own house. At this time I was standing near the back door of my shop, and had time to reflect, that there was a neighbor who lived about three hundred yards distant, across the creek, where there was probably some company, and also where I might procure arms to defend myself. I determined to risk being shot, rather than sign the paper, which I did not see, nor do I know its contents. Seeing me decline not to look at the paper, one of them swore I should sign it, or he would—at this moment, believing from the movements of the party, that they certainly designed to assassinate me, I sprang out of the house, and retreated as fast as I could towards Davis' Store—the assassins followed me rapidly.—One of them, (Malcolm Gilchrist), who lives in Alabama, had been selected to perform the deed.—This fellow now pursued me in front of the others, and in endeavoring to draw his pistol from his breast, he dropped and lost it. The pistol has since been found, and was heavily loaded—and it is now in my possession. On the return of the assassins to their horses, a crippled youth who was near my shop; saw them looking for it, and heard the fellow say how he lost it.

I was pursued across the river, and in attempting to climb the bank on the other side, the two Gilchrists overtook me and knocked me down with their clubs, and would surely have killed me if Mr. Davis and a number of other men had not come to my relief. I am old, and have grand children; the assassins were all, comparatively young men.

I am bruised and mangled all over, and my head is cut to the skull, and am just able to hold my pen, and cannot do this subject justice, as I feel a considerable weight and concussion of the brain. On last Monday morning I was in Shelbyville, procuring documents to write a No. on General Jackson's intimacy with Burr. This no doubt these fellows had heard, and it was determined to put me out of the way, or disgrace me. But I really consider my life in danger, and therefore suppose I shall be compelled to desist from giving information to the people, relative to Gen. Jackson. As a parting word, I ask my countrymen to pause, and think before it is too late, what kind of a man they desire to make President. JAMES L. ARMSTRONG. [Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tenn.] P. S. I have just seen a gentleman from Bedford county, who says that the physician called into the aid of Dr. Armstrong, represents his injuries as very serious. This is Jacksonism in its true colors—such as the Hero in early times has often acted himself!

[AN OUTRAGE.]

From the National Journal.

We copy the following paragraph from the

Wheeling Gazette:—  
Jacksonism.—The office of the Cincinnati *Crisis* and Emporium was broken open on the night of the 19th July, and the form of the Col. Handbill broken up. The plate exhibiting General Jackson in the attitude of thrusting his sword into the body of his cousin, S. Jackson, was carried off. This mirror of bloody truths is peculiarly offensive to the optics of the Jacksonians. They know and feel its effects; they are aware that it awakens serious reflection in the minds of those men who have been carried away by the glare of military renown.—They know that the acts of General Jackson cannot bear the light. Their violence, however, will not suppress its circulation. This picture of military enormities will continue to be spread before the eyes of the people, to reclaim them from the military madness which has seized upon their faculties. Its efficacy will not be unlike that of the brazen serpent, the sight of which healed the children of Israel, when stung by the serpents of the wilderness.

We apprehend these Jackson burglars did not precisely understand what they were about. Did they not know—or had they forgotten—that the Jackson editors had made the declaration that the coffin handbills were serving the Jackson cause, and doing injury to that of the Administration? It was therefore not only necessary for the advocates of General Jackson to subject themselves to an indictment for burglary, merely to show seal in his service, but it was an act of downright hostility to themselves, according to the showing of these oracles.



To be serious: Scarcely a mail arrives which does not contain some new proof of the desperate feelings and practices of the Jackson party. Violence and proscriptive constitute their principles. If a citizen, under the honest conviction of his error, declares himself a convert to the party supporting the Administration, he must immediately encounter violence and proscriptive. A paper received a day or two since, informs us that an individual in such a situation was surrounded and beaten, with a menace of repeating the assault, unless he returned to the Jackson ranks. Does any one testify a fact which makes against the character or prospects of General Jackson, he has a visitation of this violence and proscriptive; as in the case of Judge Williams, who was mobbed and abused, because he proved against the General a connection with Aaron Burr. And, again, if an editor or printer presume to circulate truth, when it is offensive or injurious to the Jackson partisans, the laws of the country are violated, and the desperadoes of the party are employed to wreak vengeance by acts which entitle them, in this country, to a protracted residence in the penitentiary; and, in most other countries, would be deemed worthy of the gallows. This is a strong illustration of the principles, the men, and the means, which form the ingredients of the Jackson party.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati (Ohio) to his friend in Alexandria, dated July 24, 1828.

"There has been the greatest revival of Religion in this city, for the last three weeks, that I have ever heard of; during which time, we have had preaching every day and night, in the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. About 200 converts have joined the Baptist, 300 the Presbyterian, and 200 the Methodist Church—making in all 700 persons who profess to have been 'born again.' I never witnessed such an outpouring of the spirit in all my life. Between 40 and 50 persons were baptized in a day, and what is singular, this revival is not confined to one denomination, but has extended to the three above named churches."

FROM KEY WEST.—The ship Maine, Turner, arrived at Boston on Saturday last, from Key West, whence she sailed on the 12th ult. The Boston papers state that the U. S. ship Natchez, Capt. Hunt, arrived there four or five days previous, and on receiving information of the piracies committed on the south side of Cuba, Capt. Hunt immediately fitted out two schooners and a sloop, and manned each with a lieutenant and upwards of thirty men from his own ship, and sent them in pursuit of the perpetrators of these horrible acts. The expedition sailed from Key West on the 8th July, and the Natchez would cruise on the north side of Cuba till the expedition returned.

The following is an extract from Gen. Foy's History of the Peninsular War.

"You cannot say of the English, they are brave but in action; they are brave at all times when they have eaten, drunk and slept. Their courage being more physical than moral, requires to be supported by substantial food. Glory never makes them forget that they are hungry, or that their shoes are worn out. Each soldier receives annually a complete suit of new clothing. The lowest pay in the army is a shilling, nearly 25 sous per day, out of which, after certain deductions made for meat, clothes, and similar objects there remains two pence half penny, at least five sous, at the soldiers disposal. This pay, which is moderate in England, considering the excessively high prices of necessities, is said to be, on the continent, more than double the pay of the German or French soldier. No such thing as arrears of pay or illegal drawbacks are known. The English soldier eats a great deal, particularly meat, and he drinks considerably more than he eats. At home, beer is his habitual beverage; when abroad, wine is distributed to him, when the country supplies it. When he is in the field, he cannot do without fermented liquors, and rum comes very seasonably to revive his spirits in the hour of danger."

It is impossible not to be struck by the contrast presented by armies in their diurnal economy, and their daily course of life. Behold the French battalion arrive at their bivouac, after a long and fatiguing march; as soon as the drums have ceased to beat, the knapsacks are placed in a circle behind the files of arms, and mark out the ground where the party is to pass the night. Coats are doffed. Covered with nothing but their capotes, the soldiers run about for the provision; the camp kettle is soon put on and boiling; trees are brought from the woods, and roughly shaped into posts and beams; while the huts are erecting, the air resounds, in a thousand places at once, with the blows of the axe and the shouts of the workmen. You might fancy it was the city Idomeus built by enchantment under the visible influence of alchemy. While waiting till the meat is boiled, the young soldiers impatient of idleness, are repairing their gaiters, straps, examining their cartridge boxes, cleaning and polishing their muskets. When the soup is ready, it is eaten. If there is no wine the conversation is calm without being gloomy; and they are not long in endeavoring to recover, by a sound sleep, the strength necessary to encounter the ensuing day's fatigue. If, on the contrary, wine has been procured by the scouts who have been sent in search of water, and brought into the camp in barrels or skins, the night watch is prolonged, the mirth inspiring liquor goes round, and the old soldiers relate to the conscripts, ranged round the fire, the battles in which the regiment has acquired so much glory. They will tremble with delight in expressing the transports of joy which seized them, when the emperor, whom they thought at a great distance, suddenly appeared in front of the grenadiers, mounted on his horse and followed by his Mamelukes. "Oh what a defeat we should have given the Russians and Prussians if the regiment on our right had fought like ours—if the cavalry had been at hand when the enemy began to give way! if the general of reserve had equalled in bravery and talent, the one who commanded the van guard! Not one of those beggars—not a man would have escaped." Sometimes the morning drum has beat, and the day began to dawn before the story-tellers have finished. Meanwhile they have frequently moistened their narrative, as may easily be seen by the countenances of the auditory. But the intoxication of the French is gay, sparkling and daring; it is a foretaste to them of the battle and the victory.

Turn your eyes to the other camp; look at those weary Englishmen, listless and almost motionless, they are waiting like the Spahis of the Turkish armies, for their slaves to pitch their tents and prepare their food. And yet they have only made an exactly measured short march, and have arrived before two in the afternoon, on the ground where they are to pass the night. The bread and meat are brought to them, the sergeant distributes to them their camp service and their secret tasks; he tells them where they will find the water, the straw, and what trees are to be cut down. When the materials are brought he shows them where each piece of wood is to be laid; he holds the awkward, and punishes the idle. The task is not well adapted to awaken intelligence, as is seen by the slowness with which the shapeless huts are prepared. Where, then, is the industrious and enterprising spirit of that nation, which has taken the start of all others in the perfection of the mechanical arts? The soldiers have no notion of doing any thing but what they are ordered, every thing which is out of the usual routine, is to them a source of perplexity and disapprobation. Once let looses from discipline they give themselves up to excess, at which even the Cossacks would be astonished. But

get drunk whenever they can, and their drunkenness is cold, apathetic and deadly. The subordination of every moment is the sine qua non condition of the English armies. They are not composed of men calculated to enjoy abundance with moderation; and they would disband themselves in case of a scarcity."

Foreign Review, Jan. 1828.

[For the Eastern Gazette.]

The friends of the Administration are cautioned against the efforts which certain Jackson men are making, to impress the belief that the politics of the State and of the General Government, should be kept entirely distinct in the approaching election. This is a political artifice worthy of the cause which it is secretly intended to promote.—The friends of the "Hero" know well that if they were to come before the people, and rely for success on his cause, which they industriously sustain, there would be little hope of securing their purpose. Hence they urge the impropriety of connecting the State Elections with the Presidential Question. Such is the course they pursue in this country well knowing that the "Hero" is no great favorite with the intelligent and humane citizens of Talbot. Did they believe or even doubt that the popularity of Jackson would avail them, we should soon hear a different language, and the worth and intelligence of every man in the community would be measured by his zeal and efforts in the cause of Jackson. The Committee in Baltimore who superintend the operations of the Jackson party in this State, have long since issued their proclamation requiring the Jacksonites in the Counties to be on the alert, and put forward candidates for the Legislature, for the avowed purpose of obtaining a majority of their party, and by that means to arrest the State from the hands of the Administration party. The friends of the Administration are therefore requested to be on their guard against those insidious attempts, and preserve themselves free from all pledges, for be assured these "Heroes" have no object in view but their own advancement and that of their party.

HONESTY.

[COMMUNICATED]

OBITUARY.

Died in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county, near Denton on Tuesday the 29th of July, about half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. ANN CLARKE, aged 57 years 3 months and fifteen days.

How peaceful is the closing scene  
When virtue yields its breath;  
How sweetly beams the smile serene,  
Upon the cheek of death.

The Christian's hope no fear can blight,  
No pain their peace destroy,  
They view beyond the realms of Light,  
Of pure and boundless joy;

Or, who can gaze with heedless sight  
On scenes so fair as this,  
Who but exclaims—Thus let me die,  
And be my end like theirs.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM L. LOWREY, formerly of Easton, has taken that large and commodious Ware-house at the S. E. corner of Pratt & South streets, head of Bowley's Wharf, BALTIMORE, where he intends conducting the

GROCERY, CHANDLERY, AND A General Commission Business,

AND HAS NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,

Porto-Rico, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee Muscovado and N. O. Sugar,  
West India, N. O. and Sugar House Molasses Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Chocolate, Cheese Bengal and Flatland Indigo, Bacon, White Wheat family sup. and fine Flour, Imperial Gunpowder,  
Hyson, Young Hyson, Soucheong and Bohea Teas,  
Shad, Mackarel, and Herrings,  
Cognac Brandy, Holland and Country Gin, Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, Tenerife & Malaga Wines, Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars,  
Cotton and Cotton Yarn of every Number, Tar, Lamp, and Sweet Oil and Paints, Cordage of all sizes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHIP CHANDLERY,  
MOULD AND DIPPED CANDLES,  
TIN CROCKERY AND STONE WARE.

The above articles having been all carefully selected and purchased for Cash, will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

W. L. L. having the ability and experience of Mr. Isaac Hayward, who has been number of years engaged in business, offers their services to his friends and the public, for the purpose of selling Wheat, Corn, Rye, &c. on Commission.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.

Postponed Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue at the late residence of Wm. Elliott deceased, near Easton, on Thursday, the 14th day of August next, all the personal estate of said deceased, except the crop of wheat in stack, corn growing, and stock intended for slaughter.—Consisting of valuable work horses, milch cattle, work oxen, and hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a gig and harness, with many other useful articles.

Also a young negro woman, with four children, three of whom are active, likely, well grown boys, the whole to serve until 35 years of age.

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—for all Bills of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.—Attendance given by

R. SPENCER, Adm'r.  
of William Elliott.

Easton, July 26 1828 (S)

The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 21st instant.

Aug. 9 R. SPENCER, Adm'r.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of SAMUEL GROOME, dec'd. are again earnestly requested to call on the Subscriber, or his Agent Wm. Newnam, and settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof in all cases that may remain unsettled on the first day of October next. The Subscriber is also anxious to close the sale of the

STORE GOODS

Belonging to said Estate, and will therefore continue to sell very cheap for Cash only, the remainder of the Stock. Persons wishing to get

BARGAINS

May therefore find it their interest to call without delay at the Store of the late Samuel Groome.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.  
Easton, Aug. 9. 6w

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS

WM. TOWNSEND, Shf.  
Easton Aug. 9.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Basil L. Stocker deceased for articles purchased at Vendue or otherwise are hereby earnestly requested to call and settle the same without delay, otherwise the subscriber will be under the necessity of taking steps for the recovery thereof, in all cases which may remain unpaid on the first of October next.—He therefore hopes that this Notice will be duly attended to.

WM. H. GROOME, agent  
for Mrs. Smyth.  
De-bonon of Basil L. Stocker dec'd.  
Easton, Aug. 9—6w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to Mrs. Isabella Smyth for the Hire of Negroes or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of their respective dues to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

WM. H. GROOME, agent  
for Mrs. Smyth.  
Easton, Aug. 9—1828—4w

100 dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Sunday, the third inst. from the Subscriber, negro BILL, aged about 19 years, about five feet nine or ten inches high, dark mulatto, stout made and well formed, round full face considerably broken out with pimples, strong good teeth, and a pleasant fellow when spoken to. His clothing, so far as it is recollected, consisted of a fur hat about half worn, a blue frock coat considerably worn, coarse linen trousers and shirt with an old Marcellus vest nearly white, his shoes about half worn.—no doubt though, that he has other clothing, as he was seen with a bundle—he has some acquaintances near Hall's Roads in Queen Ann's County. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of negro BILL and his delivery to the Subscriber in Easton, Talbot county, Md. if taken out of the State of Maryland—if taken in the State of Maryland, and delivered as aforesaid a reward of Fifty Dollars.

Mile's River Neck, Talbot co. Md. August 9, 1828. }  
BENNETT BRACCO.

Agricultural Notice.

THE TRUSTEES of the Maryland Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at "Locust Grove" the seat of T. Hayward, Esq. on Monday the 18th inst. at which, all the members are particularly invited to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

By order,  
R. SPENCER, Secretary.  
August 9

FOR RENT,

THE ENSUING YEAR. The House Garden and Stables on Washington street, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Hayward, jr.—ALSO The House Garden and Stables lately occupied by James C. Wheeler, & the House and Garden at present occupied by Mr. Wheeler, on the Landing road.—These Houses are comfortable and in good repair. To approved tenants, the terms will be very reasonable.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Aug. 9—1828. 4

TO RENT,

SEVERAL valuable farms below the Trappe, the property of Col. Dickinson of the City of Baltimore—Apply to

NS. MARTIN.  
Aug. 9. (S)

THE NOTED JACK, RIEGO.

THE SUBSCRIBER having procured the noted JACK RIEGO, he will stand the present season as follows—at the Trappe on Saturday next—at Easton on Tuesday, and the remainder of the week at the subscribers residence, at Dover Bridge, and will attend the above stands until the season expires.

RIEGO was six years old last spring, is well formed and remarkably active—He is of the best stock in this Country, being sired by Col. Fitzhugh's "Knight of Malta," who was got by G. n. Washington's celebrated Imported Jack "The Knight of Malta." The Mules from this stock of Jacks are not surpassed by those of any other in the United States.

RIEGO will be let mares by the Fall's chance only, at \$5 each, which may be discharged by the payment of \$4, on or before the first day of October next.—The Groome will be entitled to twenty-five cents for each mare.—Season to commence on the 9th instant, and end on the 20th September next.

ENNALLS MARTIN, Jr.  
Aug. 9. 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Vendition Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed against William Cox, at the suit of John L. Kerr and Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at Public Sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all those Tracts or parts of Tracts of Land as follows, "Hawks Hill," Hawks Hill addition, Hawk's Hill Hope and Hickory Ridge, containing the quantity of 864 acres of Land more or less, also a Tract or part of a tract of land called Hawk's Hill & Hawk's Hill addition, said to contain the quantity of 100 acres of land more or less, the same being three Farms or Plantations situated near Easton, and on the main road leading from Easton to Dover Bridge, and on which the aforesaid Wm. Cox and Edward N. Hambleton formerly resided, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named vendition exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shf.  
Aug. 9 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued against Daniel Cox, Isaac P. Cox and Thomas Bullen Securities of said Daniel Cox at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale at the front door of the Court-House in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property of Daniel Cox to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Daniel Cox, of, in and to those tracts or parts of Tracts of Land, viz:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes and part of Baldwin containing the quantity of one hundred and ninety seven and three fourth acres of land more or less situated near Cox's Mill in the county aforesaid, also the following property of Isaac P. Cox, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes, part of Baldwin and part of Taylors Ridge containing the quantity of two hundred and eighty seven and one half acres of land more or less, six head of Horses, one Gig and Harness, two Colts, one yoke of Oxen, six head of Cattle, two young steers, and one horse cart, and also the following property of Thomas Bullen, to wit: two mules, one yoke of oxen, two head of horses, one Gig and Harness, one clock, one bed, bedstead & furniture and one bureau, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Subject to prior claims.—Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shf.  
Easton Aug. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ALL PERSONS indebted for officers fees for 1827 payable in the present year are requested to make immediate payment for the same—as longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees without delay; those neglecting the above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shf.  
Aug. 2 1828—4f

HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Talbot County Commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on the 5th day of the 9th mo. (Sept.) next, two Lots of Ground situated at the upper end of Dover Street in the Town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story Frame dwelling, with Kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchaser giving bonds to the several Heirs for their respective portions bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. M. G. EMORY,  
WM. W. MOORE,  
WM. JENKINS,  
WM. H. GROOME,  
LAMBT REARDON } Commissioners.  
Easton, Aug. 2. 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Samuel Tennant at the suit of Wm. Caulk and Wright Jones will be sold for cash at the house of Wm. Leonard below St. Michaels on Wednesday the 10th day of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—one negro man called Horatio seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND Shf.  
Aug. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of seven writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Fayette Gibson at the suit of John Welch alias John J. Welch, Philomen Thomas and William H. Groome use Wm. H. Groome, Francis D. McHenry, Edward Lloyd, Wm. Farlow Adm'r. of Thos. Harrison of Jos. Edward Auld Adm'r. of Joseph Parrott and James Tilton will be sold for Cash at the Court-house door in Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—a tract of land called Maringo containing 550 acres of land more or less also on Wednesday the 10th day of September next will be sold for cash at the residence of said F. Gibson 13 head of Horses, 40 head of Cattle, 52 head of Sheep and 20 head of hogs seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shf.  
Aug. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Isaac P. Cox, James Cain, and Thomas Bullen, securities, at the suit of Carson Bowdye, use of John Leigh, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door, in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—254 acres of land, called part of Bennett's Freshes, part of Bolden, part of Taylor's Ridge, formerly the property of Joseph Darden.—Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shf.  
Aug. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plantation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot County, situated, lying and being in Talbot County in the Chapel District, consisting of Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other tracts, be they called by whatsoever names they may. Containing 3744 acres of Land more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shf.  
Aug. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court & to me directed against Henry Morgan, at the suit of George C. Johnson and John H. Johnson will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all his right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to a tract of land called little Bristol, situated in Hanbury, containing 337 acres of land, more or less, also 1 horse and Gig, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shf.  
Aug. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of twelve writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. McHenry, Benjamin Stocum and the State of Maryland for the use of Lerin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tighman, Wm. Hubbard & Catherine Summerville will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following Property to wit: one Lot at Easton Point containing 4 acres of Land more or less, one lot at Easton Point containing 4 of an acre of Land more or less, which he purchased of John Leeds Kerr, esq. with the improvements thereon: one other Lot containing 12 acres of land more or less which he purchased of John Hopkins, also 1 Lot on Landing road containing 1-8 of an acre of land more or less, also one Sloop called Edward Lloyd, together with the row-boat, oars, Combusse anchors and Cabin-furniture, sails, mast-spars, rigging and tackling belonging to the same, also one Bay horse called Dick, one Brown horse called Comer, two Cows, two looking glasses, 2 tables, 4 beds, bedsteads & furniture, 1 side-board, 1 small clock, 2 bureaus, one cupboard, 1 horse cart, 1 dry, 1 gig & harness, one negro woman called Charlotte aged about 18 years—all which goods and chattels are subject to a Hill of Sale to Edward N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix—Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shf.  
Aug. 9.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted for officers fees for 1827 payable in the present year are requested to make immediate payment for the same—as longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees without delay; those neglecting the above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shf.  
Aug. 2 1828—4f

HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Talbot County Commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on the 5th day of the 9th mo. (Sept.) next, two Lots of Ground situated at the upper end of Dover Street in the Town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story Frame dwelling, with Kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchaser giving bonds to the several Heirs for their respective portions bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. M. G. EMORY,  
WM. W. MOORE,  
WM. JENKINS,  
WM. H. GROOME,  
LAMBT REARDON } Commissioners.  
Easton, Aug. 2. 4w

NEW HAT STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of EASTON and its vicinity that he has opened a HAT STORE, in Easton, on Washington Street next door to W. W. Moore's Drug Store and nearly opposite the Market-House, where he requests all those who may want good HATS to call and examine for themselves—he can assure them, that he has on hand, and for sale very low, an elegant assortment, manufactured in the best manner and in the latest fashions—he requests the public generally to give him a call.

THOS. BEASTON, Agent.  
for Emma's Bonnell.

Easton, Aug. 2.

TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO MAN, about 26 years of age, has been committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine inches high, stout and well formed, with remarkably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN BROWN, says that he was brought up near Buck's county, by a Mr. Disborough, and that his parents are both free. He has been employed for nearly 12 months as a land on board of a small packet, which sails between Baltimore and Port Deposit. His clothing consists of a pair of white drilling trousers, muslin shirt, and striped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty days from the date hereof, application shall not be made for him, and all such legal costs and charges, as have accrued or shall accrue, by reason of apprehending, imprisoning, & advertising him, paid, I will discharge him from prison unless remanded back for further confinement. By the judge before whom I shall take him for examination, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly.

THOMAS MILLER, Jr.  
Sheriff of Cecil county.  
Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

Odd and Even System.

The next MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, (No. 4, for 1828,) will be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 20th August, which will permit distant adventurers to forward their orders in time. The Capital prizes are

Ten Thousand Dollars,

\$2,000—\$1,000, &c. &c. the whole payable in CASH. The Scheme is arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the Holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE:

Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1  
Halves, " " | Eighths, 30 cts.

ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 26, 1828—4w

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING is appointed to be held about the woods of the late Jonathan N. Beane, about three miles from Easton, and 13 from Dover Bridge, to commence on Thursday the 14th of next month, (August), and to close on the Tuesday morning following—to which Ministers, Friends, and all persons friendly to Good Order are invited.

There will be a POUND prepared for the accommodation of Horses at a moderate charge.

MANAGERS.

Joseph Turner, William Benney,  
John G. Stevens, Elias Hopkins,  
John Arringdale, Wm. Townsend,  
James Henney, Benjamin Kemp.

Our Friends are advised to bring their TENT FRAMES with them if convenient.

Easton, July 19—3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

21st day of July, A. D. 1828.

ON application of Martin Alford and Henrietta his wife, Administratrix of John McNeill, late of Talbot county, deceased, (per William McNeill their Agent),—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, & the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty eight

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John McNeill, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Office of the Register of Wills, on or before the 1st day of February next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight

MARTIN ALFORD, and  
HENRIETTA ALFORD, Adm'rs.  
of John McNeill, deceased.

July 26 3w

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

21st day of July, A. D. 1828.

ON application of Solomon Low, Adm'r. of Benjamin Wilcott, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditor to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, 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 Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Wilcott, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to file the same in the Register's Office of Talbot county, with the proper vouchers thereof, on or before the 15th day of August 1829; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 21st day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

SOLOMON LOW, Adm'r.  
of Benjamin Wilcott dec'd.

July 26 3w



## POETRY.

### ORIGINAL POETRY.

Lives suggested by reading Allan Cunningham's account of his visit to the dwelling of Burns, the day previous to the burial of that highly gifted, but unfortunate genius.

We found him resting in the sleep  
By earthly things unbroken;  
And kindly ones, too sad to weep;  
Their bitter thoughts unspoken,  
Drew round his silent form and took  
Their last, and long remembered look.

Yes, sad and long we gazed on him,  
Beloved in life so much,  
The glory of his form was dim  
Beneath the spoiler's touch;  
The manly hand that pressed our own,  
Lay cold and motionless as stone.

His swarthy brow was broad and high—  
A settled calm it wore;  
And the dark beauty of his eye  
Beamed forth the soul no more.  
The smile of joy, the frown of wrath  
Had vanished in the sleep of death.

His arms were folded o'er his breast—  
Young flowers were scattered there,  
And on his rigid temple pressed  
The sable locks of hair,  
Which time and toil and sorrow's sway  
Had early sprinkled o'er with gray.

Oh! we had seen that brow lit up  
In pleasure's gayest throng,  
At lifting of the banquet cup,  
And pouring forth of song;  
When high ones met his glance of pride,  
And beauty listened at his side.

A thousand tender memories  
Came up before us then—  
The long enduring sympathies  
Which link the hearts of men;  
The light of blessed visions flown,  
Around us at that moment shone.

And mournfully we turn'd away,  
With solemn step and slow,  
Worn hearts were sadder, and the gay  
Had fellowship with woe.  
Silent we pass'd—words had no power  
To paint our anguish at that hour.

[Boston Statesman.]

## BRANDYWINE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber having recently removed to this elegant establishment, situated about five miles from the Borough of Wilmington, and about the same distance from the Town of New-castle, and occupying an elevated site in a district of country alike remarkable for the varied beauty of its landscape, the high cultivation of its soil, and the salubrity of its atmosphere—has opened it as a resort for those in pursuit either of health or amusement.

The salubrious properties of the waters have been long celebrated, and for many years the invalid has sought the renovation of his strength in their use, notwithstanding the absence of those accommodations which were essential to his comfort and which are now abundantly provided.

The approach to it, is by various routes along the Elkton and Lancaster turnpikes, and the cross roads of the country, which are at all times in excellent condition. Its vicinity to Wilmington and Newcastle places it within the reach of the citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who enjoy the facilities and despatch of Steam-boat conveyance to the former places. To the inhabitants of the Peninsula it offers an agreeable refuge from the heats of summer, and a valuable tonic in its Chalybeate Springs.

The buildings, erected about a year since by an incorporated company, are spacious, and having been newly furnished by the subscriber, offer every accommodation that can be desired. The supplies of his table are drawn from the market of Wilmington and the immediate neighborhood, and will be found to embrace all the varieties of the season. His bar is provided with the choicest liquors, and the no less essential contribution of a well filled ice house.

The subscriber flatters himself that as from his experience in his business, he will not be found deficient in a knowledge of its duties, neither will he be found wanting in the anxious desire to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those who may honor him with their patronage.

W. WILLSON.

June 25—1828.—6w

N. B. The Steam Boat *Serenity*, Capt. Read, will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M.—on the arrival of the Boat at Wilmington, Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers directly to the Springs. Stages will leave the Springs every morning (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, and passengers will arrive in Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. Fare through \$1.25. Carriages, Gigs, &c. can at all times be had at the Springs for any excursion, and also, carriages will be in attendance to convey passengers from the Steam Boats at Newcastle to the Springs.

## A STRAY STEER

CAME to the subscribers farm, near Denton some time in May last, a young Steer with a crop and upper bit off both ears, his legs and belly nearly white, and approaching to a mole colour on the back, with a white spot in his forehead, in the shape something like a heart. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay the expense of this advertisement and take him away.

JOS. RICHARDSON,  
Denton, Caroline county.

July 19—4w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Husey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chain's shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots & Shoes.

On all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER TARR  
N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business.

Feb. 9.

## TALBOT COUNTY, To wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Edward W. Turner, an Insolvent Petitioner, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the relief of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several Supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Edward W. Turner, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly.—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward W. Turner be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Edward W. Turner to attend and show cause if any they have, why the said Edward W. Turner should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the  
Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county.  
Aug. 2—4w

## TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Thomas S. Bromwell, an Insolvent Petitioner, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the relief of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Thomas S. Bromwell having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly.—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said T. S. Bromwell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Thomas S. Bromwell to attend and show cause if any they have, why the said T. S. Bromwell should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the  
Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county.  
Aug. 2 4w

## CONSTABLE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed against James W. Abbott and Jenkins Abbott security, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins, Adm'r. of George Jenkins, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton the 12th of August, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Negro Boy called Dick, Negro Woman and one Horse the property of said Abbott's to pay and satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, interest and Cost due and to become due. Attendance by

JAMES GASKINS, Constable.

July 19.

## 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 and 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 Powl 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.

## FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situated on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry—This Farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land—

The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation.—The Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Powl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

June 14. tf

## FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Threadhaven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt-water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighbourhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property. The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Roger's residence. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

May 31—1828. tf

## A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of a private sale an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 28—tf

## 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, Adm'r.  
of John W. Blake, deceased.  
Dec. 16.

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  
40 GHAUSEL.  
10th mo. 20 w

PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, in forms his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.  
Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m  
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

## FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant—it is commonly called the Tanager Farm.—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centreville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,  
rent for Dr. James Tilton.  
Easton, July 26—tf

## FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm in Banbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, July 26—1828.  
N. B. The subscriber has also two small farms near Easton, and several Houses & Lots to rent.

## FARMS TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, that large & Valuable Farm, in Goldsboro's Neck, near Myrtle Grove, the residence of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. The Farm is well enclosed, and divided into three fields and Lots. It has on it a large and convenient Brick House, Kitchen, Barns and other necessary buildings.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumable every one disposed to rent will take a view of the premises before his application.—Letters of recommendation will be expected from every applicant.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, and  
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.  
Easton, July 26 1828—tf  
P. S. Also to be rented the adjoining farm where Wrighton Camper, lives and a House & Lot near it.

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Rent her FARM, situated near the Chapel—for terms apply to

ELIZABETH NICOLS.  
Easton, July 26 3w

## FOR RENT

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.  
Easton, May 10.

## TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called "Locust Grove," the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased.—To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodated.

GEORGE W. NABB.  
Easton, May 17.

## For Rent at a Reduced Price, The Fountain Inn Tavern.

LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year—Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to JAMES WILLSON, agent  
for Mary J. Willson.  
Easton, 12th July, 1828. tf

## TO BE RENTED

For the next year or a term of Years, The FARM and FISHERY in Caroline County, near Denton, where Mr. James McComb now lives, and also the FARM that is now occupied by Mr. Wm. Emerson. If the present Tenants wish to keep the farms they will please to make immediate application—for Terms apply to

IGNATIUS RHODES  
Talbot County near Easton.  
or RORT R. RHODES in Easton.  
July 19.

## A large & valuable Farm for Rent.

THE Subscriber will lease for the ensuing year, the FARM at Clara's Point in Talbot county, where she now resides.

This Farm is situated immediately on the Choptank River, it possesses beside the advantages of pure Water, pure air & every requisite for health, a soil highly improved, and well adapted to Wheat, Corn, Cotton &c. &c. &c.

ARRIANN W. CHAMBERLAINE.  
July 26 1828—3w

## Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years: ALSO.

The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Reardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO  
The Small Tenement on the hill near my Dwelling.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton July, 12. tf

## LANDS IN CAROLINE COUNTY FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court, passed on the twelfth day of March last, will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on THURSDAY the twenty-first day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the DWELLING HOUSE on the premises, all and singular that Tract or parcel of Land called Bennett's Purchase, and also, that other Tract or parcel of Land called Haskins' Addition to Bennett's Purchase, adjoining to each other, and situate, lying & being on the Branches of Marshy Creek, and on the road leading from Dover to Hunting Creek Mills in Caroline county in the State of Maryland, and containing together the quantity of 617 acres of Land more or less, according to the description, notes and bounds expressed in the respective patents thereof. On these Lands is a large plantation distant about one mile from the upper Mill and village on Hunting Creek, whose soil is kindly and of easy cultivation, with a considerable quantity of Timber Land, and Branch Grounds belonging thereto abounding in Cranberries.—The Buildings and Improvements are out of repair.—The Orchard and Fruit Trees have been often very productive & valuable.—This Estate belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Haskins and has been decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage. It will be sold on a credit of one year for a third part of the purchase money, of two years for another third part thereof, & of three years for the remaining third part, with interest on the respective instalments from the day of sale. The purchase money to be secured, in such Instalments with Interest, by Bond with good and approved security. On the purchase money being paid and satisfied, and the Sales ratified by the Court, the Lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. The Lands shall be surveyed and laid off, and a Plot prepared for the inspection of persons disposed to purchase as soon as this can be conveniently done & lodged with the Trustee.

AND NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in the covenant of a deed executed by the said Joseph Haskins to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on the same day and at the same place, and between the hours aforesaid, all and singular that part of a Tract of Land called Laing's Discovery, containing 130 acres of Land, more or less, and also that part of another Tract of Land called Painter's Range, containing 72 acres of Land, more or less, situate, lying, and being near the said Village at Hunting Creek Mill, and in the neighbourhood of the Plantation and Lands herein before first mentioned: which said Lands will also be offered and sold on the like Credit of one, two and three years for the respective third parts of the purchase money, to be secured by Bond or note with approved security; and on the payment thereof the said Lands will be conveyed by the said President, Directors and Company to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. Other particulars and terms will be made known, and attendance given, by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM K. LAMBDIN,  
Trustee, and Agent.  
Easton, June 7

## FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, a Slave for Life—for Terms enquire of the Editor.  
June 7.

## THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEWEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.  
May 17—4w

## HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.

WM. HUSSEY.  
Easton, March 15.

## JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST received from Baltimore a quantity of PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO—also PORTER, ALE & CIDER which he will sell low for cash.

Easton, July 19.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.  
June 21—tf  
The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Talbot county, (Md.) on Monday the 23d. inst. two negro men, JIM & DAVY, (brothers.) Jim is twenty-six years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, stout & well made, very black, large mouth and prominent lips. Davy is twenty-three years old, something lighter complexioned than Jim, near the same height, and nearly as stout made, both pleasant when spoken to; their clothing consisted of white home made kersey and tow linen. I will give the above reward for apprehending & securing the above named negroes so that I get them again; or \$50 for either of them if taken out of the state, or \$30 for either of them if taken in the state, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSIAH CHAPLAIN.  
June 29.

The Delaware Patriot will insert the above 4 times and forward account to J. C.

## RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES HARDY. He is a stout, well made, likely fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar near his left elbow—also on his right cheek and over his left eye. He says he was born free, and was in the employment of Isaac Queen, a farmer near Upper Marlboro. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and grey pantaloons and waistcoat.

The owner of said negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff.  
of Washington county; Md.  
June 28 8w

## UNION HOTEL.

### SOLOMON LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to his 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 complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality,  
Easton, Dec. 29—4w

## 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 GUFFITH.  
Feb. 18 4w

## TO BE RENTED.

FOR one or more years from the end of the present year, several PLANTATIONS in Hunting-Creek-Neck, and Poplar-Neck in Caroline county.—Applications may be made to the subscriber, who is agent for the owners.

DANIEL CHEEZUM.  
July 5—6w

## TO RENT.

THE subscriber has three Valuable Farms to Rent in the Head of Wye that are in good order—for Terms apply to

E. ROBERTS.  
Easton, July 5—30w

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A TEACHER in the Hillsborough School in Caroline County.—He must produce the best recommendations as to Capability, Character, habits, &c. Apply to

HENRY NICOLS, President.  
Hillsborough, June 21.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

The Publics Ob'd 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 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

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, by J. B. Hosley Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, on the 27th day of May, 1828, as a runaway, a bright mulatto girl, who calls herself ELIZABETH JANE, and says she is free. She is about 16 years of age, about five feet high, and had on when committed an old striped livery frock.

