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THE FORSAKEN.—BY J. G. WHITTIER.
She knew she was forsaken—and she rose
Abruptly from the lingering of her lute
As the false one bent o'er her with a smile,
Full of his olden treachery, and a word
Of seeming tenderness. She stood erect
In her proud beauty, and shook fiercely back
The dark luxuriance of her flashing hair,
As she had been a priestess—and had risen
Appalled for the sacrifice. Her eye,
Once melting into tenderness, and full
Of Love's own inspiration, kindled up
With the strange fire of anger, and its glance
Was one of very lightning. The hot blood
Boiled upward from the heart, and left its
dark

Red shadow on her forehead—and her lip,
Before, a severed rose-bud, and as fair
As that of Hylas, when the beautiful nymphs
Sighed for its lovely pressure, gathered now
Unnatural sternness with its curl of scorn;
And the dilated nostril, and the quick
Tumultuous heaving of the snowy breast,
Told of the storm of passion roused within.
"Traitor!"—the white foam gathered on her
lip—

Her hand is on her bosom,—look!—'tis raised—
A dagger glitters to the lighted hall,
Clenched in those long white fingers. Vain
the cry

And headlong rush around her. It is done!
The false one welters in his gushing blood!
Oh!—ye may make a demon of the best
And loveliest of God's creatures. Seek her
when

The careless air of lightsome childhood
blends
With maiden bashfulness—when first the
dreams

Of love and romance lend their pensive shade
To the young brow, and passion flushes high
The unstable beauty of the varying cheek;
Bend a proud knee before her, and sit down
Beside her when she fingereth the harp—
And whisper in the pauses of her song;
Or walk with her by moonlight, and com-
pare

The snowy whiteness of a sleeping cloud,
With the clear beauty of her lifted brow—
Or, tell her that the glory of the stars
Is fainter than the lustre of her eye—
And when her heart beats wildly, and her
cheek

Is eloquent with most delicious thought—
Betray her tender confidence, and turn
Her heart's blood into tears—yea, darken all
Her innocent being with pollution's stain.
Aye, ruin her, and leave her. Go abroad
Among the gay and beautiful once more,
And let the lost one gaze up at the joy
Of her betrayer. Let her look upon

Her face of beauty, let her hear his words
Of treachery, softened to the tones of love,
Breathed in the ear of others; and behold
Another near him in the lightsome dance—
Her white arm thrilling to his loveliest touch,
Her young cheek kindling underneath his
gaze—

And she will lose her sorrow in the stern
Dark purposing of vengeance. She will rise
From her lone desolation, far above
The weakness of her nature; and put on
A most unnatural energy, and nerve
Her soul for violence, even unto blood.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

"Breathes there the man with soul so
dead,

Who never to himself has said,
'This is my own, my native land.'"

A short period anterior to the commence-
ment of that sanguinary struggle which
secured our independence, and obtained for
America an elevated station among the pow-
erful nations of the earth, commences the
following narrative.

The sun had already passed his meridian,
and the lengthening shades of the forest
announced the approach of evening, when two
gentlemen on horseback were seen winding
their way over the picturesque country by
which Boston is surrounded. The elder of
the two was apparently an officer of the
troops stationed in Boston, for he was habi-
tually in the glittering uniform of a British
Colonel. The dress of his companion was
characterised by an air of elegance without
ostentation, and his ingenious countenance
indicated great courage and goodness of heart.

Having reached a place where two roads
diverged, the younger of the two, William
Montroy, addressed Colonel Townsend—
"What objections have you to visit Mr.
H—, whose beautiful country seat is near
this place?"—report speaks favorably of
the beauty and accomplishments of his daugh-
ter."

Colonel Townsend willingly assented to a
proposition so well calculated to yield plea-
sure, and the gentlemen evinced their im-
pudence by increasing the pace of their spir-
ited horses. A few moments sufficed to
gratify them with a view of the mansion. Two
majestic rows of trees shaded the avenue
leading to a light and airy house, which
exhibited a finished exterior. The honeysuc-
kle and jessamine shaded the ample win-
dows and offered an impervious barrier to
the penetrating rays of an evening sun. The
visitors were cordially welcomed by the pro-
prietor of the mansion, and ushered into the
parlour. A spirited conversation was main-
tained for some time, which was finally in-
terrupted by the entrance of Maria, the
daughter of the host. Her person was sym-
metrical itself, but her features were not of
that brilliant order which fascinate the be-
holder at the first view, but rather partook
of that soothing nature which steals over us
unawares, and silently weaves an inextric-
able web about the heart. The dark and
sparkling eyes which beamed from under
her arched brows were highly prepossess-
ing, and betrayed the vivid emotions of a
soul whose pre-eminent features were no-
bleness of sentiment and extraordinary firm-
ness. The suavity and simplicity of her man-
ners and conversation imparted a sensation

of ease and delight to those with whom she
associated. She was universally admired
and her company much courted, but so far
her heart had proved impenetrable to Cupid's
shafts. In her company time flew
swiftly, and ere the gentlemen took leave,
the chaste moon illumined the surrounding
country with its feeble rays. The ride home-
ward was performed in silence. Something
important appeared to demand their atten-
tion, and nothing was said concerning the
characters of those whom they had left.
Subsequent to this visit they were frequen-
tly seen to direct their steps towards the
country seat of Mr. H—, but never in com-
pany. Finally it was rumoured that
Montroy had succeeded in winning the love
of Maria.

About this time the war between the colo-
nies and the mother country burst forth with
implacable fury. The minds of the people,
which had been highly exasperated by the
impolitic measures of the British cabinet,
were aroused from their fancied security,
and the patriots of the day pointed to aris-
as a last resort. The battle of Lexington
had been fought, and the loyal inhabitants
of the country were assembling in order to
resist the power which was at hand to op-
press and enslave them. The intimacy
which had formerly existed between Montroy
and Colonel Townsend had gradually
cooled, and now, owing to their respective
situations, ceased entirely. It was not to be
expected that one with feelings so ardent and
enthusiastic as those which animated the bo-
som of Montroy, should resist a current
whose impetuosity impelled others with such
violence. But sacrifices of no trifling na-
ture were to be made ere he could openly
manifest his patriotic principles. Mr. H—
was an Englishman, wholly aristocratic in
his views. His wealth had placed him high
in society, and it was not possible that he
could approve of the exertions of the peo-
ple. It was not probable that a violent pa-
rtisan of the King should prefer a son-in-law
whose political sentiments differed so widely
from his own. The expectation of being
rejected by Mr. H— on these grounds was
painful in the extreme, but in addition to
this, he feared that Maria's affections might
yield to her father's opposition, and that the
bright perspective which had so frequently
cheered him would never dawn. Agitated
by conflicting emotions, and vacillating be-
tween the dictates of love and duty, Montroy
mounted his horse and galloped to the
house of Mr. H—.

A rumor of the recent
engagement between the English and Ameri-
cans had already reached the sensitive ear
of Mr. H—, and his virulence burst forth
in bitter invective against those who dared
to resist the mandates of their sovereign, and
he called on Montroy for his opinion concern-
ing the present struggle. Candour forbade
equivocation, and he avowed that his best
wishes were enlisted in favour of the Ameri-
can cause. On a declaration so unexpect-
ed, the countenance of Mr. H— exhibited
the emotions of uncontrollable anger. The
ingenuitiness of the answer did not elicit
the respect which it should have done, but
caused Mr. H— to use many abusive epi-
thets, which were borne with stoical indiffer-
ence. The coolness of Montroy, in lieu of
allaying, augmented the passion of Mr.
H—, and he exclaimed with much vehe-
mence, "Do you think that I am a rebel?"

Montroy became the bride of a rebel—
of one who refuses the allegiance due to his
king? Saying this, he turned on his heel
and left the apartment. Montroy, in de-
spite of the command which he usually exer-
cised over his passions, was somewhat irri-
tated by this treatment, and was resolved to
sacrifice love at the shrine of patriotism. A
few days after his interview, Mr. H— re-
moved to his house in Boston, dreading lest
his principles should expose him to popular
violence. Montroy joined the American
camp stationed in the vicinity, and from his
standing and intelligence he received a Cap-
tain's commission in the continental service.

Some time had elapsed since he had seen
Maria, and he was desirous of effecting an
interview ere he commenced the arduous
duties devolving on him as a soldier. He
was well acquainted with the situation of Mr.
H—'s lot, and soon reached the house
which contained all that was most dear to
him. Montroy passed the garden wall, and
sought concealment in the friendly shade of
an arbour. He had not been there long be-
fore he heard the voices of two persons engaged
in earnest conversation, and he easily recog-
nized Colonel Townsend and Maria.

"Why will you persist in teasing me with
your addresses, since I have confessed my
unwillingness to receive your attentions?"