The owner of the above described negro girl, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,  
Warden of Baltimore county Jail.  
June 7—8w

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, on the 26th day of May, 1828, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself CHARLES NIXON, and says he belongs to James Chambers, of Smithfield, Va. he is about 3 feet 9 inches high, about 20 years of age, and had on when committed a black coat, brown cassimere pantaloons and vest, coarse cotton shirt, old shoes and a half worn fur hat.

The owner of the above described negro man is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,  
Warden of Baltimore County Jail.  
June 7—8w

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself LLOYD RICHFIELD, and says he is the property of George Bailey, of the city of Baltimore; said boy is about 14 years of age, 4 feet 9 inches high, and had on when committed a corduroy roundabout jacket and pantaloons, and a wool hat considerably worn.

The owner of the above described boy is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,  
Warden of Baltimore County Jail.  
May 31.



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well of 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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1828.

NO. 30.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per  
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

## Phoenix Lottery & Exchange Office

South West Corner of Balt. & Gay Sts. Baltimore.  
THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Easton and Talbot county to the following brilliant scheme of Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, to be drawn in this city in about three weeks; all orders will be faithfully executed and the cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

## Maryland State Lottery, No. 4.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore.

SCHEME:			
1 prize	of \$10,000		
1 do.	of 2,000		
1 do.	of 1,000		
2 do.	of 500	is	1,000
10 do.	of 100	is	1,000
10 do.	of 50	is	500
30 do.	of 20	is	600
100 do.	of 10	is	1,000
100 do.	of 5	is	500
100 do.	of 4	is	400
6000 do.	of 3	is	18,000

To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, where the holder of two Tickets is sure of one prize and may draw three.

WHOLE TICKETS, \$4 00 QUARTERS, \$1 00  
HALVES, 2 00 EIGHTHS, 50

For Tickets and shares in great variety, apply at the PHOENIX OFFICE, south west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets.  
Baltimore, July 12. THOS. PHENIX.

## TALBOT COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Joseph C. Wright, an Insolvent Debtor, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Joseph C. Wright having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Joseph C. Wright be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Joseph C. Wright to attend and show cause if any they have, why the said Joseph C. Wright, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county.  
July 26

## TALBOT COUNTY, To Wit:

ON APPLICATION to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of JAMES DENNY, an Insolvent Debtor, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several Supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said James Denny having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Denny be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said James Denny to attend and show cause if any they have, why the said James Denny, Insolvent Debtor should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot co.  
July 19

## Barren Creek Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that this Salubrious watering-place is now open for the reception of Visitors. An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who may leave their avocations or the abodes of lingering disease, and resort to this fount of Chalybeate purity, has induced him to make such arrangements as will promote the invigoration of the indisposed, or the happiness of those who are in search of pleasure.

When we reflect on the trifling investment necessary for a visit to this place, and the beneficial effects likely to be produced, we are induced to believe that such a resort is so salutary to avoid the Autumnal diseases of our Climate, will repair to the Springs, for the double purpose of promoting health, and preventing disease.

Such as feel inclined to visit this place, may also feel assured that the charges shall be moderately suited to the times.

The Public's humble serv't.  
CHARLES LEARY.

July 19—St cow

## NEW HAT STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of EASTON and its vicinity, that he has opened a HAT STORE, in Easton, on Washington Street, next door to W. W. Moore's Drug Store and nearly opposite the Market House, where he requests all those who may want good HATS to call and examine for themselves—he can assure them, that he has on hand, and for sale very low, an elegant assortment, manufactured in the best manner and in the latest fashions—he requests the public generally to give him a call.

THOS. BEASTON, Agent.  
for Ennalls Rosell.

EASTON, AUG. 2.

Magistrate's Blanks  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM L. LOWREY, formerly of Easton, has taken that large and commodious Warehouse at the S. E. corner of Pratt & South streets, head of Bowley's Wharf, BALTIMORE, where he intends conducting the  
GROCERY, CHANDLERY, AND A  
General Commission Business,  
AND HAS NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,  
Porto-Rico, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee  
Muscovado and N. O. Sugar,  
West India, N. O. and Sugar House Molasses  
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Chocolate, Cheese  
Bengal and Flatland Indigo, Bacon,  
White Wheat family sup. and fine Flour,  
Imperial Gunpowder,  
Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea  
Teas,  
Shad, Mackerel, and Herrings,  
Cognac Brandy, Holland and Country Gin,  
Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E. Rum,  
Madeira, Lisbon, Tenerife & Malaga Wines,  
Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars,  
Cotton and Cotton Yarn of every Number,  
Tar, Lamp, and Sweet Oil and Paints,  
Cordage of all sizes,  
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
SHIP CHANDLERY,  
MOULD AND DIPPED CANDLES,  
TIN CROCKERY AND STONE WARE.

The above articles having been all carefully selected and purchased for Cash, will be sold on the most accommodating terms.  
W. L. L. having the aid and experience of Mr. Isaac Hayward, who has been a number of years engaged in business, offers his services to his friends and the public, for the purpose of selling Wheat, Corn, Rye, &c. on Commission.  
Baltimore, Aug. 9.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Basil L. Stocker deceased for articles purchased at Vendue or otherwise are hereby earnestly requested to call and settle the same without delay, otherwise, the subscriber will be under the necessity of taking steps for the recovery thereof, in all cases which may remain unpaid on the first of October next.—He therefore hopes that this Notice will be duly attended to.  
WM. H. GROOME, Adm'r.  
De-bonis non of  
Basil L. Stocker dec'd.  
Easton, Aug. 9—6w

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to Mrs. Isabella Smyth for the Hire of Negroes or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of their respective dues to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same.  
WM. H. GROOME, agent  
for Mrs. Smyth.  
Easton, Aug. 9—1828—4w

## Postponed Sale.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public vendue at the late residence of Wm. Elliott deceased, near Easton, on Thursday, the 14th day of August next, all the personal estate of said deceased, except the crop of wheat in stack, corn growing, and stock intended for slaughter—Consisting of valuable work horses, milch cattle, work oxen, and hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a gig and harness, with many other useful articles.  
Also a young negro woman, with four children, three of whom are active, likely, well grown boys, the whole to serve until 35 years of age.  
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—for all Bills of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock—Attendance given by  
R. SPENCER, Adm'r.  
of William Elliott.  
Easton, July 26 ts  
The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 21st instant.  
Aug. 9 R. SPENCER, Adm'r.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted for officers fees for 1827 payable in the present year are requested to make immediate payment for the same—no longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees without delay; those neglecting the above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.  
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.  
Aug. 2 1828—1f

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court & to me directed against Henry Morgan, at the suit of George C. Johnson and John H. Johnson will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all his right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to a tract of land called Little Bristol, situated in Banbury, containing 327 acres of land, more or less, also 1 horse and Gig, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of seven writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Fayette Gibson at the suit of John Welsh alias John J. Welsh, Philemon Thomas and William H. Groome use Wm. H. Groome, Francis D. McHenry, Edward Lloyd, Wm. Farlow Adm'r. of Joseph Harrison of Jos. Edward Auld Adm'r. of Joseph Parrott and James Tilton will be sold for Cash at the Court-house door in Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—a tract of land called Matting containing 550 acres of land more or less also on Wednesday the 10th day of September next will be sold for cash at the residence of said F. Gibson 13 head of Horses, 40 head of Cattle, 52 head of Sheep and 20 head of hogs seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of seven writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. McHenry, Benjamin Slocum and the State of Maryland for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tighman, Wm. Hubbard & Catherine Summerville, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following Property to wit: one Lot at Easton Point containing 3 acres of Land more or less, one lot at Easton Point containing 1/2 of an acre of Land more or less, which he purchased of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. with the improvements thereon: one other Lot containing 1/2 acres of land more or less which he purchased of John Hopkins, also 1 Lot on Landing road containing 1-8 of an acre of land more or less, also one Sloop called Edward Lloyd, together with the row-boat, oars, Combs and anchors and Cabin-furniture, sails, mast-spars, rigging Bay horse called Dick, one Brown horse called Comer, two Cows, two looking glasses, 2 tables, 4 beds, bedsteads & furniture, 1 side-board, 1 small clock, 2 bureaus, one cupboard, 1 horse cart, 1 dray, 1 gig & harness, one negro woman called Charlotte, aged about 18 years—all which goods and chattels are subject to a Bill of Sale to Edward N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix—Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed against William Cox, at the suit of John L. Kerr and Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at Public Sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all those Tracts or parts of Tracts of Land as follows:—Hawks Hill, Hawks Hill addition, Hawk's Hill Hope and Hickory Ridge, containing the quantity of 864 acres of Land more or less, also a Tract or part of a tract of land called Hawk's Hill & Hawk's Hill addition, said to contain the quantity of 100 acres of land more or less, the same being those Farms or Plantations situate near Easton, and on the main road leading from Easton to Dover Bridge, and on which the aforesaid Wm. Cox and one Samuel Jackson did formerly reside, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by  
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
Aug. 9 ts

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed against Daniel Cox, Isaac P. Cox and Thomas Hullen Securities of said Daniel Cox at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale at the front door of the Court-House in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property of Daniel Cox to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Daniel Cox, of, in and to those tracts or parts of tracts of Land, viz:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes and part of Baldwin containing the quantity of one hundred and ninety seven and three fourth acres of land more or less situated near Cox's Mill in the county aforesaid, also the following property of Isaac P. Cox, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes, part of Baldwin and part of Taylors Hidge containing the quantity of two hundred and eighty seven and one half acres of land more or less, six head of Horses, one Gig and Harness, two Colts, one yoke of Oxen, set head of Cattle, two young steers, and one horse cart, and also the following property of Thomas Hullen, to wit: two mules, one yoke of oxen, two head of horses, one Gig and Harness, one clock, one bed, bedstead & furniture and one bureau, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Subject to prior claims.—Attendance by  
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
Easton Aug. 9.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Samuel Tenant at the suit of Wm. Caulk and Wrightson Jones will be sold for cash at the house of Wm. Leonard below St. Michaels on Wednesday the 10th day of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—one negro man called Horatio seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of fi. fa. debt, interest and Costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by  
WM. TOWNSEND Shff.  
Aug. 9

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Isaac P. Cox, James Cain, and Thomas Hullen, securities, at the suit of Carson Bowdye, use of John Leigh, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door, in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—28 1/2 acres of land, called part of Bennett's Freshes, part of Bolden, part of Taylor's Ridge, formerly the property of Joseph Dardoni—Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9 ts

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, & to me directed against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plantation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot County, situated, lying and being in Talbot County in the Chapel District, consisting of Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other tracts, be they called by whatsoever names they may. Containing 37 1/2 acres of Land more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of twelve writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. McHenry, Benjamin Slocum and the State of Maryland for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tighman, Wm. Hubbard & Catherine Summerville, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following Property to wit: one Lot at Easton Point containing 3 acres of Land more or less, one lot at Easton Point containing 1/2 of an acre of Land more or less, which he purchased of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. with the improvements thereon: one other Lot containing 1/2 acres of land more or less which he purchased of John Hopkins, also 1 Lot on Landing road containing 1-8 of an acre of land more or less, also one Sloop called Edward Lloyd, together with the row-boat, oars, Combs and anchors and Cabin-furniture, sails, mast-spars, rigging Bay horse called Dick, one Brown horse called Comer, two Cows, two looking glasses, 2 tables, 4 beds, bedsteads & furniture, 1 side-board, 1 small clock, 2 bureaus, one cupboard, 1 horse cart, 1 dray, 1 gig & harness, one negro woman called Charlotte, aged about 18 years—all which goods and chattels are subject to a Bill of Sale to Edward N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix—Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

[From the Providence, (R. I.) Journal].

## MARINER'S SKETCHES—No. 21.

About the last of 1824, the Custom house establishment, for the port of Callao and Lima was removed to Chorillos about eighteen miles from the former place, of which it is in plain sight.—Chorillos is no harbor, properly so called, being only an open roadstead. The only shelter from the unvarying trade wind is afforded by a high rocky bluff, which forms a most striking and romantic prospect from the sea. Of this, however, only small vessels can take any benefit, for though the water is deep enough, it would be extremely imprudent to expose a vessel of any size to a situation where she would be liable to be forced on shore in a calm by the swell.—The town, which is small, is accessible from the coast, by a winding path which leads up the face of the cliff, and which a Protestant horse would decline attempting. "The heavy mules, secure, slow," make shift to get up with two barrels of flour apiece, though not without many groans and stoppages. The ground swell, in the roads makes it extremely unpleasant to lie there; we, however, managed to lessen the tedious rolling of the ship by keeping a stream anchor out, astern, which kept her, head on, to the swell.—We found on our arrival here about seventy merchantmen, English, Americans, and Frenchmen, who were all waiting for the surrender of Callao. After making a trip to Casmar, to procure wood and water, we returned to Chorillos, about the middle of February, 1825.

On the 22d (Washington's birth day, or as the sailors called it, St. Washington's day) we fired a salute of twenty-one guns at sunrise, and immediately commenced making arrangements for receiving Simon Bolivar, "El Libertador del Peru," who was to honor us that day with a visit. At 10 A. M. he made his appearance, in our barge, escorted by all the boats of the American English and Frenchmen of war & merchantmen in the roads. We saluted him with twenty-one guns and yards manned, which last point of courtesy, I believe, every man on the yards would have joined me in dispensing with, for just as the first lieutenant whispered through his trumpet in accents like the explosion of a tolerably large powder mill, "lie out," the ship as if she felt proud of her new inmate, & wished to show him what she could do, commenced plunging & rolling in the most unaccountable, ungovernable, & untimely manner. Being a maintopman, I was stationed about half way out, on the maintop-sail yard, where I stood, as Marshal Prince said on a dissimilar occasion, "a spectacle for angels and for men;" my imagination being employed one moment wondering whether, if I fell, I should strike the accommodation ladder or only go overboard, and the next minute in wishing the Liberator—somehow, no matter where. However, the ship, after a while gave over her capering and behaved herself in a very becoming manner the rest of the day, and I had an opportunity, when the drum beat to quarters of taking a view of his Liberator-ship. He appeared to be about five feet eight inches in height, slender but well made and erect. His face was a long oval, broad and open across the forehead and pointed at the chin, very much resembling the pictures of Charles the first of England, which you will see, I believe, in Goldsmith's history of that kingdom; his eyes were full dark and penetrating, and the whole countenance was that of a Military Chieftain, in which the most common observer might read "audax, impiger, acer;" it was the face of Achilles, not of Hector; it expressed the ferocious courage of the tiger, not the princely and noble spirited valor of the lion. His hair and moustaches (which were very thick) were dashed with grey, and his voice resembled the whining of a sick and peevish child. I never heard such a voice. We were ordered to exercise the guns, which it seemed was a manoeuvre that he had no correct idea of, as he broke out into expressions of astonishment and admiration, when he saw the ease and celerity with which we managed our "double fortified twenty-fours" but when we went through the "motion" of boarding and repelling boarders, he was in a perfect ecstasy, and declared the ship must be invincible. He was attended by a great number of officers who were "clothed with whiskers as with a garment," each one resembling a rat with his nose through a bunch of oakum, or an old baboon peering through a prickly pear bush.—One in particular seemed rather to belong to the whiskers than the whiskers to him; his diminutive body and slender legs serving as a frame to sustain a carriage to transport the said whiskers from place to place. His ponderous sabre and spurs with the whiskers and moustaches, made altogether a load sufficient to crush "the sweet ounce of man's flesh" to the ground and it was with a peculiar feeling of relief that I understood he was a horse officer. The dresses of all the officers whether naval or military, were completely covered with gold lace and embroidery. Our crew were all young, stout and remarkably fine looking men, and the Liberator seemed to have eyes for nothing else; he repeatedly walked forward as far as the mainmast, to have a nearer view of the men who were lounging about the gangways and taking but little notice of him.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Landmen generally have very mistaken notions concerning sailors, and most of those notions are absurd and ridiculous. Cooper's two novels, the Pilot and Red Rover, they think afford correct pictures of sea life and manners, and compare him to the author of Waverley, "Coedat Judaeus Apollo, non ego," (which is, ladies, being interpreted, "tell that to the mariners,") to say nothing of the silly and contemptible hatred of the English nation which breaks out in every sentence, and which is a feeling no Gentlemen in the American navy ever did, or ever will cherish, his sea dialogues are disgusting and absurd, from being stuffed with sea phrases: Sailors do not (except when describing some nautical transaction) converse in technical terms, any more than lawyers or physicians, nor do they swear so much, or at least not more than landmen, though there is more energy than *patos* in a sailor's oaths than in the stiff and laborious imprecations of a mere "terras filius." "Tom Coffin" is a caricature (and not a very good one) of an "old salt," but terribly strained and stiff. I recollect once being directed by a dozen or twenty of my topmates, to read a few passages of the Pilot. Every thing seemed to please them well enough till I came to one of the rope yarn dialogues, when, (Pshaw!) heave the thing overboard," broke out from the lips of half a dozen men of war's men at once. They appeared to think that such ridiculous language "did discredit our mystery." The Red Rover is much admired too, by landmen, and I verily believe it is because they do not under-

stand two words of it. These gratuitous admirers are chiefly exquisites and boarding school girls, who do not know salt water from fresh, or at least which end of ship goes foremost, and who think that a sailor is a distinct animal, unlike the rest of the human family, like the Vermont lady, who when a sailor, (the first one she had ever saw,) was pointed out to her, exclaimed with some disappointment, "Why, law you, he has not got the least bit of a tail." The character of "Fid" in particular, is most supremely ridiculous. A waiter who had not been a *banyan* day on board a guard ship, would be ashamed to use such silly language, as *Fid* over flows with.

I have a thousand times observed one peculiar trait in the character of seamen. When English sailors are in an American port, or Yankees in an English place, they are sure to quarrel, but put the same men in a French or Spanish seaport, and they will unite most firmly against the common enemy. I have often been amused at the phenomena, and alacritly with which the English sailors uniformly espoused our quarrels on the coast of South America. Without stopping to count noses, to make any tedious and unnecessary investigations of the causes of the row, we commonly received the first "advices" of their arrival and co-operation from seeing half a dozen of the enemy rolling in the gutter and the rest "in full retreat." It was enough for them to see "one of us, put upon" by the natives, to induce them to lend us their aid.

## INDIAN EXECUTION.

The Georgia Statesmen and Patriot of the 26th July gives the following account of the execution of two murderers:

An Indian and negro were executed on the 13th inst. at Fort Mifflin, on the Chattahoochee, for the murder of Redner, a white man, while coming through the Creek Nation. The weapon with which he was murdered, was a small hatchet or tomahawk. The Indian, of his own accord, immediately confessed his guilt, but the negro broke from custody, although shut at several times, and pretty severely wounded in the attempt. He was immediately pursued by a company of Indians deputized for that purpose, and retaken—for who can escape the never slumbering vigilance of those avengers of blood when once they have scented the foot steps of their victim?

A tribunal of Chiefs had been convened by the Agent, to sit in judgment on the two wretches over which Tuskegee, son of Little Prince, presided. The trial and execution occupied about an hour. The examinations being closed, and the order given, "Take them away and kill them!"—A Chief of the Cussetas, as if anxious to vindicate the character of his Tribe from the stain of blood, rose to say something in exculpation. The presiding Chief drew out his long knife, & motioning it significantly to the speaker, while he extended his arm, and a dark frown lowered on his brow, gravely said,—"That's a bad talk; you'd better not make it!" The wretches were then taken to execution upon a log about an hundred yards distant, the Indian sitting across the log, about eight feet in advance of the negro. The executioner of the Indian was ready with his knife, and that of the negro, with his club. Both struck simultaneously. He who wielded the knife evinced some skill in touching the heart through the left ribs. The blade being buried to the hilt one or two sudden turns were given to it, to make the stab effective. Quick as light, the knife was withdrawn and plunged in the opposite side. In doing this, the blade was bent nearly half double by the resistance of a rib. The executioner then placed it upon the log, and deliberately straightened it with his foot. The next thrust was more cautious and more successful. At this moment the negro sunk under the blows of the club, and both Indian and negro fell on the same side of the log together, without a groan, and, to all appearance without the yielding of a muscle. At this crisis, each executioner passed from his own to the other's victim, so that the club finished what the knife had left undone, and the knife drank the blood which the club had left.

A GOOD HAND.—In the endless variety of hand writing to be met with in this scribbling, scrawling world, there seems to be some difference of opinion or of taste, as to what constitutes a good hand.—When a fair lady sends a fair note and requests the pleasure of your company to tea on a given evening, that is doubtless a fair hand. When a man writes you most laconically, informing you that unless you pay that note, he holds against you in twenty-four hours, he will immediately send you to jail, that may be called a PLAIN hand. When a gentleman sends you an exceedingly polite note, only demanding the satisfaction of blowing out your brains, that is denominated an honorable hand. When a lady writes a billet-doux with a quill plucked from the wing of Cupid, and with such fine and delicate strokes as to be invisible except to the eyes of love, that is a lovely hand. The Lord's prayer, written in the compass of a half dime, is a very fine hand. A hand which is frequently placed at the bottom of a note "do you value," is a promising hand. A hand, which after writing long, lean, sonnetic articles, requests an editor to send an empty middle, is, to my the least, a very prudent hand. The gentleman, again, who writes to this same humble servant of the public on matters of any kind relating to the postage, and makes a point of forgetting the postage, the unanimous opinion of the whole corps editorial, writes a most rascally hand. [Urksbire Aug.



## JACKSON AND BURR.

Every day furnishes us with additional evidence of the criminal connexion between these two men. We lay before our readers to-day, another communication from Judge Williams, in which he enters more into detail—If any man can resist the force of the facts narrated by Judge Williams and Mr. Hoover, he must be made of impenetrable stuff. He places the letter some time since trumpeted to the world by Duff Green and his minor satellites with so much eclat, as having been addressed to General Jackson by a corps of superannuated veterans, offering to place themselves under the command of the Hero, on its proper footing. At the time of its publication we suspected it to be a forgery; and, although it turns out to be a true copy, yet the manner in which it was twisted from its original purport was equally criminal as if it had been forged. The reader is left to form his own commentary on the facts detailed by Judge Williams. We have neither time nor room for remarks, if indeed any were necessary.

(Lynchburg Virginian.

To the Editor of the Sparta Review.

**Jackson and Burr.**—In your last number of the Review, you defend General Jackson, or you say the Telegraph defends him, on the ground that a number of respectable veterans of the Revolution, (Col. Robert Hayes among the number, the brother-in-law of Gen. Jackson) addressed the General with a view to aid him in his efforts to suppress the 'degraded' Aaron Burr. The Telegraph does not fix the time at which the address was made but says it was made a few weeks after Jackson wrote to Gov. Claiborne. Claiborne's letter, you say, was on the 12th Nov. 1806, and a few weeks after that time would be about the 1st of December, 1806. It would be important to know where Burr was at that time—the time of Jackson's letter to Claiborne. At what point of Cumberland River were the boats building—whether at the mouth of the river, or higher up the Cumberland—near to Gen. Jackson's house. It would be material also to know, who of the General's friends and relatives were preparing to go off with Burr, and who did in fact go off with him! See a copy of John Hoover's letter, here enclosed.

Now, from Burr's Trial, it appears that the conspirators on the Ohio, fled from Blennerhassett's Island on the 10th December, 1806, and were at the mouth of Cumberland, as soon as they could conveniently get there: where they met with Col. Burr, who bargained the men and told them he would develop his schemes to them more fully than he could with safety to his interests do there. So, it is believed, that, at the precise time when this letter was addressed by Col. Robert Hayes, and other Revolutionary veterans to the General, Aaron Burr was in the neighborhood of General Jackson, building boats, and many of the General's near relatives and friends were preparing to go off with him. The Telegraph makes Col. Robt. Hayes express the language in the address at the precise time when his son, Stokely D. Hayes, was preparing to go off in boats built for Burr, at the mouth of stone's River, a point on the Cumberland near to General Jackson's house. Lived in Nashville at the time when that address was first published in the papers, and according to my recollection, it was before there was any talk of Burr's Conspiracy. It now occurs to me, that it grew out of the prospects of a Spanish War, and the relation of Wilkinson and the Spanish Army, on the River Sabina, and I believe it had at the time of its first publication, thought, to have been somewhere in the Western country—perhaps near Nashville. I remember to have held a conversation with Judge Overton on the same evening, or the next morning, after General Jackson led Burr into the Ball Room at Talbot's Tavern, Overton, Jackson, and myself, & other friends before that time, had been on terms of the strictest intimacy, and it was the office of Judge Overton, on that occasion to remonstrate with me, on account of the part I was then taking against Burr. I recollect distinctly, in that conversation, his reference to this company of old men, whose address had been signed and delivered, long before, to Jackson, and asked me if I supposed such men were inimical to the country, and willing to commit Treason. If I answered any thing, I must have answered as I now believe, that that address had no connection with or allusion to Burr. This conversation was perhaps the very evening Judge Overton came to me, with the information that Col. Burr would not attend the Ball, as his company would be disagreeable.

State also, if you please, Mr. Editor, that in the town of M. Vinville, there lives a man by the name of Thendric Burton—a man of truth and respectability, as I have heard here—he states that in 1806, he was one of Burr's men, and was mustered into service at the Clover Bottom, with arms in their hands—that about 75 men signed the list of enrolment at the same time with himself—that at that time Gen. Jackson and Aaron Burr were on the ground, and that Patton Anderson was his captain. Burton says, when the men under Anderson separated it was under an agreement, as to the time when they were to march off with Burr, as his men—and that before that time came round, the matter burst. This is a condensed view of what Mr. Burton says: who refused to give a written statement. Now, when General Jackson was summoned as a witness to Richmond against Burr, if he had called on Burton as another witness, the government would have been enabled to have proved an act of Treason on Burr—Treason when connected with Gen. Eaton's & Commodore Truxton's evidence. Why, let me ask, did he fail to do so? When I recollect that the destruction of the American institutions was the object of the Burr conspiracy, and that Gen. Jackson was in the possession of facts and circumstances which would have convicted the conspirators, & yet improperly withheld them, when summoned to Richmond to give testimony thereby enabling them to escape from punishment, I am filled with astonishment; that the American nation should think for a moment of supporting his pretensions to the highest office of the gift of the people. In view of this state of things, I tremble for my country's honor and safety.

If Mr. Jefferson, invested as he was with such political power and authority, had been as friendly to Burr's schemes as Jackson is believed to have been, it is impossible for the mind of man to conceive, the disaster that would have threatened the safety of this Union.

NATH. W. WILLIAMS.

McMinnville, June 26th, 1828.

ROTHSCHILD COUNTY, MORRISBOROUGH.

Dear Sir: By your request, I enclose you a few lines respecting Gen. Jackson's conduct towards Aaron Burr, about the time he was suspected of a conspiracy against the government. Whether or not Jackson was a partner in Burr's conspiracy, I cannot positively say, I can only say, there was to my mind strong circumstantial evidence, that, he was; I was often in the neighborhood of General Jackson; while Burr was there. I recollect it well that Burr made Jackson's house his home; and that a considerable intimacy existed between them—Burr had some boats built near Jackson's; and when he went down the river some of Jackson's relatives and particular friends went with him. From the character of those relatives and friends I was always of opinion, that they went off at Jackson's request. What still further tends to convince me, that there was something in the conduct of General Jackson not right, was, that the object of Burr's expedition and the object of those friends and relatives in going with him, were unknown.

The General character of Jackson, and his

standing in life at the time of his intimacy with Burr, strengthens the suspicion against him.—He is daring and exceedingly ambitious; and his standing in life at the time above mentioned was at its lowest ebb. He might then justly have conceived that nothing he could do, would lower his standing very much, and he was bold and wicked enough to attempt any thing.

These are the principal circumstances which induced me to believe, that General Jackson was a confidant and associate of Aaron Burr.

Yours, &c.

JOHN HOOVER.

Hon. N. Williams.

\*One of the circumstances which might have had a tendency to this ebb in the General's character, referred to by Mr. Hoover, is the death of Dickerson, who was killed in a duel by Gen. Jackson. I think in a trial for a libel between the General and D. Watkins, in the Davidson county court at Nashville in 1806, before the Burr affair, it some how came out on the trial the fainting of Mrs. Dickerson, as the General accidentally perhaps came into her presence.—How the trial for a libel was connected with the fainting of Mrs. Dickerson, I do not now remember but that it did come out in some way I believe is the fact. I was engaged in the cause as a lawyer.

N. W. WILLIAMS.

[From the National Journal]

Sensible of the injury which is likely to result to the cause of General Jackson from the assault made by his partisans upon Dr. Armstrong, the Nashville Republican endeavors to produce an impression that the cause of this atrocious outrage is to be found in circumstances with which the Presidential question is unconnected. It is pretended that the injury on Dr. Armstrong was perpetrated by "the hands of a son for a slanderous attack on a deceased father." The Nashville Banner, a more impartial paper, has the following remarks on this statement:

"As the act of violence is defended on the ground of its having been provoked by a base and unmanly attack on the character of a deceased father of two of the assailants, we were anxious, in order to present a full view of the case, to insert also the language used by Dr. Armstrong respecting the deceased Mr. Gilchrist. After a careful examination, however, of all his numbers, within our reach, both in the Kentucky Reporter and the Shelbyville Intelligencer, we have been unable to find any thing of the kind, and we presume the offensive remarks have never been published, especially as it is said they were merely understood to be in the press."

Thus it appears, from the showing of the Jackson party themselves, that the assault was not made in consequence of any slander which had been published, but on account of something "understood to be in the press!" It will at once strike every man of the slightest reflection, that such a pretext can at all times be set up, whenever it is found necessary to put down, by violent means, an opponent who is too powerful in truth or argument to be subdued. There is not, after all, so much discrepancy between the statement of Dr. Armstrong and that of the Nashville Republican, or its party. The Doctor himself says that he had been at Shelbyville on the preceding Monday, "procuring documents to write a number on General Jackson's intimacy with Burr." It is no doubt, the fellows had heard, &c. &c. Something, therefore, was "understood to be in the press," but it was a matter of public concernment—a matter on which the friends of General Jackson have betrayed an extraordinary sensibility, because they consider that the developments growing out of it are calculated seriously to affect the prospects and reputation of their Chieftain. No one will, for a moment, believe, that if Dr. Armstrong had not been known as the author of the Tennesseean, in which General Jackson's character & conduct have been so clearly demonstrated, the recent outrage would have been committed. His statements had been contradicted, but the contradiction had only produced additional evidence to confirm them. He had been, for months previous to this attack, menaced with personal violence. Still he continued the task, which a sense of duty to his country, had led him to undertake; and the Jackson party, rather than meet the results of his new exposition, determined upon assassination. The Louisville Focus has a few remarks on the subject, which we subjoin, as appropriate and very pointed:

"Dr. J. L. Armstrong, one of the most respectable citizens of Tennessee had undertaken to investigate the conduct and character of General Andrew Jackson, with a view to enable the People of this Republic to judge whether he is fit for the high office to which he aspires. In this investigation, he had proceeded, in a temperate and candid manner, to ascertain facts, and publish them in a newspaper of this State, there being none in Tennessee when he commenced so free from the thralldom of Jacksonism, as to lay his productions before the People. He indulged in no abuse—no inflammatory declamation. He stated facts only, which he could prove, and which he did prove, by evidence that no honest jury could have resisted. An attempt was made by the friends of the candidate to destroy his character. In this they were signally defeated. He replied to the assaults, and vindicated himself in a most triumphant manner. Though standing alone, as the only man in Tennessee who had then dared to proclaim truth boldly to a deceived & abused People, he went on with his investigations. But he at last reached a subject, the concern of Andrew Jackson in the treason of Aaron Burr, at which it appears to have been determined that he must be stopped. It was felt in Tennessee, that truth is mighty and will prevail; and it was determined that the truth should not be published. His assassination, either morally or physically, was decreed! A member of the Tennessee Legislature, supported by three other suitable characters, from different points proceeded to put the decree in execution. In what manner they conducted themselves, will be seen in the plain unvarnished account of Dr. Armstrong himself."

"Whether the General was in any manner directly concerned in the outrage, is not material. It was a bold attempt at murder, by his political minions, for his special benefit. The deed was done in the true spirit in which he has himself acted through life.

DESPOTISM.—In the 26th page of Major Eaton's Life of General Jackson, there is a letter from the General to the Secretary of War, from which we make the following extract. The letter is dated Nov. 20, 1814:

"Permit me to suggest a plan, which, on a fair experiment, will do away or lessen the expenses under the existing mode of calling militia forces into the field. Whenever there happens to be a deficiency in the regular force, in any particular quarter, let the Government determine on the necessary number! THIS SHOULD BE PORTIONED AMONG THE DIFFERENT STATES, AND CALLED INTO SERVICE FOR & DURING THE WAR."

We have quoted the above paragraph, as one among the hundred other reasons to prove that General Jackson's principles are hostile to the genius of our government, dangerous to civil liberty, and should disqualify him for the office which he now seeks at the hands of the American People. The plan which he proposed in 1814 for the adoption of our Government, is just such an one as no other person would have thought of. The conscription of Bonaparte was preferable to it. Suppose, now, the Government had acted upon General Jackson's recommendation, what, we ask, would have been its oppressive operation? Had the war lasted twenty years, every militiaman who might have been called into service, from time to time,

would have been compelled to serve during that period. Surely there is no one prepared to say he would wish to see such an order introduced into our republican institutions, and yet such was the effect which would have flowed from General Jackson's plan, as contained in his letter to the Secretary of War. In times of war, we admit that it is the duty of all good citizens to contribute their mite towards the public defence; but it will not be contended that the Government ought to be clothed with powers of the character spoken of. Let them once be conceded, and we may bid farewell to all that is republican, or worth preserving—the moment the People yield their acquiescence to such a rule, that moment they become the willing slaves of a system of despotism more odious and self-debasing than that by which the miserable peasantry of Russia are held in servitude. Such arbitrary notions are repulsive to all the approved views of civil liberty, and must blight the mad hopes of Gen. Jackson and his hungry expectants, now and forever.—[Marylander.

[From the Western (Ohio) Times]

**PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.**—On this subject, our Jackson friends appear to be entirely misinformed. They seem to entertain the utmost confidence that he will be elected President, without knowing how, or from what source he is to obtain a sufficient number of votes. Some of them have expressed a willingness to make bets to a large amount. This is owing to a spirit of misrepresentation which exists among their leading men, and which manifests itself throughout the whole rank of the party. It might save many of them the mortification of severe disappointment, if they were with a little calmness examine this matter; take the different states, look at the probable results of the election, and the results of others which are morally certain; and we think they cannot fail to form a different impression from the one they now entertain. If they should not be able, after this examination, to give up all hopes of the success of their favorite, we think they will certainly agree that there are some rational doubts on the subject. In order to assist them a little in this investigation, we will set down first, all the states from which Gen. Jackson is certain of obtaining the entire vote. These are South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama. What, only four! Yes, this is every one that he can at this time, claim as certain, the entire vote of it; and these give altogether, but 23. He will receive a number from the three States that vote by districts, but in those he can, in no event, get a majority. Even in Tennessee, he will lose one, and very probably two. In New York, at the very extent, he will get no more than twenty, and in Maryland, three, or at the utmost four.—This will give him 53. Now if he should get Pennsylvania and Virginia, which cannot be conceded, he will have but 105—then add North Carolina, and you have the extent that can be claimed for him, under any circumstances; making in all 120. Still he is not elected by eleven votes.

Now let us take the other side, and look at Mr. Adams' prospects. First, he has the five New England States, making 51 votes. Next, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Louisiana—58. Then of the three states that vote by districts, New York will give him 24, Maryland 7, and Tennessee 1. Here we have 141 votes for Mr. Adams. Now if we set down the probable result of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, we shall find it will be 67 more for Mr. Adams making in all, 208—and this is by no means an extravagant calculation. The appearance of things will be greatly changed after the Kentucky election in August. The Jackson men cannot be persuaded yet, that Kentucky will go for Adams, but they will find it so in a few weeks, at their election for Governor, and then they will have to give up all for lost. Such a result will have a powerful effect throughout the whole country.

In looking over the above calculation, the reader will be struck with utter hopelessness of General Jackson's prospects and of the certainty of Mr. Adams' re-election. So far as Maryland is concerned, the vote is put down at several less than the Administration will get. We calculate on 10 out of the eleven electors to which our State is entitled.—[Marylander.

The Albany Argus, now one of the meanest and most malignant of Mr. Adams' opponents & traducers—and one of the most vociferous in denouncing him as the federal candidate, on the 15th of February, 1825, speaking of the election of President which had just taken place, thus expressed itself:

"That the whole thing was conducted with a dignity and propriety that must tend to the stability of our institutions and to the elevation of our national character, is gratifying, we presume, to all persons. In relation to the choice, we have only to repeat what we have declared on a former occasion, that between the two prominent candidates, (as Messrs. Adams and Jackson ultimately were) a large majority of the Republicans and of the electors of this State, gave Mr. Adams the preference."