"But, my dear Maria, I have the consent
of your father, and hope whispers that my
perseverance may yet win your heart from
its partiality to the Rebel Captain."

"You should not speak on a subject
which gives me so much pain, and sully the
name of a brave man who fights for his coun-
try, and has an irresistible claim to our ad-
miration."

Colonel Townsend bit his lip and com-
menced a reply, but was called, and return-
ed to the house unaccompanied by Maria.
A slight movement of the leaves was heard,
and Montroy was at her side. Surprise and
pleasure were depicted on her countenance.
She neither shrieked nor fainted, but an-
swered his pressing inquiries with composure.

"The decided course which you have
pursued meets my approbation," said she,
"and although it may protract the time fixed
for our union, yet the patriotic exertions
of the Americans will ultimately secure a
triumph over the enemies to their liberty,
and then we shall be happy. Do not suffer
me to detain you longer, unnumbered dan-
gers environ you."

She bade him an affectionate adieu, and
Montroy hastened to leave the garden, with
a desire to escape observation, but in his re-
treat he encountered Colonel Townsend,
who was apparently apprised of his presence,
and was on the alert to entrap him. Colo-
nel Townsend came forward with a drawn
sword, and ordered him to surrender. Mont-
roy was determined to escape or perish in
the attempt. He drew a pistol and aimed
it at his antagonist, who was advancing. It
flashed in the pan. A second was tried with
better success, and Colonel Townsend fell
weltering in blood. Montroy would have in-
quired relative to the wound which he had
inflicted, but at the report of the pistol the
servants issued from the house, and the ap-
proaching lights warned him to depart. When
the excitement of the moment had subsided,
he was disturbed at the thought of having
wounded, and perhaps taken the life of a

fellow mortal; but when he reflected that
his conduct was justifiable on the principle
of self-defence, his inquietude ceased. At
intervals he trembled, lest the prejudiced
representations of Colonel Townsend should
produce a partial estrangement of Maria's
affections, but his knowledge of her disposi-
tion caused him to reject these suspicions as
unworthy of the idol of his soul.

A few days subsequent to this period was
fought the sanguinary battle of Bunker's
Hill, in which Montroy displayed great gal-
lantry and presence of mind in repelling the
attacks of a hostile foe. In the retreat which
ensued he was taken prisoner, conducted to
Boston, and lodged in a solitary cell of the
prison. When Colonel Townsend discov-
ered that his rival was in confinement, his
selfish heart throbbed with fiendish joy, and
he determined to sacrifice him to his hatred.

He intended to accuse him as a spy, hav-
ing seen him within the British lines in dis-
guise. The plan which he had adopted was
feasible and admirably adapted to effect his
condemnation. Montroy was arraigned be-
fore a court martial and tried as a spy; the
case was apparently plain—and it was not
difficult for prejudiced judges to pronounce
sentence. He was condemned to be shot.

Colonel Townsend, who had partially recov-
ered from his wound, visited the house of
Mr. H—, and mentioned, with well feigned
grief, the melancholy fate which awaited
his former companion. Although his com-
munication infused poignant regret into the
bosom of Maria, yet she was aware of the
necessity which called for exertion, to rescue
him from an ignominious death. It occur-
red immediately that an application to Col.
Townsend might prove successful, but from
her knowledge of him her expectations were
not sanguine; it was necessary to act quick-
ly, and to him she applied. With ill con-
cealed satisfaction, he assured her that it
was impossible—that his life was forfeited
by a law enforced by all civilized nations;
then as if some happy scheme had suggest-
ed itself, he observed that there was but one
mode by which his engagement might be
effected, and that would be attended by great
danger, and only one reward could induce
him to incur the risk.

"Name any thing," said the affectionate
girl, "no recompense would be too great for
his deliverance."

"If I effect his escape will you promise to
become my bride?" rejoined Col. Town-
send.

The sacrifice was great, and Maria hesi-
tated; her alarmed fancy presented Montroy
pierced with innumerable wounds. She yield-
ed a reluctant consent, inwardly hoping
that some event might transpire to break
off her engagement. Colonel Townsend
was aware that he should not possess the
heart of Maria, but the ample portion which
he should obtain, yielded a soothing conso-
lation for such a *trial disappointment*, and
he anticipated a splendid establishment. On
the evening preceding the one fixed for the
execution of the unhappy Montroy, Maria
ought his prison to take a last farewell.

On reaching it she espied a lonely sentinel,
who walked to and fro in front of the edifice.
Not deterred by the gloom of the place,
she accosted the soldier, and requested per-
mission to visit the condemned officer? To
this, he returned a blunt refusal. She offered
him money; but he rejected with scorn.

At a loss how to prevail over the
sentinel, and despairing of success, she burst
into tears—an appearance of grief won the
sentinel; and, in despite of the orders of a
superior, he permitted her to enter the prison.
She soon discovered the cell which she
sought; she opened the door, and at a table
in one corner of the room she saw Montroy;
the feeble rays of a small lamp imparted a
gladness to his countenance, which ex-
hibited its usual firmness, and plainly in-
dicated that its owner was prepared to meet
his fate with that fortitude and serenity which
so well becomes the victim of injustice.

The noiseless entrance of Maria did not
disturb his meditations, and he heeded not
her presence until a gentle voice called his
name. At the sound, fearful of the chains
which encircled his arms and ankles, he
sprang forward, and clasped her in a long
and warm embrace—silence lasted for some
moments. Maria brushing aside the tears
which moistened her pale cheeks, requested
the attention of Montroy, while she related
the scheme planned for his escape; her voice
was suddenly interrupted by the entrance
of the sentinel—fear was strongly depicted
on his countenance, and he besought Maria
to conceal herself, saying that Colonel Town-
send was on his way to visit the prisoner.
Maria dreaded to be found with Montroy,
particularly after the rash promise of the
morning; and, fortunately, a long military
cloak, which hung in a dark corner of the
room, afforded a place of concealment.

A few minutes after this opportune discovery,
heavy footsteps announced the approach of
the British officer—he entered with little ce-
remony. Montroy maintained a chilling sil-
ence. Colonel Townsend addressed him—
"Montroy, I come to tell you that you will
soon be free, inevitable death awaited you,
but by the interposition of a woman, you
are rescued. You would have perished, had
not Maria consented to become my bride
when I procure your enlargement. A sol-
dier whom I have bribed will mount guard
next, he has my orders, and will obey them."

Colonel Townsend departed from the pris-
on, leaving Montroy stupified by the intel-
ligence which he had received. He was
much shocked, and waited with intense an-
xiety to hear a confirmation of the disagre-
able news which Colonel Townsend had im-
parted. The melancholy of Maria too plain-
ly declared the truth; and when she remind-
ed him that the time was at hand when
they must bid each other a final adieu, she
could not suppress her emotion, but suffered
tears to flow profusely. Montroy, in lan-
guage impassioned and energetic, begged
her not to sacrifice happiness to prolong a
life which would be miserable and desolate
in the extreme, when he should lose all hopes
of being united to her. She was deaf to his
entreaties, and persisted in a sacrifice whose
magnitude evinced the ardor and purity of
her love. They bade each other a mourn-
ful adieu, and Maria returned to the house
of her father.

When the sentinel was changed, Montroy
was liberated from prison, and as he felt the
refreshing breeze which cooled his feverish
brow, his thoughts recurred to the price paid
for his liberty, and he almost regretted his
escape. His happiness had received a blow
whose effects time only could erase—but at
present he felt all the bitterness and anguish
that an envenomed shaft could inflict. In

the first paroxysms of grief and disappoint-
ment, suicide suggested itself as an infalli-
ble remedy for his sufferings, but reason and
religion forbade the commission of so rash
an act. Finally he concluded to return to
the army; opportunities would occur in which
he might not only signalize himself and ac-
quire fresh laurels, but a glorious death might
await him, and then his name would be
honored by posterity and identified with the
votaries of liberty.

Alfliction pressed heavily on the heart of
Maria; at intervals fortitude enabled her to
reconcile herself to the decrees of fate, but
frequently she was overcome, and consum-
ing grief secretly made her its prey. By
this marriage she should please her father,
and unite herself to a man whom she could
but detest for his vindictive spirit and illib-
erality. The nuptial day was not far distant;
her frame was not calculated to support such
an accumulation of misfortunes.—Mental
anxiety caused the bloom to disappear from
a cheek which once rivalled the freshness of
the rose, and the whiteness of the lily sur-
passed its place—sickness followed, and the phy-
sicians recommended a change of scene. Mr.
H— had always intended to return to
England, in order to enjoy the wealth which
he had acquired in America, and he had con-
signed his property to merchants in Liver-
pool. Montroy continued in the service of
his country until American Independence
was established. His affection for Maria
had triumphed over time and absence, and
although some of that enthusiastic admi-
ration, inspired by her charms, was dimini-
shed, yet its place was amply supplied by re-
spect and esteem for her virtues. About this
time he learned from a person just from Eu-
rope, that Maria was still unmarried; noth-
ing more was necessary, and he availed him-
self of the first opportunity to sail for Eng-
land. The monotony of a sea voyage was al-
leviated by the delightful speculations which
he was continually forming, relative to the
reception which awaited him; and being
favored by prosperous gales, he soon reach-
ed his place of destination. He was confi-
dent that the same sentiments which Maria
formerly entertained, still animated her ge-
nerous bosom. He was not so sanguine, re-
lative to the sentiments of Mr. H—, hope
whispered that they would be favorable.