What must be the public opinion of such changelings & time-servers, and weather-cocks, as the Argus has since proved itself? How can the Argus presume to talk now of General Jackson being the Republican candidate—of the will of the people being defeated in the election of Mr. Adams; & of danger to our institutions from continuing him in office. The election, we are told, was conducted with dignity and propriety; and that a large majority of the Republicans of New York approved of the choice viewing Gen. Jackson then, as every prudent and wise man ought to view him now, as an "immeasurable distance" from the Presidency.

[N. J. Freedonian.

The Jackson pressers are copying laudatory paragraphs of their candidate, from English papers. This is quite in character. There is nothing the British so much desire—there is nothing that would conduce so directly to their purpose of holding this country in a state of dependence, as the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, with a Congress subservient to his will at his command. The first step would be to break up our manufacturing establishments, and turn our laborers into mechanics, to let in the produce of the labor of British artisans. This is what the Southern men are now aiming at, and what the Jackson party at large, is encouraging.

[N. J. Freedonian.

[From the Boston Bulletin.]

THE FILTHY HERB.

I observed by one of your late papers, that the "brother of the sun, first cousin of the moon, sole governor of the earth, and father of his people," to wit, the Emperor of China, has issued a decree prohibiting into the celestial empire of the "filthy herb, tobacco." I am hurt by this unprovoked attack on the creature, tobacco to which I am very much attached, and not the less so from having suffered by it both in health and purse. I wish, therefore, to intimate to his imperial Majesty, the sole Governor, &c. that he is doing the "creature" as it is called in Winthrop's Journal, great injustice. I do not know whether His Imperial Highness Ka-King is a subscriber to the Bulletin; if he is not I will thank you to send him a copy containing the following extract of a letter of James Howell, written 1646; which, besides setting forth the virtues of this weed, contains a pretty problem, which I hope will amuse his Majesty. At the same time I recommend to him the moderate use of some good Cabanos segars, a wholesome junk of Cavendish, or a horn of smutchen, as the best consolation in his affliction at the late misconduct of his eldest son.

"Tobacco," says James Howell, "moderately

and seasonably taken, is good for many things. It helps digestion taken a while after meat, makes one void rheum, &c. A leaf or two steeped in white wine over nights, is a vomit that never fails in its operation. It is a good companion to one that converseth with dead men, for if one have been poring long upon a book, or is toiled with the pen, and satisfied with study, it quickeneth with him, and dispels those clouds that usually overset the brain. The smoke of it is one of the wholesomest scents that is against all contagious airs, for it overmasters all other smells, as King James, they say, found true, when being once a hunting, a shower of rain drove him into a pig-sty for shelter, where he caused a pipe full to be taken on purpose. It cannot endure a spider or a flea, with such like vermin, and if your hawk be troubled with any such, being blown into its feathers it frees him. Now to descend from the substance of the smoke to the ashes, it is well known that the medical virtues thereof are many. If one would try a pretty conclusion how much smoke there is in a pound of tobacco, the ashes will tell him; for let a pound be exactly weighed, and the ashes kept charily and weighed afterwards, what wants of a pound's weight in the ashes, cannot be denied to have been smoke which evaporated in air. I have been told that Sir Walter Raleigh won a wager of Queen Elizabeth upon this nicety.

The Spanish and Irish took it most in powder and smutchen, and it mightily refreshes the brain; and I believe there is as much taken in this way in Ireland, as there is in pipes in England. One will commonly see the serving maid upon the plough-share, when they are tired with labour, take out their boxes of smutchen & draw it into their nostrils with a quill, and it will beget new spirits in them, with a fresh vigor to begin their work again."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship York, Capt. De Cost, has arrived at New York, bringing Liverpool dates to the 24th of June. An erroneous communication of the Telegraph, says the Commercial Advertiser, led to the idea that the packet of the 1st of July was below. The intelligence is not important. Operations were not rapid on the Danube, and the affairs of Don Miguel were not thought to be very prosperous.

The Night Hon. John Calcraft has been appointed Pay Master General of the Forces.

The old Times says, the appointment of Lord Francis Gower (who had left office lately with the other friends of Mr. Canning) to the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, must be considered an auspicious indication of the designs of the Duke of Wellington towards that country.

The Peunry Disfranchisement Bill, which was the incipient cause of driving Mr. Huskisson from the Ministry, has been rejected in the House of Lords;—their Lordships not seeing the justice of disfranchising four hundred and fifty electors, because eleven had proved corrupt.

Mr. Cooper has published a new work in London. The following is a notice from it taken by the Courier.

"We understand that in the new work, entitled *Notions of the Americans*, from the pen of Mr. Cooper, the celebrated American Novelist, the author has discussed an infinite variety of topics relative to the United States, with the details of which no one but a native could have been possibly acquainted. Among numerous other subjects treated of, are English Travels in America; Congress; Courts of Law; Army and Navy; Public Institutions; Elections; Religion; Commerce; Revenue; The People; The Women; Society in General; Education; Literary Men; Painters; &c.; besides Memoirs and Anecdotes of several of the individuals who have figured so prominently in the recent Annals both of American and their own country."

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

There is, in fact, no later intelligence from the seat of war, than has already been communicated to our readers. The following bulletin gives a detailed account of the operations of the Russian forces to the 20th of May.

Extraordinary Supplement to the Journal of St. Petersburg, June 4.

Camp before Braila, May 22.—This morning his Majesty the Emperor mounted his horse to visit the environs of the fortress.

May 23. During the night there has been a pretty brisk cannonade on both sides upon the left of our position; the object was to draw away attention from our extreme right, where we had begun to erect a great battery. This morning the Emperor rode to this point to examine the works that had been raised in the night. The Turks, who had hitherto seemed to respect the promenade of his Majesty, saluted him with cannon balls from their ramparts. Thence his Majesty went to the camp of the Hulsans, and visited the wounded, whose number amounts to 60.

May 24.—Early this morning his Majesty mounted his horse, and alighted on a hill at the advanced post. He had scarcely arrived there, when a flag of truce came to return thanks to the Pacha, through the Marshal, for the generosity with which his Majesty had been pleased to set the prisoners at liberty. When the officer bearing the flag of truce was dismissed, he was desired to declare to the Pacha, that the longest delay allowed him was till three o'clock next morning, after which the garrison could not expect any terms.

A battery of 24 cannons having been erected in the night of the 24th on the extreme right, opened its fire on the fortress at day break. It fully answered his Majesty's expectations. At the end of an hour, the bastion against which the fire had been particularly directed, was reduced to silence. The enemy had remarked, however, from the number of officers on this spot, that the Emperor must be among them. They accordingly began to cannonade with their largest guns the hill on which our august Sovereign was, and several 24 pound balls struck the foot of the hill. Having seen the fire of the above mentioned bastion silenced, and convinced that the siege was making all the progress that circumstances permitted, the Emperor, summoned back to the frontiers of his dominions by other important affairs, left the blockade, and on the road, received from the Governor of Ismail, news that the Hetman Cossack had declared that he and his people would place themselves under the protection of Russia; 1,000 of them had already arrived at our quarantine establishment.

On the 26th his Majesty arrived at Bender. On the 27th, a naval action took place between the Russians and Turks, before Anapoli, in which the Turkish flotilla was destroyed, with the loss of 1200 men and six standards—and Anapoli had been bombarded fourteen days.

G man papers, to the 17th furnish accounts from the East, in which it is stated that the fortress of Braila had been taken by storm on the 29th of May; the resistance was very obstinate as the Turks would neither give or take quarter. Some doubt, however, is thrown on this statement, particularly since the account of the late mock battle.

The Agram Gazette has an article from Bosnia of the 21st of May, which says that "a general military contribution of 200 piasters per family has been laid on the Mussulmen and Rajas The Turks say that 10,000 men are posted on the Dvina, which bounds the frontier towards Serbia, because it is generally reported in Bosnia, that on the first victory gained by the Russians, Prince Milosh will declare for them, and threaten the fortresses in Serbia, in order to effect a junction with the Russian army. We also learn from Bosnia that the fortresses of Widdin,

Nicopolis, Silistria Rudschuk and Tuleza, on the right bank of the Danube, have received sufficient supplies from Constantinople to hinder, or at least greatly impede the passage of the Russians over the Danube; the same is the case with Shabacz, Semendria and Orsova in Serbia.

From the Gazette de France.

Constantinople, May 26.—We are here in state of war, but all possible care is taken for the safety of the Franks and perfect tranquillity still prevails. By way of example to the discontented Mussulmen, a Turk, who had endeavored to excite the populace to revolt against the Sultan was beheaded a few days ago. Hussien Pacha and Halil Pacha, are gone to Adrianople, with fifteen Generals. The first before his departure succeeded in persuading the Sultan to put an end to the persecution of Catholic Armenians, assuring him that these measures must have alienated the European powers. The Captain Pacha, with fifteen men-of-war, is stationed at the entrance of the Bosphorus. It is stated that these vessels will be joined by twelve fire ships which are now fitting out. Notwithstanding all these armaments, many persons think that the Divan will not only accept the Convention of July 6, which would be the salvation of the Porte, because it would restore to it the alliance of France and England but that it is only going to open negotiations with the Russians. The expressions of the Turkish statesmen leave no doubt that the acceptance of the Convention of July 6, is resolved upon.

May 31.—(By express).—The Porte has just declared that it wishes for the presence of the French and English Ambassadors in order to negotiate respecting the Greek question on the basis of the treaty of the 6th of July. The Heia Effendi has delivered to the Minister of the Netherlands the letters of invitation for these two Ambassadors. The capital, however, is still tranquil, and the answer of the Porte to the Russian manifesto is expected every moment.

Egina, April 29.—A remarkable change has taken place within the last six weeks in the tone and the proceedings of the President of Greece. It is thought that this proceeds from the late measures of Russia. He is wholly engaged upon two things—the extension of the frontier towards the north and the internal organization of the country. No arrangement with Turkey is thought of, and nobody seems to care whether the Greek Bishops have arrived at Arta or not. It is considered as certain that the Turks will not and cannot undertake any thing this year—War is carried on against them in a manner which is not very brilliant to be sure, but which in certain cases more directly attains the object. Sackbut blockades the Egyptians; Church and Ypsilanti are in Eastern and Western Greece, but though they are inactive their presence is not without use.

The internal organization proceeds, though slowly; the Rumelioti having departed. The last of them have left Corinth.

Count Capo d'Istria is endeavoring to create a revenue to farm the national estates, or to sell them in case of necessity. The islands promise a revenue double that of last year. The National Bank already possesses 80,000 colonnati, which is a large sum for the country.

**PIRATES.**—A proof ship from the office of the Mercantile Advertiser details the following information, communicated by the captains of the Rolla, and Fabius, from Cadiz. There is little doubt that most of the Pirates who destroyed the ship TOPEZ, of Boston, on her voyage from Canton, and barbarously murdered all on board, have been discovered at Cadiz.

About the 1st of May, a brig ran on shore on the south side of Cadiz. Immediately after, the chief officer and ten of the crew left the wreck, and had not been heard of at Cadiz. The remainder loitered about the city for ten or twelve days, when something they said excited suspicions against them, and they were all, fourteen in number, arrested and committed to prison, where they remained when the Rolla sailed awaiting their trial, which was shortly to take place. On a first examination, their story was, that they sailed from Rio Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, but put into the Canary Islands, and sailed thence for Corunna, from which port they were bound to Gibraltar when their vessel got ashore. This statement not being satisfactory, and the vessel having no papers whatever to prove her character, they were remanded to prison and confined in irons.

About the last of June, they confessed themselves to be Pirates, and gave a narration of their conduct, in substance as follows:—They sailed from Rio Janeiro under Portuguese colors for Africa, and after being on the coast a few days, the captain, who was sick, went on shore, when they formed the design of taking possession of the vessel, in which they finally succeeded though opposed by twenty of the crew, who not being willing to join them, took the boat and embarked for the shore; but it was supposed were all upset and lost, there being a heavy sea at the time. They then weighed anchor, for the purpose of commencing their horrid deeds, but had a quarrel in deciding who should take command, and before this dispute was settled four of their number were shot.—The first vessel they robbed, was an American ship, belonging to Boston, homeward bound from the East Indies. They murdered all hands on board—took out eighty cases of silks and what other valuable articles they could, and set the ship on fire. The second robbery was that of the British ship *Morning Star*, which they described precisely in the manner related by the officers on her arrival in England. They stated also, that they had subsequently robbed eight other vessels, mostly English brigs, and murdered all hands on board.—They could not recollect the names of any of the vessels except the *Morning Star*. They afterwards touched at the Canary Islands, and thence proceeded to Corunna, where they landed the silks, and other property, and then ran the vessel ashore at Cadiz, as the only way they could devise to get clear.

The authorities at Cadiz were adopting measures further to investigate these barbarities—a messenger had been despatched at Corunna to ascertain the property landed there—of 100,000 dollars in specie. The pirates were composed of several nations but it was said there were no Americans among them. Pursuit was making for the officer and men who escaped in the boat. Capt. Barstow states that two men had been arrested at Gibraltar, and were under examination when he left that place, suspected of being a part of the gang. It is stated that these particulars are derived from the Captain of the pirate brig who had turned King's evidence.—American.

### POPULATION AND JOURNALS.

A curious and detailed statement of the population of the various towns, cities, and countries of the world, accompanied with a correspondent statement of the number of periodical publications, appears in the last number of the *Revue Encyclopedique*. The general result to which the calculator comes, is as follows:

Population, Number of Journals.	
Anglo-American Confederation, or the United States of North America,.....	116,000,000 800
English Monarchy,.....	142,180,000 578
Total of the states of English origin,.....	153,880,000 1,378
Total of all the other states in the world,.....	533,230,000 1,720

Magistrate's Blanks  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE



# BASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING—AUGUST 16, 1828.

## JACKSON MEETING IN DENTON CAROLINE COUNTY.

The Jackson committee nominated from this county to meet the Caroline committee in Denton on Tuesday last, to elect a candidate for elector of President and Vice President for this district, met agreeably to notice, and nominated JAMES SANSTON, Esq. of Caroline as their Candidate. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. S. and inform him of his nomination, who accepted the appointment and returned thanks for the honor conferred on him.

In the afternoon the people (consisting of 3 or 400) were addressed by Theo. R. Lookerman, the Adams electoral Candidate for this district—he was followed by Wm. Hayward Jr. in favor of Jackson—Mr. Hayward was replied to by R. H. Goldsborough—The meeting we understand, broke up about dark in perfect harmony.

Thus we see how some men change their opinions if they really ever had any of their own—At the last Presidential election Mr. Sangston was the Crawford electoral Candidate for this district and was violently opposed to Gen. Jackson, ridiculing the idea of making such a man as Jackson President, stating that he had neither knowledge or capacity to fit him for that high station—but Mr. S's change don't so much surprise us as that of some others, he may think the duties of President can be as well performed by a party—Mr. S. knows a case in point where a person was appointed and now holds an office under our State Government, who never was nor ever will be competent to discharge its duties—the gentleman employs a good deputy and occasionally writes his name—the General can do the same.

The Examination in the Easton Academy took place on Thursday and Friday last—we understand (for we were not present more than half an hour) the students in both Departments acquitted themselves much to their own credit and to the satisfaction of all present—The Public speaking surpassed all expectation—We hope some person that was present will notice it more particularly.

From the Pensacola Gazette, of July 26. LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The returns received up to the 18th inst. gives the following result:

FOR GOVERNOR.  
(27 Parishes heard from.)

Derbigny,	3372
Butler,	1562
Marigny,	1196
Thomas,	1151

CONGRESS.

First District,	White	1780
	Livingston	1173
Second District,	Gurley	1186
	Sanders	1132
Third District,	Overton	1059
	Brent	920

The parishes of Washita, Claiborne, and Concordia, in the third District, had not been heard from. It was supposed that Brent would have a majority in all three.

The following paragraph explains the cause of Mr. Brent's losing the vote of Avoyelles, which gave 171 votes for the Administration Governor and 16 for his opponent:

"Mr. Brent lost the entire vote of Avoyelles by his course relative to the public lands in that parish. The vote of Avoyelles will elect Gen. Overton beyond doubt—Washita, Claiborne and Concordia have not been heard from. Brent will probably have the majority in the three parishes."

The re-election of Mr. Brent has been always considered doubtful. He has refrained from any exertion to secure his election, and it was generally circulated and believed through his district, that he had abandoned the state, and become an active citizen of Maryland, taking part in the local elections of that state, and as having actually given his vote in them, and claimed his citizenship as a Marylander. His family have been absent from Louisiana for six years, during all which time, he has only twice visited the district. These circumstances gave a strong colour to the report circulated by his political opponents, that he had left the state of Louisiana altogether, and it is rather a proof of his great personal popularity that he obtained so large a minority, than of his declining influence that he did not obtain a majority.—Nat. Jour.

## KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 5th inst. says the following is the state of the poll in Newport, Campbell county, Kentucky, on Monday evening, the first day—the election holds three days. Campbell county has been given to Jackson heretofore in the estimates of both parties.

GOVERNOR—Metcalfe.....153  
Barry.....173  
Lt. Govr—Underwood.....153  
Breathitt.....173  
Representative—Southgate.....162  
Tibbatts.....147  
Metcalfe and Underwood are the Adams candidates, and Barry and Breathitt for Jackson.

An extra sheet from the office of the Kentucky Reporter gives the following as the state of the Election, on the first and second days:

## PAYETTE COUNTY.

### SECOND DAY AT LEXINGTON.

Adams. Jackson.

Metcalfe,	550	Barry,	775
Underwood,	550	Breathitt,	775
Breckenridge,	860	McCallis,	792
Combs,	848	Hunt,	814
True,	817	Dunlap,	756

### AT ATHENS—FIRST DAY.

Metcalfe, 127 Barry, 60  
Underwood, 126 Breathitt, 60  
Breckenridge, 123 McCallis, 69  
Combs, 125 Hunt, 68  
True, 124 Dunlap, 60

### AT CHILESBUROUGH—SECOND DAY.

Metcalfe, 112 Barry, 17  
Underwood, 110 Breathitt, 18  
Breckenridge, 111 McCallis, 18  
Combs, 109 Hunt, 18  
True, 111 Dunlap, 16

Bourbon, 1st day—Administration majority 230  
Fayette,.....339  
Clark,.....339  
Woodford,.....116  
Madison,.....300  
Jessamine, afternoon,.....15  
Garrard,.....620  
Montgomery,.....31  
Scott—Jackson majority,.....450  
Franklin,.....94  
Shelby,.....259

## KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The State of Kentucky contains eighty three counties, from fourteen of which returns are partially received, which give to Metcalfe a majority of 1770 votes.

Balt. Chronicle, Aug. 15.

Shocking instances of Suicide.—We are informed by a correspondent, that John N. Stratton, Esq. formerly a delegate from one of the counties on the Eastern Shore, in Virginia, to the legislature of that State, hung himself on Saturday, 26th ult. The cause is not assigned—and on Saturday following, (2d inst.) Henry Tazewell of Norfolk, his cousin, son of the Hon. L. W. Tazewell, shot himself with a pistol, near the same place, and expired almost instantly. Failing to secure the affections of a young lady is the cause assigned for the commission of the act by the latter.—Balt. Chronicle.

## VALE COLLEGE.

We are sorry to learn that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Principals of this respectable institution and a portion of the pupils, which has resulted in an open rupture, and the withdrawal of nearly one third of the scholars. The circumstances of this unfortunate occurrence, we hear, were these: The scholars had become dissatisfied with their fare at commons, and several times petitioned for an improvement. At length some of them refused any longer to partake, and, in violation of the rules, withdrew from the public table. Four of these delinquents were expelled. This being deemed an act of injustice, a remonstrance was got up and signed by one hundred and forty four of the scholars demanding the reinstatement of their fellows; and threatening in case of refusal to withdraw in a body from the College. The Faculty could not, without a relaxation of their laws, comply with this demand, and the resolution of the scholars was carried into effect on Saturday. About forty of them arrived here yesterday morning on the way to their homes. A good deal of excitement prevails at New Haven on this subject.

[N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.]

Riot in Philadelphia.—A letter to the proprietor of the Exchange Reading Rooms, dated August 12, states that a riot occurred, in the upper part of the city, among the weavers. From some cause a dispute arose, when the watchmen of the Northern Liberties, and several citizens interfered, which resulted in the death of two of the watchmen. The parties have been arrested. [Balt. Chronicle.]

From the Lexington, Kentucky, Reporter.

There is a horrible perversion of truth in the statements of the Jackson men about the monied affairs of the nation.

The appropriations for one year of Mr. Monroe's Administration, for contingent expenses in the several Departments of the government (Army, Navy, Treasury, and Foreign Intercourse) were.....\$583,630

The appropriations for the contingent expenses of the same Department the present year are only.....32,020

The whole amount of Treasury estimates during Mr. Monroe's Administration was.....83,778,360

Making an annual average of.....10,472,295

The total amount of Treasury estimates during the three years of Mr. Adams Administration was.....28,411,500

Making an annual average of only.....9,470,500

Which is less in the administration of Mr. Adams than in that of Mr. Monroe, by an annual average of one million one thousand seven hundred and ninety five dollars.

The administration has wasted the public money, says the honest truth telling Jackson men. This is said to deceive the ignorant and credulous.

From the end of the war to the commencement of Mr. Adams' administration the public debt has been reduced only.....\$30,000,000

During the three years of Mr. Adams' administration, the public debt has been reduced.....\$26,000,000

Interest paid on public debt during same period.....12,000,000

Appropriated during the same period for Internal Improvements.....12,000,000

.....\$50,000,000

This is the way Mr. Adams has wasted the Public Treasury—paying off the National Debt and making Internal Improvements. We like this sort of extravagance.

## BALTIMORE, August 14, 1828.

By the arrival at Charleston on the 6th inst. of the ship Mary Catherine, Capt. Hodgson, in 38 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Courier has received London and Liverpool papers, the latter to the 27th June. Their contents are generally anticipated by the Olympia at New York. The Cotton market had declined at Liverpool—the imports were heavy, while the sales were comparatively light. A postscript of a letter observed, that there was no doubt but the bill before Parliament, to admit all sorts of Cotton, coming through British possessions, at a duty of 1s. per cwt would pass. Our new Tariff, it is conjectured, had suggested the bill.

Advices from Malta to the 5th, announce that two Egyptian corvettes found means to pass the Morea with supplies for the Egyptian army. The news from Manchester and the manufacturing districts is unfavorable. Goods have fallen in price, and are in small demand. The effects of the United States Tariff have been particularly felt by the manufacturers of woollen stuffs, & of cutlery in Sheffield and Birmingham. But according to all the other reports, the effects of the tariff will be felt still more in the United States than in England.

The blockade of Oporto occasioned much controversy in the English papers. The Courier contended that as Don Miguel was recognized as Prince Legitimate and the proclamation of the blockade in the Lisbon Gazette was signed by him as such, the English government was justified in recognizing it. The Times takes an entirely different view of the subject.

## PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

The official bulletin, from the Camp at Satonowa, of the 8th June, N. S. details the operations connected with the passage of the Danube. The Turks had thrown up entrenchments near the gates of Isaktscha, planted cannon and made show of resistance. The position was advantageous & commanding. These batteries opened on the Russians; the Turkish right was protected by an impassable morass; the left by the fortress of Isaktscha. It was necessary to force this position and to effect it a brigade of Chasseurs, on foot, was embarked at Ismail, and ascended the Danube in merchant ships, escorted by a part of the flotilla. At another place, two divisions under the command of Gen. Rudzwicki, made a junction at the point where the river was to be crossed, and on the 7th of June, his Majesty joined them.

At delivering his orders, he repaired to the encampment of the regiments of Tschernigoff & Poltova. A solemn Te Deum was sung, and on the 8th at 1 o'clock, the Emperor took his post on an eminence at the commencement of the dyke which led to the Danube. At dawn a battery of 24 twelve pounders erected to silence the fire of the Turkish batteries, opened a cannonade in concert with the flotilla. The Turks answered with vigour; but the embarkation was effected. The *Titman* of the Zaporogues Cossacks, proffered his light batteaux and his coasts, proffered his service, and displayed great zeal and useful activity at this moment.

In gaining the Turkish bank of the river, the Russians had to sustain the enemy's cannonade and to cross a deep marsh, both which obstacles were overcome, and the right shore of the Danube gained.

The Commandant of the flotilla, though wounded at the commencement of the action, did not quit his post. At eleven o'clock the Turk-

ish batteries one, of which had been undermined and exploded, killing and wounding thirty men, were in the power of the Russians. Eight battalions, and several cannon were disembarked, and the Turks were in full retreat towards the fortress of Isaktscha, of which they set fire to the suburbs. They lost 12 cannons and 2 mortars. Their loss was not known; that of the Russians was less than might have been expected. It was supposed that a bridge would have to be completed over the river in a few days.

Camp of Satonowa, June 11th.—The embarkation of the Russians continued, after the passage of the Danube was effected. The construction of the bridge was carried on with rapidity. On the 9th, at 11 o'clock, the remaining suburbs of Isaktscha were consumed by the Turks. In the afternoon, the Emperor crossed to the Turkish side, conducted by the Zaporogues Cossacks late subjects of the Porte, and after visiting the posts which had been occupied, returned.

On the 10th, a letter from the Pacha of Isaktscha announced his intention to surrender.—He was allowed until ten the next morning to accept the capitulation offered. On that morning two Turkish deputies approached to give notice that the terms were accepted, and the fortress ready to surrender. At 3 o'clock, 2 pachas, Evroul the commandant of Isaktscha and Hasen, who had been driven to take refuge there after the defeat of his troops on the 7th paid their respects to the Emperor. The town was occupied by the Russians, who found the shops all open and the inhabitants ready to receive them, mingling peacefully with the officers and soldiers.

The garrison and the two Pachas had permission to retire at liberty. 85 pieces of artillery, 17 standards the munitions and provisions of the fortress, which were considerable, fell into the hands of the Russians. On the same day news was received of a battle which took place on the 9th near Brailav, between the two hostilities. The Russians had seventeen barks of all sizes; the Turks, thirty two. The fight commenced in the morning and was very brisk; but the Turkish admiral soon struck his flag and after some hours twenty five other Turkish vessels were taken, sunk, burnt, or run aground. The six that remained took shelter under the guns of the Castle of Matchine. This victory rendered the situation of the Brailav still more critical. The bridge on the Danube was completed. A brigade of cavalry was crossing at the latest advices, and the whole army was to follow.

We learn from the Russian Bulletin of June 13th, published in the Gazette of France of the 30th, that between the 30th May and 3d June, the works in the trenches were pushed on with success, and the third parallel was about to be opened. On the 2d, the fire of all the batteries of the Russian right flank was increased, and at seven in the evening, a bomb thrown from a mortar caused the explosion of a large powder magazine behind the central gate. Different parties of Turkish infantry made a sally on the Russian left at seven o'clock in the morning, & forming in an irregular mass to the number of 800, proceeded in the direction of one of the batteries. They were repulsed after a gallant resistance, carrying off their dead & wounded except 7, left on the field. The Russians lost 5 killed and 25 wounded.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

## THE TARIFF! OH! THE TARIFF!

Mr. Graham,

It is an old observation and a correct one, that no government can be a good one, which does not take every measure to give employment to its citizens or subjects, "for idleness is the root of all evils, and dreadful indeed when it has become an incurable habit! What ever a national government has taken any efficient measures to work an immediate or gradual remedy for idleness, I will not venture to predict, though I am well satisfied, that the late Tariff law is as well calculated for that purpose as any other means in its power, and if well supported by the different State governments I have little doubt on my mind, that every house might become a *House of Industry* in the United States. Can there be any thing so absurd as to encourage the industry of foreigners and neglect that of our own citizens?

I have been led to these observations by the following reflections, taken from the American Farmer by Wm. Darby who stands inferior to no man in any age or country. Says this learned writer,

"In a pretty long and extensive range over the United States, I have found property and independence in such farm houses, where the head of the family had enacted a rigid tariff, and suffered his or her family to purchase nothing which they could themselves manufacture, and was sometimes since no little amused, at seeing some southern angry resolutions against our national tariff, where the resolvers came to the appalling conclusion to manufacture for themselves. Think! I this denunciation, if carried into effect, will have about the same consequence as must have arisen from the passionate resolutions of a great man I once read of, who being teased by his creditors, swore in his wrath, 'that he would pay them all off, and never go again in debt to man or mortal.' It is my sincere hope, that all that can do so, and I have shewn, that all may, at least along the Atlantic coast as far north as Baltimore, oppose the general tariff, by a countervailing one of their own. Let every president or presidentess of a family, by and with the consent of the little republics over which Heaven has placed them, plant cotton & flax, and rear the innocent producer of wool, and employ themselves in creative imitation of nature, as peace, comfort, health and happiness, will follow industry; and then will the song of gladness resound along the valleys of the United States. This would indeed be most effectual mode to settle the question about restrictive or non-restrictive statutes, and what is most remarkable, would turn the tariff so lately enacted into a most invaluable national benefaction. Further, the plan I have suggested would save immense expenditure of precious breath, that would be much better puffed over the plough, the loom, or cotton gin."

A Real Friend to the Poor Man, Woman & Child.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Philadelphia Price Current, says—Information respecting this important crop, from various sections of the country, and on which it is believed implicit reliance can be placed, gives the following result: Virginia—Middle and Lower sections, & particularly on the rivers, the crop has suffered from rust, and it is estimated from one-fourth to one-third short of a fair average. In the upper districts an abundant crop, well secured.

Maryland.—On the eastern shore and lower counties of the western, the crops have suffered from rust and mildew, and prove materially short of an average; but in the upper western counties, the crop is considered abundant, and well secured.

Delaware.—In New Castle county there is a fair average crop. In Kent and Sussex not exceeding half a crop.

Pennsylvania.—In the eastern sections, (extending to Blue Ridge,) the crop is in general abundant, and of fine quality, and with the exception of Northampton county, (where it was suffered to remain too long in the field,) well secured. The middle section, or Susquehanna county and more particularly in Millin, Centre, and Huntingdon counties, very serious injury has been sustained by rust, and the crop reduced one-third to one-half. On the west and north branches, the injury is believed not to be so serious.

New Jersey.—In the upper counties of New Jersey, the only important wheat districts of that state, the crops are fair, but not secured without some injury.

New York.—In the eastern district, fair average crops have been made. In the middle districts some injury has been sustained by rust, & some by wet weather, but there is nearly a fair average crop. In the important western district, very serious injury has been sustained, the extent of which is yet uncertain, as much grain was still exposed at last dates to unfavourable weather. It is apprehended the crop in that district will be diminished full one-third.

Connecticut.—In the small wheat districts of this state, the crop has sustained injury, but the extent not sufficiently ascertained. In the states east of Connecticut no wheat of importance is raised.

On the whole it is safe to conclude, that notwithstanding the favourable prospect in last month, for a superabundant crop, in the wheat districts of the United States on the Atlantic, there is barely an average crop. It is worthy of remark, that in the great valley between the north and south mountains, extending from New Jersey, through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and into Virginia, the crop of wheat has not this year been subject to the injuries sustained in a greater or less degree in the other districts, and has proved uncommonly abundant, of fine quality and in general well secured, which compensates in a great measure for the deficiencies noted in other quarters.

The latest advices from lower Canada, lead us to apprehend, that crops there, have sustained serious injury, and will prove materially short of an average.

[From the Snow-Hill Messenger.]

## SEA BATHING

To individuals in ill health at a distance, the Town of Snow-Hill, capital of Worcester County, Maryland possesses many advantages to attract the attention of strangers to its shores.—The town is pleasantly situated about six miles from the Atlantic Ocean—the salubrious breeze which arises from the water element, impregnated with its saltish power, is delightful, is refreshing to the weary visitor, as they ride majestically over its watery surface, or whilst immersed therein. Those who have experienced the good effects resulting from bathing at our Public Landing, or from bathing whilst on the Beach and being at the same moment eye witnesses to the rolling waves, and splendid curls of the roaring surf, know the inestimable benefit they have derived from a visit to our town, and participating in the pleasure of a morning and evening's bath in the broad and expanded bosom of the ATLANTIC OCEAN, whilst a cold or warm collation has been ready on the shore for them to satisfy the cravings of a keen appetite. We hear of tours to the Springs, where nothing more than good accommodations, a supply of limestone water and fresh air, with a view of picturesque hills, is left to restore health, whilst Snow-Hill, within a few miles of the ocean is almost unknown.

'Tis time for the fashionables or those who are in a decline, to turn their attention to something more solid, more salutary than the Waters of Bedford or Saratoga; 'tis time to recollect they have an opportunity of disposing of their Cash to the increase of their health, by a visit to our town for a week, whilst the necessary expenditure would be at least one third less than what they would squander at the Springs to little or no advantage.

To render it convenient to those who would wish to visit us, we modestly urge the propriety of a number of citizens joining together, and forming a company for the exclusive purpose of procuring a Steam Boat to run from this place to Baltimore, touching on the way at several places.—An undertaking of this kind, when consummated would soon be profitable.—Indeed persons coming from Baltimore (wishing it) after participating of Sea Bathing, could take the Stage for Philadelphia, which leaves here at present twice a week, and as often returns.—'Tis chimerical to talk about doing—to act is the main point—we may talk until we hear of the green foliage on the desert of Arabia, being extinguished by the scorching Sun, or wait until we hear of Symmes, having discovered a passage at the end of the North Pole, before we accomplish any measure, calculated to increase the prosperity of this country, if nothing more than talking is done towards effecting its accomplishment.

We can assure all those who may visit Snow Hill, either in search of health or pleasure, that by calling on our old friend Furrow, they will be supplied with every delicacy the season can afford—good beds, a polite Landlord and attentive servants.—We have tried him.—Ed. E. Gaz.

## MARRIED

On Thursday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. L. Warfield, Mr. Thomas Harwood, to Miss Mary Austin, all of this county.

## A SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON who has been employed for the last five years as an Instructor of youth, first in a private family and subsequently as Principal of an Academy, is anxious to obtain employment in his vocation as Tutor in a private family or public Academy. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his ability to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, &c. &c. Any person disposed to employ him can learn his name by enquiring of the Editor.

Aug. 16 1f

## PRIVATE TUITION.

HAVING a gentleman of classical education as Teacher to my children, I wish to take a few boys into my family as boarders. Terms, Board and Tuition, \$100 per annum, bedding to be found by the Boarders.

The Scholars have recently passed an examination to the satisfaction of Mr. Donnelly (Principal of the Centerville Academy) and of other gentlemen present.

WM. H. DECOURCY,

Cheston, Queen Ann's co. Aug. 16 3w

## Wanted

TO PURCHASE two likely young Negro MEN between the age of 18 and 25 years; for whom a liberal price will be given.—They will be purchased for the use of the Steam Boat Maryland, to act as Stewards on board that boat—they must be of good character and well recommended.—Enquire at this office.

Aug 16 3w

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, and establish himself in Baltimore about the middle of next month, (September,) respectfully requests all those indebted to him on book account or otherwise to call and settle the same—by so doing they will confer a very particular favor on their Obedt. Servt.

Easton, Aug. 16—3t THOMAS COOK.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore County, by John Murray, Jr. Esquire, Justice of the Peace in and for said county, on the 23d July, 1828, as a runaway, a black negro woman named Julia Ann, and her female child, and who says they belong to Henry Dashiell, of the city of Baltimore. The woman is five feet high, and about thirty four years of age.—Had on when committed a blue cross barred domestic frock, and a head handkerchief; the child is about eighteen months old, and has a scar on one of its arms.

The owner of the above described negroes is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,

Aug. 16 8w Varden of Balt. co. Jail.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county by Jas. B. Bosley, Esq. on the 13th July, 1828, a negro man who calls himself Anthony Bowman, and who says that he belongs to Charles N. Clugnet, near the Woodyard farm Prince George's county Maryland. Said negro is about five feet six inches high & about twenty eight years of age, had on when committed a dark coloured cotton cassimere roundabout Jacket and pantaloons, and old fur Hat.

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.

DIXON STANSBURY,

Warden of B. C. Jail.

August 16, 8w

## TO RENT.

THREE FARMS handsomely situated on the Waters of Broad Creek, and one on Tuckahoe Creek—for terms apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON.

N'ch Neck, Aug. 16.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day opened a GROCERY AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, under the firm of JAMES CORNER & SON, at No. 1, Maryland Wharf, (the starting place of the Steamboats Patuxent and Maryland) where all orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES CORNER,

JAMES J. CORNER.

Baltimore, Aug. 16. 3q

## LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of SAMUEL GROOME, dec'd, are again earnestly requested to call on the Subscriber, or his Agent Wm. Newman, and settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof in all cases that may remain unsettled on the first day of October next. The Subscriber is also anxious to close the sale of the

## STORE GOODS

Belonging to said Estate, and will therefore continue to sell very cheap for Cash only, the remainder of the Stock. Persons wishing to get

## BARGAINS

May therefore find it their interest to call without delay at the Store of the late Samuel Groome.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.

Easton, Aug. 9. 6w

## TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO MAN, about 25 years of age, has been committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine inches high, stout and well formed, with remarkably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN BROWN, says that he was brought up near Buck's county, by a Mr. Disborough, and that his parents are both free. He has been employed for nearly 12 months as a hand on board of a small packet, which sails between Baltimore and Port Deposit. His clothing consists of a pair of white drilling trousers, muslin shirt, and striped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty days from the date hereof, application shall not be made for him, and all such legal costs and charges, as have accrued or shall accrue, by reason of apprehending, imprisoning, & advertising him, paid, I will discharge him from prison unless remanded back for further confinement, by the judge before whom I shall take him for examination, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly.

THOMAS MILLER, Jr.,

Sheriff of Cecil county.

Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

## Odd and Even System.

The next MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, (No. 4, for 1828,) will be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 20th August, which will permit distant adventurers to forward their orders in time. The Capital prizes are

## Ten Thousand Dollars,

\$2,000—\$1,000, &c. &c. the whole payable in CASH. The Scheme is arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the Holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1

Halves, ..... 2 | Eighths, .50 cts.

ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 26, 1828.—4w

## 100 dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Sunday, the third inst. from the Subscriber, negro BILL, aged about 19 years, about five feet nine or ten inches high, dark mulatto, stout made and well formed, round full face considerably broken out with pimples, strong good teeth, and a pleasant fellow when spoken to. His clothing, so far as it is recollected, consisted of a fur hat about half worn, a blue frock coat considerably worn, coarse linen trousers and shirt with an old Marcellus vest nearly white, his shoes about half worn.—no doubt though, that he has other clothing, as



## POETRY.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]  
THE DREAM.

Methought there was a feast throughout the land,  
I know not wherefore: but a crowd did press  
Through every merry street, with hearts all light,  
And faces kindling with congenial smiles:  
Streamers did wave from every pinnacle,  
And canons roared, like thunder o'er the deep,  
And the shrill clangor of the trumpet's voice,  
Mixed with the peal of joy-bells, chimed aloud  
As if some victor, from the battle-field  
Were just returning in a car of triumph.  
I looked around; sublime the scene appeared:  
Far as the eye could ken, there seemed to rise,  
Half lost in distance some, some by my side,  
Warriors equipped for battle, host on host,  
Fierce in their panoply of arms and might,  
With plumes; like sun-flowers, waving in the breeze,

And glittering with beams, and helmets dark  
And armour casing the bold warrior's limbs—  
Full in the van, there came a mighty form,  
I know not whose, I know not whence it came,  
'Twas like a hero of another age,  
When all was chivalry and powers true,  
When swords were honored by the men who grasped them,  
And crowns were fitted to the royal temple  
And not the royal temple to the crown:  
He sat alone upon the brazen car  
Drawn by four snowy coursers, from whose nostrils  
The mettled rolled in volumes of warm smoke,  
And whose red hoofs did paw the sounding earth,  
As though impatient to ascend the clouds.  
A deep shrill signal rang upon the welkin,  
When lo! the mighty charioteer arose  
Like some ethereal being o'er my head  
And rattled, in high triumph, through the clouds.

One arm I noticed buckled to his breast,  
It had been broken 'mid the rage of battle,  
The other stood extended towards the heavens  
Grasping a sceptre of no earthly kind:  
Upon his brow a helmet stood erect  
Shaded by nodding plumes—the so-called sublime  
Amid the shouts of millions, who looked up  
And followed, with their eyes, his vast career:  
But when the clouds were gathering round his car,  
And covering the warrior from my sight,  
All on a sudden, like a shooting meteor,  
The steeds rushed downwards; from his eminence  
The warrior fell; his head first touched the earth,  
The helmet sounded with the dreadful shock:  
And he who mounted, like a God, towards heaven,  
Was crushed amid the fragments of his glory.  
I viewed the fallen warrior—and awoke  
Oh! who can tell me what this dream forebodes.

## BRANDYWINE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber having recently removed to this elegant establishment, situated about five miles from the Borough of Wilmington, and about the same distance from the Town of Newcastle, and occupying an elevated site in a district of country alike remarkable for the varied beauty of its landscape, the high cultivation of its soil, and the salubrity of its atmosphere—has opened it as a resort for those in pursuit either of health or amusement.

The sanative properties of the waters have been long celebrated, and for many years the invalid has sought the renovation of his strength in their use, notwithstanding the absence of those accommodations which were essential to his comfort and which are now abundantly provided.

The approach to it, is by various routes along the Elkton and Lancaster turnpikes, and the cross roads of the country, which are at all times in excellent condition. Its vicinity to Wilmington and Newcastle places it within the reach of the citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who enjoy the facilities and despatch of Steam-boat conveyance to the former places. To the inhabitants of the Peninsula it offers an agreeable refuge from the heats of summer, and a valuable tonic in its Chalybeate Springs.

The buildings, erected about a year since by an incorporated company, are spacious, and having been newly furnished by the subscriber, offer every accommodation that can be desired. The supplies of his table are drawn from the market of Wilmington and the immediate neighborhood, and will be found to embrace all the varieties of the season. His bar is provided with the choicest liquors, and the no less essential contribution of a well filled ice house.

The subscriber flatters himself that as from his experience in his business, he will not be found deficient in a knowledge of its duties, neither will he be found wanting in the anxious desire to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those who may honor him with their patronage.

W. WILLSON.

June, 23.—1828.—6w

N. B. The Steam Boat Superior, Capt. Read, will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M.—on the arrival of the Boat at Wilmington, Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers direct to the Springs. Stages will leave the Springs every morning, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, and passengers will arrive in Philadelphia at 11 A. M. Fare through \$1.25. Carriages, Gigs, &c. can at all times be had at the Springs for any excursion, and also, carriages will be in attendance to convey passengers from the Steam Boats at Newcastle to the Springs.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING is appointed to be held in the woods of the late Jonathan N. Beane, about three miles from Easton, and 1 1/2 from Dover Bridge, to commence on Thursday the 14th of next month, (August), and to close on the Tuesday morning following—to which Ministers, Friends, and all persons friendly to Good Order are invited.

There will be a POUND prepared for the accommodation of Horses at a moderate charge.

MANAGERS.

Joseph Turner, William Benney, John G. Stevens, Elias Hopkins, John Arrington, Wm. Townsend, James Benney, Benjamin Kemp, &c. Friends are advised to bring their TENT PHAGES with them if convenient.

Easton, July 19—3w

## TALBOT COUNTY, To wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Edward W. Turner, an Insolvent Debtor, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several Supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Edward W. Turner, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward W. Turner be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Edward W. Turner to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Edward W. Turner should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. County. Aug. 2—4w

## TALBOT COUNTY, To wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Thos. S. Bromwell, an Insolvent Debtor, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several Supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Thos. S. Bromwell having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thos. S. Bromwell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Thos. S. Bromwell to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Thos. S. Bromwell should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. County. Aug. 2 4w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Bussey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chalmers' shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots & Shoes.

Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER TARR. N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business. P. T. Feb. 9.

## 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—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 property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred and 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 Newyear's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.

JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot co. Nov. 3.

## FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situated on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land.

The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation.—The Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Fowl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

June 14. 1f

## FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Thread-haven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficient commodious, and in good repair.

Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt-water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighbourhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property: The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Rogers' residence. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

May 31—1828 1f

## 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, Adm'r. of John W. Blake, deceased.

Dec. 16.

## 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

## PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Easton, July 12. 1f

## Fountain Inn,

LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, in forms his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families. The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.

Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

## FOR RENT.

THE ENSUING YEAR. The House Garden and Stables on Washington street, lately occupied by me, and at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Hayward, jr.—ALSO The House Garden and Stables lately occupied by James C. Wheeler, & the House and Garden at present occupied by Mr. Wheeler, on the Landing road—These Houses are comfortable and in good repair. To approved tenants, the terms will be very reasonable.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 9—1828. 1f

## TO RENT.

SEVERAL valuable farms below the Trappe, the property of Col. Dickinson of the City of Baltimore.—Apply to NS. MARTIN.

Aug. 9. (S)

## FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant—It is commonly called the Tanager Farm.—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centreville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

agent for Dr. James Tilton,

Easton, July 26—1f

## FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm in Banbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 26—1828.

N. B. The subscriber has also two small farms near Easton, and several Houses & Lots to rent.

## FARMS TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, that large & Valuable Farm, in Goldsboro's Neck, where Mr. Henry Goldsborough now lives, near Myrtle Grove, the residence of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. The Farm is well enclosed, and divided into three fields and Lots. It has on it a large and convenient Brick House, Kitchen, Barns and other necessary buildings.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumable every one disposed to rent will take a view of the premises before his application.—Letters of recommendation will be expected from every applicant.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, and

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Easton, July 26 1828—1f

P. S. Also to be rented the adjoining farm where Wrightson Camper, lives and a House & Lot near it.

## FOR RENT

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABE.

Easton, May 10.

## TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called 'Locust Grove', the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased.—To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodating.

GEO. W. NABE.

Easton, May 17.

## For Rent at a Reduced Price,

The Fountain Inn Tavern,

LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray,

for the remainder of the present and ensuing year—Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, agent for Mary J. Willson.

Easton, 12th July, 1828. 1f

## TO BE RENTED

For the next year or a term of Years,

The FARM and FISHERY in Caroline County, near Denton, where Mr. James McComb now lives, and also the FARM that is now occupied by Mr. Wm. Emerson. If the present Tenants wish to keep the farms they will please to make immediate application—for Terms apply to

IGNATIUS RHODES

Talbot County near Easton.

or RORT R. RHODES in Easton.

July 19.

## Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years.

ALSO

The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Beardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO

The Small Tenement on the hill, near my Dwelling.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton July, 12. 1f

## LANDS IN CAROLINE COUNTY

### FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court, passed on the twelfth day of March last, will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on THURSDAY the twenty-first day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the DWELLING HOUSE on the premises, all and singular that Tract or parcel of Land called Bennett's Purchase, and also, that other Tract or parcel of Land called Haskins' Addition to Bennett's Purchase, adjoining to each other, and situate, lying & being on the Branches of Marshy Creek, and on the road leading from Dovey State of Maryland, and containing together the quantity of 617 acres of Land more or less, according to the respective patents thereof. On these Lands is a large plantation distant about one mile from the upper Mill and village on Hunting Creek, whose soil is kindly and of easy cultivation, with a considerable quantity of Timber Land, and Branch Grounds belonging thereto abounding in Cranberries.—The Buildings and Improvements are out of repair.—The Orchard and Fruit Trees have been often very productive & valuable.—This Estate belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Haskins and has been decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage. It will be sold on a credit of one year for a third part of the purchase money, of two years for another third part thereof, & of three years for the remaining third part, with interest on the respective instalments from the day of sale. The purchase money to be secured, in such instalments with Interest, by Bond with good and approved security. On the purchase money being paid and satisfied, and the Sales ratified by the Court, the Lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. The Lands shall be surveyed and laid off, and a Plot prepared for the inspection of persons disposed to purchase as soon as this can be conveniently done & lodged with the Trustee.

AND NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in the covenant of a deed executed by the said Joseph Haskins to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on the same day and at the same place, and between the hours aforesaid, all and singular that part of a Tract of Land called Laing's Discovery, containing 130 acres of Land, more or less, and also that part of another Tract of Land called Painter's Range, containing 72 acres of Land, more or less, situate, lying and being near the said Village at Hunting Creek Mill, and in the neighbourhood of the Plantation and Lands herein before first mentioned: which said Lands will also be offered and sold on the like Credit of one, two and three years for the respective third parts of the purchase money, to be secured by Bond or note with approved security; and on the payment thereof the said Lands will be conveyed by the said President, Directors and Company to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. Other particulars and terms will be made known, and attendance given, by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM K. LAMBDIN,

Trustee, and Agent.

Easton, June 7

### FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, a Slave for Life—For terms enquire of the Editor.

June 7.

### HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Talbot County Court at May Term 1828 the undersigned Commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on the 5th day of the 9th mo (Sept.) next, two Lots of Ground situated at the upper end of Dover Street in the Town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story Frame dwelling, with Kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchaser giving bonds to the several Heirs for their respective portions bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. M. G. EMORY,

WM. W. MOORE,

WM. JENKINS,

WM. H. GROOME,

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Aug. 2. 4w

### THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

### MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.

May 17—1f

### HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.

WM. HUSSEY.

Easton, March 15.

### JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST received from Baltimore a quantity of PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO—also PORTER, ALE & CIDER which he will sell low for cash.

Easton, July 19.

### CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE THUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

June 31—1f

The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid.

J. B. W.

### RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES HARDY. He is a stout, well made, likely fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar near his left eye—also on his right cheek and over his left eye. He says he was born free, and was in the employment of Isaac Queen, a farmer near Upper Marlboro. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and grey pantaloons and waistcoat.

The owner of said negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff. of Washington county, Md.

June 28 8w

## UNION HOTEL.

### SOLOMON LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison 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 complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers. Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.

Easton, Dec. 29—1f

## Denton Hotel.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 1f

## TO BE RENTED,

FOR one or more years from the end of the present year, several PLANTATIONS in Hunting-Creek-Neck, and Poplar-Neck in Caroline county.—Applications may be made to the subscriber, who is agent for the owners.

DANIEL CHIEZEUM.

July 5—6w

## A GIG FOR SALE.



# 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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1828.

NO. 31.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per  
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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

**Phoenix Lottery & Exchange Office**  
South West Corner of Baltimore & Gay Sts. Baltimore.  
THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, re-  
spectfully calls the attention of the citizens  
of Easton and Talbot county to the following  
brilliant scheme of Maryland State Lottery, No.  
4, to be drawn in this city in about three weeks;  
all orders will be faithfully executed and the  
cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

**Maryland State Lottery,**  
No. 4.  
To be drawn in the city of Baltimore.

SCHEME:			
1 prize	of \$10,000	is	1,000
1 do.	of 2,000	is	1,000
1 do.	of 1,000	is	1,000
2 do. of	500	is	1,000
10 do. of	100	is	1,000
10 do. of	50	is	500
30 do. of	20	is	600
100 do. of	10	is	1,000
100 do. of	5	is	500
100 do. of	4	is	400
600 do. of	3	is	18,000

To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYS-  
TEM, where the holder of two Tickets is sure  
of one prize and may draw three.

WHOLE TICKETS, \$4 00 QUARTERS, \$1 00  
HALVES, 2 00 EIGHTHS, 50

For Tickets and shares in great variety, ap-  
ply at the PHOENIX OFFICE, south west corner  
of Gay and Baltimore streets.  
Baltimore, July 12. THOS. PHENIX.

**LAST NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of  
SAMUEL GROOME, dec'd, are again ear-  
nestly requested to call on the Subscriber, or his  
Agent Wm. Newman, and settle the same with-  
out delay, otherwise legal steps will be taken  
for the recovery thereof in all cases that may  
remain unsettled on the first day of October  
next. The Subscriber is also anxious to close  
the sale of the

**STORE GOODS**  
Belonging to said Estate, and will therefore  
continue to sell very cheap for Cash only, the re-  
mainder of the Stock. Persons wishing to get  
**BARGAINS**  
May therefore find it their interest to call  
without delay at the Store of the late Samuel  
Groome.  
WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.  
Easton, Aug. 9. 6w

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Basil  
L. Stocker deceased for articles purchased  
at Vendue or otherwise are hereby earnestly  
requested to call and settle the same without  
delay, otherwise the subscriber will be under  
the necessity of taking steps for the recovery  
thereof, in all cases which may remain unpaid  
on the first of October next. He therefore  
hopes that this Notice will be duly attended to.  
WM. H. GROOME, Adm'r.  
De-bonis non of  
Basil L. Stocker dec'd.  
Easton, Aug. 9-6w

**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS indebted to Mrs. Isabella  
A. Smith for the Hire of Negroes or otherwise,  
are hereby requested to make immediate pay-  
ment of their respective dues to the Subscriber,  
who is duly authorized to receive the same.  
WM. H. GROOME, agent  
for Mrs. Smith.  
Easton, Aug. 9-1828-4w

**A SITUATION WANTED.**  
A PERSON who has been employed for the  
last five years as an Instructor of youth,  
first in a private family and subsequently as  
Principal of an Academy, is anxious to obtain  
employment in his vocation as Tutor in a private  
family or public Academy. He can produce  
satisfactory testimonials of his ability to teach  
the Latin and Greek Languages, &c. &c. Any  
person disposed to employ him can learn his  
name by enquiring of the Editor.  
Aug. 16 tf

**PRIVATE TUITION.**  
HAVING a gentleman of classical education  
as Teacher to my children, I wish to take  
a few boys into my family as boarders. Terms,  
Board and Tuition, \$100 per annum, bedding  
to be found by the Boarders.  
The Scholars have recently passed an exam-  
ination much to the satisfaction of Mr. Donnelly  
(principal of the Centreville Academy) and of  
other gentlemen present.  
WM. H. DECOURCY,  
Cheston, Queen Ann's co. Aug. 16 3w

**FOR SALE.**  
A NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age,  
a Slave for Life—For terms enquire of the  
Editor.  
June 7.

**THE NOTED JACK, RIEGO.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER having procured the  
present season as follows:—at the Trappe on  
Saturday next—at Easton on Tuesday, and the  
remainder of the week at the subscribers resi-  
dence, at Dover Bridge, and will attend the a-  
bove stands until the season expires.

RIEGO was six years old last spring, is well  
formed and remarkably active—He is of the  
best stock in this Country, being sired by Col.  
Fitzhugh's "Knight of Malta," who was got by  
Gen. Washington's celebrated Imported Jack  
"The Knight of Malta." The Mules from this  
stock of Jacks are not surpassed by those of any  
other in the United States.

RIEGO will be let mares by the Fall's  
chance only, at \$5 each, which may be dis-  
charged by the payment of \$4, on or before the  
first day of October next—The Groome will be  
entitled to twenty-five cents for each mare—  
Season to commence on the 9th instant, and end  
on the 20th September next.  
ENNALLS MARTIN, Jr.  
Aug. 9 3w

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

**WILLIAM L. LOWREY**, formerly of Easton,  
has taken that large and commodious  
Ware-house at the S. E. corner of Pratt & South  
streets, head of Bowley's Wharf, BALTIMORE,  
where he intends conducting the  
**GROCERY, CHANDLERY, AND A  
General Commission Business,**  
AND HAS NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,  
Porto-Rico, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee  
Muscovado and N. O. Sugar,  
West India, N. O. and Sugar House Molasses  
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Chocolate, Cheese  
Bengal and Ploist Indigo, Bacon,  
White Wheat family sup, and fine Flour,  
Imperial Gunpowder,  
Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea  
Teas,  
Shad, Mackarel, and Herrings,  
Cognac Brandy, Holland and Country Gin,  
Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E. Rum,  
Madeira, Lisbon, Tenerife & Malaga Wines,  
Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars,  
Cotton and Cotton Yarn of every Number,  
Tar, Lard, and Sweet Oil and Paints,  
Cordage of all sizes,  
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
SHIP CHANDLERY,  
MOULD AND DIPPED CANDLES,  
TIN CROCKERY AND STONE WARE.

The above articles having been all carefully  
selected and purchased for Cash, will be sold  
on the most accommodating terms.  
W. L. L. having the aid and experience of  
Mr. Isaac Hayward, who has been a number of  
years engaged in business, offers his services  
to his friends and the public, for the purpose of  
selling Wheat, Corn, Rye, &c. on Commission.  
Baltimore, Aug. 9.

**Wanted**  
TO PURCHASE two likely young Negro  
MEN between the age of 18 and 25 years;  
for whom a liberal price will be given—They  
will be purchased for the use of the Steam Boat  
Maryland, to act as Stewards on board that boat  
—they must be of good character and well re-  
commended—Enquire at this office.  
Aug. 16 3w

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber intending to decline business  
in Easton, and establish himself in Balti-  
more about the middle of next month, (Septem-  
ber,) respectfully requests all those indebted to  
him on book account or otherwise to call and  
settle the same—by so doing they will confer a  
very particular favor on their Ob't. SERV'T.  
Easton, Aug. 16—St THOS. S. COOK.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP.**  
THE Subscribers have this day opened a  
GROCERY AND COMMISSION WARE-  
HOUSE, under the firm of JAMES CORNER  
& SON, at No. 1, Maryland Wharf (the starting  
place of the Steamboats Patuxent and Maryland)  
where all orders in their line will be thankfully  
received and punctually attended to.  
JAMES CORNER,  
JAMES J. CORNER.  
Baltimore, Aug. 16. 3q

**Barren Creek Springs.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs  
his friends and the public generally, that  
this Salubrious watering-place is now open for the  
reception of Visitors. An anxious solicitude  
to promote the comfort of those who may leave  
their avocations or the abodes of lingering dis-  
ease, and resort to this source of Chalybeate puri-  
ty, has induced him to make such arrangements  
as will promote the invigoration of the indispos-  
ed, or the happiness of those who are in search  
of pleasure.

When we reflect on the trifling investment  
necessary for a visit to this place, and the bene-  
ficial effects likely to be produced, we are in-  
duced to believe that such as are solicitous to avoid  
the Autumnal diseases of our Climate, will re-  
pair to the Springs, for the double purpose of  
promoting health, and preventing disease.  
Such as feel inclined to visit this place, may  
also feel assured that the charges shall be mo-  
derately suited to the times.  
The Public's humble serv't.  
CHARLES LEARY.  
July 19-3t eow

**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS indebted for officers fees for  
1827 payable in the present year are request-  
ed to make immediate payment for the same—  
as longer indulgence cannot possibly be given.  
My deputies have orders to close the collection  
of said fees without delay; those neglecting the  
above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as  
the Law directs.  
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.  
Aug. 2 1828-1f

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court & to me di-  
rected against Henry Morgan, at the suit of  
George C. Johnson and John H. Johnson will  
be sold for Cash at the Court House door in  
Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September  
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M.  
and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to  
wit:—all his right, title, claim, interest and  
demand, of, in and to a tract of land called lit-  
tle Bristol, situated in Banbury, containing  
337 acres of land, more or less, also 1 horse and  
Gig, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the  
above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest  
and costs due and to become due thereon.  
Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of seven writs of venditioni exponas, is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court & to me di-  
rected against Fayette Gibson at the suit of  
John Welch alias John J. Welch,  
Philemon Thomas and William H. Groome use  
Wm. H. Groome, Francis D. McHenry, Edward  
Lloyd, Wm. Farlow Adm'r. of Thos. Harrison  
of Jos. Edward Auld Adm'r. of Joseph Parrott  
and James Tilton will be sold for Cash at the  
Court-house door in Easton on Tuesday the 9th  
day of September next, between the hours of  
10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the follow-  
ing property to wit:—a tract of land called Mar-  
tino containing 550 acres of land more or less  
also on Wednesday the 10th day of September  
next will be sold for cash at the residence of  
said F. Gibson 13 head of Horses, 40 head of  
Cattle, 52 head of Sheep and 20 head of hogs  
seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above  
writs of venditioni exponas, debts, interest and  
costs due and to become due thereon. Atten-  
dance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued  
out of Talbot County Court and to me di-  
rected against Samuel Tenant at the suit of Wm.  
Caulk and Wright Jones will be sold for cash  
at the house of Wm. Leonard below St. Michael's  
on Wednesday the 10th day of Sept. next, be-  
tween the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock  
P. M. the following property to wit:—one ne-  
gro man called Horatio seized and taken to pay  
and satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, interest  
and costs due and to become due thereon. Atten-  
dance by  
WM. TOWNSEND Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued  
out of Talbot County Court and to me di-  
rected against Isaac P. Cox, James Cain,  
and Thomas Bullen, securities, at the suit of  
Carson Bowdye, use of John Leigh, will be sold  
for Cash at the Court House door, in Easton, on  
Tuesday the 9th day of September next, be-  
tween the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock  
P. M. the following property, to wit:—  
287½ acres of land, called part of Bennett's  
Freshes, part of Bolden, part of Taylor's Ridge,  
formerly the property of Joseph Darden—  
Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above  
writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and  
costs due and to become due thereon. Atten-  
dance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of twelve writs of venditioni exponas  
issued out of Talbot County Court and to me di-  
rected against Edward Auld, at the suits of  
John Leeds Kerr, Edward Jenkins, Francis  
D. McHenry, Benjamin Slocum and the State of  
Maryland for the use of Levin Simpson, use of  
Wm. H. Tilghman, Wm. Hubbard & Catherine  
Summerville, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of September next between the hours of 10  
o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following  
Property to wit: One Lot at Easton Point con-  
taining 1 acre of Land more or less, one lot at  
Easton Point containing 1 of an acre of Land  
more or less, which he purchased of John Leeds  
Kerr, esq, with the improvements thereon: one  
other Lot containing 12 acres of land more or  
less which he purchased of John Hopkins, also  
1 Lot on Landing road containing 1-8 of an acre  
of land more or less, also one Sloop called Oars  
Lloyd, together with the row-boat, oars,  
Combouse anchors and Cabin-furniture, sails,  
mast-spars, rigging and tackling belonging to  
the same, also one Bay horse called Dick, one  
Brown horse called Corner, two Cows, two look-  
ing glasses, 2 tables, 4 beds, bedsteads & furni-  
ture, 1 side-board, 1 small clock, 2 bureaus, one  
cupboard, 1 horse cart, 1 dray, 1 gig & harness,  
one negro woman called Charlotte aged about  
18 years—all which goods and chattels are sub-  
ject to a Bill of Sale to Edward N. Hambleton  
and Thomas Henrix—Seized and taken to pay  
and satisfy the above mentioned writs of ven-  
ditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due  
and to become due thereon—Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Venditioni Exponas issued out  
of Talbot County Court, and to me directed  
against William Cox, at the suit of John L. Kerr  
and Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at Pub-  
lic Sale at the front door of the Court House in  
the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of  
September next, between the hours of 10  
o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following  
property to wit: all those Tracts or parts of  
Tracts of Land as follows, Hawks Hill, Hawks  
Hill addition, Hawk's Hill Hope and Hickory  
Ridge, containing the quantity of 86½ acres of  
Land more or less, also a Tract or part of a tract  
of land called Hawk's Hill & Hawk's Hill addi-  
tion, said to contain the quantity of 100 acres of  
land more or less, the same being those Farms  
or Plantations situate near Easton, and on the  
main road leading from Easton to Dover Bridge,  
and on which the aforesaid Wm. Cox and one  
Samuel Jackson did formerly reside, taken and  
will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named  
venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs  
due and to become due thereon.—attendance by  
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
Aug. 9 ts

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued  
out of Talbot County Court to me directed  
against Daniel Cox, Isaac P. Cox and Thomas  
Bullen Securities of said Daniel Cox at the suit  
of the State of Maryland use of Samuel Harrison,  
will be sold at Public Sale at the front door of  
the Court-House in the Town of Easton on  
Tuesday the 9th day of September next between  
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.  
the following property of Daniel Cox to wit:—  
all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of  
him the said Daniel Cox, of, in and to those  
tracts or parts of tracts of Land, viz:—Part of a  
tract of land called Bennett's Freshes and part of  
Baldwin containing the quantity of one hundred  
and ninety seven and three fourth acres of land  
more or less situated near Cox's Mill in the county  
aforesaid, also the following property of Isaac  
P. Cox, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called  
Bennett's Freshes, part of Baldwin and part of  
Taylor's Ridge containing the quantity of two  
hundred and eighty seven and one half acres of  
land more or less, six head of Horses, one Gig  
and Harness, two Cows, one yoke of Oxen, six  
head of Cattle, two young steers, and one horse  
cart, and also the following property of Thomas  
Bullen, to wit:—two mules, one yoke of oxen, two  
head of horses, one Gig and Harness, one clock,  
one bed, bedstead & furniture and one bureau  
taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named  
fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to be-  
come due thereon. Subject to prior claims.—  
Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
Easton, Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued  
out of Talbot County Court and to me di-  
rected against Samuel Tenant at the suit of Wm.  
Caulk and Wright Jones will be sold for cash  
at the house of Wm. Leonard below St. Michael's  
on Wednesday the 10th day of Sept. next, be-  
tween the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock  
P. M. the following property to wit:—one ne-  
gro man called Horatio seized and taken to pay  
and satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, interest  
and costs due and to become due thereon. Atten-  
dance by  
WM. TOWNSEND Shff.  
Easton, Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued  
out of Talbot County Court and to me di-  
rected against Isaac P. Cox, James Cain,  
and Thomas Bullen, securities, at the suit of  
Carson Bowdye, use of John Leigh, will be sold  
for Cash at the Court House door, in Easton, on  
Tuesday the 9th day of September next, be-  
tween the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock  
P. M. the following property, to wit:—  
287½ acres of land, called part of Bennett's  
Freshes, part of Bolden, part of Taylor's Ridge,  
formerly the property of Joseph Darden—  
Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above  
writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and  
costs due and to become due thereon. Atten-  
dance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug. 9.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-  
sued out of Talbot County Court, & to me di-  
rected against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John  
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court  
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day  
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock  
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-  
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plan-  
tation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot  
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot  
County in the Chapel District, consisting of  
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—  
Part of Benny's Thicket and parts of other  
tracts, be they called by whatsoever names  
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land  
more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy  
the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,  
debt, interest and costs due and to become  
due thereon. Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
Aug



HUNTING ON BRANT LAKE.—It was a beautiful morning in November. The ground was frozen, and a hoar frost spread itself over the surface, sparkling and blushing in the early light. With the dawn we threw aside our buffalo skins, in which the night had been passed, and rose with lively anticipations of the day's sport. The grandeur of the scene before us, our hardy manner of living, and the fresh, elastic air that we inhaled, contributed to heighten every enjoyment. Mind and body were alike in tune, and if ever I was perfectly happy, it was on that morning. The hounds, eleven in number, seemed to partake of the general feeling; their voices sounded unusually clear and melodious. When we loaded our rifles, as if to hasten our departure, in a way that could not be misunderstood, their eagerness for the chase. In truth, there never was a morning of better promise. The lake had the appearance of a mirror; every tree, rock, and bush were reflected in it.

The manner of hunting deer on a lake is peculiar. The party (which generally consists of six or seven but with us counted fourteen), is divided into two companies—watchers and starters; the latter, three or four in number, take the dogs into the woods, putting them upon the track, sooner or later, according to the ground to be run over, and the distance from other ponds, lakes and rivers. A good starter is respected by all hunters. He combines great judgment, with an extensive and accurate knowledge of the country around, and is often required to exhibit his qualifications in a manner that is truly surprising. Little less is necessary for a watcher. He must be able to remain ten hours together in the cold without complaining; must be perfect in the management of a canoe, which the least awkward movement may upset; and take a certain aim at a deer's head, twelve rods distant, when his fingers are nearly, if not quite frozen. But in spite of these somewhat formidable objections, let any one possess the sport for a few weeks, and he will become enamoured with it, at the same time he may be assured, that his well being of body and mind is hourly augmented.

Our canoes were drawn upon the shore, the rifles deposited in them, and then the launching commenced. In a few minutes we shot out into the lake, proceeding in different directions, each endeavoring to be the first to reach his station. In half an hour not a sound was to be heard, save the occasional fall of some decayed tree from the forest, and had it not been for the different watch-fires, and white curling smoke which arose from them, no one could have imagined that a living thing existed in the profound solitude. I have the scene even now, distinctly before my eyes. I remember the manner in which I leaned upon my rifle, enjoying its beauty; and the intense interest with which I listened for the least sound, to inform myself at what point the deer might probably take to the water. In imagination, perched upon top of the Watch Rock in Northwest Bay, I hear, with a feeling I cannot describe, the first cry of the dogs, growing quicker as the scent freshened, breaking over the summit of the mountains in which this beautiful lake is embosomed, with the joyous music that thrills to the heart of the hunter.

For some days previous to the time of which I speak, a sharp frost had set in, forming a thin coat of ice round the borders of the lake, freezing the neighbouring swamp, so as to prevent the deer from taking refuge in its recesses, until all other means of escape had failed. It was almost three hours after we had arranged our posts, when the first dog gave tongue. His bark was in the beginning short and uncertain, but after a few moments became clear and sonorous; and was answered by one after another of the pack, as the scent opened upon them. We all recognized the voice of the first hound. He was a great favorite among us, yet the poor fellow, who, in the morning had evinced the greatest desire to be doing, was destined ere sunset to return from the chase, mangled and torn, and to suffer death by the same hands which had lent him to lavish caresses. However, as it happened, the outcry gradually receded, or, for a moment (the route attaining a greater elevation) it was heard distinctly, the next it died away in the hollows of the mountains, and finally was lost in the distance. At this period, it was curious to observe the amusements to which the hunters had recourse to pass their time. You might see canoes suddenly shooting out from every point of land, some of them collecting in small bays for a race, and others floating idly in the middle of the lake, whilst sounds of hilarity and cheerfulness issuing from all sides, combined to make a delightful whole. Almost every stand was deserted; but a few old hunters (knowing ones) still remained at their posts; although they were laughed at, they had their laugh in turn. In the midst of the jollity, which they received with stoical indifference and the epithets that were liberally showered upon them, the baying of the hounds was again heard, and every one became sensible that the important moment had arrived. There was a general scramble for the nearest hiding places. In five minutes nothing was to be seen but the calm surface of the lake. Yet every eye was upon the stretch, and for a mile along the shore there was not a nook or bend, that did not conceal some person full of expectation. As I stood upon the Watch Rock, I obtained the first glimpse of the deer. He was a noble buck. He stood fronting me, apparently in the utmost distress, on the top of a high crag; then took his back track, and a moment afterwards I heard the crashing of bushes, as he descended the mountain and plunged into the swamp. The baying of the dogs grew louder; they also arrived at the crag, and were completely at fault; but the eldest ones went mathematically to work, triangulating among the surrounding trees and shrubs, until one of them discovered the deception, and with a short howl summoned the rest to follow.

This was a period of intense interest to all, but to me especially: I could hear the animal dashing into the half-frozen swamp; stopping occasionally to listen to the horrid cry of his pursuers, and then bounding on, with every nerve strung to preserve his life. With admiration of his coolness and courage, I then formed the resolution to let him escape, or at least to give him a fair chance; for I knew that in a few minutes he would be in my power, and that with me probably ended his fate of life or death. But like all other good resolutions of mine, it was well made, and badly kept. It was of no use to foster so milky a disposition, and I thought besides of what my comrades would say, who had allowed me to choose my own station; and to whom I had boasted of killing the deer. But indeed there was no time for reflection. He came rapidly on, and breaking cover right opposite, dashed gallantly into the lake, throwing the ice and spray in all directions. The blood began to run through my veins with unwonted celerity, as I measured the breadth of his antlers, his strength of swimming; and thought how famously a rasher of such venison broiled would taste. In fact it was a fine animal; so large a one had not been seen in that part of the country for many years. Could I permit such a prize to escape? I was seated in my canoe, twenty rods from the shore, and paddling with vehemence, before I thought of a suitable answer. As I approached, he gradually swam further into the lake, and was visible to all.

The hunt became general. To a spectator it must have been animating in the highest degree, to watch the ease and grace with which the canoes glided over the water, most of them at a distance from the deer, and his violent efforts to reach the shore, before he should be cut off; that distance was rapidly diminishing, and with it the hope that animated the hunter of

giving the death wound. Yet my canoe obviously gained upon him. He began to sob sadly when he found all trial was vain; my generous resolves took another colour; I thought it was right and humane to put an end to his sufferings; if I did not kill him, somebody else would, perhaps in a more cruel manner; and there was something in the scornful toss of his head at me, that seemed to say, 'If I had you on fair ground, I would make you repent this usage.' That too decided the matter; my heart became ossified—my rifle was at my shoulder—I drew a hair along the barrel for a moment—the next, the echoes rang with its smart report, and a shout of triumph greeted me as his body rolled lifeless on the water.

The last day of this poor animal arose upon him as it did on us, in the full enjoyment of his life. Unlike ours, it was passed in misery and ended in death. Is there no moral to this? I have not hunted since, and have made many excellent resolutions, which I fear are destined to be trampled down or forgotten, when the next hunting season arrives.—*Lon. Lit. Museum.*

### FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ship Mary Catharine which has arrived at Charleston, Liverpool papers have been received of the 26th of June, about a day later than had previously reached us. The following items of information are selected as new:—

Death of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.—A Berlin date of the 17th June, says—On the 16th, in the evening we received here the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, near Torgau on his return to his own dominions. His Royal Highness was in good health, reviewing the Royal stud, and speaking of his journey the following day when he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, which carried him off on the spot.

The French Patriot contains the following:—A very warm debate took place in the British House of Commons on the 23d June, in consequence of a gross misapprehension of public money—which had been sanctioned by Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, and Lord Goderick, during the administration of the former. It was regarded by the opposition as a "violation of the best principles of the British constitution," and admitted by the Ministerial side of the House to have been a highly irregular proceeding. It appears that a certain sum of money had been assigned for the liquidation of the claims of British subjects on the French Government, in pursuance of the treaty of Paris of 1814 and that the surplus of this fund, which had been paid into the Treasury, had been drawn out for the repairs of Buckingham Palace.

The proceeds of a different fund had been assigned for Parliament for these repairs, which proved insufficient, the Lords of the Treasury had permitted the application to this purpose without authority of law, of the surplus above alluded to. To cover the transaction from the public view it was turned into a loan, and the researches of the Finance Committee at last brought the whole affair to light.