Time had made some ravages on the
countenance of Mr. H—, and his daugh-
ter's cheek was blanched by illness, but was
still lovely. Mr. H— informed Montroy,
that on his arrival in England, he was much
embarrassed for the want of funds, his prop-
erty having been embezzled to a firm whose
affairs were in a disordered condition. In
this emergency he had applied to Col. Town-
send, who had lately succeeded to an estate
by the death of an elder brother, but his
applications had been treated with the most
superficial neglect. When Colonel Town-
send discovered that the expected fortune
was not to be obtained, he released Maria
from her promise, by espousing an heiress.
The merchants, whose failure had reduced
Mr. H— to comparative poverty, retrieved
their affairs by some fortunate speculations,
and repaid the amount of the consignment.
In a few weeks after the arrival of Montroy
he was united to Maria by a neighbouring
clergyman. Mr. H— yielded to their en-
treathes to return to America, and arrived
there in 1817, in the enjoyment of all the
happiness which a consciousness of having
well acted their parts can bestow.

CLARENCE.

From "Tales of Passion"—EXTRACTS.
THE BOHEMIAN.

Count Adrian Van Oberfeldt, was a Ger-
man noble of the seventeenth century. His
youth had been spent in Versailles, amid the
polished gallantry of Louis XIV's court. In
a state of society so facetious and so craving
of excitement, the young ardent German,
with all the romantic feelings of his country
fermenting at his heart, was certain to be
exceedingly attractive. But this effect must
speedily destroy its cause; the bloom which
invited the touch was worn off by its frequency.
If the warmth of Adrian's disposition was at
first likely to blind him, the keenness and
vigour of his mind speedily dissipated the
mist, and like many persons of similar and
fine qualities, he became spoiled, from the
very reason of possessing them.

When twenty four years old, he was, to
his great annoyance and mortification, re-
called to his own country.

Few things could be more different than
the boy who went and the man who return-
ed. It is true, the blooming youth had rip-
ened into the handsome man, and the culti-
vated mind showed out the effect of cultiva-
tion on the original soil. But the ardent,
confiding disposition, the heart yearning to
love and be beloved, the generous, self-sac-
rificing unreserve of boyish feelings, were
gone. They had given place to the selfish-
ness of an indulged epicurian; the calculat-
ing skill of a man whose commerce with wo-
man had been that of intrigue instead of love.

To such a person, a country castle in Sax-
ony could not be a very agreeable residence
—and it is not wonderful that so common a
thing as a Fair at Leipzig should have suf-
ficient attraction to draw him thither. At
this Fair, his attention is arrested by a group
of Bohemian gipsies. Three of the number
struck up a wild and spirited air upon a flute
and two guitars; while a fourth, with a tam-
bourine in her hand sprang into the centre
of the circle, which had gathered around
them, and began to dance. She was a young
girl, apparently about sixteen; she was slen-
der and finely formed, like most of her race,
but she was already of a height beyond their
ordinary low stature, and had the appear-
ance of not being yet arrived at full growth.
A petticoat of bright scarlet displayed an
anatomical, combining, like the fetlock of an
Arabian horse, delicacy, activity, and grace in
a singular degree. The fine voluptuous out-
line of her limbs gave token to the practised
eye of Oberfeldt, the perfection it would at-
tain in the maturity of womanly beauty.—
Her scarf was disposed around her body in
a manner somewhat fantastic, but highly
picturesque and graceful; while her abun-
dant tresses of coal black hair, were, for
their only covering and ornament, entwined
with a few ears of wheat and corn flowers,
apparently just plucked from the fields.—
Her skin was dark in complexion; but of
that exquisite clearness, and extreme deli-
cacy of texture, which almost render it doubt-
ful whether it be surpassed by the most per-
fect fairness—

That clear obscure,
So softly dark, and darkly pure,
which we may suppose to have existed on
Cleopatra's cheek; and

She had the Asiatic eye,
Dark as above us is the sky;
But through it stole a tender light;
Like the first moon-rise at midnight;
Large, dark, and swimming in the stream,
Which seemed to melt to its own beam.

Her dancing is as remarkable as her per-
son. When the music was animated and
triumphant, the eye of the young Bohemian
flashed—and with firm and rapid step, she
swung her tambourine into the air, with a
free, fierce gesture of exultation and pride;
when the music sank to a slow, soft measure,
the bright eye became languid and beseech-
ing; the whole bearing insinuating and sub-
dued; then when the music again burst forth
into loveliness and joy, the versatile crea-
ture sprang into the air, like the wild deer
starting from the covert, and the dance end-
ed, as it had begun, with the display of
mingled activity, brilliancy and grace.

This fascinating girl becomes, as might
naturally be supposed, an object of eager
pursuit to the voluptuous Von Oberfeldt.—
At first he was stimulated by the ordinary
excitement of an intrigue; but he soon finds
the young Bohemian has a mind of extraor-
dinary power, enthusiastic and susceptible,
yet discriminating—and withal, proud even
to sternness. His chief hope of success aris-
es from her avowed loathing and scorn of
her own condition and pursuits. When in
artful language he portrayed what educa-
tion might do for genius like hers, and how
ready he was to confer all the advantages of
the best education, she says, "I will not af-
fect wholly to disbelieve that I am fitted for
something better than the wretched life I
lead—but I cannot escape from it! It is to
me what his caste is to the Indian; however
hateful, however loathed, there is no outlet
from it! Oh, God! did you know what it
is to smile when the heart is bursting; to
strive for the applause of those you scorn; to
display your acquirements, like the pace of
a managed horse, by word of command; to
be the show for a mob to gaze and gape at;
to be scoffed at as one of the outcast race;
to be despised for the very blood in my veins;
and to live among those who in some degree
deserve this distance and suspicion; these
things are bitter ingredients in the cup of
life; they may well make my soul sicken at
the prospect before me."

Though Mabel's vigorous understanding
saw that the subtle arguments of her lover
were mere sophistry; though she knew there
was an impassable bar between his rank and
hers; and that all attempts to bring them to-
gether would but tend to the degradation of
both; still it is not wonderful that the strug-
gle should end in his triumph. On one side
was wealth, love, refinement, and all the
amenities of polished life; on the other, were
ignorant and profligate companions, pov-
erty, drudgery and base scorn; and then so
young a girl, untrained as the wild colt of
the steppes; who had never either precept
or example to guide her virtue; possessed
only of her own strong sense and natural
perception of right and wrong; can it be
wondered at, that she was tempted by find-
ing herself courted and flattered, almost
worshipped by such a man as Oberfeldt, be-
fore whom the boldest of her band would
scarcely dare to stand covered?

When the moment came, in which it was
to be decided, whether she should be united,
or part forever, she had not the resolution
to tear away the fairy vision, and return to
the hated drudgery of her former life: she did
not speak, but the tears flowed fast and
heavy down her face, and she suffered Oberfeldt,
to enfold her in his bosom unreprieved. "Alas," said she, "what
security has the unhappy Bohemian orphan
that you will not prove false hereafter?"

"The lack of all protection is surely the
strongest of any," replied Count Oberfeldt,
"you have cast your whole destiny into my
keeping; wo to me, if I prove an unfaithful
steward!" "Wo, indeed!" said Mabel,
"such a deed would in truth deserve it!" and
a stern light for a moment burned within
her eyes, as if to show how they could flash
if they were fired by indignation.

Here we must rapidly pass over scenes of
thrilling interest. Mabel resides at Ober-
feldt Castle, the object of the fondest admi-
ration and love, to which the startling devel-
opment of her rich intellectual powers ev-
ery day adds some new charm. The love
of Count Oberfeldt was far deeper than he
had ever felt for any other object; and had
not his hereditary pride scorned a union with
the wandering Bohemian, he might, in spite
of early pollution, have tasted the blessed-
ness of perfect love. Poor Mabel, the evil
and the good in her character alike formed
her passionate and concentrated attachment;
thrillingly sensitive to kindness; kindling to
a blaze at insult; stern and even fierce, at
the infliction of wrong; the love of such a
heart was ardent and overwhelming! what
might not its darker passions be?

Amid all the blandishments around her,
she sometimes thought on what she really
was with a burning flush of shame and an-
gry remorse, which served to nourish the
fiercer passion of her soul. This showed it-
self in her studies; the characters she loved
were those of strong and haughty energy;
and more than once Count Oberfeldt was
startled as she personified the tempestuous
passion of Phedre, or, with flashing eye, di-
lated nostril, and scornful lip identified her-
self with the fearful feelings of the forsaken
Hernioine. However, to him she was all
docility, gratitude, and love; had he shown
the real degree and quality of his love for
her, it would have crushed her ardent and
sensitive heart.

The proposed plan of educating Mabel for
the stage, is by degrees forgotten; where
the heart is interested, publicity is always
painful. But after eighteen months of quiet
felicity, which needed very few and simple
materials to make it pure domestic happi-
ness, he proposes to visit the Court at Dres-
den. The evening previous to their depart-
ure, they visit a favourite spot, which the
Count always called "Mabel's Bower."

Once when the overshadowing thorn was
laden with its fragrant and beautiful blossoms,
he had intertwined a garland of them in her
hair, and in allusion to Hamilton's Fairy
Tales (then in all the vogue of its first suc-
cess), called her Fleur-D'Epine, a name by
which he often addressed her in the mo-
ments of fond playfulness.

Mabel gazed upon this dear spot with all
that increased tenderness, which approach-
ing departure never fails to call forth. "Shall
I ever see my bower again, Adrian?" said
she with a long, deep sigh, as she stood look-
ing upon the young leaves of the budding
tree.—"O how I love this spot! It is to me
what the paternal roof is to others; I had

EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

no paternal roof; I never knew the ties of home, till I came here, Oberfeldt!" her voice melted into the most entrancing fondness, and she clung to his arm, and looked into his face as only woman can look, as she added, "May I not call it my home, dear Adrian?"

"Yes, dearest, Mabel; where else should your home be? I, too, dearly and deeply love the spot; Ah, Mabel, I never knew, till you taught me, all the sweet and gentle charities of home; where should your home be, if not in your own bower?"

"It seems," continued Mabel, gazing on the thorn, till the tears sprang to her eyes, "it seems to have decked itself with new leaves as though to bid me farewell. You cannot crown me Fleur-D'Epine this year; and the next—heaven knows what may happen before then."

"Why, Mabel," returned the Count, "you talk as if we were setting out on a voyage of years; we shall be here again before your tree has bloomed a second time; and the very first day, we will come to this spot, and you shall bid me welcome to your bower."

"I shall not forget the tryst!" said Mabel. And she did not.

Augustus first was then elector of Saxony and King of Poland. Being a handsome and licentious prince, the fame of Mabel's secluded beauty does not fail to reach his ears; and he at first entreats, and then commands, that she should appear on the stage for his amusement. The proposal is full of bitterness to the lovers; but it is acceded to. Mabel becomes the pride and wonder of Dresden; the King persecutes her with his love, which she refuses in an agony of loathing and of shame. More than once she thinks, 'had Oberfeldt loved as I do, he would have spared me this wretched degradation.'

But he was not capable of loving as she had loved; and even the alloyed affection he entertained for her, diminished with her increasing fame. He shared her talents with the public, and the charm was gone. He began to think it was a duty to marry according to his rank; and he soon singled out an object. Mabel saw the change; but she hid it deep in her burning and breaking heart. At last a sudden and artificial letter informed her that she was deserted; because he must marry and rear legitimate children, for the honour of his house. The ample annuity he proffered was rejected with biting scorn, and Mabel, without one word of reproach, fled to Italy, where she obtained high renown, under the name of Zerlini.

Count Oberfeldt married; he had a daughter; long and anxiously he hoped for a son to support the honours of his house; but his hopes were never realized. Now was the time for Mabel's unrelenting revenge. At a high festival in honour of the child's birth day, this treasure, in which Count Oberfeldt had garnered up all his heart, was stolen from him by a band of dancing Bohemians, where by they conveyed to an Italian ship, where Zerlini was waiting for them. Was her purpose murder? Ah, no! it was far more dreadful than murder. Had she ever been a mother, she could not have planned the devilish scheme.

She educated Count Oberfeldt's daughter for a prostitute. She polluted her earliest affections, and poisoned knowledge at the fountain; ay, even when the child smiled upon her, and called her mother, she did not relinquish her infernal purpose. She carries the little Clara to Paris—becomes intimate with the famous Ninon; and teaches the girl to imitate that shameless profligate, while she preserves her own conduct most proudly pure. The poison works well—the beautiful young Clara becomes the cast off mistress of half the Parisian nobility—Zerlini then goes incognito to Dresden, and appears masked on the stage, where she had first performed, during her brief period of happiness. As she expected the licentious king becomes enamoured with Clara—the artfully manages to make the unconscious Oberfeldt persuade his daughter to her shame—and when the young actress becomes the king's acknowledged paramour, she sends him a note, telling him he will hear news of his child, if he will repair to "Mabel's bower" at a certain hour in the evening.

This interview is powerfully described. "You may remember, sir," said she, "that I promised on the very first day of my return, to come and bid you welcome to my bower—at the last words her voice slightly faltered, but quickly recovering herself she proceeded: 'This is the first day of my return to Oberfeldt; and I have come to keep my tryst!' For a long time she sports with his anxiety, and protracts his agony with demoniac pleasure—at last she says, 'Remember, sir, that I was discarded and trampled under foot, for the sake of your family pride. For the paltry pride of rank, you would have broken a heart, which adored you, had not scorn preserved it from breaking. 'Evil be my lot,' you said, 'if I prove an unfaithful steward!' You have so proved, what your lot is you may now judge. Count Oberfeldt, the honours of your house have been continued in the person of a daughter—that daughter you have seen—she is the king's concubine!"

"You spurned me," she continued, "because I was of lowly birth. You must marry a noble lady to continue your noble line, and now—ha! ha! ha! and now the noble, the haughty Von Oberfeldt panders for the king's lust, and procures for him his own daughter! And the king knows how much he is beholden to you—the whole court knows it. The heiress to your noble line is discovered. She is the Parisian prostitute for whom the Count Von Oberfeldt played panders to the king! Who would have guessed that the tryst of affection made at that tree, would have been thus kept?"

Oberfeldt groaned loud, and buried his face in his hands. It seemed as if some revulsion took place in Mabel's mind; for after a pause she dropped her fearful tone of irony, and continued with less fury, and more of sorrow: "You turned the nature of my kindness into gall—its good into evil—its fondness of affections into the very spirit of hell! To this hour of triumphant vengeance I have looked for the repayment of years of horror! I am repaid!—a pause followed—Am I indeed repaid?" added she in a choking voice; "Can any thing repay me for all I have suffered—for all I have done?"

She was again silent. When Oberfeldt looked up, she was stretched on the ground covered with blood. Passion had claimed its victim. In the storm of her emotions a

blood-vessel had burst. The Bohemian lay dead in her bower!

Naval Reminiscence.—The formidable preparations which France has made for the conquest of Algiers, would seem to threaten annihilation to that haughty power, were it not that former expeditions, equally grand and extensive, have failed of success. It is not impossible that the burning sands of Africa will prove as fatal to their fifty thousand men, as the snows of Russia did to the hundreds of thousands under Napoleon. In the event of victory, it may be doubted whether the lofty spirit of the Algerines will be more effectually humbled than it was by the heroic Decatur, in a few days in 1815, with his little squadron of three frigates, and as many sloops of war. A distinguished gentleman of this city, who was on board the Guerriere, Commodore Decatur's flag ship, and consequently an eye-witness of the events which distinguished that memorable epoch in the annals of our Navy, has communicated to us the prominent incidents of the expedition, some of which we do not recollect to have seen in print.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The squadron made the passage from this port to Gibraltar in a period of 24 days, carefully concealing their character, lest the Algerine fleet should obtain information of their being at sea, and thus elude their grasp.—After passing the Straits, one of the Algerine frigates was descried under easy sail, off Cape De Gatt, on the Spanish coast, where the Barbary corsairs usually lie lurking for prey. She was moving gently along, unsuspecting of the character of our fleet, until by some mistake, the American flag was run up by the Constellation. The English flag was instantly hoisted by the Guerriere followed by the whole squadron, but it was too late; in a moment, the frigate had all sails set, and was going before the wind with extraordinary velocity. The Constellation and the Guerriere gave chase, and as they were approaching the object of their pursuit, the Constellation occasionally fired, until some of her shot passed so near the bow of the Guerriere, that signals were made for her to resume her station in the line. The Guerriere ran up within musket shot, and poured in such tremendous broadsides, that in about 20 minutes the enemy's guns were completely silenced. From an inability to understand their language, it was impossible to ascertain whether they had struck; and Capt. Lewis, with a number of men, was therefore directed by Decatur to lower one of the boats and board. As they rowed alongside, several of the Algerines made signs for them to keep off; but after a moment's consultation, it was resolved to hazard the experiment of boarding.