The debate in the House of Commons is somewhat amusing and bore particularly hard on Mr. Herries. He defended the whole proceeding in an elaborate speech, but when he had taken his seat Mr. Baring very provokingly stated, that in the Finance Committee, Mr. Herries so far from justifying the proceeding had expressed "that it was irregular and wished it had been otherwise." This drew forth peals of laughter at Mr. Herries' expense. He interrupted Mr. Baring and attempted to explain, but in the language of the reporter, "was crilled down." He was finally permitted, the privilege of attempting to reconcile the contradiction between his speech and his previous statement, but ended in making matters rather worse.

Mr. Stanley, one of the most intelligent of the members, stated openly his opinion "that the application of the money in question was a disingenuous shuffling and underhand proceeding." These epithets were of course intended for the underlings of office concerned in the affair, among whom was Mr. Herries, and the only censure they attached to Lord Liverpool and his coadjutors was that of inattention.

England is a country rich in securities, Ecclesiastical as well as Civil. The following affords some idea of the patronage annexed to the great Church, livings in that country:—

"Last night the House came to a vote with respect to the continuance of a sinecure, which we shall take special care not to characterize as it deserves to be characterized. We allude to the Archbishop of Canterbury's bill, of which the third reading was carried by a majority of 83 to 49."

"The facts of the case, as they transpired in the course of the debate, bear out the following statement of a correspondent."

"His Grace, the present Archbishop, wishes by means of this private bill, to secure to his son an appointment, which, in the regular way would in all human probability, be in the gift of his successor. The appointment in question is the office of Registrar to the Will or Prerogative Office at Doctors Commons, at present filled by the two surviving patentees of the late Archbishop, upon the death of which gentlemen a vacancy will take place, to be filled by the Archbishop filling the See at the time. The Office is a complete sinecure in the fullest sense of the word. The duties, requiring nice discretion & great experience, are performed at present by three Deputy Registrars, professional gentlemen, who, by moderate fees and much labour, justly earn the praise so unworthily bestowed by the Attorney General on their principals. The patronage of the principals is considerable, and, among other good things, enables them to bestow four sinecure offices, called Clerkships of the Seal, each worth not less than £1000 per annum; the holders, exempt even from residence, appointing as deputies to offices of much difficulty and importance, Clerks, not incompetent, but in a class of life too low for the situation. The annual emoluments, besides the patronage, are estimated at £13,000 a year, arising from fees from executors and administrators. After liberally increasing the allowance to the Deputy Registrars, who must be gentlemen of character and responsibility, and who ought to supersede the principals, £10,000 a year might still be at the disposal of the public on the abolition of the sinecure."—*(Morning Chronicle.)*

### FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

A London paper gives the following summary view of the present state of the French army:—

Staff, composed of Household Troops, 1186 300  
Roya Guard, 1367 354  
Infantry, French, 6850 131,186  
Ditto, Foreign, 452 9,247  
Cavalry, 2342 29,083  
Corps of Engineers, 770 7,749  
Wagon Train, 38 785

15,025 200,405 35,017

This force does not comprise the gendarmerie and other troops employed as the police of the country, amounting to 14,987 men, & 6,120 veterans, who are employed for the service of fortresses in the interior. The whole may be increased in time of war, and give the following number:

Staff, composed of Household Troops, 1186 300  
Roya Guard, 1367 354  
Infantry, French, 6850 131,186  
Ditto, Foreign, 452 9,247  
Cavalry, 2342 29,083  
Corps of Engineers, 770 7,749  
Wagon Train, 38 785

Making a grand total of 310,753 officers and men.

Besides this military force, France has her National Guards, which, in time of war, would form a very considerable defence to the frontier. She has also these soldiers, who, after their term of Service have returned to their homes, but who, according to the law of the 10th March, 1818, are liable to be called upon for the defence of fortified places in the interior of the country. We may safely, without exaggeration, estimate at 600,000 the number of men capable of bearing arms, which France could assemble and organize in the space of three months.

The military force of France is, as we may perceive, enormous; the troops are well equipped, but the officers, generally speaking, are deficient in a practical knowledge of the art of war, and seven-eighths of the men can scarcely reckon 5 years' service, and have not seen an enemy. No Colonel of the Garde Royale had gone through a campaign, with his present rank previous to the restoration; out of ninety-four Colonels of French Infantry, 3 only saw actual service in that rank, during the years 1813 and 1814; and not more than a fourth of the 2,276 Captains went through the campaigns under the empire with that rank, or even as subalterns; finally, none of the officers of the Swiss regiments were in the French service prior to the restoration.

The naval force of the same power are thus rated.

The French navy of which the Duke of Angoulême is the High Admiral, consists of 10 Vice Admirals, 20 Rear Admirals, 75 Captains, 115 Commanders of Frigates, 499 Lieutenants, 345 Ensigns, and 199 Cadets. It forms a total force of 29,620 officers and men, of which, 1,230 officers are employed on the General Staff, as engineers, or on quasimilitary duties in the ports. There are 1,500 marines, of which 3,900 are employed in the administration centrale, and 15,000 officers and sailors afloat.

On the 1st January 1828, the French Navy consisted of—Line of battle ships 36, frigates 35, sloops of war 7, brig 23, corvettes 8, frigates 15, small brigs 3, gun boats 69, schooners 32, cutters, &c. 18, floating batteries 27, steamboats 8, cutters of 800 tons 11, lighter vessels 32, transports 4, yachts 2. Total, 319.

There are several other vessels building in the dock-yards of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon, and much activity prevails just now in the maritime provinces in getting vessels ready for sea.

French Navy.—Paris, June 1828.—The following ships of the line, &c. are at sea, or in readiness for immediate equipment. Most of them are at the depots at Brest and Toulon; and the ordinary seamen for manning them amount to 22,000 men.

Names	Guns	Names	Guns
L'Océan	118	Le Veteran	84
Le Majestueux	118	Le Boree	74
L'Austerlitz	118	Le Courageux	74
Le Wagram	118	Le Breslau	74
Le Royal Louis	118	Le Danube	74
Le Montebello	118	L'Ulm	74
Le Heros	118	Le Nestor	74
Le Souverain	118	Le Marengo	74
Le Trocadero	110	Le Trident	74
Le Commerce de Paris	110	Le Gaulois	74
Le Duc d'Angoulême	110	La Ville de Mars	74
Le Foudroyant	84	Le Colosse	74
L'Eclair	84	Le Scipion	74
Le Jupiter	84	L'Orient	74
L'Illuste	84	Le Daguy Trouin	74
Le Diademe	84	Le Superbe	74
Le Couronne	84	La Provence	74
Le Duquesne	84	Le Duc de Berri	74
Le Magnifique	84	Le Jean Bart	74
Le Saint Petri	84	Le Triton	74
Le Neptune	84	La Couronne	74
L'Algeiras	84	45 ships—3930 guns.	
Le Tourville	84		

Frigates.	Guns.
14 first rate,	64 each—Total guns, 894
23 second rates,	41 do. do. 1452
18 3rd masts corvettes,	24 & 6 ea. do. 450
15 large brigs, cannon-ades,	22
20 smaller do.	16 to 13
15 schooner brigs, do.	18
19 do. do. do.	10
19 do. smaller vessels,	10

### [From the Boston Gazette.]

Of the writers that have figured in ancient and modern times, Franklin, the American philosopher, has been eminently conspicuous. He has done more, perhaps, to enlighten the minds of his fellow men than any of his contemporaries. His maxims just and wholesome in themselves, will be the admiration of future generations. We make the following extract from one of his essays, on the checks proper to be established against the abuse of power.

"But since so much has been written & published on the federal constitution; and the necessity of checks in all parts of good government, has been so clearly and learnedly explained, I find myself so far enlightened as to suspect some check may be proper in this part also; but I have been at a loss to imagine any that may not be construed an infringement of the sacred liberty of the press. At length, however, I think I have found one that, instead of diminishing general liberty, shall augment it, which is, by restoring to the people a species of liberty, of which they have been deprived by our laws. I mean the liberty of the cudge!—In the rude state of society, prior to the existence of laws, if one man gave another ill language, the affronted person might return it by a box on the ear, and, if repeated by a good drubbing, and this without offending against any law; but now the right of making such returns is denied, & they are punished as breaches of the peace, while the right of abusing seems to remain in full force; the laws made against it being rendered ineffectual by the liberty of the press."

My proposal then is, to leave the liberty of the press untouched, to be exercised in its full extent, force, and vigour, but to permit the liberty of the cudge to go with it, *per passum*. Thus, my fellow-citizens, if an impudent writer attacks your reputation—dearer perhaps to you than your life, and puts his name to the charge, you may go to him as openly, and break his head if he conceals himself behind the printer, & you can nevertheless discover who he is, you may, in like manner, way lay him in the night, attack him behind, and give him a good drubbing. If your adversary hires better writers than himself to abuse you more effectually, you may hire as many porters, stronger than yourself, to assist you in giving him a more effective drubbing. Thus far goes my project as to private resentment and retribution. But if the public should ever happen to be affronted, as it ought to be with the conduct of such writers, I would not advise proceeding immediately to these extremities, but that we should in moderation content ourselves with tarring and feathering, and tossing in a blanket.

If, however, it should be thought, that this proposal of mine may disturb the public peace, I would then humbly recommend to our legislators to take up the consideration of both liberties, that of the press, and that of the cudge; and by an explicit law, mark their extent and limits; and at the same time that they secure the person of a citizen from assaults, they would likewise provide for the security of his reputation."

### PRINTING

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

### SPECULATIONS UPON THE WAR.

Will the war now waging in the East of Europe be vindictive and sanguinary: or a mere parade of men and material to effect an object by intimidation? Or a raree show of the young Emperor of Russia? If the contest becomes serious will it be confined to the present belligerents—or like wild-fire catch from nation to nation, till all Europe is again involved in commotion; and the repose of the new world is disturbed? These are questions asked, and not easily answered. From appearances, it may be replied, but not with certainty, that the War will be brief and bloody; that the Crescent will be humbled; and the contest will be confined to the existing belligerents. These appearances, however, present themselves to us through thick mists; and like other appearances in a fog, may be deceptive. There certainly were indications at the last dates, that the downfall of the Turk would not be so easily and speedily effected, as had been anticipated by their enemies.—That those who moved the most slowly at first, would not be the most inefficient in the close of a contest; and that another sample of the common fate of Invaders, might be added to the list. That the Sultan was endeavoring to collect a force to defend his Empire, was certain; and also that it was his intention to make a head of opposition to his invaders, on the theatre made memorable by the war events which occurred so recently as 1810—11; when a Russian army, 200,000 strong, commanded by the renowned Kutusoff, after triumphantly passing the Danube, and gaining numerous victories in Bulgaria, was compelled by the Turks, in defence of their altars and firesides, to recross that river, and eventually to retire within its own borders. What has been, may again be. Still, it is admitted, that circumstances are now changed from what they were in 1811. The Turks then had 300,000 men in the field and passes—the Russians only 200,000. The latter have now 300,000 in Turkey, many of them veterans, covered with decorations. What force the Turks can now muster is uncertain. Then the Turks had the command of the Black Sea; now the Russians not only have the command of that sea, but, as reported, will receive the co-operation of an Army from the East, flushed with recent success in Persia. Our conclusion then, is, that the odds at the last dates were in appearance in favor of the success of Russia, should the Turk be left, as was probable, to carry on the war single-handed; but that it is on record, that the battle is not always to the strong, and that the way of the Invader is hard.—*(Boston Centinel.)*

[From the United States Gazette.] Some considerable crowing has been indulged by the opposition papers, at the result of the election in the third congressional district of Louisiana, (Mr. Brent's), and the boasting has even gone so far as to include a majority for the governor, upon the assumption that three of the four candidates were Jackson men, and only one, (Derbigny), for Mr. Adams; and also that a majority of the new legislature was composed of Jackson men. We have before us the New Orleans Argus, of the 21st and 22d of July—with reference to the misstatements of the Jackson men, touching the opinions of the candidates, the editor observes—

"The election of Governor is again a fair test of the strength of parties in this state. General Thomas, as well as Mr. Derbigny, is a warm friend and supporter of the administration; there is not now, nor there never has been, the least doubt upon this point. Gen. Thomas is an open and independent politician; he has repeatedly declared himself; attended the meeting of the Hatan Rouge Convention, and our committees in this city last winter. The joint vote of these two gentlemen is already great, three parts of four to be heard from, which will increase the vote of both about one hundred—433, while the vote of the two Jackson candidates only amounts to 2629, or a little more than one half. But put the vote Gen. Thomas has received aside, and Mr. Derbigny himself alone, has a majority over Butler and Marigny together of 743. If this is not a victory, what pray can be called one!"

This does not look as if Mr. Thomas was a Jackson man. But the legislature is still more worthy attention. Let us hear what the Argus says in relation to that body:—"The Senate is composed of 17 members; we know already 16 of them; of which ten are for the administration, and six for Jackson. The House is composed of 50 members. We have returns from 29 parishes, which send 48 members. Of this number 26 are for the administration, sure, one doubtful, and 21 for Jackson; and the parishes of Washita and Concordia will in all probability return administration men."

With respect to the parish of Washita, we confess a doubt. Concordia we believe is for the administration.

The state is composed of 31 parishes, or voting districts—of these, fifteen are nearly unanimous for the administration; six will give majorities; and the other nine will give majorities for Jackson.

This, says the Argus, "is a true and candid statement of the situation of parties in this state; and the state of Massachusetts itself, is not more secure for the administration, than is the state of Louisiana. Three months will prove the justness of these remarks, which even the wildest and most sanguine of the Jackson party feel and know to be correct."

### VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

From "Douglas on the Advancement of Society."

EMIGRATION.—The world has not witnessed an emigration like that taking place to America, so extensive in its range, so immeasurable in its consequences, since the dispersion of mankind; or perhaps since the Barbarians broke warlike Empire, when the hunter or pastoral warrior exulted in the lake of the eagle, or the dark mountains, for the vineyards and olive yards of the Romans. A attraction in the material world is ever withdrawing the particles of matter from what is old and effete, and combining them into newer and more beautiful forms; so a moral influence is withdrawing their subjects from the old and worn out governments of Europe, and hurrying them across the Atlantic, to participate in the renovated youth of the new republics of the West; an influence which, like that of nature, is universal, and without pause or relaxation, and hordes of emigrants are continually swarming off, as ceaseless in their passage and crowded and returning, as the travellers to eternity. Even those who are forced to remain behind feel a melancholy restlessness, like a bird whose wing is crippled at the season of migration, and look forward to America as to the land of the departed, where every one has some near relative or dear friend gone before him. A voice like that heard before the final ruin of Jerusalem, seems to whisper to those who have ears to hear—"Let us depart hence."

A few mornings ago, an up-country cracker, "half horse, half alligator, and a little touched with the snapping turtle," went into one of our stores under the bluff, and called for a glass of anti-fog, which he had no sooner despatched than he retired into the back part of the store. Sometime afterwards, the storekeeper, wondering what business he could have there, went in search of him:—on, looking into one of his stall bins found the fellow curled up like a rattlesnake, and nearly buried in the salt. When asked what he was doing there, he replied that he had been in Florida ten days, that he had not had a single fight, and was afraid he would spoil. Upon being routed, he pulled up the spick of his breeches, sang out, "Hurra for Jackson," and swore he could flag any thing of his inches that ever walked upon a pole boat.

Darwin Gazette.

Union-Town, (Pen.) August 8.

"Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither, at the north wind's breath, And stars to set—but all— Thine hast all seasons for thine own—Death!"

### DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.

A most melancholy circumstance happened with the family of Mr. Wm. Clark, of this borough on Friday evening the 1st inst. The family in the evening sat down to their supper of milk & mush, all being in good health. A short time after they were all taken sick at the stomach, and vomiting and purging ensued. The family remained in this situation during the night without creating but little alarm as to their fate.—During the night they drank plentifully of cold water. On Saturday morning physicians were called in and administered to their sufferings, but with little success. About 10 o'clock, Oliver, aged about 6 years—died, and the consent of the parents being obtained, the body was opened, and found from examination, that his death was occasioned by Mineral poison; he was buried on Sunday, about 10 o'clock, but before this sad duty was performed, Albert, aged about 3 years died, and at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day Mrs. Clark, aged about 33, winged her flight—and

"Sleeps where all must sleep."

The funeral of the two last was given out to take place at 11 o'clock on Monday, and a large concourse of people assembled, but Mr. Clarke becoming extremely ill and all hopes of his recovery gone, the funeral was put off until Tuesday. On Monday evening Mr. Clark died, aged about 35. He was conscious of his fate and died without a murmur. Thus has a whole family with the exception of a child about 9 months old been taken from among us, and laid in the narrow bourne, where

"All life's idle throbbings cease, And pain is lulled to rest."

On Tuesday the Father, Mother and Son were buried at one time in the Baptist grave yard.—From the suddenness of their death, and the circumstances attending it, an unusual concourse of relatives and strangers attended the funeral supposed to be between 1000 and 1200.

What a solemn lesson this is to the living—to day we live, and to-morrow may be laid in the silent tomb, and there learn that

—Life is a torrid day; Parched by wind and sun— And death the calm cool night When the weary day is done!

It has not been ascertained how the poisonous substance found its way into the mush, whether by accident or by design; it is evident that it must have been by eating it that occasioned their death. A cat ate of the mush and died in a short time, and some was given to a dog and operated on him in a little time, but did not produce death.

### Wine Trade of England and of the United States.

By a report lately made to Parliament, the following was the quantity of foreign wines imported into Great Britain from the year 1823, and consumed in the kingdom.

1823,	4,694,311 gallons
1824,	4,714,940 do.
1825,	7,865,433 do.
1826,	7,865,443 do.
1827,	5,610,677 do.
	6,254,310 do.

Total, 28,549,571  
Of this quantity, 14,374,898 gallons were Portuguese, 6,898,095 Spanish, 3,578,189 Cape, 1,574,300 Mad'ir, 1,544,865 French

During the year ending September 30, 1827, it appears by our own Treasury Report, that the quantity of wine imported into the United States was 3,875,503 gallons, being more than half the quantity consumed in Great Britain in the same time. From this however, it is to be taken the quantity re-exported from the United States, which leaves for consumption in this country about 2,000,000 gallons, or nearly half the quantity consumed in the United Kingdom.—The proportions obtained from different foreign countries are, it may be observed, wholly different. While England imports from Portugal more than one half of all the wine she consumes, we obtain from the same quarter only about one twenty fourth part of our wine. On the other hand, England draws from France only one eighteenth part of the wine she imports, while the United States are customers to France for more than one half of all the wine brought into this country. England gets nearly one tenth of her wine from the Cape of Good Hope from which source we scarcely receive any.

Journal of Commerce.

### ANOTHER RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

On Tuesday evening, a number of persons collected in the Northern Liberties, near the place where the riot occurred on the previous night. Towards ten o'clock they became tumultuous. Their fury, it is said, was excited by a flag which had been hung out, in the morning, as a token of victory on the part of the Irish, at a house in Third above Beaver street, kept as a tavern, by one O'Neale, and inhabited by weavers. This house was attacked, and a great part of the inside demolished. During the affray, several shots were fired from the house, and two persons wounded, one seriously and one slightly.—A man by the name of Nell was grievously beaten with clubs. A young lady was struck in the face by small shot, which, however, was so far spent, before reaching her that she sustained no injury. A pistol was fired at a Mr. Coleman, by a man who dropped another as he ran. This Mr. Coleman, picked up, and took home with him. After ascertaining, as he thought, that it was not loaded, he was amusing two of his children, by shewing them the manner of firing, when it went off, and lodged a ball in the wash-board, fortunately without injuring the children. Mr. Coleman thinks he could identify the man who fired at him. A double barrelled gun was brought to the office of Frederick Wolbert, Esq. about eleven last evening, and a pistol this morning. Mr. Wolbert and the police officers under his direction, are engaged in endeavoring to discover and secure the offenders.

The United States Gazette accounts for the origin of this second riot as follows:—

"During the evening Mr. Terrence O'Neil, who keeps a public house at the corner of Third and George streets, displayed from the rear of his dwelling, a flag—it was the banner used by the weavers on the occasion of Lafayette's arrival. This excited the attention of another party & the house was attacked with bricks and other similar missiles, and very nearly destroyed—the windows and doors broken in, and the contents of the building almost entirely demolished. During the contest one or two guns were discharged, which did considerable injury to several individuals. We saw one man yesterday morning, who was wounded in his arm and thigh with buck shot."

After the affray, one or two persons, not concerned in the riot, were set upon, on the Germantown road, by a small party, and much injured. One had his head most frightfully mangled. In the course of the morning, application was made to the Sheriff for assistance, he immediately applied to the mayor for aid, who placed under his direction the whole civil force. The Sheriff then issued a proclamation in the usual form, and about five o'clock, P. M. proceeded with a very large number of peace officers to the scene of confusion. There was an immense crowd of people assembled, but we did not observe any attempts to break the peace. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, the Sheriff with his officers returned, having given orders for some



...the scene of the late riot. We have been requested to say, that Mr. O'Neil declares that, having borrowed the banner, in order to have a sign painted therefrom, he found it suffering injury in his house, and had suspended it from the window to free it from dampness. Whatever may have been the motive, it was certainly an ill judged act in reference to the time.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING—AUGUST 23, 1828.

### THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

It is asked, and asked chiefly too by Jackson men who are laying snares, or by Jackson men that are desponding, or by those who do not think they exactly know the strongest side, "Why make it a question as to Delegates to the General Assembly, whether they are for Adams or for Jackson? The answer is, The Official Circular of the Jackson Committee of correspondence in Baltimore, dated 13th May, 1828, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Jackson Central Committee also situated in Baltimore, will give not only the reason, but show the necessity that the friends of the Administration are placed under by this proceeding of the electing authorities in behalf of Jackson to pursue the same course. This Jackson Committee of correspondence began this thing early—We published their circular immediately after it was circulated, for they sent it to some who were not Jacksonians, "trying by all means to gain some" and thus we saw it and gave that to the world which was intended for a by-corner, or by-path—for these circulars were ordered to be sent to "some of the friends of Jackson in the several counties of this State," who were charged with doing the business to perfection a select few—the friends of Jackson generally were not to be trusted with it at first, it might be a dose rather too strong for their weak stomachs. Thus then self defence makes it necessary for the Administration men to form and to adhere, with firmness and fidelity, to a clear Administration Ticket. But we do not mean to be understood as designing any pretence in this matter, by seeming to try to throw the blame of a measure upon others, which measure we approve ourselves—we despise tricks of all sorts.

It is right to form an Administration Ticket, and for every independent voter, of the county, friendly to the re-election of John Quincy Adams, to stick to it and promote it by every fair means. The greater question in this country, at this time, is, whether a fit or an unfit man shall be made President of the U. States?—Those who are in favour of electing a fit man to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, are all satisfied with the present Administration—Those who are in favor of electing an unfit man to the Chief Magistracy, are all devoted to Gen. Jackson. Considering then, truly as we believe, that the election of a fit man to be President of the U. States, is one of the most important objects that can at any time engage the attention of the people, and is now decidedly the most so of any before the people of Maryland or of the people of America, we think all minor or secondary questions ought to be merged in this all important one, of a fit against an unfit President, and we therefore advise our fellow citizens, for this time, to forego any little wish or even doubt in relation to the individual Candidates who may be before them for the General Assembly, and to further the greater and more important object they have in view of electing a fit President, by arranging themselves systematically in behalf of the Administration Ticket for the General Assembly, without a single exception.

This will aid the electoral vote for the President you prefer more than you can do it in any other way—and that sickly notion that your political opponents are artfully designing to inculcate you with, that there is no necessary connexion between the two elections, is a studied scheme to distract the friends of the Administration, to weaken their vote for the Administration ticket—which, if the Jackson men could accomplish, they would instantly turn it over and proclaim it as an evidence of the weakness of the Administration vote, rally the Jackson forces upon that very ground, and then laugh at you for suffering yourselves to be so completely hum-bugged by their stratagems and blarney. Fellow citizens, aid the plain and candid part openly and boldly—say at once, we vote the Administration Ticket for the Legislature because we know it will strengthen the Electoral vote, and the sooner we can become disciplined to give that vote, the better—The election for Delegates is the only chance afforded us of getting that discipline, and we mean boldly to a man to adopt it—So no more of quailish doses—leave men to think for themselves.

We have this before us too—Our Administration Ticket is composed of upright, intelligent men—highly creditable men—safe men—men who, under the blessings of our free institutions have raised themselves into notice by their own praise-worthy exertions; they are men who have a deep common interest and common feeling with the great body of the people—For such men no man need be afraid or ashamed to vote. And so let us all support them.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Esq., the Administration candidate is elected to Congress, from the District recently represented by Gen. METCALFE, in Kentucky, by a majority of 337 votes.

### THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

It is ascertained that Mr. OVERTON is chosen a Representative to the next Congress, from the District now represented by Mr. BRENT.

LOUISIANA.—The following is an abstract of the official returns of the late election in the state of Louisiana. The whole number of votes given for Governor was 7,153; of these 4,523 were for the Administration, and 2,629 for the Jackson candidate. Majority for the Administration candidate, 1894 votes.

In the Legislature the parties stand thus: House of Representatives, (Adm.) 26—Senate 11—In joint vote 37.

House of Representatives, (Jackson) 21—Senate 6—In joint vote 27.

Administration majority, House of Representatives 5—in Senate 5—in joint vote 10.

Thus passeth away from the Hero all hope of Louisiana—even New Orleans has sided from his sight—This is a precious comment on the Jackson accounts of the brilliant and heart-rending popular reception of the General at New Orleans on the 8th of January. That was a sad affair, but the election is still worse. The votes are counted, and the Jackson party are weighed in the balance and found wanting.—D. Press.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Below will be found the election returns from seventy-five counties in Kentucky, from which it appears Mr. Metcalfe's majority is 3352 over Mr. Barry the Jackson candidate.—Eight counties to be heard from.

[From the National Journal of the 20th inst.] KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

Metcalfe.	Barry.
Boone, 269	Adair, 112
Bourbon, 332	Allen, 194
Bracken, 126	Anderson, 315
Brackenridge, 232	Barren, 71
Clay, 319	Bath, 113
Clarke, 508	Hullitt, 185
Casey, 60	Hutler, 63
Christian, 331	Caldwell, 131
Cumberland, 136	Callaway, 191
Estill, 21	Campbell, 456
Fayette, 557	Davies, 26
Fleming, 214	Edmonson, 32
Garrard, 1047	Franklin, 128
Grant, 132	Gallatin, 20
Grayson, 100	Green, 418
Greenup, 144	Hardin, 312
Harrison, 112	Harrison, 565
Hart, 84	Hart, 79
Henderson, 84	Henry, 112
Hopkins, 71	Jefferson, 439
Jessamine, 365	Lewis, 35
Knox, 50	Mercer, 400
Laurel, 59	Monroe, 95
Letcher, 127	Nicholas, 127
Logan, 619	Oldham, 155
Livingston, 106	Owen, 225
Madison, 732	Scott, 554
Mason, 369	Spencer, 211
McCracken, 5	Union, 48
Meade, 197	Washington, 535
Muhlenburg, 197	
Montgomery, 43	
Nelson, 328	
Ohio, 58	
Perry, 112	
Perry, 121	
Rockcastle, 100	
Russell, 265	
Shelby, 51	
Simpson, 264	
Todd, 414	
Warren, 15	
Wayne, 76	
Whiteley, 223	
Woodford, 9604	6252

Metcalfe's majority, 3352. Eight Counties to be heard from.

### MORE GOOD NEWS!

MISSOURI.—The returns received, give to Mr. Bates a majority of 471 votes over Mr. Pettis, the Jackson candidate for Congress.

### INDIANA ELECTION.

The Indiana Palladium of the 9th inst. says—"We have had no official return of the votes given in this district for Congress, which was that Jefferson county would give John Q. Adams, in November next, a large majority of the votes for President of the United States."

The Indiana Republican, published at Madison says—"We are confirmed in the opinion which we have heretofore given, which was, that Jefferson county would give John Q. Adams, in November next, a large majority of the votes for President of the United States."

John Spring (Administration) is elected senator from the counties of Jefferson and Jennings, and David Hillis (Administration) and N. B. Palmer are elected (Jackson) to represent Jefferson county.

Stephen C. Stevens (Administration) is elected Senator for the counties of Switzerland and Ripley. Merit S. Craig (Administration) is elected to represent Ripley county in the next legislature. James Goodhue (Administration) is elected to represent Scott county. Dr. E. F. Pabody (Administration) is elected to represent Jennings county.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will take place on the first of September next.

The Summer Complaint.—For this dangerous and distressing complaint, a decoction of the common ground Ivy, is a certain and almost immediate remedy. On Tuesday morning a little child of two years was violently seized by this complaint—it's mother gave it ground ivy tea (taken cool) plentifully throughout the day; and yesterday we saw the child, as well as as playful as ever.

Numerous Swiss emigrants remained at Havre when the Olympia sailed, waiting a passage to the United States. All the American vessel there could have a full complement. We were informed, some months since, that from eight to ten thousand were arranging to emigrate, principally from the Canton of Bern.

N. Y. paper.

[From the Philadelphia Aurora.]

We understand the proprietors of the Union Line of Steam Boats and Stages, between this city and Baltimore have determined upon running a line upon the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal route. This arrangement will go into effect immediately on the completion of that great national work from the long experience and enterprise of the gentlemen engaged in that concern, we anticipate a good and efficient line.

From the New Hampshire Sentinel, July 18.

SIX MONTHS MEN.

By the general law on the subject of drafted militia, passed in 1795, they could not be compelled to serve more than three months in any one year.

On the 18th April, 1814, a law was passed, providing that drafted militia might be compelled to serve six months, "if in the opinion of the President, the public interest required it."

The militia men who were executed were mustered into service on the 20th June, 1814. If the President expressed no opinion, their time of service, that is, three months, expired on the 19th Sept.—The following certificate settles this point:

Certificate of the Chief Clerk of the Department of War.

"DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Jan. 24th 1828.

I certify that I have, by direction of the Secretary of War, carefully examined the records of this Department, and that the accompanying papers, numbered from 1 to 12, are true copies of all the correspondence in the War Department between the President or Secretary of War and the Governor of Tennessee, during the late War on the subject of the time for which the drafted militia of said State should serve in the armies of the United States. And I further

certify, that it does not appear, from the records of the Department, that any application was made by the Governor of Tennessee, to the War Department, on the subject of the length of service of the detachment of the Tennessee militia, detailed under the orders of the Governor of that State, issued on the 20th day of May 1814 and afterwards placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Philip Pickens; or that any orders general or special, were made or issued by the President of the United States or by the Secretary of War concerning or relating to the length of service of that detachment.

"CHS. J. NOURSE, Chief Clerk."

The militia men left the camp on the 20th of September, the next day after the term of three months had expired.

Now, is it not true, that the laws of the land and of humanity were violated in the death of these men?

### THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD RUSH.**

FOR ELECTOR  
Of President and Vice-President of the U. States for the District composed of Talbot, Caroline and part of Dorchester Counties,  
**THEO. R. LOOCKERMAN.**

FOR THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.  
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.  
**LEVIN MULLIS,**  
**COL. WM. HUGHLETT,**  
**SPRY DENNY,**  
**HENRY SPENCER.**

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.  
**THOMAS PEARSON,**  
**SHORT A. WILLIS,**  
**WM. M. HARDCASTLE,**  
**THOS. BURCHENAL.**

We are authorised to say, that PETER WEAVER, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected.

We are authorised to say, that ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Esq. will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by his fellow citizens of Talbot county.

THEATRE.  
MESSRS BELCOUR & KING, most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity that they have arrived in this place with a part of the Richmond Company and will perform for a few Nights at the Easton Hotel.

The first performance will be on Tuesday evening 26th inst.—For particulars see Bills of the day.

Aug 23.

SHERIFF'S SALE.  
OF STEAM-BOATS, STAGES AND HORSES, IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

BY VIRTUE of several writs of the State of Delaware, of Fieri Facias to the Sheriff of Sussex County, directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at Seaford, in said county, on Friday the 29th of August, 1828, the following property, belonging to the Philadelphia, Dover, and Norfolk Steam Boat and Transportation Company, that is to say—Two Steam Boats, the Philadelphia and the Norfolk, of about 280 tons burthen each, built in 1826, of the best materials and workmanship, lately examined and coopered. Engines of low pressure, and a new set of boilers in the Philadelphia, together with all their tackling, cabin and other furniture of great variety and such as are common on board Steam Boats—and each Boat now ready for immediate employment. Also two Stages and 20 head of the first rate horses with harness. All seized and taken in execution, and to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said corporation.

By JOHN COLLINS, Shff.

P. S. I am requested to state, that on Monday the first day of September, the property belonging to said Company, and is to say, the Steam Boat Franklin, her tackling and furniture, stages, horses, wharf, stables, &c. will be sold by the Sheriff of Kent county.

J. COLLINS.

Valuable Property at Sheriff's Sale, AT DOVER, KENT COUNTY, DEL.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the House of Abel Harris, in the town of Dover on MONDAY, the first day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M. the Steam Boat FRANKLIN, now lying at Dover Landing six miles hence.

This heavily timbered Boat is built of the best materials and coopered to her Binds, her Steam Engine, for simplicity of construction & durability, is not surpassed by any on the Delaware, and the quantity of fuel requisite to keep it in motion at its utmost force is comparatively small. The Franklin runs well, is handsomely fitted up, and can comfortably accommodate one hundred passengers. She will be sold with or without her Apparel and Furniture, as may best suit purchasers. Also eight Stage Coaches of the latest and most approved construction, nearly new. Also 48 Horses that have been most tried and not found wanting in the desirable qualities of that noble quadruped. Among these are the best horses ever seen in Delaware, and it is doubted, whether there ever was exhibited, in the United States, so many fine horses to be sacrificed in one day under the hammer of a Sheriff.

The above property being seized and taken in execution as the property of the Philadelphia, Dover and Norfolk Steam Boat and Transportation Company will be sold without reserve by NEHEMIAH CLARK, Shff. of Kent city.

Dover, Aug 23 ts

WE are also authorised, on the part of the creditors, to state that on Friday the 29th of the present month (August) will be sold at Seaford, in the county of Sussex, by the Sheriff of that county, the following property, to wit:—The elegant Steam Boats Norfolk and Philadelphia—the former of which was built in Philadelphia, by Mr. Samuel Grice, of that city, and the latter by Mr. Charles Porter & Son, of New York, in the winter of 1826. Both boats are most substantially built, and of the best materials, and designed to navigate boisterous waters—they are copper fastened, and newly coopered to the binds—have first rate engines, on the plan of Bolton & Watts, and are fitted up in a style not surpassed in this, or perhaps, any other country. They underwent thorough repairs last winter in the city of Baltimore, and are now in complete order. And also, on the day, and at the place aforesaid, will be sold sundry Stages and Horses, of the quality and description mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, &c.

The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser & Evening Post, in the city of New York, the United States Gazette and National Gazette, of Philadelphia, the Baltimore Patriot and Baltimore Republican, in Baltimore, the Norfolk Beacon, at Norfolk, the Richmond Enquirer, at Richmond, and the Easton Gazette, at Easton in the State of Maryland, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement and notice in their respective papers, and forward their bills to the said Sheriff of Kent county, by the first day of September next.

NEHEMIAH CLARK, Shff. of Kent city.

Aug. 23 ts.

## TALBOT COUNTY TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX, Easton, July, 1828.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for and during four weeks successively, in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star and Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.