On reaching the deck, a most appalling spectacle presented itself. The deck was swimming with blood, nearly an inch and a half deep; an evidence of the awful carnage made among the crew. Those who were alive fell upon their knees in an attitude of supplication, looking for no more mercy than they would have shown under a change of circumstances. As one of our officers was traversing the deck, his cutlass, which was swinging from his arm, accidentally struck a wounded man in the face, with some force, upon which a brother officer exclaimed, "For mercy's sake, my dear fellow, be careful!" The Turk turned his eyes upon the latter with a mild and benignant look, which, says our informant, "I shall never forget."—He was offered an orange to cool his thirst, but shook his head, and in a few moments was a corpse.

After capturing a brig of 22 guns off Cape Palos, the Commodore directed his course to Algiers, and entered that beautiful harbor with Swedish colors flying. The Swedish Consul came on board, with the Captain of the Port, in a barge manned with Algerine sailors, and when they were told of the capture of their finest frigate and the death of the Admiral, Rais Hamida, they shook their heads in utter disbelief.—But the appearance of some of the officers of the frigate, who were brought up from below, at once satisfied them of the truth of the story. The terms of a treaty already drafted, were delivered to the Consul for the Day to sign without alteration or qualification. The Day was inclined to temporize, and solicited an armistice, first for 24 hours, and afterwards for 3, to deliberate upon the propositions. "Not one minute!" was the reply of Commodore Decatur.

The Consul was further told by Decatur, that the treaty, if signed at all, must be signed without delay; that there should be no suspension of hostilities, and if in the mean time any of the Algerine vessels should appear off the harbor they would be captured; and that all American captives who were held in bondage, together with a full indemnity for all captures made, must accompany the return of the treaty. The Consul retired, and it was not long before it was proclaimed from the mast head that an Algerine frigate was standing into the Bay. The drum beat to quarters, and all hands were addressed by Decatur, as was always his habit before battle, in an animated manner, who told them that it would be necessary to take the enemy by boarding, to prevent them from running on shore to avoid capture; and said he, "all I ask of you, my boys, is to follow me." The crew answered with three cheers, and orders were given to put the ship along side of the approaching foe. While she was standing out for that purpose, a boat was seen coming off with a white flag hoisted, the signal which was agreed on if the treaty should be signed. As the Consul gained the deck of the Guerriere, the Commodore met him with the question "Peace or War?" "Peace," exclaimed the Consul in a half breath. "Is the treaty signed exactly as I sent it?" "Exactly, upon my honor," replied the Consul with agitation, placing his hand upon his heart. The eye of the Commodore glanced hastily over the paper, the unfortunate captives were received with a parental welcome, and the indemnity in hard dollars conveyed on board. Preparation for battle ceased, and the fleet and the enemy sailed peacefully into the harbor.

After the arrival of Commodore Bainbridge, the squadron, with the exception of the Guerriere, sailed for Gibraltar, to place itself under his command. The Guerriere was cruising off the Spanish coast, when one day six vessels were discerned bearing down towards her. As they approached, they drew up in order of battle and hoisted the Algerine flag. Not knowing but the Day had annulled the treaty, the ship was prepared for action, and the crew addressed by Decatur. Two of the frigates sailed by within a short distance; the third ship, the

Admiral's, hailed the Guerriere, and asked "Where are you going?" The commodore snatched the speaking trumpet from the first Lieutenant and answered in a very stern, deliberate, and scornful tone, "Where I please." Laying a strong emphasis on each word. They all gassed by, however without offering any menace or molestation, to the evident disappointment of Decatur, who expressed his confidence to the crew in his address, that they could flog the whole of them. Thus the daring depredations of those freebooters were completely checked, and since that period, our commerce in that quarter has had nothing to fear but the waves and tempests of the Mediterranean.

The following extract of a letter written by Mr. Jefferson to Gen. Lafayette, Nov. 4, 1823, will be read with interest by every honest Republican. Speaking of the Presidential question, which then agitated the country, and alluding to Messrs. Adams and Crawford, he remarked: "The former will get every federal vote in the Union, and many republicans—the latter all those denominated of the old school—for you are not to believe that those two parties are amalgamated—that the lion and the lamb are lying down together. The Hartford Convention, the victory of New Orleans, the peace of Ghent, prostrated the name of federalism. Its votaries abandoned it through shame and mortification; and now call themselves republicans. But the name alone is changed—the principles are the same. For in truth the parties of Whig and Tory are those of nature. They exist in all countries, whether called by these names, or by those of Aristocrats and Democrats—Ultras and Radicals—Serviles and Liberals. The sickly, weakly, timid man, (i. e. the aristocrat or federalist,) fears the people, and is a Tory by nature. The healthy, strong and bold man, (i. e. the democrat,) cherishes them, (the people,) and is a Whig by nature."

On the eclipse of federalism with us, although not its extinction, its leaders got up the Missouri question under the false front of lessening the measure of slavery, but with the real view of producing a geographical division of parties, which might ensure them the next President. The people of the North went blind-fold into the snare, followed their leaders for a while with a zeal truly moral and laudable, until they became sensible that they were injuring, instead of aiding, the real interest of the slaves; that they had been used merely as tools for electioneering purposes, and the trick of hypocrisy then fell as quickly as it had been got up. So that is now succeeding distinction, which, like that of Republican and Federalist, Whig and Tory, being equally intermixed through every State, threatens none of those geographical schisms which go immediately to a separation. The line of division is now the preservation of State rights as reserved in the Constitution, or, by strained constructions of that instrument, to merge all into a consolidated Government. The Tories, (Federalists or National Republicans,) "are for strengthening the Executive and General Government;" the Whigs (Democrats) "cherish the representative branch and the rights reserved by the States, as the bulwark against consolidation, which must immediately result in monarchy."

FOREIGN ITEMS.
From London.—The ship Coral, at Boston, brings London papers to the 20th May inclusive.

The King's health seemed to be improving. The bulletins of the 19th says, "the King slept well last night. His Majesty's symptoms continue alleviated." The correspondent of the Morning Herald of the 20th, says that on the evening preceding the 19th, he conversed cheerfully with his attendants for some hours, and slept soundly through the night, until he was awake by the workmen's bell at 6 o'clock in the morning—that on the following day the Duke of Wellington had an audience of the king, and remained with him nearly two hours.

The Court Circular of the 19th says, "the King continues in an improving state, and we are at length gratified in being able to announce that hopes are entertained of his Majesty's restoration to a convalescent state."

An article under date of Constantinople, April 26, states that the Porte had caused a note to be presented to the Ambassadors of the three powers, in which the Sultan declares that he accedes to the resolutions adopted by those powers respecting Greece, to the protocols of London. The three Ambassadors had in consequence sent couriers to their respective Courts, to inform them of the definitive conclusion of this affair. This is confirmed by the London Courier.

It is stated that the Greek Senate has recognized as Sovereign the Prince of Saxe Coburg, by adopting the protocols. The proclamation of the Count Capo D'Istria announcing the appointment of the Sovereign, excited every where a sensation of joy. The French troops in the Morea had received orders to be in readiness to march. It was said that their destination was to receive from the Turks the citadel of Athens, and the fortresses of Negropont and Carysto, which come within the newly defined limits of the Grecian State.

Letters from Rome to May 4, say that Bonaparte's mother continued without hope of recovery from her late accident. The government at Rome, as in other parts of the world, had lately published a new Tariff, which excited considerable discussion.

The news of the dissolution of the French chamber produced a slight depression of the funds in London.

From France.—The packet ship Sully, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 18th May inclusive.

A telegraphic dispatch from Toulon, dated May 18, received in Paris in two hours and a half, says:—"The fleet is ready to put to sea—every thing is embarked, munitions and men. The first division has taken advantage of a light breeze to set sail. The important movement, therefore, is begun."

The leading articles of the French papers, on the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, are principally confined to appeals to the electors to return Deputies of such political principles as those professed by the journals making the appeal.

Never says the Temps of Paris, dated May 18th, were the movements of diplomats more active than at the present moment. The night before last a courier arrived from

Vienna with despatches from the Austrian Ambassador. Count Dolgorouky also has arrived from Madrid, and takes his departure immediately, to proceed to St. Petersburg with the utmost haste.

Advices from Cadiz announce that the prohibition of the sale of tobacco at that port, issued by the King of Spain, has given life and spirits to the merchants at Gibraltar. By this decree, 6000 men are thrown out of work, and an equal number will find employment and bread at Gibraltar, where this measure has created general joy.

The Semaphore of Marseilles notices a vague rumor in circulation there that there were six British vessels of war before Algiers.

The Constitutional of the 20th says:—"The English have possessed themselves of Algiers; such is the absurd news we have heard reported this evening, as brought by letters at noon. We repeat it, without adding to it any other kind of faith."

The mother of Napoleon died on the 26th of April; from the effects of her fall, at the age of 83.

COPENHAGEN, May 11.—Major General and Chamberlain Von Scholten, who is gone to Washington, is commissioned to open negotiations with the Government of the United States of North America, for the purpose of obtaining some changes and modifications in the American Tariff, which are important to the trade and navigation of his Majesty's subjects, especially those in the colonies.

The Morning Chronicle of the 17th says, "The American Minister has had several conferences lately with the Earl of Aberdeen, respecting important commercial relations between the United States and this country, West Indies, &c."

Liverpool dates to the 24th and London to the 23d May have been received at New York, by the ship Silas Richards. The health of the King appears still more improved, he having submitted to a surgical operation calculated to afford temporary relief in cases of dropsy.

There has been a change in the French Ministry, said to be consequent on the dissolution of the Chambers.

A calamitous event has happened in the family of the King of Prussia. The third son of the King wounded one of the servants so severely, that he died in consequence. The ordinary Courts cannot take cognizance of such a case. But the King had appointed a special commission to investigate the affair, and upon their report, an order in the Council will either acquit the Prince, or sentence him to punishment.

British House of Commons.

Mr. Huskisson, in presenting the Liverpool petition on the subject of our relations with Spain and Mexico, in the course of last night, urged with great force the propriety of preventing Spain from making further attacks from the side of Cuba, on the new liberated Republic of Mexico.

There was a further subject, and one of extreme importance discussed by Mr. Huskisson in the course of his speech—we mean the general prevalence of an opinion that the United States covet a fine province of Mexico, called Texas, and are disposed to have recourse to violence, if necessary, for the purpose of getting it into their hands. The province of Texas extends southward from the United States, along the coast of Mexico, and as such, the seizure of it by the former power could not be a matter of perfect indifference to Great Britain. The possession of the Florida by the United States has long since given rational cause of uneasiness to England, from regard to the safety of our West India Islands; and we agree with Mr. Huskisson, that when the Government of Washington intimated its repugnance of seeing Cuba transferred from the feeble Ferdinand to the vigorous grasp of George IV, the United States should have been informed, that if Cuba were to continue permanently Spanish, so Texas, and in general the whole shore along the Gulf should endure to the Mexican republic.

The references made by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman to communications, official as well as private, from the late Mr. Jellison, descriptive of the eager and deep rooted longings of the American statesman for slices of Mexico, and above all things, for the Island of Cuba, will not, we are sure, be lost upon the memory of His Majesty's Government in its future transactions with the Spanish Cabinet, with that of Mexico, and of the U. States. With Spain we have a defensive alliance, ready made and consolidated by the most obvious interest, to prevent Cuba from falling a prey to the systematic aggrandizement of the United States. With Mexico, again we are equally identified in resistance to the attempts of the same States upon Texas. With the United States themselves we have no relation but that of commercial intercourse so long as they will suffer it, and of forbearance on other points so long as our patience may not be severely provoked.

We are bound to say, that Sir R. Peel completely succeeded in justifying ministers from the charge of insincerity or inconsistency as regarded their duties towards the members of the western hemisphere.

Times, May 21.

In the course of this debate, Sir Robert Peel said, he thought that they had every reason to place implicit faith in the declaration of those by whom that country (the U. S.) was governed.—The Minister who represented the United States here, he believed to be as honorable a man as ever breathed; and, certainly, from the declarations which had been received on all hands, it would appear that his Right Hon. friend was wrong in assuming that there was any intention on the part of the United States to avail themselves of the situation of the South American provinces. These were contingencies, however, which deserved consideration, and it was impossible to deny that England was deeply interested in the disposal of them.

ARTHUR P. HAYNE, of South Carolina, late a Colonel in the United States Army, has been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent of the United States for their Naval service in the Mediterranean.

Capt. Briggs, of the sloop. Waterloo, at New York in 20 days from Carthage, informs the editors of the Journal of Commerce that news was brought by the Bogota Mail, of June 9th, that the Province of Tacames had declared itself independent of

the Colombian government. The English frigate Shannon, after waiting 10 days at Carthage to receive the Liberator on board, (his passport not having arrived by the Bogota Mail of the 9th,) had sailed for Jamaica without him. It was supposed he would take passage in the first packet for England. Some, however, were of opinion that he would not leave the country. He still remained at Turbaco, three leagues from Carthage. A considerable number of troops had recently arrived at Carthage from different quarters.

AGRICULTURAL.

Col. Powell's Sale.—On the 16th ult. the sale of this gentleman's stock of improved Durham short horned cattle, imported or bred by him, took place at Pownall on the Schuylkill. Before the appointed time of sale, the lawn near the house was well filled with respectable visitors, who came either to admire or to purchase.

The first cow offered was Volante, a beautiful red and white 5 years old, bred by J. Whitaker, Esq. a gentleman near Olney, Yorkshire, Eng. and imported by Col. Powell in July 1826, which was sold to B. D. Perkins, Esq. \$305. The next cow, Anabella, 6 years old, light roan, was bred by Mr. Booth in England, and imported with the foregoing, sold to W. H. Freeman, Esq. for \$310. Stately, imported 1822, sold to W. Painter for \$265. Virginia, 9 years old, begotten in England, from the stock of the celebrated J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P. at Yorkshire, sold to W. Wright, for \$240. Mercia, a heifer of 7 months, by B. Malcolm and Stately, sold to Thomas Rotch Esq. for \$240. Zenobia, a beautiful red cow, 7 years old, imported by Col. Powell in 1828, bred by W. Woodhouse, sold to D. Thomas, of Maryland, for \$410. Sarah 6 years old, imported last year, was also bought by D. Thomas at the same price. Nine other cows were sold to Messrs. Dager, Freeman, Perkins, Mitchell, Sharp, S. Allen, C. Barnetts, J. P. Thompson, and W. Elmer, at various prices, ranging from \$210 the lowest, to \$330 the highest. Five fine bulls were also sold—the first, Bolivar 5 years old, red and white, bred in England by W. Whitaker, and imported by Col. Powell, in 1826, was purchased by B. Chew, Esq. for \$405. Tecumseh, 2 years old, bred by Col. Powell, from E. Malcolm and D. Desdemonia, was purchased by D. Thomas, for \$510. Diego, 12 months old, purchased by M. Erve, Esq. for \$300. Orlando, 11 months old, purchased by J. P. Thompson, Esq. for \$300. Memmon, 8 years old, red and white, bred by Mr. Whitaker in England, imported in 1827, purchased by Mr. Briscoe, for \$405.—Komp, a bull calf by Tecumseh, 6 days old, was purchased by D. B. Pickership, Esq. for \$110; and Gipsy, a heifer, 9 months old, was purchased by D. Elmer, for \$200.

Thus we find out of the above list that two bulls and three cows sold together for 1735 dollars. And deducting two only from the total sale, viz: Yorkshire Belle, a cow, which was sold with a knowledge and understanding of its being disordered, for 150 dollars; and the six days old calf mentioned, the sale of these remaining head will average \$320.

To keep Cabbages fresh.—When the cabbages are cut, leave about two or three inches of the stalk, the pith of which is to be hollowed out, taking care not to bruise or cut the rind; tie the cabbages up by their stalks, and then fill the hollow with water. By repeating this daily they may be kept for several months.

Benefit from a Taste for Gardening.—I think nothing contributes more to the sobriety, comfort and cleanliness of a labourer, than a taste for gardening, when it can be instilled, and which, I think a proprietor ought to promote by every means in his power. I have seldom known a labourer who was fond of and kept his garden neat, whose house and family also, were not so, and who did not spend his leisure hours with them, and in his garden, instead of the alehouse. I have generally found them fond of gardening; but for want of sufficient knowledge, they often get disgusted by their not succeeding in their wishes.—Eng. paper

USE OF SALT.—It is singular that such a body of evidence should be brought together on the advantages of the application of a moderate quantity of salt to every description of growing crop from the grass to timber trees, and to almost every domestic animal from the horse to the honey bee, and yet that salt should be so little in use. We have not a doubt ourselves that it may be of real use to live stock, because we have seen it very generally given on the continent.—Mr. Johnson says, "I have given my own gig horse an ounce of salt every night in his corn, for the last 5 years; and though he has during that period, worked very hard, he has continued in the best health, never having had a dose of physic in his life." To be able to dispense with physic, either in the economy of men or cattle, is a grand object; and we certainly think the occasional, or perhaps the constant use of salt in the food of domestic animals, and especially in that of the horse, as being in a more highly artificial state than the other, a desirable object.—(N. Y. Farmer.)