A list of Tracts and parcels of Land, in Talbot County and State of Maryland, liable for, and charged with County Taxes for the years 1826 and 1827, and the amount of Taxes being now due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same. The Taxes being now due and unpaid, and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector in said County, liable for, or property chargeable, with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners for said County, appears, to wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	NAMES OF LAND.	ACRES.	DUE.
Mark Benton's heirs.....	Lot on Washington street.....	1-2	8 1/2
John Crouch's heirs.....	Part of Gaulton.....	54	2 25
Henry Freeman's heirs.....	Lot on Harrison street.....	1-4	1 3/4
Cloudsby Kirby's jr. do.....	Lot on Washington street.....	1-8	1 7/8
Margaret Nicholson.....	Lot on corner of Goldsborough and Harrison street.....	1-4	2 05
James Ozmont.....	Part of Neglect in Mile's River.....	4	1 00
Samuel Ringgold.....	Parts Bachelor's Range and Bachelor's Addition.....	280	4 40
Christiana Seth's heirs.....	Lot corner of Goldsborough & Harrison street, and part Tilghman's Fortune.....	84 3-8	15 18
Greenbury Griffin.....	Two Lots in St. Michaels.....	1-2	1 20
John A. Horney.....	Part Hambleton's Discovery, part Maiden's Defeat, part Haddaway's Addition.....	112	6 81
Thomas Harrison's heirs.....	Lot in St. Michaels.....	1-2	78
Henry Hambleton's heirs.....	Part Hambleton's Discovery.....	55 1-2	1 3/4
James Hambleton's heirs.....	Part Hambleton's Discovery.....	50	1 25
John Hosselcross's heirs.....	Part Hambleton's Discovery and part Sherwood's Island.....	62 1-4	1 80
John Jones.....	Lot of ground on Mile's River.....	1-2	88
Meredith Marshall's heirs.....	Part Goddin's Enlargement, Goddin's Addition and Rest.....	295 1-4	6 62 1/2
James Pulley.....	Part of Oakley.....	40	70
Mable Wales.....	Sandra's Lot.....	45	1 23
Thomas Wrightson's heirs.....	Three Lots in St. Michaels.....	1-2	3 17
John Bullen's heirs.....	Part Pitt's Range, part Hutchinson.....	235	3 05
Daniel Cox.....	Part Bennett's Freshes & part Bailden.....	197 3-4	6 48
John Helshy's heirs.....	Lot in Trappe.....	1-2	1 18
William Lowrey.....	Part Lowe's Rumble, part Miller's Hope, part White Phillips and part Hunting Hill.....	179	10 57
Loockerman & Wright.....	Part Lowe's Rumble.....	53 1-2	3 48
Enoch Morgan.....	Part Barwick's or Hows' Manor.....	200	11 82
Henry Morgan's heirs.....	Part of Little Bristol.....	337	21 75
James Medford.....	Lot in Oxford.....	1-2	1 64
James Pamphilon.....	Part Hilder Lloyd.....	34 1-2	1 90
Dr. Devorix Traverser.....	Part Lowe's Rumble.....	110	2 60
Mary Turbut.....	Part Moore Fields, part Judith's Garden, Adventure and Chance, part Oldham's Discovery.....	105	5 20
Henry Allen's heirs.....	Part of Chance, Rumley's Forrest and part of other tracts.....	405 1-4	7 60
Richard L. Austin.....	Austin's Tract.....	187	8 86 1/2
James Austin's heirs.....	Name unknown.....	80	2 27 1/2
Anthony Booth.....	Part of John's Hill, part of Bloomsbury and part of Sherwood's Industry.....	207	1 86 1/2
Daniel Caulk's heirs.....	Part of Parker's Park, part Parrott's Reserve, and part of John's Hill.....	432 3-4	5 33
Thomas Dudley's heirs.....	Part Highfield, part Beaver Neck and part of Broad Lane.....	160	7 62 1/2
Henry Downes's heirs.....	Part of Austin, and part other tracts.....	678	16 71 1/2
William M. Delahay.....	Part of Beaver Neck and part of Advantage.....	182 1-2	8 20
William Fountain's heirs.....	Part of Advantage.....	112 1-2	2 61 1/2
John Ferguson's heirs.....	Noble's Meadows.....	216	9 00 1/2
John Gargy's heirs.....	Poplar Level and part of other tracts.....	781	17 76
William Meconkin's heirs.....	Part of Partnership.....	75	3 44
Christiana Morgan.....	Part of Advantage.....	153	3 82
William Millington's heirs.....	Part of Epsom and Betts' chance.....	204	3 47
John McDonald's heirs.....	Part of Perkins's Discovery and part of Carter's Farm.....	278 3-4	11 75
George Noble's heirs.....	Part Noble's chance and part other tracts.....	370	3 85
Joseph H. Nicholson's heirs.....	Part of Acadia.....	45	50
Richard Ray's heirs.....	Part of Beaver Dam Neck, part of Hazard and other tracts.....	146 1-4	2 18
Francis A. Rochester.....	Part Lloyd Costin Enlarged.....	270	9 80
John Tiltson's heirs.....	Name unknown.....	370	18 34
William Turner.....	Part of Highfield Addition and part Bury's Range.....	150	2 31 1/2
Francis, James and Elizabeth Turner.....	Part of Hampton and part of Loveday's Purchase.....	280	3 97
Rebecca Wooters's heirs.....	Part of Noble's Addition and part of Planter's Delight.....	152	4 09
Jonathan Leonard.....	Part Hampton.....	7	70
Wilson and John Palmer.....	Dunn's Range, Moore Fields and Moore Fields Addition.....	200	1 93
Edward Price's heirs.....	Part Neglect and part of other tracts.....	70	9 87

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That unless the County charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the twenty third day of September next or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.

Easton, Aug. 23, 1828 4w to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county on Wednesday the 3d day of September next at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of Maj Geo. Parrott, deceased, in Kings Creek all his personal estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—a quantity of corn and corn blades and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required—Attendance given by THOS. ARJUNDILL, Agent for Isabella Parrott Adm'x of Geo. Parrott, deceased.

Aug. 23.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the corner of South & Pratt Streets, Baltimore:—20 Hds. of Sugar House Molasses. 15 do. West India—do. 12 do. Sugar. 40 boxes Lemons.

WM. L. LOWREY, Baltimore, Aug. 23—1828—3t

The Misses Rooker's Academy.

THE PATRONS of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Seminary will recommence on MONDAY, the first day of September. Having long resided in this city, it is not deemed necessary to make any statements to the citizens of Baltimore, with respect to the merits of the School, or the qualifications of those who preside over its concerns. They venture to appeal with some degree of confidence to those best acquainted with them for testimonials of their assiduous efforts to form the minds of their Pupils.

But for the sake of those residing at a distance, they ask leave to say, that the spacious and convenient house in which they reside, is admirably calculated for the comfort and health of the Young Ladies belonging to the Boarding School—that all the branches of a useful and ornamental English education will be taught in their Seminary, and that strangers to them are referred to the following gentlemen for their character and qualifications as teachers.

The Rev. Mr. Duncan, Hopkins & Moore, Rev. Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Isaac Tyson, Dr. Donaldson, Mr. James Campbell, Messrs. Cushing and Mr. Wm. Henry, Jewett, Mr. G. Stonebraker, Frigate & Morris, Mr. James Barrell.

Aug. 23, 1828.

The Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Herald, at Frederick, and the Gazette, at Easton, will copy the above three times, and forward their accounts the office of the Baltimore Gazette for collection.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber for work, done in his shop, on note or book account, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle the same on or before the first day of October next, otherwise he will be forced to place their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.—As the subscriber is under the necessity, and is very desirous of paying his debts, it is out of his power to give further indulgence.

JOHN CAMPER, Easton, Aug. 23—4t

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase some SLAVES for service on his plantation.—He will give the best prices for those of either sex, between the ages of 14 and 25 years.—Persons having such to dispose of, will please enquire for him at Lowe's Bar.

H. BOYCE, Easton, Aug. 23—3t Pd

Colonization Society.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of the "Colonization Society of Talbot county," is requested on TUESDAY the 26th day of August instant, at the Court-House, in Easton, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President, JAMES PARROTT, Secy. C. S.

Aug. 23 1w

HOUSES, &c. IN CAMBRIDGE FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at public sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 18th day of September ensuing, between 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock, the LARGE BRICK BUILDING and PREMISES on the east side of Race Street in Cambridge that are now occupied by Wm. O. Ridgway as a TAVERN. It is situated in a central part of the town, and is considered one of the best situations for a Public House on the Eastern Shore.

The House is large and convenient, with an excellent Garden and necessary out-houses attached to it.—ALSO will be sold at the same time, a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the last Dwelling House of Richard Patterson, deceased, and another Lot of Ground near the Cambridge Cross Roads and some Wood Land near it.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given for one half of the purchase money, and six years for the balance, payable in annual instalments, with the whole of the interest due at the end of each year, bond with two good approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money and interest thereon from the day of sale as aforesaid, will be required from the purchaser.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Caroline Goldsborough, Aug. 23 4t



## POETRY.

There is no mistaking—no getting round the drift and humor of the annexed Parody. The author writes feelingly, as if he had done something at sticking to his time. He deserves the thanks of all editors, and a free copy of their papers, whoever he be.—*Phil. Ad.*

**PARODY.**—BY HERODOTUS, JR., ESQ.  
I'd be an Editor, mowed in a garret,  
Where cobwebs in dusty magnificence hang,  
With a steady arm-chair & no rival to share it,  
And a hat full of politics, verses and slang.  
I'd never fret about talents or merit,  
I'd never cowdin, nor challenge, nor flout;  
I'd be an editor, mowed in a garret,  
Ready to wear my coat either side out.  
I'd be an Editor—I'd be an Editor,  
Luck to the coast be it inside or out!  
O, I would prefer the wit of my betters,  
Scissors should minister all to my need;  
Then would I look like a rare man of letters,  
If duns did not warrant the title indeed.  
He who has wealth must be watchful and wary;  
He who has office, look out for his nose;  
I'd be an Editor, here high and airy,  
Rock'd on sublimity—when the wind blows  
I'd be an Editor—I'd be an Editor,  
Rock'd in my garret, and safe in my nose.  
What though you tell me that more kicks than  
dollars,  
Fall to the vendor of typical lore,  
Yet are the purses of gentleman scholars  
Free to the bottom, and who can ask more?  
Some in life's winter may toil to discover  
Favors from fortune which never will rust:  
I'd be an Editor living above her,  
Seeking for nothing but glory and—Trust!  
I'd be an Editor—dence take the creditor,  
Writing for glory, and printing on trust!

**BONAPARTE'S FAMILY.**—The history of the Bonaparte family being very imperfect in Scott's life of Napoleon, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to peruse a brief statement in relation to those with whom the illustrious conqueror was connected. The particulars have been collected from various sources, with considerable care, and so far as they go, are believed to be substantially correct.

Charles Bonaparte, the father of Napoleon was a lawyer of considerable eminence on the island of Corsica and died in 1795, at the age of 46 years. Eight children survived him, viz: Joseph, Napoleon, Caroline, Lucien, Eliza, Louis, Pauline, Jerome, Letitia, and Hortense. The mother was a woman of great beauty, and possessed extraordinary firmness of character. She was living in Rome in 1825, though in bad health. She was very wealthy.

Joseph, ex-King of Spain and the Indies, is a man of talents and excellent character, and exerted himself very much at the first taking of Paris by the Allies. In 1794 he was married to Maria Julia, aged 22 years, and in 1812 had two daughters. He now resides in the United States, near Burlington, New Jersey, much esteemed by all who know him. He owns 150,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State of New York (Jefferson county) which he purchased of M. Le Hay Chaumont.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, was first married to Josephine Beauharnois, a Creolian widow and daughter of a St. Domingo planter. She was an accomplished lady. At the time of her marriage (1795) to Napoleon, she had three children, Eugene, Francis, and Hortense. In 1810 she was repudiated by Napoleon, who soon after married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, Emperor of Austria. By Maria Louisa he had a son, who was born March 20, 1812, and whom he named Napoleon. He was banished to Elba in 1815 and to St. Helena in 1815, where he died in 1821, aged 52 years.

Caroline, was the wife of Joachim Murat, King of Naples and admiral of the French empire by whom she had two sons and three daughters. The two sons Achille and Charles Louis Napoleon Murat, are settled in the territory of Florida. After the fall of Napoleon, and Murat's expulsion from the throne of Naples, she and her husband lived in the Austrian states. After Murat's flight and assassination, (which latter event happened in 1815, on one of the Sicilian islands) she resided in great pomp, in the lordship of Ort, but finally removed to Rome, where she lived in 1825.

Lucien was distinguished as an orator and republican in the council of 500, of which he was president on the 18th Brumaire, and declared it dissolved. His ambition and talents were scarcely inferior to those of Napoleon, and he was the most efficient agent in the appointment of his brother chief consul. He however, disapproved of the destruction of the Republic, and would not part from his beautiful and affectionate wife to further and promote the views of Napoleon. He therefore displeased him and was not restored to his former rank after his return from Elba. He refused the throne of Spain which was offered to him. He wrote an epic poem on Charlemagne. In 1820 he lived in great splendor at Rome, where he had been a senator. His son, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, the author of the continuation of Wilson's Ornithology, lives in the United States. His son Paul was accidentally killed on board the Greek frigate Hellas, in 1827.

Eliza, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, a woman of powerful intellect and masculine character, and had many admirers. She was married to Felix, Prince of Lucera, and had one daughter. She died at Trieste in 1820, aged 49 years.

Louis, King of Holland, married Hortense Beauharnois daughter of Napoleon's first wife. He was a man of unpretending worth, and abdicated his throne in favor of his son, rather than oppress his subjects. After Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena, he went to Rome, where he lived in 1825, in great magnificence.

Pauline, first married to St. Germain, commander in chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he died of the yellow fever. She subsequently married Prince Borghese, Duke of Guastalla. She was Napoleon's favorite sister and was the most beautiful woman in France and perhaps in Europe. She visited Napoleon while at Elba, and assisted him in his escape. In 1825, Pauline was immensely rich—among the other bequests, gave 20,000 francs to the son of Jerome by his first wife. Prince Borghese is now a wanderer in France or England.

Jerome, was first married to Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, Md. a lady of beauty and accomplishments, and by this marriage incurred the disapproval of Napoleon. By the incessant importunities of his brother, he at length separated himself from her and married the princess royal of Westphalia. After his brother's fall, he lived a while at Trieste, afterwards near Vienna, and finally settled at Rome, where he resided in 1826. He had one son by his wife.

**The Dutchman's Shower.**—Our steady rain has been interrupted by two or three days of good weather, and pleasantly cold. We have found a good description of the previous month, in the Dutchman's weather journal—"Had a shower for three weeks, and then it set in for a settle rain."—*Salem Gas.*

## TALBOT COUNTY, To wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Edward W. Turner, an Insolvent Debtor, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several Supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Edward W. Turner, having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward W. Turner be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Edward W. Turner to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Edward W. Turner should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county. Aug. 2—4w

## TALBOT COUNTY, To wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Thos. S. Bromwell, an Insolvent Debtor, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Thos. S. Bromwell having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thos. S. Bromwell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Thos. S. Bromwell to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Thos. S. Bromwell should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county. Aug. 2 4w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Bussey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chain's shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS & SHOES.

Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER TARR  
N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business. P. T. Feb. 9.

## 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 Powl 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.

## FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situated on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land.

The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation—the Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Powl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to

JAMES DAWSON.  
June 14. tf

## FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Thread-haven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighborhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property: The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Rogers's residence. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN S. MARTIN.  
May 31—1828. 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. v

## PRINTING

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

## Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families. The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favorite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.  
Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

## FOR RENT.

THE ENSUING YEAR. The House Garden and Stables on Washington street, lately occupied by me, and at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Hayward, jr.—ALSO The House Garden and Stables lately occupied by James C. Wheeler, & the House and Garden present occupied by Mr. Wheeler, on the Landing road—These Houses are comfortable and in good repair. To approved tenants, the terms will be very reasonable. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Aug. 9—1828. tf

## TO RENT.

SEVERAL valuable farms below the Trappe; the property of Col. Dickinson of the City of Baltimore.—Apply to NS. MARTIN.  
Aug. 9.

## FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant—it is commonly called the Tanager Farm.—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centreville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,  
gent for Dr. James Tilton.  
Easton, July 26—tf

## FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm in Banbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, July 26—1828.

N. B. The subscriber has also two small farms near Easton; and several Houses & Lots to rent.

## FARMS TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, that large & Valuable Farm, in Goldsboro's Neck, where Mr. Henry Goldsborough now lives, near Myrtle Grove, the residence of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. The Farm is well enclosed, and divided into three fields and Lots. It has on it a large and convenient Brick House, Kitchen, Barns and other necessary buildings.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumable every one disposed to rent will take a view of the premises before his application.—Letters of recommendation will be expected from every applicant.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, & HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.  
Easton, July 26 1828—tf

P. S. Also to be rented the adjoining farm where Wrightson Camper, lives and a House & Lot near it.

## FOR RENT

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.  
Easton, May 10.

## TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called "Acoust Grove," the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased.—To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodating. GEO. W. NABB.  
Easton, May 17.

## For Rent at a Reduced Price,

The Fountain Inn Tavern,  
LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year—Immediate possession will be given.  
Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, agent  
for Mary J. Willson.  
Easton, 12th July, 1828. tf

## 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, Adm'r.  
of John W. Blake, deceased.  
Dec. 16.

## Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years: ALSO The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Reardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO The Small Tenement on the hill, near my Dwelling.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton July, 12. tf

## TO RENT.

THREE FARMS handsomely situated on the Waters of Broad Creek, and one on Tuck-shoe Creek—for terms apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON.  
Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

## NEW HAT STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of EASTON and its vicinity that he has opened a HAT STORE, in Easton, on Washington Street, next door to W. W. Moore's Drug Store and nearly opposite the Market-House, where he requests all those who may want good HATS to call and examine for themselves—he can assure them, that he has on hand, and for sale very low, an elegant assortment, manufactured in the best manner and in the latest fashions—he requests the public generally to give him a call.

THOS. BEASTON, Agent.  
for Ennalls Russell.  
Easton, Aug. 2.

## HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Talbot County Court at May Term 1828 the undersigned Commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on the 5th day of the 9th mo. (Sept.) next, two Lots of Ground situated at the upper end of Dover Street in the Town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story Frame dwelling, with Kitchen attached.

This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchaser giving bonds to the several Heirs for their respective portions bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. M. G. EMORY,  
WM. W. MOORE,  
WM. JENKINS,  
WM. H. GROOMER,  
LAMPT. REARDON,  
Easton, Aug. 2. 4w

## THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.  
On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May last, this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.  
May 17—tf

## HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.

WM. HUSSEY.  
Easton, March 15.

## JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST received from Baltimore a quantity of PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO—also PORTER, ALE & CIDER which he will sell low for cash.

Easton, July 19.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.  
June 21—tf

THE Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid.

## RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES HARRY. He is a stout, well made, likely fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar near his left elbow—also on his right cheek and over his left eye. He says he was born free, and was in the employment of Isaac Queen, a farmer near Upper Marlboro. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and grey pantaloons and waistcoat.

The owner of said negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

GEO. SWEARINGEN, Sheriff.  
of Washington county; Md.  
June 28 8w

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore County, by John Murray, Jr. Esquire a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, on the 22d July, 1828, as a runaway, a black negro woman named Julia Ann, and her female child, and who says they belong to Henry Dashiield, of the city of Baltimore. The woman is five feet high, and about thirty four years of age.—Had on when committed a blue cross barred domestic frock, and a head handkerchief; the child is about eighteen months old, and has a scar on one of its arms.

The owner of the above described negroes is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,  
Warden of Balt. co. jail.  
Aug. 16 8w

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county by Jas. B. Bosley, esq. on the 13th July, 1828, a negro man who calls himself Anthony Bowman, and who says that he belongs to Charles N. Cigaret, near the Woodyard farm Prince George's county Maryland. Said negro is about five feet six inches high & about twenty eight years of age, had on when committed a dark coloured cotton casimere roundabout Jacket and pantaloons, and old fur Hat.

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.

DIXON STANSBURY,  
Warden of B. C. Jail.  
August 16. 8w

## TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO MAN, about 26 years of age, has been committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine inches high, stout and well formed, with remarkably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN BROWN, says that he was brought up near Buck's county, by a Mr. Disborough, and that his parents are both free. He has been employed for nearly 12 months as a hand on board of a small packet, which sails between Baltimore and Port Deposit. His clothing, consists of a pair of white drilling trousers, muslin shirt, and striped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty days from the date hereof, application shall not be made for him, and all such legal costs and charges, as have accrued or shall accrue, by reason of apprehending, imprisoning, & advertising him, paid, I will discharge him from prison unless remanded back for further confinement, by the judge before whom I shall take him for examination, according to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly.

THOMAS MILLER, Jr.  
Sheriff of Cecil county.  
Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

## UNION HOTEL.

## SOLOMON LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison 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 complaint servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hack will attend the steam-boat with the greatest punctuality.  
Easton, Dec. 29—tf

## 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 his court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.  
Feb. 18. tf

## TO BE RENTED.

FOR one or more years from the end of the present year, several PLANTATIONS in Hunting-Creek-Neck, and Poplar-Neck in Caroline county.—Applications may be made to the subscriber, who is agent for the owners.

DANIEL CHEEZUM.  
July 5—6w

## A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of at private sale, an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOMER.  
Easton, June 28—tf

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A TEACHER in the Hillsborough School in Caroline County.—He must produce the best recommendations as to Capability, Character, habits, &c. Apply to

HENRY NICOLS, President.  
Hillsborough, June 21.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

The Publics 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 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

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, by J. B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, on the 27th day of May, 1828, as a runaway, a bright mulatto girl, who calls herself ELIZA BETH JANE, and says she is free. She is about 16 years of age, about five feet high, and had on when committed an old striped linsey frock.

The owner of the above described negro girl, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,  
Warden of Baltimore county Jail.  
June 7—8w

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, on the 26th day of May, 1828, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself CHARLES NASSON, and says he belongs to James Chalmers, of Smithfield, Va. he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 20 years of age, and had on when committed a black coat, brown casimere pantaloons and vest, coarse cotton shirt, old shoes and a half worn fur hat.

The owner of the above described negro man is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,  
Warden of Baltimore County Jail.  
June 7—8w

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by Charles McElfresh, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, on the 6th May last, as a runaway, a mulatto boy who calls himself LLOYD RICHFIELD, and says he is the property of George Bailey, of the city of Baltimore; said boy is about 14 years of age, 4 feet 9 inches high, and had on when committed a corduroy roundabout jacket and pantaloons, and a wool hat considerably worn.

The owner of the above described boy is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,  
Warden of Baltimore Ja  
May 31.



# 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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1828.

NO. 32.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER  
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed against William Cox, at the suit of John L. Kerr and Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at Public Sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all those Tracts or parts of Tracts of Land as follows, "Hawks Hill," Hawks Hill addition, Hawk's Hill Hope and Hickory Ridge, containing the quantity of 864 acres of Land more or less, also a Tract or part of a tract of land called Hawk's Hill & Hawk's Hill addition, said to contain the quantity of 100 acres of land more or less, the same being those Farms or Plantations situated near Easton, and on the main road leading from Easton to Dover Bridge, and on which the said Wm. Cox and Edward N. Hambleton do formerly reside, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Aug. 9 to

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed against Daniel Cox, Isaac P. Cox and Thomas Bullen Securities of said Daniel Cox at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property of Daniel Cox to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Daniel Cox, of in and to those tracts or parts of tracts of Land, viz:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes and part of Baldwin containing the quantity of one hundred and ninety seven and three fourth acres of land more or less situated near Cox's Mill in the county aforesaid, also the following property of Isaac P. Cox, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes, part of Baldwin and part of Taylors Ridge containing the quantity of two hundred and eighty seven and one half acres of land more or less, six head of Horses, one Gig and Harness, two Colts, one yoke of Oxen, six head of Cattle, two young steers, and one horse cart, and also the following property of Thomas Bullen, to wit: two mules, one yoke of oxen, two head of horses, one Gig and Harness, one clock, one bed, bedstead & furniture and one bureau, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff. Easton Aug. 9.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Samuel Tennant at the suit of Wm. Caulk and Wrightson Jones will be sold for cash at the house of Wm. Leonard below St. Michaels on Wednesday the 10th day of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—one negro man called Horatio seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of fi. fa. debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND Shff. Aug. 9.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Isaac P. Cox, James Cain, and Thomas Bullen, securities, at the suit of Carson Bowdle, use of John Leigh, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door, in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—2874 acres of land, called part of Bennett's Freshes, part of Bolden, part of Taylor's Ridge, formerly the property of Joseph Darden: Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRICK, late Shff. Aug. 9 to.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, & to me directed against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all and singular that Farm, Plantation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot County, situated, lying and being in Talbot County in the Chapel District, consisting of Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—Part of Benny's Thicketts and parts of other tracts, be they called by whatsoever names they may. Containing 3744 acres of Land more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRICK, late Shff. Aug. 9.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of seven writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Fayette Gibson at the suit of John Welsh alias John J. Welsh, Philomen Thomas and William H. Groome use Wm. H. Groome, Francis D. McHenry, Edward Lloyd, Wm. Farlow Adm'r. of Thos. Harrison of Jos. Edward Auld Adm'r. of Joseph Parrott and James Tilton will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—a tract of land called Maringo containing 550 acres of land more or less also on Wednesday the 10th day of September next will be sold for cash at the residence of said F. Gibson 13 head of Horses, 40 head of Cattle, 52 head of Sheep and 20 head of hogs seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRICK, late Shff. Aug. 9.

## TALBOT COUNTY TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX, Easton, July, 1828.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for and during four weeks successively, in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star and Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.  
A list of Tracts and parcels of Land, in Talbot County and State of Maryland, liable for, and charged with County Taxes for the years 1826 and 1827, and the amount of Taxes respectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same—The Taxes being now due and unpaid, and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector in said County, liable for, or property chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners for said County, appears, to wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	NAMES OF LAND.	ACRES.	DUE.
DISTRICT, No. 1.			
Mark Benton's heirs.....	Lot on Washington street.....	1 1-2	\$ 15 25
John Crouch's heirs.....	Part of Gaulton.....	54	2 26
Henry Freeman's heirs.....	Lot on Harrison street.....	1-4	1 314
Cloudsbury Kirby's jr do.....	Lot on Washington street.....	1-8	1 77
Margaret Nicholson.....	Lot on corner of Goldsborough and Harrison street.....	1-4	2 05
James Osmont.....	Part of Neglect in Mile's River.....	4	1 00
Samuel Ringgold.....	Parts Bachelor's Range and Bachelor's Addition.....	260	4 40
Christiana Seth's heirs.....	Lot corner of Goldsborough & Harrison street, and part Tilghman's Fortune.....	84 3-8	15 18
DISTRICT, No. 2.			
Greenbury Griffin.....	Two Lots in St. Michaels.....	1-2	1 20
John A. Horney.....	Part Hambleton's Discovery, part Maiden's Defeat, part Haddaway's Addition.....	112	6 81
Thomas Harrison's heirs.....	Lot in St. Michaels.....	1-2	76
Henry Hambleton's heirs.....	Part Hambleton's Discovery.....	55 1-2	1 374
James Hambleton's heirs.....	Part Hambleton's Discovery.....	50	1 25
John Hossfross's heirs.....	Part Hambleton's Discovery and part Sherwood's Island.....	62 1-4	1 80
John Jones.....	Lot of ground on Mile's River.....	1-2	88
Meredith Marshall's heirs.....	Part Goddin's Enlargement, Goddin's Addition and Rest on tent.....	295 1-4	6 624
James Pulley.....	Part of Oakley.....	40	70
Mable Wales.....	Andrew's Lot.....	45	1 23
Thomas Wrightson's heirs.....	Three Lots in St. Michaels.....	1 1-2	3 17
DISTRICT, No. 3.			
John Bullen's heirs.....	Part Pitt's Range, part Hutchinson.....	235	3 05
Daniel Cox.....	Part Bennett's Freshes & part Baliden.....	197 3-4	6 48
John Helsby's heirs.....	Lot in Trappe.....	1-2	1 18
William Lowrey.....	Part Lowe's Rangle, part Miller's Hope, part White Philips and part Hunting Hill.....	179	10 57
Loockerman & Wright.....	Part Lowe's Rangle.....	53 1-2	8 48
Enoch Morgan.....	Part Barwick's or Hows' Manor.....	200	11 82
Henry Morgan's heirs.....	Part of Little Bristol.....	337	21 75
James Medford.....	Lot in Oxford.....	1 2	1 64
James Pamphillan.....	Part Hierder Lloyd.....	34 1-2	1 99
Dr. Devorix Traverser.....	Part Lowe's Rangle.....	110	2 60
Mary Turbul.....	Part Moore Fields, part Judith's Garden, Adventure and Chance, part Oldham's Discovery.....	105	5 26
DISTRICT, No. 4.			
Henry Allen's heirs.....	Widows Chance, Rumley's Forrest and part of other tracts.....	405 1-4	7 60
Richard L. Austin.....	Austin's Trial.....	187	5 864
James Austin's heirs.....	Name unknown.....	80	2 274
Anthony Booth.....	Part of John's Hill, part of Bloomsbury and part of Sherwood's Industry.....	207	1 664
Daniel Caulk's heirs.....	Part of Parker's Park, part Parrott's Reserve, and part of John's Hill.....	432 3-4	5 33
Thomas Dudley's heirs.....	Part Highfield, part Beaver Neck and part of Broad Lane.....	160	7 624
Henry Downes's heirs.....	Part of Austin, and part other tracts.....	676	16 71
William M. Delahay.....	Part of Beaver Neck and part of Advantage.....	182 1-2	3 20
William Fountain's heirs.....	Part of Advantage.....	112 1-2	2 514
John Ferguson's heirs.....	Noble's Meadows.....	216	9 004
John Garey's heirs.....	Poplar Level and part of other tracts.....	761	17 76
William Meconkin's heirs.....	Part of Partnership.....	75	3 44
Christiana Morgan.....	Part of Advantage.....	153	3 82
William Millington's heirs.....	Part of Epsom and Betts' hance.....	204	3 47
John McDonald's heirs.....	Part of Perkins' Discovery and part of a tower Farm.....	276 3-4	11 75
George Noble's heirs.....	Part Noble's hance and part other tracts.....	270	3 85
Joseph H. Nicholson's heirs.....	Part of Acada.....	45	39
Richard Ray's heirs.....	Part of Beaver Dam Neck, part of Hazard and other tracts.....	146 1-4	2 18
Francis A. Rochester.....	Part Lloyd's Astin Enlarged.....	270	9 80
John Tiltonson's heirs.....	Name unknown.....	370	18 34
William Turner.....	Part of Highfield Addition and part Bury's Range.....	150	2 314
Francis, James and Elizabeth Turner.....	Part of Hampton and part of Loveday's Purchase.....	280	3 97
Rebecca Wooters's heirs.....	Part of Noble's Addition and part of Planter's Delight.....	152	4 09
Jonathan Leonard.....	Part Hampton.....	7	70
Wilson and John Palmer.....	Dunn's Range, Moore Fields and Moore Fields Addition.....	200	1 93
Edward Price's heirs.....	Part Neglect and part of other tracts.....	70	9 87

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the County charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionate part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the twenty third day of September next or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.  
Easton, Aug. 23, 1828 4w to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county on Wednesday the 3d day of September next at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of Maj Geo. Parrott, deceased, in Kings Creek all his personal estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—a quantity of corn and corn blades and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required—Attendance given by THOS. AURINDILL, Agent for Isabella Parrott Adm'r. of G. Parrott, deceased  
Aug. 23.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the corner of South & Pratt Streets, Baltimore—  
20 hhds. of Sugar House Molasses.  
15 do. West India—do.  
12 do. Sugar.  
40 boxes Lemons. WM. L. LOWREY.  
Baltimore, Aug. 23—1828—3t

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase some SLAVES for service on his plantation—He will give the best prices for those of either sex, between the ages of 14 and 25 years.—Persons having such to dispose of, will please enquire for him at Lowe's Bar.  
Easton, Aug. 23—3t Pd H. BOYCE.

## Colonization Society.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of the "Colonization Society of Talbot county," is requested on TUESDAY the 26th day of August instant, at the Court House, in Easton, at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
By order of the President, JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y. C. S.  
Aug. 23 1w

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber for work, done in his shop, on note or book account, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle the same on or before the first day of October next, otherwise he will be forced to place their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.—As the subscriber is under the necessity, and is very desirous of paying his debts, it is out of his power to give further indulgence.  
Easton, Aug. 23—4t JOHN CAMPER.

## HOUSES, &c. IN CAMBRIDGE FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at public sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 16th day of September ensuing, between 11 o'clock and 6 o'clock, the LARGE BRICK BUILDING and PREMISES on the east side of Race Street in Cambridge that are now occupied by Wm. C. Ridgway as a TAVERN. It is situated in a central part of the town, and is considered one of the best situations for a Public House on the Eastern Shore.

The House is large and convenient, with an excellent Garden and necessary out-houses attached to it.—ALSO will be sold at the same time, a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the late Dwelling House of Richard Patterson, deceased, and another Lot of Ground near the Cambridge Cross Roads and some Wood Land near it.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given for one half of the purchase money, and six years for the balance, payable in annual instalments, with the whole of the interest due at the end of each year; bond with two good and approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money and interest thereon from the day of sale as aforesaid, will be required from each purchaser.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Caroline Goldsborough.

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

LITERARY.—Below will be found a copious extract from a volume lately published at Boston, entitled "Sad tales and Glad tales," comprised under the heads of "the Palisades," "the Spy and the Trader," "the meeting of the Planets," "the Presidency in 1828," and "a Tale of an Aeronaut." From the second of these, we have selected the scene of Andre's execution, as furnishing a favorable specimen of the author's manner. It is an old story, but was perhaps never told with more feeling and fancy, than in the present instance. In other parts of the volume, a wider range has been given to the imagination, and much originality of incident and thought is found clothed in a classical style. A vein of humour runs through not only the "Glad," but even the "Sad tales." Though the author is said to hail from a far eastern land, his scenes are nearly all laid in the vicinity of New-York, the London of the New World.—(N. Y. Statesman.)

[From "Sad Tales and Glad Tales"]

EXECUTION OF ANDRE.—"We now return to our unfortunate captive. The wise and the brave had sat in judgment upon him. His case had been the subject of high and deliberate and affecting consideration.—The circumstances of his capture—his unequalled confession—his earnest, though dignified requests, had been maturely but sternly weighed. The nobleness of his nature, the lofty disinterestedness of his demeanor, the winning amenity of his manners, the importance of his rank, were all appreciated as they should be by soldiers—'died soldiers'—when sitting under the severe sanctions of a war-council. When they issued from that council, the desolate doom of the prisoner was irrevocably fixed. He was to die.—Before another sun should go down, his ties on earth were to be severed.—Meanwhile the subject of this melancholy decision was awaiting the result with all the calm and elevated feelings of a generous and undaunted soldier. He was ignorant of what might be the issue: but his knowledge of the rules of war led him so far to anticipate it, that he had in some degree become reconciled to his probable doom; from the very hopelessness of escaping from it.

The agitation consequent upon the suddenness of his arrest had subsided, and though his saddened mind reverted again and again to the scenes and associations we have seen him cling to from the beginning, yet there was less poignancy in his recollections, and less acuteness in the trials of his high and masculine sensibilities.

The thought of death was a vain thought to him. He was prepared to meet it, in every honorable way, in which a soldier expects and hopes some time to meet it. It was the stigma upon his name—the memory he should leave with man that preyed upon his soul. It was this that paled his cheek, and dewed his brow—it was this made his heart beat till he could hear it, in his solitude. If sometimes his sad, glistering eyes rested again on that precious gem, which before had absorbed, as it seemed, his very life, the kindest and bravest heart would spare him there if a tear was seen to drop upon it; and the thought, possibly, of sacred and devoted passion—of long and holy love, with all its blessed hopes, and all its desolate bereavements, would accompany it as it fell, and hallow it forever.

There was yet one consolation that bore up the prisoner, even when he thought upon the memory he should bequeath to the world and to posterity. He hoped and trusted that his country would never blush at his epitaph. He had asked—he had besought, with a bursting heart, that if he must die, he might die like a man of honor. He had addressed the American chieftain, in the grand petition, for this last, little boon of the condemned soldier. He had addressed him in all the beautiful eloquence of his lofty mind, urged by a heart almost breaking in the intensity of its emotions. Need it be said that he roused all the sympathies of a bosom, kindling with godlike purposes, and alive to every heavenly charity that can sanctify our nature? Can it be said, that the heart he appealed to would not have bidden him God speed, even with a father's blessing, to the arms of his country and his home, did that heart beat alone for himself or did the fate of the victim involve only the single destiny of that great and devoted being? But there were stern duties arrayed against the kind spirit of forbearance and forgiveness. The voice of his suffering land was imperious with him who guarded her in council, and led her in battle. That voice now called for justice, and demanded that the crisis should not be forgotten. It was the cry of Liberty, and the sacrifice must not be withheld; it was the summons of Justice, and his death must accord with the crime of which the prisoner stood convicted.

During the days of his confinement, not a murmur escaped the captive, in the presence of his guard. A dignified composure distinguished his deportment—and the serenity of his mind was depicted in the tranquility of his countenance. The last hours of his solitude were employed in those holy offices which friendship claims of us when the sands of life are running low. There were a few words to be said—a few prayers to be uttered for those who were now dreaming of him on his path to glory. There were a few sad, sacred words to be breathed to a fond mother—to sisters that loved him to some, perhaps, for whose sake alone life was yet desirable, & to whose bosom he would now, as a last duty to himself, commit the reputation that was dearer to him than the air of Heaven.

It was in the midst of this latest and holiest occupation that the prisoner was interrupted by the entrance of the guard officer. He came to announce the hour of execution. The young soldier looked up hastily from his paper. His eyes were fixed a moment upon his visitor; then slowly fell again; and he passed his hand across his brow, without betraying the least emotion; "Is it indeed so soon?" said he—"then I must hasten." He finished the letter in perfect calmness, and having made all the little arrangements that he had anticipated, previous to the important event, he declared to the officer his readiness to attend him at the moment of his summons. He was then left once more alone.

Firm in the belief that he was now to die like a soldier, he felt the weight of his misfortune passing from his spirit. As he was relieved of this iron load, an unnatural elasticity seemed to be imparted to his bosom. His heart beat almost to suffocation; and the tumultuous motion of that fountain of his system, certainly manifested an extraordinary degree of excitement. His last wish had been granted; his last hope was about to be realized—he was to find an honorable grave! Even that was enough to be thankful for! A few years, at best, and the same destiny would be his. "The pang," thought he, "is but the common one that man is heir to."