[From a late London Paper.]

The Canterbury Railway.—The opening of the railway from Canterbury to Whitstable has already reduced the price of coals five or six shillings a chaldron, the conveyance of passengers to nine pence a head, and the time of travelling to twenty minutes. The distance is between six and seven miles, but the cost of the railway has been considerable, it having been necessary to make a tunnel through a hill of more than a half a mile in length. The greatest facility is now given to the conveyance of heavy commodities, such as lime, stone, bricks, salt, manure, &c. A short time will show how far the return obtained affords a remuneration for the capital expended.

According to the New-Haven Advertiser, the revised criminal code of Connecticut forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife.

A new Post Office has been established at Tullyhanna, Pike county, Pa., and GEORGE L. NAGLE appointed Post Master.

Church and State.—This much dreaded union has taken place at last, as we find in the New England Palladium, that Mr. Geo. Stagt is married to Miss Eveline Church.



THE V
EAST
TUESDAY
JULY 1

To the Patrons of the
People's

My good friends, I leave of you, and tor. When our party affliction and sorrow, State, I, for want of forward, and establish of the individual now vernment. That indi our party was success have triumphed. It cause I have not suc bout to abandon my most success which I crowned all my efforts find my profession an She, like a young bride court. I could give it all day, but both I new give. I relinquish he tried friend. One who sent contest is "from the poor wight, is accustomed by night and day accustomed to, and is of his nature. He knows sweet air of liberty. H you patiently and serve you may lose my wit, you will find my success fellow, who will make he lacks in quality. commend to your kind

Easton, Md. July 13

TO THE

Having purchased Esqr. his printing establishment to continue the publication recently conducted by perial size has been received, the paper was made similar to most. This will enable me to much more miscellaneous matter than columns of country journals sessions of Congress a ture, a more detailed ings of these bodies.

In order to adapt the suits of a large major rancements have been best information on J subject it is proposed tention.

The lovers of polite cannot expect much fral bearing the charac paper, will not be neg that this department tention as the limits of of,—always having re of such articles as sha of morals and the refi

In my political life with the Republican early to the support o who now so ably and over the nation. Th tration I believe to be piest consequences to an eminent degree ca the bonds of our Uni conviction I intend to liberal and zealous s administration, whilst tain, as I have ever it will, the steady rep ing this, however, it frain from every thi the feelings of any m a sense of duty to the no consequences of a induce me to suppress the public may be er

Having thus very views and intention duct and manage leave to tender my and friends, and to their aid and support remitted attention to tion, (in which I have only indulgement I ca This, my habits, no of providing for my

EDY

Easton, Md. July

Thomas T. Sum Benjamin Lee and have been nominate present Adm'nistr George's county in gates.



THE WHIG:
EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING,
JULY 13, 1830.

To the Patrons of the Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate.

My good friends, I am now about to take my leave of you, and of the life of an Editor. When our party was in the midst of affliction and sorrow, in this section of our State, I, for want of a better man, stepped forward, and established a press in support of the individual now at the head of our Government. That individual was successful; our party was successful. True principles have triumphed. It is, therefore, not because I have not succeeded, that I am about to abandon my profession. The utmost success which I could have asked has crowned all my efforts. But it is because I find my profession and I can never agree. She, like a young bride, requires too much court. I could give her either all night or all day, but both I never can nor never will give. I relinquish her however to a well tried friend. One who like myself in the present contest is "from the beginning." But he, poor wight, is accustomed to bondage. Servitude by night and day is what he has been accustomed to, and is now become a portion of his nature. He knows not to breathe the sweet air of liberty. He will, therefore, serve you patiently and serve you well. Although you may lose my wit, humour and erudition, you will find my successor a good, honest fellow, who will make up in measure what he lacks in quality. Him, therefore, I recommend to your kind care and keeping.

JOHN D. GREEN.

Easton, Md. July 13, 1830.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having purchased of JOHN D. GREEN, Esq., his printing establishment, I propose to continue the publication of the journal recently conducted by him. A press of imperial size has been ordered, and as soon as received, the paper will be enlarged, and made similar to most of the city papers. This will enable me to lay before my readers much more miscellaneous and other interesting matter than has heretofore been in the columns of country journals; and during the sessions of Congress and the State Legislature, a more detailed view of the proceedings of these bodies.

In order to adapt the "Whig" to the pursuits of a large majority of its patrons, arrangements have been made to receive the best information on Agriculture—to which subject it is proposed to devote especial attention. The lovers of polite literature, though they cannot expect much from the pages of a journal bearing the character of a country newspaper, will not be neglected. It is intended that this department shall receive such attention as the limits of the paper will admit of,—always having regard to the selection of such articles as shall tend to the elevation of morals and the refinement of taste.

In my political life I have always acted with the Republican party. This led me early to the support of the illustrious citizen who now so ably and satisfactorily presides over the nation. The acts of his administration I believe to be fraught with the happiest consequences to the country—and in an eminent degree calculated to strengthen the bonds of our Union. Under this firm conviction I intend to give a fair, candid, liberal and zealous support to the present administration, whilst it continues to maintain, as I have every confidence to believe it will, the steady republican course. In doing this, however, it is my intention to refrain from every thing calculated to wound the feelings of any man, unless impelled by a sense of duty to the public; in which case, no consequences of a personal nature shall induce me to suppress information to which the public may be entitled.

Having thus very briefly expressed my views and intention in regard to the conduct and management of this paper, I beg leave to tender my respects to its patrons and friends, and to solicit a continuance of their aid and support. A constant and unremitting attention to the duties of my station, (in which I have some experience) is the only inducement I can offer to your kindness. This, my habits, no less than the necessity of providing for my family, will insure.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Md. July 13, 1830.

Thomas T. Summerville, Geo. Semmes, Benjamin Lee and Alexander T. C. Keech, have been nominated by the friends of the present Administration to represent Prince George's county in the next House of Delegates.

The Fredericktown Political Examiner of the 30th ult. contains an article on the subject of the President's journey homeward, and concerning the time at, and road by, which the editor understands the President is to return to Washington. He says the route both going and returning, being through the upper part of Maryland, and through Ohio, Kentucky, &c. (the portions of country affected by the veto) is evidently for electioneering purposes, and appears seriously alarmed for the consequences. Speaking of the influence which he fears, he gives us no very flattering view of the material composing society in that section of country, as will appear by the following extract from the article alluded to:—

"We all know the personal influence of any man who is esteemed the head of a party, in conciliating the disaffected. The fact that the touch of royalty is able to cure disease, is not singular; the credulous faith of man in the gentle press of a great man's palm, in his affable smile, or his familiar nod, amounts to infallibility. The elections in the West, as well as in this State, take place at the time of his return, and that he should thus outstrip himself before the people, for the purpose of electioneering, when the occasion demands cool reflection and calm judgment, unbiassed by party representations, is an insult to the majesty of the people which deserves severe reprehension."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The editors of the Baltimore American have received papers from Buenos Ayres, of the 30th April.

The accounts from the interior represent the country to be more tranquil than at the last dates. Letters had been received in Buenos Ayres from Cordova which state that there was every prospect of a "speedy re-establishment of peace and good understanding between that province and its Indian neighbours."

The government of Buenos Ayres has prohibited the exportation from that province of gold and silver, coined or uncoined; and no vessel will be allowed to depart with more than is considered indispensably necessary for her voyage.

The following is the postscript of a letter from Montevideo of the 1st May, which represented the prospects of the province as somewhat improved:—

"May 2d.—Since writing the above the aspect of our political affairs has changed, and a civil war is immediately expected, in consequence of the commander in chief of the army having refused to acknowledge the new government."

We have examined the journals and pamphlets from Venezuela, which we mentioned yesterday. Paez appears to have been master of the Province, since the revolt or secession from the Bogota government. The Congress in Valencia addressed him in the adulatory and obsequious strain which was formerly used towards the Liberator. He at first declined the office of Civil and Military Chief, to which they appointed him, but he was then commanded by them to accept it, and he obeyed. He had himself appointed executive functionaries,—Ministers of State,—whose respective and copious reports to him concerning the condition of the affairs within the sphere of each, are published in extenso.

Miguel Pena, the Secretary of the Interior, concludes his memoir with the opinion, that Venezuela had made but little progress in civilization during her twenty years of revolution, and the eight years of the Bogota administration. It is mentioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, Urbaneja, that the Consuls of the United States of America had asked of the new government, explanations as to the relations which were to subsist between this country and Venezuela in her new position. The answer was—that all the treaties, compacts, and obligations of the former or general government, would be held sacred, and fulfilled as far as their execution depended on Venezuela.