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin—"

And if my young existence must be thus hastily sealed, thus severed forever, let me do my worst, and finish my work with speed—and be placed the apartment with an unflinching step, and a lofty and unbending air.

The silence that had been observed by the

commander in chief towards the respectful but ardent solicitations of the prisoner had led him to augur favorably of his success. His requests had not, indeed, passed unheeded—they had sunk deep—they had touched the finest and tenderest chords that ever vibrate in the bosom of virtue and bravery—they had appealed to the master feeling of a great heart and they wrought upon it with a living power! The solicitation was listened to with a deepening interest—but that noble delicacy that actuates and animates none but elevated minds, forbade the answer. To grant the prayer was impossible—such was the iron law of those who came up to battle—to deny it, was a sorrowful duty; and it was equally a trial to the soul of a generous enemy to throw back a solitary denial, or to wound the spirit of a devoted prisoner by recapitulating the story of his dishonor in justification of his sentence. It was ordained, therefore, that he should remain in ignorance of his doom. From that very uncertainty, the unfortunate victim was now drawing his last and only consolation. The guard officer had now returned to accompany him forth, and we shall leave them together while we join the scene of preparation in which the spy was so soon to become conspicuous.

It was deep in the afternoon, when shadows threw themselves along over the earth, and the sun was about to sink into a thick dull mass of clouds, when movements preparatory to the execution, began to manifest themselves within the post. There was hurrying to and fro along the line—and sad faces went by continually; and downcast looks were seen there—and every countenance wore the liveliest of deep and sorrowful feeling. It was evident that something mournful was about to transpire. The soldiers paced along the esplanade with low words and rapid steps—and now and then a tear might be seen to glisten—it was but for a moment, in the eye of the veteran. A large detachment of troops was paraded, and many of the general officers were already on horseback. Great multitudes of people flocked in to witness the melancholy spectacle—but a wide silence pervaded the immense collection. With slow and struggling steps the confused and intermingled crowd of citizens and soldiers bent their way towards the appointed place, just beneath the brow of a green hill that sloped towards the river. There, clustered around the dim spot devoted to destruction, or scattering over the adjacent ground, they awaited the approach of the unhappy victim.

When the prisoner was led out, each arm locked in that of a subaltern his step was unconsciously firm, and his expression unusually calm and even exhilarated. The eloquent blood glowed in his temples, and a bright smile of satisfaction beamed from his countenance on all whom he recognized. The thought of death was dealing powerfully but kindly with him; for he saw that an honorable end was to be his, that his dying prayer was about to be granted. He thought—and the reflections sent yet new vigor into his throbbing arteries—he thought that he saw some pledge of a kind and heroic memory in the sympathy that was breaking all around him, in the gaze of admiration that was fixed upon him in the fearful eye, the agitated countenance, the respectful salutation, the sad farewell, and the low suppressed murmur as he passed on, as though something went by which it was sacrilege to disturb in its course through the thronging multitude. He saw the high tribute that was paid to his fortitude, in the silent look with which he was regarded, and he felt that his premature fate was not unwelcome even by his foes. Buoyed up by these lively demonstrations of feeling, he fancied himself a martyr in the cause he had undertaken to advance, and pressed forward with mounting emotions, as though in haste to seal his pilgrimage here, and commence the stainless career of his future fame.

"The report," thought he that lays me low will send forth an echo that shall never die."

The detachment, with their prisoner, had now reached the summit of the hill, and came suddenly in view of the ground which had been set apart for this distressing occasion. It was occupied by a gallow! With the rapidity of light, every eye was turned upon the victim. His was fixed in frenzy on the distant object that rose portentously out of the multitude. He spoke not a word—some powerful, swelling emotion had taken possession of his bursting bosom. His hand fled to his heart—one look of anguish passed like a shadow over his face, and he fell lifeless into the arms of his guards. There was no voice heard in that immense crowd—but a confused trampling as of a vast concourse of people when they are rushing together.

The clouds had now cleared off from the horizon, and the sun was about going down, when the last rites were performed over the departed soldier. There was no pomp, or noise, or show. A small escort of troops marched quickly over the gravel, and stood before the door of the stone building from which the remains were to be carried. A single drum beat out a hollow note at distinct intervals, and the life sung sharp and mournfully. The coffin was at length borne out; and with slow step, inverted bayonets, and downward eyes, the procession moved on. Many who cared not to join, stood behind in silent contemplation; and many, out of idle curiosity, lingered round scarcely knowing why they were there. Behind some low, desolate building, which would scarcely shelter it from the storms of winter, the solitary grave was dug. Round this the soldiers crowded in silence. On either side they leaned upon their muskets, and hardly a breath was heard, as the book of prayer was opened, and the fervent supplication went up to Heaven. The scene was singularly impressive. Immediately round the grave, in the recess of the soldiers, some stood wrapped in gloomy attention; others, still behind, were seen eagerly gazing over the shoulders of those who had closed up before them. Every eye was fixed, and every eye fixed. Still beyond, the sick were seen peeping out of the half-opened doors; and women and boys stood, with arms crossed upon their bosoms, before the main line of huts from which they had just issued. There were no moving—no noise—no rousing the looks—all were bent upon the speaker, who stood upon the brink of the cold grave, with his eye raised in adoration to Heaven, and calling on the Father of Spirits with an eloquence of soul, so powerful, so commanding, that his words seemed to mount up with his words.

Then came the hurrying of the coffin. At the quick command of the officers, the coffin was lowered—sunk in a moment it rested again in the last sin-bear. A vast multitude followed—and then another—and the last was discharged into the grave. It was all over—the smoke curled slowly among the weeds, and settled down upon the coffin—there was a war smoke emanating from the soldier. The heat merrily—and the flies whirled in lines, just as the sun went down in his glory.



## FOREIGN NEWS.

### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Wm. Thompson*, Captain Maxwell, and *Wm. Byrnes*, Capt. Hackett, arrived at New York on Saturday evening from Liverpool, the former having sailed on the 17th, and the latter on the 9th ult.

The most interesting of the articles of intelligence, are the improvement in the cotton market—the surrender of Oporto to Don Miguel—and the movements of the Russian army.

Our Tariff caused a good deal of excitement in England. Mr. Huxtable had given notice that he should move on the 17th, an address to the King, for the purpose of laying laid on the table any communications which had passed between the British and United States Governments, and the communications sent to the British Minister in the United States, relative to the late Tariff.

*American Tariff*.—On the motion for the House of Commons, on the 11th to go into a committee of ways and means.

Mr. Stewart called the attention of the House to the duties, almost amounting to prohibition, imposed by the American Tariff on the importation of British manufactures and produce. It was too late to originate any measure on the subject in the present session; but he thought the country ought to have the satisfaction of knowing that the subject attracted the attention of his Majesty's government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer, said, that he had no doubt that his Rt. Honorable Friend, (the President of the Board of Trade) who was not at present in circumstances to communicate to the House his opinions on the subject, would take the earliest opportunity of attending to it.

The House of Commons have voted the sum of £30,000 for fortifications in Canada.

### THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

"A courier from the camp before the Brailow brings the news that the place capitulated on the 20th. An attack made by the Russians on the 17th and 18th was repulsed by the garrison with desperate courage. The Russians are said to have lost above 5,000 men, two generals and 70 officers.

### BUCHAREST, June 20.

"The garrison of Brailow has received permission to retire to Siliustria, but as the Russians are beyond Mutchin and before Siliustria, we do not know which way the garrison of Brailow can retreat. It is said that great quantities of ammunition, and above 180 cannons, were found in the place.

From the *Camp Karassow*, June 24.—The Imperial camp was removed this morning, with the Corps d'Armee of General Roudzewitch, to Karassow, where the Emperor will remain till those movements of concentration are completed, which were announced in our last bulletin.

We have just taken possession of the fortifications of Brailow. In conformity with the terms of the capitulation of that fortress, the troops to whom its defence was confided, have abandoned all the artillery which they possessed, as well as the stores which belonged to the Turkish Government, and are themselves to be sent back towards Siliustria. Already 1200 men are on their march towards that city, escorted by the regiment of *Perme*. We do not exactly know the number of guns and standards, nor the quantity of provisions of all sorts, which have fallen into our hands, through the conquest of Brailow, the courier who brings those details not having as yet arrived at the headquarters of the Emperor.

At Mateckin, 37 pieces of cannon, which defended the ramparts, a considerable quantity of powder, bullets, and arms, large magazines of wheat and barley, and four standards, as well as all the ships of the Turkish flotilla which had escaped from the battle of the 28th, are in our power. We have learned on this occasion, that Achmed Bey, who commanded the flotilla, has been killed in the same battle, while attempting to reach Brailow in a small boat.

This morning Lieut. General Roudzewitch sent to the Emperor the keys of Kustendji, which he had vigorously cannonaded on the 20th. It was the regiment of Marshal the Duke of Wellington, which was the first to enter the fortress, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The garrison surrendered on condition of being sent to Prædici. We have found at Kustendji 36 pieces of cannon; and a convoy of 36 sail of merchantmen have just entered, which came from Odessa, laden with provisions. The possession of this fortress is of great importance to the future provisioning of the army. The Seraskier, Hussein Pacha, who was at Schumla, at the head, as they say, of an army of 30,000 men, had sent to the troops which formed the garrison of Kustendji, and of which one detachment had been put to fight at the passage of the Danube, an order to defend the place to the last extremity. Thanks to the vigilance of our parties of Cossacks, the courier by whom this order was sent fell into our hands.

Two hours after the news had been received of the fall of Kustendji, the Emperor received that of the taking of Hirsova. That fortress surrendered to Lieut. Gen. Prince Madatoff. It contained 1200 regular troops, but the inhabitants who ought to have supported them, had no wish to defend themselves, and they have even declared, in capitulating that they would not enter Siliustria, whither they were to be transported with the rest of the garrison, because they considered it useless to fight.

At Hirsova we captured 11 standards, 50,000 bullets, 3,500 pounds of powder, and a considerable supply of barley and corn.

London, July 14.—The disclosure of the intentions of Government and the state of our finances, in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night, produced little or no influence on the money market to day. The Chancellor calculates on a surplus of revenue over expenditure to the amount of £3,000,000 for a sinking fund, without the imposition of new taxes, and he states that such a surplus will be realized in the present year. It appears that the whole of our ordinary revenue from all sources, in the year ending the 31st of January last, amounted to £49,581,800, and the net expenditure including the dividends, interest on Exchequer bills and the supplies of the year, to £49,527,000, leaving a surplus of about £50,000. This of course excludes on one hand the sums received from the Bank for the dead weight annuity, and the £2,800,000 paid to the trustees for the naval and military pensions in satisfaction. Next year we shall not only have to pay the £2,800,000 but the additional sum of £1,445,000, received from the Bank to make the £2,245,000, which makes up the amount of the pensions. Though therefore, the revenue may increase a million a year and the expenditure be diminished a million, we shall not have more than a million and a half to expend in the redemption of debt.

Advices from Odessa to the 14th ult. state that the army preparing to march on Constantinople amounts exactly to 180,000 troops; 20,000 were to be left behind to be employed against the fortresses on the Danube, and prevent their garrisons from making sorties or incursions into the Principalities, and especially into Servia, in which province the Russians were anxious to prevent the Turks from gaining any footing.

Forty four transports, laden with stores of all kinds, and supplies for the army, were to sail from Odessa on the evening of the 14th for Varna and Buzopol, two ports situated about half way on the coast between the mouth of the Danube and Constantinople.

On the 4th of June the Porte replied, by a manifesto, to the Russian declaration of war, in which it endeavors to refute all the grievances of Russia. The Greek question is not particu-

larly gone into in this document, but it is mentioned in such a manner that it is easy to see the intention of the Porte not to suffer any foreign interference in its internal concerns. The concessions already made in this respect are therefore not likely to receive any further extension, unless the Porte feel themselves called upon to use a different language to those powers from what it held to Russia.

We have here little or no information respecting the military operations of the Russians on the Danube, and it is generally said, that the Russian army will merely occupy the Principalities, and pass the Danube. The fortresses on the left bank of that river are, said, however, to be hard pressed though the Turkish garrisons make a hard resistance and take many prisoners, several of whom were brought here a few days ago. The Grand Vizier, who speaks Russian, had these prisoners brought before him in order to obtain information respecting the Russian army; but it is said he acquired but little. The endeavors of the Pacha of Siliustria to procure information respecting the positions of the Russian army are said to have been disappointed by the discovery of his spy at Iamail, who was set at liberty by the magnanimity of the Emperor Nicholas. Little change has been made lately in the defensive measures of the Porte, except that some batteries are erected in the channel at the village of Belogarde, and 800 artillery have been sent to Erzerum, from which place the Porte has been informed that the Russians are at Akiska. Some Curdish chiefs have arrived here with their attendants in order to proceed in the army. This is the sum of the warlike preparations for we hear nothing of the departure of the Emperor of the Grand Vizier for the army, or of the hoisting of the sacred standard. The Bosphorus is closed, but it is reported to be intended to allow merchantmen under every flag to pass to or from a certain tax. A Sardinian vessel with corn from Odessa, has obtained permission to enter the harbor, but it remains to be seen whether the Government will not take possession of the cargo, for provisions are beginning to grow scarce and a contract which the Porte designed to make with four European merchants for a million killos, of wheat has not yet been brought to a conclusion.

At Smyrna, from a fear that Russian men of war might enter the harbor under other colors orders were given not to suffer any men of war to enter the harbor. An arrangement has, however, been made between the foreign consuls, the Austrian commander Count Dandolo, and the Pacha, in consequence of which this order has been recalled, and a guard ship stationed in the roads. The pacha, by way of precaution, has assembled 12,000 men near the city, and great exertions are making to fortify the island of Scio. Some cases of the plague have occurred at Smyrna, but they do not cause any great alarm.

### From the Gazette de France.

Constantinople, June 10.—Eye witnesses affirm that the number of troops destined for the defence of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles does not exceed, at the utmost, 20,000 men. One corvette, 12 fire ships, 12 row-boats, 6 large vessels laden with cannon, ammunition, &c. have lately left this port, part for the Dardanelles & part for the fortresses on the Black Sea. On the 2d, there was a grand review of the summer palace at Beschitash. On the 6th, 6,000 military arrived from Asia, and have been sent towards the Danube. A firman has lately been published, calling upon the people to be ready to march in a mass with the Grand Vizier, against the Russians. Nevertheless, all the measures of Government show a spirit of moderation, which indicates that it does not intend to urge the Mahomedan people to the extreme of fanaticism.

The English steamboat, whose arrival we announced, was purchased for 900 purses by an American Master of the Mint, who has made a present of it to the Sultan.—*Augsburgh Gazette*.

On the 5th, a division of 17 ships, of which 12 were fire-ships, under the command of Tahir Pacha, arrived in the Dardanelles. Another division under the command of the Captain Pacha, consisting of 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, and some smaller vessels, is still at anchor at Bujukdere, opposite the mouth of the Bosphorus. The greatest security and the most complete tranquillity prevail in the capital, and but for the continual arrival & departure of troops, it could hardly be suspected that the porte is at war with a neighboring power.

### A FIRMAN HAS LATELY BEEN PUBLISHED,

calling upon the people to be ready to march in a mass with the Grand Vizier, against the Russians. Nevertheless, all the measures of Government show a spirit of moderation, which indicates that it does not intend to urge the Mahomedan people to the extreme of fanaticism.

The English steamboat, whose arrival we announced, was purchased for 900 purses by an American Master of the Mint, who has made a present of it to the Sultan.—*Augsburgh Gazette*.

On the 5th, a division of 17 ships, of which 12 were fire-ships, under the command of Tahir Pacha, arrived in the Dardanelles. Another division under the command of the Captain Pacha, consisting of 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, and some smaller vessels, is still at anchor at Bujukdere, opposite the mouth of the Bosphorus. The greatest security and the most complete tranquillity prevail in the capital, and but for the continual arrival & departure of troops, it could hardly be suspected that the porte is at war with a neighboring power.

### JACKSON AND BURR.

Nashville, (Tenn.) Aug. 2d, 1828. Col. Binns, Editor of the Democratic Press, Philadelphia.

SIR: As you advocate the cause of the Constitution of our common country, and the true interests of your own State against the most dangerous combination ever formed against this government, as I verily believe, *Burr's* not excepted, I feel it a duty I owe to myself, to my posterity, and to my country, to forward you a copy of two letters which have lately fallen into my hands, relative to *Burr's* conspiracy, which, I assert, are in the proper hand writing of General Andrew Jackson. They are now in my possession, subject to the examination of any one who may entertain a doubt on the subject. The gentleman to whom these letters were written, was at that time induced to believe *Burr's* object was the mines of Mexico, and that their raising troops and other proceedings, were to be sanctioned by our government. His brother, with whom I shortly afterwards became well acquainted, was to have been a Captain in the expedition, and did actually draw a sum of money from the recruiting fund, of about \$500, which money was afterwards paid back to General Jackson, as a correspondence in my possession, bearing date January 1st, 1828, will show. The debt was paid to Andrew Jackson, the 16th of January 1828. I had the information from this Captain myself, in his life time. I boarded at his house two or three weeks, while attending to the re-surveying of Norton Pryor's lands in 1807. These are the lands about which so much has been said, and truly said, by Dr. James L. Armistead, in his No. 2 to 7, each inclusive, signed "A Tennesseean." In confirmation of what the Captain then told me, I have obtained this patriot's own account of it, which he dare not deny.

Many gentlemen in your city know my handwriting, had as it is, and known me, to wit: James Patton, Jr. Dr. Isaac Heylin, Colonel John M. Price, John and Charles Weister, Mr. Cressen, and many others, to whom the public are referred; in addition to all of which, they are referred to the original letters now before me, which shall be exhibited whenever demanded to be seen. The gentleman, to whom these letters were addressed, was so far deceived by this *Hero of two wars*, as to be his messenger to *Burr's* son-in-law, Col. Alston, then of South Carolina. It was in consequence of going there that he found out that their plans were not sanctioned by government. Having found this out he immediately abandoned the project, and, for this deceitful outrage, attempted on himself and brother, as well as Judge Williams, he viewed Jackson as a dangerous man to be called to the exercise of discretionary power, which fully accords with his prudent disclosure of this plan of treason so boldly denied in the organ of the combination.

### Hermitage, 23rd Sept. 1806.

"Col. Burr is with me; he arrived last night. I would be happy if you would call and see the Colonel before you return. Say to Gen. O. that I shall expect to see him here to-morrow with you. Would it not be well for us to do something as a mark of attention to the Colonel—he has always and is still, a true and trusty friend to Tennessee."

Tennessee. If General Robertson is with you when you receive this, be good enough to say to him that Col. Burr is in the country. I know the General; he will be happy in joining in anything that will show a mark of respect to this worthy citizen.

With due esteem,

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

Here follows another letter without date, traitor-like, yet the circumstances to which it refers explain its date sufficiently, to have been sent the same of that of the one just transcribed:

DEAR FRIEND—I send you \$500; it appears to me I should send you \$1000, but when I come to myself, I found there were appropriations made that I knew nothing of; this I learnt at the store, and two journeys to perform, expenses to be borne, that my recollection did not serve me with at the moment. To-morrow, when you come up, arrangements shall be made so as to accommodate as far as I can. My dear Sir, do not fail to come up to-morrow, at 10 o'clock—I will meet you at my own house. I have to see General Smith in the morning at his house; the boats, I think you said five in number, and some pork you would furnish. These must be done against the 20th Dec. next; but more of this to-morrow. You must set out in a very few days. I will furnish the needful. The cash now sent is in part for the boats, the balance on delivery, either in Bank bills, or drafts on New Orleans. The \$5000 being all the cash that can be furnished this must be appropriated to the best possible advantage, and the last shilling will be put in your way. If you can furnish the boats and pork, except so much as will meet the engagements already entered into. I send you twenty \$20 bills, and ten \$10 bills, which I wish safe to hand, and beg of you not to fail coming up to-morrow. I wish to start a messenger on Monday next. Health and respect.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON. I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of both letters, now in my possession, in the hand writing of Andrew Jackson.

### A. ERWIN.

Now, Sir, Burr did remain on the first visit from the 25th of September to the 6th of October, as appears in print, and again returned the 14th of December and remained until the 23d; he did take away two of these boats, the pork, &c. and was escorted by General Jackson's favorite nephew by marriage, Col. Stokely D. Hays. How different his stay here from that at Col. Morgan's, of our State, the preceding August.—He found the friends business at the Hermitage better suited to his taste, as did Carter Beverly.

(Signed) ANDREW ERWIN.

### VOTES IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

The following article, copied from the *Staunton*, (Va.) Spectator, may be useful for special reference, at the present season of elections.

*Right of voting as exercised in the several states.*—There is no political subject which ought to engage the minds of the people of Virginia more at this time than the amendment of their constitution. They have said a convention shall be assembled for that purpose, and they will ere long, be called upon to select therefor, suitable representatives. It has occurred to us that as the elective privilege is the grand conservator of the rights of all, it might be well to prepare a brief view of the qualifications now required for voters in the several states of the union, in order that our citizens generally may better afford themselves of the right which experience affords, in the formation of their opinions on this head, and have accordingly done so. It will be seen, that Virginia stands alone with her freehold qualification.

In New Hampshire—Every male inhabitant 21 years of age, three months in the state—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Massachusetts—Every male citizen, (paupers and persons under guardianship excepted) one year in the state and six months in the town or township where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.

In Rhode Island—No Constitution.—By charter of Charles II. all freemen vote.

In Connecticut—Every white male citizen having a legal residence for six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum and every white male enrolled in the militia one year or having exempted from military duty by law having paid a state tax within the year, and of good moral character.

In Vermont—Every man of quiet and peaceable behaviour, one year in the state.

In New Jersey—All inhabitants 12 months' residence worth a clear estate of 150 proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania—Every free man who has resided two years in the State and paid a tax; and the sons of such between 21 and 22 without the payment of a tax.

In Maryland—All free white males 21 years of age, having resided one year in the State, and six months in the county.

In North Carolina—All freemen with a freehold of 50 acres, and a residence of one year, for senators; and all freemen resident 12 months having paid taxes, for members of the house of commons.

In South Carolina—Every free white citizen, having resided two years in the state, with a freehold of 50 acres, or town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, or lot, a residence of six months in the election district where he offers to vote, and the payment of a tax within the year of three shillings sterling towards the support of the state government.

In Georgia—All citizens and inhabitants, who have paid the taxes required of them, and resided six months where they vote.

In Louisiana—Every free white male citizen, residing therein one year, and having paid a tax or being a freeholder.

In Kentucky—All free white male citizens, two years in the state, and one in the county where they vote.

In Ohio—Every white male inhabitant, one year therein, and having paid a state or county tax.

In Tennessee—Every freeman an inhabitant of the state, if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies without being a resident thereof;—if not possessed of a freehold he must have resided six months where he offers to vote.

In Mississippi—Every free white male person one year in the state, and six months in the county, serving in the militia or paying a tax.

In Illinois—White male inhabitants, six months in the state.

In Missouri—All free white male citizens, one year in the state and three months in the county.

In Alabama—Every white male of lawful age having resided one year in the state, and three months in the county.

In Indiana—All free white male citizens one year in the state.

In New York—Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, one year in the state, and six months in the town or county where he offers to vote having paid a tax within the year, or legally served as a militiaman or fireman—or labored upon the public highways, &c.

In Maine—Every freeman having his residence established three months before the election—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Virginia—Every acre of unimproved land in the county, or twenty five acres of land with a house on it, held for life or in fee simple, qualifies a man to vote in the county where the land lies—provided said land has been owned by him for six months before the election, or has descended to him, or come by marriage or gift.

An improved lot in any corporate town, with a dwelling house of a certain size thereon. A person owning land as above, in different counties, may vote in each county for delegate, but can only give one vote for a senator, or for a member of congress in the same district.

(C) In every case, voters are required to be citizens of the United States, by birth or naturalization.

### THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. J. J. Astor, a short time since received a request from the directors of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, to procure a skin of the bear of the Rocky Mountains, commonly called the Grizzly Bear, an animal of which no specimen has ever been seen in Europe. Mr. Astor, instead of procuring a skin caught a cub of the species to be caught for the purpose, which has lately been brought to the city, and will shortly be shipped for France.

This animal has never been described by any European naturalist; the celebrated Cuvier even doubts of its existence. It has however been often mentioned & figured by American authors and travellers in this country, and an imperfect technical description of it under the name of *Ursus horribilis*, will be found in the account of Maj. Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1819 and 1820. It differs from every other species of bear in the profile of its face, which is nearly rectilinear, in the great length of the claws on its fore feet, which it employs with great dexterity, and in the remarkable flexibility of its snout. It is an animal of great ferocity, prodigious strength, and wonderful tenacity of life. In Major Long's Expedition, it is said, that, "from the concurrent testimony of those who have had an opportunity of observing its manners, it is, without doubt, the most daring and truly formidable animal that exists in the United States."

"He frequently pursues and attacks hunters, and no animal whose swiftness and art is not superior to his own, can evade him. He kills the bison, and drags the ponderous carcass to a distance, to devour it at leisure. These bears were frequently seen and killed by Lewis and Clark, in their expedition to the mouth of the Oregon. They killed one which weighed, as they judged, about six hundred pounds, and measured eight feet and seven inches and a half from the tip of his nose to the extremity of the hind feet, and which, after having received five balls through his lungs, and five other wounds, swam to a considerable distance, and survived twenty minutes. The fore foot of one of them measured nine inches across, his hind foot was eleven inches and three quarters in length, and seven inches wide, and the third had claws six inches and a quarter long. Governor Clinton, in the notes to his Introductory Discourse, published in the Transactions of the New York Literary and Philosophical Society, says that he has been told by Dixon, the Indian hunter, that this animal had been seen fourteen feet long, and, notwithstanding its ferocity, had been domesticated. An insult offered to one of these tame bears, by striking him, is related to have produced a war between two tribes on the head waters of the Mississippi. Dr. James, the compiler of the account of Long's Expedition, thinks there is reason to believe that the species formerly inhabited the Atlantic States.

"The Indians of the Missouri," says the account of Major Long's Expedition, "sometimes go to war in small parties against the grizzly bear, and trophies obtained from his body are highly esteemed, and dignify the fortunate individual who wins them. We saw on the necks of many of their warriors necklaces composed of the long fore-claws, separated from the foot, tastefully arranged in a radiating manner; and one of the band of Pawnee warriors, that encountered a detachment of our party near the Kanza village, was ornamented with the entire skin of the fore-foot, with the claws remaining upon it, suspended on his breast." The same work relates, that, upon one occasion, when several hunters were pursued by one of these fierce animals, gaining rapidly upon them, a boy belonging to the party, who possessed less speed than his companions, seeing the bear close at his heels, fell with his face to the ground. The bear raised himself on his hind feet over the boy, looked down upon him for a moment and then bounded over him in pursuit of the fugitives.

The bear procured by Mr. Astor for the *Jardin des Plantes*, is twelve months old, and is between three and four feet in length. His color is gray, nearly of that of a wolf, or perhaps more closely resembling that of a wood-chuck. This color, however, it should be observed, is not constant in the species; it is sometimes a dark brown, a tawny white, and generally becoming ashy colored with age. He is fed on ripe Indian corn, apples, and raw flesh. He will put one of his paws through the bars of his cage and pick up an apple from the ground with great dexterity.

When he has got it into his possession, he places it between his fore-feet, and cuts it in pieces with his long claws before taking it into his mouth. When visited by stangers, he generally lies down, and begins to lick the bottom of his fore-paws with great industry, uttering at the same time a surlly, monotonous, unintermitted growl. The present of a little food, however, seldom fails to bring him to a better humor. His physiognomy, when viewed in front does not give any idea of ferocity; but when seen pacing his cage, as he sometimes does, swiftly and heavily, with his head near the floor the animal has an uncommonly fierce and savage aspect.—[*New York Post*.

### From the Milton Gazette.

"Tis to the pen and press we mortals owe, All we believe, and almost all we know."

SIR—Since the age of that noble animal, the horse, after a certain period of life, (that is to say,) after the marks in his incisors and canines are entirely obliterated, to be able to ascertain his age, with any tolerable degree of certainty appears to be the generality of "horse age judges," to be a subject of very much uncertainty. I now take the liberty of laying before the public through the medium of your paper, an infallible method, (subject to very few exceptions,) of ascertaining it in such a manner, after a horse loses his marks, or after he arrives to the age of 9 years or over; so that any person concerned in horses even of the meanest capacity, may not be imposed upon in a horse's age, from 9 years of age and over, more than 3 years at farthest, until the animal arrives at the age of twenty years and upwards, by just feeling the submaxillary bone, or the bone of the lower jaw.

This method I discovered, by making many anatomical observations on the skulls of dead horses and repeated dissections. In order, therefore, to elucidate the above, I must in the first place beg leave to remark: that the submaxillary bone, or the lower jaw bone of all young horses, about 4 or 5 years of age, immediately above the bifurcation is invariably thick and very round at the bottom; the cavity of said bone being very small, contains a good deal of marrow, and generally continues in this state until the animal arrives at that period which is generally termed an "aged horse," or until the animal acquires his full size in height or thickness; or according to sporting language is completely furnished, with very little variation. But after this period, the cavity as aforesaid becomes larger and more marrow is contained therein. Hence the submaxillary bone becomes thinner and sharper a little above the bifurcation.

"This indelible mark may always be observed in a small degree in horses about 8 years of age; but at 9 years old it is still more perceptible.—It continues growing a little thinner and sharper at the bottom, until 12 years of age. From thence until 15, it is still thinner, and about as sharp as the back of a case knife near the handle. From this period until the age of 10, 15,

20 and upwards, it is exceedingly so; and is as sharp in many subjects as the dull edge of that instrument.

1st. Put your three fingers about half an inch or an inch immediately above the bifurcation. Grasp the submaxillary bone, or the lower jaw bone. If it is thick at the sides and very round indeed at the bottom the animal is most certainly under nine years of age.

2nd. If the bone is not very thick, and it is perceptibly very round at the bottom, he is from 9 to 12 years old, and so on. From 12 to 15 the bone is sharper at bottom and thinner at the sides, the bottom is generally as sharp as the back of a case knife; from 15 to 18, 19, 20 and upwards, without many exceptions, the bone, when divested of its integuments, is as sharp as the dull edge of that instrument.

3rd. Allowances must always be made between heavy, large western or wagon horses, or carriage horses, and fine blooded ones. By practicing and strictly attending to the above rules, upon all descriptions of horses, the performer in a little time, will become very accurate in the accomplishment of his desires, more especially if he attentively observes the lower jaw bone of dead horses.

June 22, 1828.

### BOSCAIVANE.

From the *Baltimore Gazette*. We recollect to have seen in a file of Schiller we believe a statement, that after the publication of the "Hobbers," great numbers of young men in Germany went to the woods to follow the example of the hero of the play, Charles Moor. Robbery was made quite fascinating by the play-wright of Germany. Heaven forbid that piracy should become so after the fictitious example of the "Red Rover."

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, to the Editor of the *Salem Gazette*.

"You have probably heard of the piracies committed between the tropics. The brig Fox, of Gloucester, was shamefully treated by one, a schooner—taking from the captain and seamen all their clothes, instruments and stores. But, there is another fellow afloat, in an armed brig who seems to have taken for a model the "Red Rover." An English barque fell in with him. The captain, a fine looking gentlemanly man came over the vessel's side, and had all the liquor in the ship started overboard, before he allowed his boat's crew to come up. He then asked the captain for his money, who told him there was none on board. "Oh," says he, "I know you are not bound to India without specie on board—now I am what I appear to be a pirate—I wear no disguise, and mind no more killing you than I would a sparrow, and I will do it if I find any money in the vessel, unless you tell me before hand where it is." He then proceeded to ransack the vessel, filled the deck with the cargo, and what they could not hold was thrown overboard, among which were many cases of opium and other valuable goods to the amount of \$20,000. Not finding any money, he gave the captain his ship again, who was obliged to make this port, and arrived shortly before I did. Before the pirate left the ship, he discovered that two of his men had been guilty of some misdemeanor, when without any ceremony he called them to him and shot them both dead with a pistol in each hand. Two or three vessels have been fallen in with at sea deserted, and one or two seen on fire, probably the exploits of this daring rover, who acts as systematically and with as much energy as Cooper's ideal hero. He cruises about the line."

The *National Journal* of Thursday last, has the following very just remarks in relation to the course of policy pursued by the Telegraph in giving the returns of the Kentucky elections.

"A single word in reference to the conduct of the opposition paper of this city. Perhaps a more audacious attempt to deceive the people was never witnessed, than has been displayed in the course of that paper. On the very eve of the day, when the first news of the final result of the election came to hand, its columns were occupied with a mass of figures summed up into an aggregate majority of 2,613 for Barry! At the very moment when that delusive estimate was prepared, stolidity must have usurped the seat of malignity in the mind of its editor, for, from his own showing, taking the actual returns as far as received, and the returns yet to come, even from his estimates, Metcalf would be elected by a majority of many hundreds. And what was the professed object of this mass of stupidity and error? We quote the reason.—It was to 'prevent some of the infatuated partisans of the Administration from ruin, by preventing them from risking their money!' If the editor of that paper were sincere in this statement, what must his own friends think, who were seduced by this very statement to make new bets on the issue of the election, on the faith of this statement? Did he desire to save the purses of the Administration party, by the loss of those of his own? Either from ignorance, or design, he has led his own party into serious difficulties, and if he can escape from this charge without some clipping and lopping of reputation among the friends of Jackson, he will be, at least, as fortunate as he deserves to be."

Other lands have boasted of the patriotism of their men and women, but Americans have been comparatively silent. There are many individual instances of the heroic ardour of our people during the revolution which would tell well in history but are left to linger in the recollection of succeeding generations. The following from the new work entitled "The Spy Unmasked," exemplifies one among the many striking examples of that love of liberty and undaunted spirit which characterise our countrywomen in the war of independence.

"A good lady—we knew her when she had grown old—in 1775 lived on the sea-board, about a day's march from Boston, where the British army then was. By some unaccountable accident a rumour was spread in town and country in a short time, that the regulars were on a full march for that place, and would probably arrive in three hours at farthest. This was after the battle of Lexington, and all, as might be well supposed, was in confusion—some were boiling with rage and full of fight, some hiding their treasures, and others flying for life. In this wild moment, when most people, in some way or other, were frightened from their property, our heroine, who had two sons one about nineteen years of age, the other about sixteen, was seen by our informant preparing them to discharge their duty. The eldest she was able to equip in fine style—she took her husband's fowling piece, 'made for duck or plover,' (the good man being absent on a coasting voyage to Virginia) and with it the powder horn and shot bag but the lad thinking the duck and goose



shall carry the blush of shame on my face to the grave." She then shut the door, wiped the tear from her eye, and waited the issue; the boy joined the march. Such a woman could not have been so brave. Instances of refined and delicate pride and affection occurred, at that period, every day in different places; & in fact this disposition and feeling was then so common, that it now operates as one great cause of our not having more facts of this kind recorded. What few there are remembered should not be lost. Nothing great or glorious was ever achieved which woman did not act in, advise, or consent to."

## EASTON GAZETTE

### EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING—AUGUST 30, 1828.

#### MODERN CHIVALRY.

The literary world were long ago amused with Brackenridge's Modern Chivalry, and ere that had passed away among the fleeting productions of the Times, we are favored by his Honor, Judge H. M. Brackenridge of Florida with a distinguished instance of practical and more Modern Chivalry in trying to transfer a portion of just vituperation, now resting on the shoulders of the Hero of New Orleans, who has been so lately signally overthrown by the voice of the people upon the very field of his former fame, to his own.

In this chivalrous attempt of the Judge, he has unfortunately, and no doubt unintentionally done the military hero more harm than good. Judge Brackenridge's letter is dated Pensacola, July 1828—in which he says, he makes the communication without the remotest idea of any bearing it may have on the Presidential contest—but merely in discharge of a duty to which he is bound in conscience, &c.

Whenever we can get men to think & speak conscientiously, we then come at truth and truth is all the people desire to enlighten their minds and direct their judgements. Judge Brackenridge having seen much blame cast on Gen. Jackson for the high handed Ordinances established by him when Governor of Florida, volunteers his confessions to save his favorite General that he (the Judge) and a Mr. Abner L. Duncan being civilians, drew up those very Ordinances at the request of Gen. Jackson for him. Now what is one great objection made against Gen. Jackson? It is that he is unskilled in, unacquainted with, matters of Civil Government, and in relation to them must depend upon others entirely. In proof of this, we have the very confessions of the fact made by his worthy friend Judge Brackenridge, who is his intimate and who has given us all the particulars, time, place & occasion. Now if Gen. Jackson was incapable of making laws and regulations for a little Territory like Florida, how can we suppose him capable of managing the concerns of the whole United States? If Judge Brackenridge and Mr. Duncan were necessary to enable the General to manage the Government of Florida for a few months, how many will it take to help him along with the more extended Government of the United States for four years?

So far we go for the proof, that in civil matters, Gen. Jackson must depend upon others—and this proof is the voluntary confession of his warm friend and well wisher. Another question then arises, viz:—Is it not wrong, is it not dangerous to trust any man with power, who being unable to exercise it himself, is under the necessity of employing irresponsible agents to do the duties that are lawfully and properly required of himself? Gen. Jackson, as Governor of Florida, was the responsible Magistrate—he was answerable alone to the President who appointed him, and to the Country in whose service he was, for the correct discharge of all his duties that had been assigned to him. Unable to execute these duties, he employs two persons—they really perform his duties, and Gen. Jackson fathers the acts of those two irresponsible men that he himself has picked up to do his business. The ordinances made by these irresponsible men and enforced by Gen. Jackson, were repealed and cast away by Congress unanimously the moment they knew of them—Gen. Jackson as the responsible man, is now justly censured for these outrageous Ordinances, and a chivalrous friend, Judge Brackenridge, comes out and tells the whole story to relieve his friend the General—and confesses, that the General, the Candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this Country, procured himself and Mr. Duncan, being civilians, to do all this for him.

Now let the people seriously think on these matters and then say if better proof can be given of Jackson's incompetency for civil duties—or if they can think of voting for him as President after this exposure of his friend, Judge Brackenridge.

#### THE MERCURIALS OF THE SOUTH

Have long since shown that they considered the cause of General Jackson fast waning away, or they never would have come out with their bold denunciations of the Federal Union and their notes of preparation to resist its laws. These Mercutrial politicians are a man Jacksonian—they partake of the spirit and character of their Leader, viz: whatever suits their views and pleases their tastes they stick to—but if others oppose them, let their numbers be however great, the Law and the Union are nothing, but their Self-Will is every thing.—This is true Jacksonianism.—So it was at Orleans—so at Mobile—so at Florida—so every where, where Jackson had command.—His will stands in place of Law, and his leading supporters want to follow his example.

If the Jacksonian Mercutrials of the South had not thought the chances of Jackson hopeless, would they have furiously passed their non-intercourse resolutions against Kentucky at the very critical moment that her election was coming on?

If the Jacksonian Mercutrials of the south had not believed that their Hero's pretensions to the Presidency were all in the fire, would they have bearded Pennsylvania to her teeth, at the time they did, with their threatened dissolution of the Union, if the Tariff was not repealed in toto, & a security given against its re-enactment? A great Professor in South Carolina says:—It is time to count the cost of this Union.—A Virginia Governor says:—In the event of a Civil War between the South and Northern States, England would aid the South for the sake of the Cotton and Tobacco Trade and that would be

worth to the South One hundred and fifty thousand men, and the British Navy."

A Brigadier General in North Carolina says, "he would rather vote for General Jackson to be Emperor, than for Mr. Adams to be President."

Now Fellow Citizens, how would you like such people as these to rule over you? And these are the very men who would be selected for the highest offices in the gift of the President and present Senate, if Gen. Jackson could unfortunately be placed in the Chief Magistracy Chair.

The Jacksonians say, Jackson would call around him men of high talents who would be able to conduct the affairs of the nation well.—But would Jackson be able to judge whether their measures were likely to be useful? a being ignorant himself, would be obliged to trust to chance? Men of talents abound in our country but it is not every man of talents that is able to govern—it is not every man of talents that is fit to govern—it is not every man of talents that has honesty enough to be trusted.

Let Gen. Jackson be contented with the applause for his military exploits that he has received, and let him thank his stars, that the unbounded favours shown him through these military exploits, he has escaped being called to a dread account for his monstrous crimes, his more monstrous cruelties.—Let the General and his Hangers-on, his Scribes and his Pharisees too become aware, that their schemes and their hopes are all bursting in air—that the eyes of the people are open, their ears are open, and their senses are too well awake to the preservation of their own and their Country's liberties, ever to confide the destinies of these United States to a set of maddened Mercutrials, & a self-willed impetuous, and wrathful Military Despot.

#### THE FOREIGN NEWS.

European dates are to the 17th of July. The most important details are, that the Russians are victorious and vigorously prosecuting the war against the Turks who give them a determined resistance. The capitulation of the Turkish fortress on the Danube, Brailow, had been preceded by great loss to the Russians, both as to numbers and grade of officers. The policy of the Turks appear to be, to avoid a general Battle, and by desperate stands to commit all possible slaughter among the Russians—dividing the Russian forces by the numbers left on their route to garrison the captured Posts & thus diminishing the effective force with which they are to make their attack upon Constantinople. This War wears an angry and determined aspect.

Portugal has yielded to the usurpation of Don Miguel who has thrown off all the power of Don John by whom he was placed near the throne—put down the Constitution and its friends, and has himself proclaimed King in full form. An attempt at counter-revolution failed entirely—indeed the Constitutional Troops yielded at once. All the foreign Ministers from the different European Powers at the Court of Portugal, left there immediately upon Don Miguel's usurpation and the general acquiescence, and it is now for the crowned heads of Europe, the upholders of legitimacy, to say, what course they will pursue as to this high-handed revolution. Will the Premier, Duke of Wellington be less energetic than the Premier Mr. Canning? It appears to us, that this is a critical and eventful moment for the United States, when vigilance, policy, and address would be likely to produce incalculable advantages. A preliminary step is already taken by this Government that would much facilitate ulterior views. Measures should be taken silently & ably prosecuted—there can be no doubt but that there is too much publicity and no blinding and selling in relation to our Foreign Concerns. Electioneering schemes often knock up diplomatic measures.

The Election of Mr. O'Connell the titled liberator of Ireland to a seat in Parliament in opposition to a Cabinet Minister, Vesey Fitzgerald, is an event of no ordinary character, & is the highest proof of the growing influence of Catholic emancipation. The Minister is deny Mr. O'Connell's power to take a seat, being a Catholic.—and it will be a matter of great contest.—The right is affirmed by a great constitution 1 L. w. Mr. Charles Butler—it is not improbable that this subject may be productive of great events.

The late T. Riff Law of Congress appears to have engrossed the attention of the British Parliament. Also they are contemplating great military increased restrictions upon our great staples, and will probably greatly injure our Navigating interest. We may consider ourselves as initiated into a new War with Great Britain of a kind most to be deprecated by the great interests of this Country.—We were in a w of Commercial restrictions.—England has much to reproach herself with on this score, nor has the Government of our own country for the last twenty years, been as cautious and foresighted as it ought to have been. The evils under which we labour are deep rooted and of much age—they are not the products of the last half dozen years, for then, the state of things was as bad as now; the only difference is, that we were less exhausted then than now.

**THEATRICAL.**—A part of the Richmond Theatrical Corps, who are now on a summer excursion through the Eastern Shore, have been performing in our town during the present week & intend continuing during the next; they have fitted up the ball-room of the Easton Hotel in a very neat and handsome manner for the accommodation of the Ladies and gentlemen of the town and county, although but few of the former have as yet honored them with their presence.—we see by the bills for this evening they intend performing the Ballet of the SATURDAY and SATURDAY MORNING with the Comic after piece of the DAY after the FANZ.—we hope their exertions to please may be crowned with success.

Now let the people seriously think on these matters and then say if better proof can be given of Jackson's incompetency for civil duties—or if they can think of voting for him as President after this exposure of his friend, Judge Brackenridge.

#### KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Lexington (Ky.) Reporter of the 20th inst. contains more complete returns of the late election than we have yet seen.

From these it appears that Mr. Metcalfe has received majorities in 44 counties, and Mr. Barry in 38 counties,—making Metcalfe's aggregate majority 1331 votes. After publishing the details of the statement, showing this result, the Reporter adds:—

The returns from Whitley, Wayne, Henderson, Lewis, Callaway, and two or three other small counties are not perhaps precisely accurate; and no return has been received from the small county of Hickman. It is not however probable that the result will be varied by subsequent information more than one or two hundred votes.

Hickman county will probably give a majority of 100 for Judge Barry. Gen. Metcalfe's majority will probably be diminished 100 more by the last day's voting in Callaway. On the other hand, the last day's voting in Harlan county will be in favor of General Metcalfe, and the majority in Lewis county it is believed has been erroneously reported in favor of Judge Barry.

With respect to the division of parties in the Legislature, we are still of opinion, that a majority in both branches will be found on the side of the Administration. The Senate perhaps will be equally divided; the Lieut. Governor's vote in that case will be decisive. There have been many new members chosen for the House of Representatives, whose political predilections are not known to us, some of them perhaps without reference to the Presidential

question. We believe we are not mistaken in asserting, that a large majority are Old Court Men.

With respect to the Lieutenant Governor, the returns are imperfect; it cannot be ascertained which of the candidates has been successful, before the polls are officially compared; but we have some doubt of Mr. Underwood's election.

To-morrow the Sheriffs of the several counties meet at Frankfort to compare the polls and make known the result; and on Tuesday, the 26th inst, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect will take the oaths of office.

**INDIANA ELECTION.**—The Kentucky Reporter of the 20th inst. states that the elections in Indiana have resulted in the choice of Governor, Members of Congress, and Members of the Legislature, friendly to the National Administration. No details are given.

#### [From the Baltimore American.]

**VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.**  
The fast sailing brig *Lady Adams*, Captain Staples, came up yesterday evening, in the very short passage of thirty seven days from Bremen, whence she sailed on the 19th July.—The editors of the American are indebted to the politeness of commercial friends for a file of the Bremen Zeitung to the 17th July.

A St. Petersburg date of the 4th July states that on the 29th June, five line of battle ships and four frigates sailed from Cronstadt to reinforce the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean under Count Heyden. Another squadron of two line of battle ships and two frigates was fitting out, and would sail in July for the same destination.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, says, that the French Government has made a loan of five millions of francs to Greece, and that Russia has loaned an equal sum—which will enable Count Capo d'Istria to carry on the war with more vigour.

The editors of the Norfolk Beacon says:—"We have seen a letter dated Charleston, August 14, which states that the Yellow Fever is prevalent there."

In a case of seduction, recently tried at Harrisonburg, Va. a verdict of \$4000 damages was rendered against the seducer. The character of the unfortunate victim was, previously, unsullied, and her family worthy and respectable. A motion for a new trial was submitted to the court by the defendant's counsel, on the ground of excessive damages, but was promptly rejected.

We understand that there are not less than one hundred citizens, from the Eastern and Middle States, attending in this city as bidders for those portions of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which are ready to be put under contract.

#### Not Intel.

From the Geneva Gazette of Aug. 13.  
The body of a man was discovered on Sunday morning last, in the woods, near Thomas's tavern, in the town of Rose, Wayne county, about 3 miles north of the village of Clyde. From papers found in his pocket, it would appear that his name was Solomon Jones. He was about thirty years of age, and must have been dead about ten days. The verdict of a coroner's jury was that the body was that of a stranger murdered by some person or persons unknown. One of the legs was broken in two places, & the throat cut from ear to ear. Some of his papers were dated at Lake Champlain. He was seen some time previous at Thomas's Tavern, and is described by the family as a respectable looking man. He was well dressed in clothes of fine quality.

The body was discovered in a singular manner. A dog in the neighborhood endeavored at different times and by various arts, to draw the attention of the people to a particular place in the woods, but failing in this he at length actually brought to the house part of a human leg, and continuing to act strangely, at length several persons were induced to follow him, and were led directly to the corpse of the murdered man.

**Deplorable and Melancholy Catastrophe.**—An event without a parallel in the annals of marine misfortune, occurred on board the brig "Mary Russell," Capt. Stewart, of Cork, on her passage home from Barbadoes, which arrived in Coal on Thursday. There were on board, besides the master and mate, 8 men and 4 boys; of these 6 seamen and a naval gentleman, passenger in her, were found dead in the cabin on Monday morning last, by Capt. Callender, of the Mary Stubbs, of Belfast, which was also on her passage home from Barbadoes, and spoke the Mary Russell on the above morning, having been killed on the day before by the captain, according to the statement of the 4 boys. The cause assigned by the Master to the Captain of the crew to mutiny, and his apprehension that they would take away his life; but to save himself, that he succeeded in inducing them to be tied in the cabin, each singly, before another was called down; and when all were thus rendered powerless that he put those seven to death with a crow-bar! The mate named Smith, and one sailor named Howes, by some means extricated themselves and escaped death; after being wounded in several places. It appears he was in the act of tying the boys also when the Mary Stubbs was in sight. Capt. Callender held by the Mary Russell and saved Captain Stewart from being drowned, he having leaped twice into the sea for that purpose. Wednesday again, for the third time, he flung himself overboard off Castletown, and was picked up by a hooker. A warrant for the apprehension of Capt. Stewart has been issued, and an inquest held on the bodies of the seven men. We conclude that he must have been under the influence of insanity to have committed so cold blooded and horrible an act.—*Limerick paper.*

#### MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Seull, Mr. LEVIN ADAMS, of Hillsborough, Caroline county, to Miss ELIZABETH SLAUGHTER of Talbot county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Seull, Mr. Richard Frampton, to Miss Plummell, all of this county.

#### [COMMUNICATED.]

#### OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Sunday the 17th of August 1828, at his residence, (Shadwell) on Tuck-shoe Creek Caroline county, after a long and lingering dropsical affection, Mr. WILLIAM B. ROSS, a worthy and respectable citizen. He has for several years past been a respectable member of the Methodist Church, and such has been his deportment both as a citizen and Christian, as to attach to him all who knew him. He has left a disconsolate Widow, and many friends to deplore his death.

#### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county; and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales & Scale-beams, used in vending of articles from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—at the Trappe on the 10th—St. Michaels 11th & 12th, Lookerman's Mills on the 15th—Wm Mills on the 18th of September.

WM. BECKLEY, Standard keeper.  
Easton, Aug. 30—4w

#### THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

##### FOR PRESIDENT.

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**

##### FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**RICHARD RUSH.**

##### FOR ELECTOR

Of President and Vice-President of the U. States for the District composed of Talbot, Caroline and part of Dorchester Counties.

**THEO: R. LOOKERMAN.**

##### FOR THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

##### FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

LEVIN MILLIS,

Col. WM. HUGHLETT,

SPRY DENNY,

HENRY SPENCER.

##### FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

THOMAS PEARSON,

SHORT A. WILLIS,

WM. M. HARDCASTLE,

THOS. BURCHENAL.

##### To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.

##### FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

At the solicitation of a number of my friends from each district of the county, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland.

In presenting myself before the public, I do assure you, that I do not come as the partisan candidate of any man or set of men.—I humbly trust I have served the people faithfully for the last three years, and if honored again with their suffrages at the ensuing election, will serve them to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient serv't.

THOMAS HENRIX.

Aug. 30

##### To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

GEORGE W. NABBS.

Aug. 30

We are authorised to say, that PETER WEBB, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected.

We are authorised to say, that ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Esq. will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by his fellow citizens of Talbot county.

##### NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has taken the old stand, at the head of the head No. 9, Water st. lately occupied by the Messrs. Schumacher & Robb as a Sugar Store.—He intends keeping in all its varieties, a general assortment of Groceries.

CONSISTING OF  
The best of Liquors, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Family Flour, Sausage, lard, Tobacco, Powder, Shot, Earthen, Stone and Wooden Ware.  
And all other articles in his line, which he intends selling at a moderate advance for Cash.  
He has also made arrangements to furnish the best of Stone Lime by the bbl. or bhd. (free from drayage) and upon as good terms as can be had in this City. Any orders for the above articles, or any thing else, shall be promptly attended to and thankfully received. Any other business from his Eastern Shore friends, that may require his attention, shall meet with promptness and dispatch at moderate charges.

THOS. DENNY.

Baltimore, Aug. 30  
N. B. Persons having Pork, Cider, Butter or other articles to sell this Fall, who are disposed to favour him with their confidence, shall receive his utmost exertions to obtain the highest market prices, and to give the greatest satisfaction.

##### A CARD.

Mrs. MARY G. NICOLS will resume the duties of her School on Monday 8th Sept. when she hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage.—Mrs. E. Nicols will be pleased to accommodate 6 or 8 Children as boarders.  
TERMS, Board and Tuition \$100 per annum.  
Easton, Aug. 30—1828—3t

##### TO SPORTSMEN

A Training Stable is established in the neighbourhood of Easton for the purpose of proving the speed and bottom of the young blood horses of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Two are already engaged and in walking exercise—three or four others will be taken in early application is made.—For particulars enquire of the Editor.

Aug. 30.

##### TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, the house situate on Washington street at present in the occupancy of George Hale—Also the house & Pan Yard, or either of them, lately occupied by Thomas Atkinson.—To a good Tenant they will be rented very low. For terms apply to

JOHN KEMP, or

ISAAC ATKINSON.

Easton, Aug. 30 3w

##### FARMS TO RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent his Two Valuable FARMS on Miles River, on reasonable terms to a good tenant or tenants for a term of years. The above farms are in a high state of cultivation. For term apply to

SAM. ROBERTS.

Aug 30

##### PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 25th of September next, on a credit of six months, at his residence, a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture; with many other useful articles.

Attendance given by

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Aug. 30

##### TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO MAN, about 26 years of age, has been committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine inches high, stout and well formed, with remarkable small eyes. He calls himself JOHN BROWN, says that he was brought up near Buck's county, by a Mr. Disborough, and that his parents are both free. He has been employed for nearly 12 months as a hand on board of a small packet, which sails between Baltimore and Port Deposit. His clothing consists of a pair of white drilling trousers, muslin shirt, and striped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty days from the date hereof, application shall not be made for him, and all such legal costs and charges, as have accrued or shall accrue, by reason of apprehending, imprisoning, & advertising him, paid, I will discharge him from prison and less remainder back for further confinement, by the judge before whom I shall take him for examination, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly.

THOMAS MILLER, Jr.

Sheriff of Cecil County.

Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

#### HOUSES TO RENT.

To Rent for the ensuing year the following Houses, viz:  
The Shop on Washington Street at present occupied by Dr. Dawson.

ALSO.

The Framed Dwelling, &c. on Washington Street lately occupied by John Meesekin and adjoining Dr. Ebnalls Martin.

ALSO, the Brick Dwelling on Harrison Street and a Framed Dwelling on the same street, adjoining the last mentioned and directly back of the above.

All the above property will be rented at very moderate or reduced prices on application to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Aug. 30th, 1828. 4t

#### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by John Walter, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 17th day of August, 1828, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself Ann Dorsey, and says she belongs to Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland; said negro is 4 feet 8 inches high; about 18 years old, (at which age she says she was to have been free). Had on when committed a yellow stripe homespun cotton frock, and calfskin shoes.

The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,

Warden of Baltimore County jail

Aug. 30 3w

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed, against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard, esquires, to wit:—one at the suit of Robert Moore and the other at the suit of Wm. Dickinson, will be exposed to Public Sale and sold to the highest bidder for Cash at the front door of the Court-house in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 23 day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following real estate to wit:—the dwelling farm or plantation of him the said Samuel Roberts, situate on Miles River, & being composed of the several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "Part Daniels Real" "Daniels addition" "Fishing Bay & Walker's Tooth, containing 223 1-2 acres of land, more or less: Also an adjoining tract of land called Springfield containing 281 3-4 acres of land more or less—also the following negroes, to wit: Betty, David, Charles, George, John, Horace, Irvin, Maria, Nancy, Kitty, Charlotte, Sarah, Mahala.—Also will be sold on the succeeding day between the hours aforesaid, on the premises of the said Samuel Roberts, two ox carts and two yoke of oxen, one horse cart, one old pig and harness, 15 head of cattle & 20 head of sheep: Seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Roberts and will be sold to pay & satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Also will be sold at the time and place first herein before mentioned, one negro boy called Murray.—Seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Roberts, for officers' fees due for the year 1828.

Attendance given by

WM TOWNSEND, Shff.

Aug. 20 1s.

#### MARYLAND:

##### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

26th day of August, A. D. 1828.

On application of Anna Hughlett Adm'rx. debona non with the will annexed of Dekar Thompson late of Caroline county deceased.—It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditor 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.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office alixed, this 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

#### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

##### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration D. E. N. with the will annexed on the personal estate of Dekar Thompson late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of March next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

ANNA HUGHLETT, Adm'rx. D. E. N.

with the will annexed of Dekar Thompson, dec'd.

Aug. 30. 3w

#### CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day opened a GROCERY AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, under the firm of JAMES CORNER & SON, at No. 1, Maryland Wharf (the starting place of the Steamboats Patuxent and Maryland) where all orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES CORNER,

JAMES J. CORNER.

Baltimore, Aug. 16. 3t

#### The Misses Rooker's Academy.

THE PATRONS of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Seminary will re-commence on MONDAY, the first day of September. Having long resided in this city, it is not deemed necessary to make any statements to the citizens of Baltimore, with respect to the merits of the School, or the qualifications of those who preside over its concerns. They venture to appeal with some degree of confidence to those best acquainted with them for testimonials of their assiduous efforts to form the minds of their Pupils.

But for the sake of those residing at a distance, they ask leave to say, that the spacious and convenient house in which they reside, is admirably calculated for the comfort and health of the Young Ladies belonging



## POETRY.

(From the New Monthly Magazine, for June.)  
ON A BOAT AT SEA.

SEEN FROM THE WHEELS' LIGHT HOUSE.  
My heart goes with thee, little boat,  
Along that sparkling sea,  
And oh! methinks 'tis sweet to float  
On those fair waves like thee.

Thou seem'st to have a pulse of life,  
A gentle thrill of pleasure,—  
But nought of tumult, toil, or strife  
To break thy sportive leisure.

Thy sunny sail and tilting prow  
Flit gaily o'er the ocean,  
And through its swell their shadow throw  
With fond and graceful motion:

But airy though thou seem'st, and light  
As butterfly in Heaven,  
As forest leaf—or elfin sprite,—  
A toy to young winds given,

The sea's white blossom as thou art,  
Or bubble of its foam,  
That boundless world, a human heart,  
In thee hath found a home.

I see not him thy helm who guides,  
And trims thy tiny sail,  
Thou glad'st my gaze, but nought besides  
Tells me thy steersman's tale.

And yet in thee are hopes and fears,  
The yearnings Nature gives,  
Remembrances of joys and tears,  
Which cling to all that lives,—

And thoughts perhaps of holy mood,  
And aspirations high,  
The inward sense of Truth and Good,  
And human sympathy;—

The image of his whose voice  
Ordain'd the ark should be,—  
Therefore, O little boat, rejoice,—  
God also is with thee.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

**WILLIAM L. LOWREY**, formerly of Easton, has taken that large and commodious Ware-house at the S. E. corner of Pratt & South streets, head of Bowley's Wharf, BALTIMORE, where he intends conducting the  
**GROCERY, CHANDLERY, AND A General Commission Business,**  
AND HAS NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE, Porto-Rico, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee Muscovado and N. O. Sugar, West India, N. O. and Sugar House Molasses Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Chocolate, Cheese Bengal and Flatland Indigo, Bacon, White Wheat family sup. and fine Flour, Imperial Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Shad, Mackerel, and Herrings, Cognac Brandy, Holland and Country Gin, Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, Tenerife & Malaga Wines, Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars, Cotton and Cotton Yarn of every Number, Tar, Lamp, and Sweet Oil and Paints, Cordage of all sizes,  
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**SHIP CHANDLERY, MOULD AND DIPPED CANDLES, TIN CROCKERY AND STONE WARE.**  
The above articles having been all carefully selected and purchased for Cash, will be sold on the most accommodating terms.  
W. L. L. having the aid and experience of Mr. Isaac Hayward, who has been a number of years engaged in business, offers his services to his friends and the public, for the purpose of selling Wheat, Corn, Rye, &c. on Commission.  
Baltimore, Aug. 9.

## Wanted

**TWO PURCHASE** two likely young Negro MEN between the age of 18 and 25 years; for whom a liberal price will be given.—They will be purchased for the use of the Steam Boat Maryland, to act as Stewards on board that boat—they must be of good character and well recommended.—Enquire at this office.  
Aug. 16. 3w

## NOTICE.

**THE** Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, and establish himself in Baltimore about the middle of next month, (September,) respectfully requests all those indebted to him on book account or otherwise to call and settle the same—by so doing they will confer a very particular favor on their Ob't. Serv't.  
Easton, Aug. 16—3t THOS: S. COOK.

## NOTICE.

**ALL PERSONS** indebted for officers fees for 1827 payable in the present year are requested to make immediate payment for the same—no longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees without delay; those neglecting the above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.  
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shf.  
Aug. 2 1828—4f

## A GIG FOR SALE.

**THE** Subscriber will dispose of at private sale, an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.  
WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, June 28—1f

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

**THE** SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE THUNDRED likely return Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.  
J. B. WOOLFOLK.  
June 21—4f

The Centreville Times will please publish the above bill forthwith.  
J. B. W.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

**THE** SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line, respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hear from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.  
Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere.  
The 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 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 sail 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.

## FOR SALE.

**THE** SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situated on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry.—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land.—  
The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation.—The Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Fowl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to  
JAMES DAWSON.  
June 14. 4f

## FOR SALE.

**THE** FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Treadhaven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt-water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighbourhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property. The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Roger's residence. The terms will be accommodating.  
JOHN S. MARTIN.  
May 31—1828. 4f

## LAST NOTICE.

**ALL PERSONS** indebted to the estate of SAMUEL GROOME, dec'd. are again earnestly requested to call on the Subscriber, or his Agent Wm. Newnam, and settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof in all cases that may remain unsettled on the first day of October next. The Subscriber is also anxious to close the sale of the

## STORE GOODS

Belonging to said Estate, and will therefore continue to sell very cheap for Cash only, the remainder of the Stock. Persons wishing to get

## BARGAINS

May therefore find it their interest to call without delay at the Store of the late Samuel Groome.  
WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.  
Easton, Aug. 9. 6w

## NOTICE.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of Basil L. Stocker deceased for articles purchased at Vendue or otherwise are hereby earnestly requested to call and settle the same without delay, otherwise the subscriber will be under the necessity of taking steps for the recovery thereof, in all cases which may remain unpaid on the first of October next.—He therefore hopes that this Notice will be duly attended to.  
WM. H. GROOME, Adm'r.  
De-bonus non of Basil L. Stocker dec'd.  
Easton, Aug. 9—6w

## NOTICE.

**ALL PERSONS** indebted to Mrs. Isabella Smyth for the Hire of Negroes or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of their respective dues to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same.  
WM. H. GROOME, agent for Mrs. Smyth.  
Easton, Aug. 9—1828—4w

## A SITUATION WANTED.

**A** PERSON who has been employed for the last five years as an Instructor of youth, first in a private family and subsequently as Principal of an Academy, is anxious to obtain employment in his vocation as Tutor in a private family or public Academy. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his ability to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, &c. &c. Any person disposed to employ him can learn his name by enquiring of the Editor.  
Aug. 16 4f

## PRIVATE TUITION.

**H**AVING a gentleman of classical education as Teacher to my children, I wish to take a few boys into my family as boarders. Terms, Board and Tuition, \$100 per annum, bedding to be found by the Boarders.  
The Scholars have recently passed an examination much to the satisfaction of Mr. Donnelly (Principal of the Centreville Academy) and of other gentlemen present.  
WM. H. DECOURCY.  
Cheston, Queen Ann's co. Aug. 16 3w

## FOR SALE.

**A** NEGRO GIRL about sixteen years of age, a Slave for Life.—For terms enquire of the Editor.  
June.

## Barren Creek Springs.

**THE** SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that in Salubrious watering-place is now open for the reception of Visitors. An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who may leave their avocations or the abodes of lingering disease, and resort to this fount of Chalybeate purity, has induced him to make such arrangements as will promote the invigoration of the indisposed, or the happiness of those who are in search of pleasure.  
When we reflect on the trifling investment necessary for a visit to this place, and the beneficial effects likely to be produced, we are induced to believe that such a resort is so solicitous to avoid the Autumnal diseases of our Climate, will repair to the Springs, for the double purpose of promoting health, and preventing disease.  
Such as feel inclined to visit this place, may also feel assured that the charges shall be moderately suited to the times.  
The Public's humble serv't.  
CHARLES LEARY.  
July 19—3t cow

## Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

**H**AVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.  
There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.  
The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.  
The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.  
Terms of board one dollar per day.  
Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m  
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

## FOR RENT.

**THE** ENSURING YEAR. The House Garden and Stables on Washington street, lately occupied by me, and at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Hayward, jr.—ALSO The House Garden and Stables lately occupied by James C. Wheeler, & the House and Garden at present occupied by Mr. Wheeler, on the Landing road.—These Houses are comfortable and in good repair. To approved tenants, the terms will be very reasonable.  
EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.  
Aug. 9—1828. 4f

## TO RENT.

**SEVERAL** valuable farms below the Trappe, the property of Col. Dickinson of the City of Baltimore.—Apply to  
NS. MARTIN.  
Aug. 9. (S)

## FARM TO BE RENTED.

**TO** be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant.—It is commonly called the Tan-yard Farm.—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centreville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for Dr. James Tilton.  
Easton, July 26—4f

## FARM TO BE RENTED.

**TO** be rented for the next year, the Farm in Banbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, July 26—1828.  
N. B. The subscriber has also two small farms near Easton, and several Houses & Lots to rent.

## FARMS TO BE RENTED.

**TO** be rented for the next year, that large & Valuable Farm, in Goldsboro's Neck, where Mr. Henry Goldsborough now lives, near Myrtle Grove, the residence of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. The Farm is well enclosed, and divided into three fields and Lots. It has on it a large and convenient Brick House, Kitchen, Barns and other necessary buildings.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumable every one disposed to rent will take a view of the premises before his application.—Letters of recommendation will be expected from every applicant.  
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, & HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.  
Easton, July 26 1828—4f  
P. S. Also to be rented the adjoining farm where Wrightson Camper, lives and a House & Lot near it.

## FOR RENT

**THAT** VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to  
GEORGE W. NABB.  
Easton, May 10.

## For Rent at a Reduced Price, The Fountain Inn Tavern.

**L**ATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year.—Immediate possession will be given.  
Apply to  
JAMES WILLSON, agent for Mary J. Willson.  
Easton, 12th July, 1828. 4f

## 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, Adm'r. of John W. Blake, deceased.  
Dec. 16.

## Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

**THE** Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years.  
ALSO  
The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Reardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.  
ALSO  
The Small Tenement on the hill, near my Dwelling.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton July, 12. 4f

## TO RENT.

**THREE** FARMS handsomely situated on the Waters of Broad Creek, and one on Tuckahoe Creek—for terms apply to  
SAMUEL HARRISON.  
Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

## PRINTING

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

## NEW HAT STORE.

**THE** SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of EASTON and its vicinity that he has opened a HAT STORE, in Easton, on Washington Street, next door to W. W. Moore's Drug Store and nearly opposite the Market House, where he requests all those who may want good HATS to call and examine for themselves—he can assure them, that he has on hand, and for sale very low, an elegant assortment, manufactured in the best manner and in the latest fashions—he requests the public generally to give him a call.  
THOS: BEASTON, Agent.  
for Ennalls Russell.  
Easton, Aug. 2.

## HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.

**BY** VIRTUE of an order of Talbot County Court at May Term 1828 the undersigned Commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on the 5th day of the 9th mo. (Sept.) next, two Lots of Ground situated at the upper end of Dover Street in the Town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story Frame dwelling, with Kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchaser giving bonds to the several Heirs for their respective portions bearing interest from the day of sale.  
The sale will take place on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.  
J. M. G. EMORY, WM. W. MOORE, WM. JENKINS, WM. H. GROOME, LAMBT. REARDON.  
Easton, Aug. 2. 4w  
Commissioners.

## THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.  
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.  
May 17—4f

## NOTICE.

**THE** subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, or 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

## TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

**ON** application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Thos. S. Bromwell, an Insolvent Petitioner, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred & five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Thomas S. Bromwell having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly.—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said T. S. Bromwell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time as appointed for the Creditors of the said Thomas S. Bromwell to attend and show cause if any they have, why the said T. S. Bromwell, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1828.  
LAURET REARDON, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county.  
Aug. 2 4w

## NOTICE.

**W**AS Committed to the jail of Baltimore County, by John Murray, Jr. Esquire a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, on the 22d July, 1828, a runaway, a black negro woman named Julia Ann, and her female child, and who says they belong to Henry Dashiell, of the city of Baltimore. The woman is five feet high, and about thirty four years of age.—Had on when committed a blue cross barred domestic frock, and a head handkerchief, the child is about eighteen months old, and has a scar on one of its arms.  
The owner of the above described negroes is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.  
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Balt. co. jail.  
Aug. 16 8w

## NOTICE.

**W**AS committed to the jail of Baltimore county by Jas. B. Bosley, esq. on the 13th July, 1828, a negro man who calls himself Anthony Bowman, and who says that he belongs to Charles N. Cliggett, near the Woodyard farm Prince George's county Maryland. Said negro is about five feet six inches high & about twenty eight years of age, had on when committed a dark coloured cotton cassimer roundabout Jacket and pantaloons, and old fur Hat.  
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.  
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of B. C. Jail.  
August 16. 8w

## 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 4f

## UNION HOTEL.

## SOLOMON LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally, who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison 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 complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.  
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.  
Easton, Dec. 29—4f

## HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.  
WM: HUSSEY.  
Easton, March 15.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

**A** TEACHER in the Hillsborough School in Caroline County.—He must produce the best recommendations as to Capability, Character, habits, &c. Apply to  
HENRY NICOLS, President.  
Hillsborough, June 21.

## Valuable Property at Sheriff's Sale, AT DOVER, KENT COUNTY, DEL.

**BY** VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of Abel Harris, in the town of Dover on MONDAY, the first day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M. the Steam Boat FRANKLIN, now lying at Dover Landing six miles hence.

This heavily timbered Boat is built of the best materials and coppered to her Binds, her Steam Engine, for simplicity of construction & durability, is not surpassed by any on the Delaware, and the quantity of fuel requisite to keep it in motion at its utmost force, is comparatively small. The Franklin runs well, is handsomely fitted up, and can comfortably accommodate one hundred passengers. She will be sold with or without her Apparel and Furniture, as may best suit purchasers. Also eight Stage Coaches of the latest and most approved construction, nearly new. Also, 48 Horses that have been most tried and not found wanting in the desirable qualities of that noble quadruped. Among these are the best horses ever seen in Delaware, and it is doubted, whether there ever was exhibited, in the United States, so many fine horses to be sacrificed in one day under the hammer of a Sheriff.

The above property being seized and taken in execution as the property of the Philadelphia, Dover and Norfolk Steam Boat and Transportation Company will be sold without reserve by  
NEHEMIAH CLARK, Shf. of Kent c'ty.  
Dover, Aug. 23 4s

**WE** are also authorised, on the part of the creditors, to state that on Friday the 29th of the present month (August) will be sold at Seaford, in the county of Sussex, by the Sheriff of that county, the following property, to wit:—The elegant Steam Boats Norfolk and Philadelphia—the former of which was built in Philadelphia, by Mr. Samuel Grice, of that city, and the latter by Mr. Charles Porter & Son, of New York, in the winter of 1826—8. Both boats are most substantially built, and of the best materials, and designed to navigate boisterous waters—they are copper fastened, and newly coppered to the binds—have first rate engines, on the plan of Bolton & Watts, and are fitted up in a style not surpassed in this, or perhaps, any other country. They underwent thorough repairs last winter in the city of Baltimore, and are now in complete order. And also, on the day, and at the place aforesaid, will be sold sundry Stages and Horses, of the quality and description mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, &c.

The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser & Evening Post, in the city of New York, the United States Gazette and National Gazette, of Philadelphia, the Baltimore Patriot and Baltimore Republican, in Baltimore, the Norfolk Beacon, at Norfolk, the Richmond Enquirer, at Richmond, and the Eastern Gazette, at Easton in the State of Maryland, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement and notice in their respective papers, and forward their bills to the said Sheriff of Kent county, by the first day of September next.  
NEHEMIAH CLARK, Shf. of Kent c'ty.  
Aug. 23 4s

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

**BY** VIRTUE of twelve writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. McHenry, Benjamin Slocum and the State of Maryland for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tilghman, Wm. Hubbard & Catherine Summerville, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following Property to wit: one Lot at Easton Point containing 1 acre of Land more or less, one lot at Easton Point containing 1 of an acre of Land more or less, which he purchased of John Leeds Kerr, esq. with the improvements thereon: or other Lot containing 12 acres of Land more or less which he purchased of John Hopkins, also 1 Lot on Landing road containing 1-8 of an acre of Land more or less, also one Sloop called Edward Lloyd, together with the row-boat, oars, Combusse anchors and Cabin-furniture, sails, mast-spars, rigging and tackling belonging to the same, also one Bay horse called Dick, one Brown horse called Comer, two Cows, two looking glasses, 2 tables, 4 beds, bedsteads & furniture, 1 side-board, 1 small clock, 2 bureaus, one cupboard, 1 horse cart, 1 day, 1 gig & harness, one negro woman called Charlotte aged about 18 years—all which goods and chattels are subject to a Bill of Sale to Edward N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix—Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by  
Aug. 9. THOS. HENRIX, late Shf.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

**BY** VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court & to me directed against Henry Morgan, at the suit of George C. Johnson and John H. Johnson will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all his right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to a tract of land called Little Bristol, situated in Banbury, containing 337 acres of land, more or less, also 1 horse and gig, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shf.  
Aug. 9.