Paez and all his adherents, and the Congress, seem to have been animated by a deep dread or jealousy of Bolivar.—It was voted by that body that they would undertake no compromise nor negotiation with the authorities at Bogota, unless the Liberator should be expelled the republic, or in case he or his friends were suffered to participate in any manner in the business of reconciliation and future league. The President of the Congress of Venezuela, in his official letter on the subject to the President of the Congress at Bogota, says—"Venezuela, rendered prudent by a long series of calamities of every kind, and seeing in General Simon Bolivar the source of them, and still shuddering at the risk which she has run of becoming forever his patrimony, will not consent to treat while he remains in the territory of Colombia."—*Nat. Gazette.*

SUMMARY.

James Porter, the mail robber, was executed at Philadelphia on the 2d inst.—An attempt to rescue, being feared by the Marshal, an unusually large posse was summoned,—and a detachment of cavalry was stationed near the place of execution. These precautionary measures were found, however, to have been unnecessary.

The Nashville City Hotel, one of the most splendid establishments of the kind in the Western Country, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 18th June. It was owned by the Nashville Bank, and cost \$40,000.—The furniture was partially saved.

The journey of the President appears to be marked with appropriate demonstrations of respect. At Cincinnati a large and respectable delegation was appointed, who waited on the President 135 miles above the city, to welcome him in the name of the inhabitants.

The city Council of Louisville, Ky. have passed a resolution directing the Mayor to call the corporate authorities together on the arrival of the President, in order to welcome him formally in the name of the citizens.

It is announced in some of the Eastern papers that a life of Mr. Clay, is about to be written in Massachusetts, and that extensive

aid has been offered to the editor, by gentlemen of the Western States.

[The progeny of this Eastern and Western union we suspect will pretty clearly identify its parentage. "The tree is known by its fruit."]

The U. S. Branch Bank at Boston has been robbed of \$40,000 by John Fuller the Second Teller. A reward of \$2500 is offered by the Bank for his apprehension and the recovery of the money.

Fuller was arrested in his own house on Monday morning. Gentlemen from Boston say it was understood to have been a voluntary surrender, and after some negotiation with the Bank. It is believed that all, or nearly all the \$40,000 is restored.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, Capt. Ballard, has arrived at Norfolk, from the West India station and last from Pensacola—officers and crew well.

At Washington on Monday 5th inst. Mr. John Dunning, belonging to an Artillery company, was killed whilst engaged in loading the cannon to be used in celebration of the day.—He has left a family, for whose benefit an immediate collection was undertaken, and upwards of \$100 subscribed.

The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned on the 3d inst. after a busy session of 32 days.

Mr. Bostwick, of New-York, has published "A Map of France divided into Provinces, with portions of the adjoining country—for historical illustration." This is a work much needed, and indeed absolutely necessary to a proper understanding of the history of the modern wars in Europe.

About 25 houses in N. York, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst. the fire originated in an unoccupied stable in the rear of Rivington street.

A Commercial Treaty has been concluded between the U. States and Turkey. Mr. Rhind, who negotiated on the part of the U. States is said to be the Charge d'Affairs of this country at Constantinople. The conditions of the Treaty are those of the most favored nation.

The U. S. Sch. Grampus, Captain Mayo, captured on the night of the 4th June, off Cape Haytien, a piratical schooner, having on board a crew of 80 men, and 80 African prisoners. Several broadsides were fired by the G. and the pirate fought until so disabled as to make further resistance impracticable; 10 were killed on board the pirate, including the captain—none were injured on board the Grampus.

The black Sea.—We perceive that American commercial houses are about to be established at Constantinople, and by letters received from that place, it is understood that the American Agent has succeeded in effecting a commercial arrangement with the Sultan, allowing to American vessels a free trade to the Black Sea, and that a firm had been obtained for the American squadron under the command of Commodore Biddle, to proceed to Constantinople. This new theatre for the enterprise of our countrymen, it is to be hoped, will in some degree give activity to the now depressed commerce of the seaports.—*U. S. Tel.*

TEMPERANCE.—A Bridgeport correspondent has inclosed us a copy of Mr. Kirtledge's address, delivered last year before the American Temperance Society, with a request that we publish it.—Our correspondent states that this cause has made the most gratifying progress in West Jersey; that many temperate drinkers have discontinued the use of spirituous liquors altogether, and many drunkards have been reformed.—that several distillers of spirituous liquors in that section have abandoned their distilleries, and a number of store-keepers resolved to sell no more ardent spirits. He states also that there are between four and five hundred members of temperance societies, in a single county; and that eight trading vessels, belonging to the port of Bridgetown are loaded and sailed without the use of the article; and he names a neighbouring town, in which it has been ascertained that the sales of ardent spirits have recently diminished 50 per cent. in quantity. These are gratifying facts—and we are happy to hear that exertions are still continued, to extirpate this destructive enemy of our race, with unabated vigor.—*Trenton Emp.*

Melancholy Disaster.—Captain Sharp, of the schr. Adrian, at New York on Thursday from Richmond, reports that on the afternoon of Monday last, at 3 o'clock, twenty miles north of Cape May, in a squall from the N. W. the schr. Star, Bell, thence for Folly Landing, was capsized. Capt. Bell, wife and child, G. Hall, J. Millen, and J. Middleton, were all drowned. William Satchell, one of the crew, swam to the small boat, and succeeded in bailing the water out of her with his hat. He was in the boat all night and part of the next day, and was picked up by the brig Thorn, from Philadelphia, for Boston. On Tuesday afternoon himself and boat were put on board of the schr. Adrian, and brought in. Satchell saw the accident, and saw Capt. Bell, his wife and child, all trying to get to the boat, but having no oars, could not assist them—saw them all clench and sink together! The schr. sunk in about an hour after she capsized.

A VILLAIN AND HIS REWARD.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. Anna Foster of this city, at the persuasion of one James Rogers, a boarder, went to camp-meeting. She, with the assistance of said Rogers, secured the windows and doors of her dwelling, and took the key with her.

Rogers immediately breaks open her dwelling and removes all her furniture to the nearest auction room and exposes it for sale. The crier made proclamation and the furniture was sold accordingly at public auction.

Rogers soon called for the avails of the sale, said that he wished it settled before his women folks came home, for they would make a great fuss about it. The auctioneer observed that he had collected about \$50, which he might have, and the remainder as soon as collected. Rogers concluded to wait for the balance, during which time Mrs. F. returned home and gave information, and Rogers was taken up and committed to prison. The next week, the circuit court being in session, said Rogers was indicted and convicted of burglary and grand larceny. He was sentenced to a confinement of 7 years in the state prison at Sing-Sing.

Troy Budget.

His excellency Jean Baptiste Roux de Rochelle, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France to the United States, arrived at New York, on Sunday last, in the packet ship France, from Havre.

Baltimore Prices Current.

[From the American Farmer, July 9.]

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—There is very little Howard street flour coming in, or on hand, and as little demand. A few sales of small lots have been made for eastern markets at \$5. There is no change in the prices of wheat,—small lots of new white continue to arrive and sell at our quotations; but the receipts are quite limited. A small advance will be noticed in beef; but to command our highest rate, it must "cut three inches on the rib."

FLOUR—best white wheat family, \$5.50 a 6.00—super. Howard-street 5.00—city mills, 4.624—CORN MEAL, bbl. 2.25—GRAIN, best red wheat, new 95; best white do. new 1.02 a 1.05; Maryland red 80 a 874—CORN, white, 47; yellow 47; Rye, .50; OATS, .33 BEANS, .90 a 1.00—PEAS, 40 a 50—CLOVER-SEED, 3.75 a 4.—TIMOTHY, 1.75 a 2.25—ORCHARD GRASS, 1.50 a 1.75—Herd's, 75 a 1.25—Lucerne .30 a .374 lb.—FLAX-SEED, .80 a .874—WOOL, common, unwashed, lb. 15 a .16—washed, 18 a 20—crossed, 20 a 22—three-quarter, 28 a 30—full do. 30 a 35, according to quality.—Feathers, 32 a 33—Plaster Paris, cargo price per ton, 3.81 a 3.87; ground, 1.25 bbl.—Prime Beef on the hoof, 4.75 a 5.25—Pine Wood, by the vessel load, 1.874. Oak, 2.75 a 3.—Hickory, \$4.00.

DIED.

On Friday morning last, at his residence in Queen Ann's county after a lingering illness THOMAS HEMSLEY, Esq.

In this county on Tuesday evening last, after a short illness JAMES, second son of Mr. Jacob Faulkner, in the 19th year of his age.

EASTON THEATRE.

At the Fountain Inn Ball Room.

THIS, TUESDAY EVENING,

Will be presented the musical opera called

TURN OUT.

Gregory, Mr. Jefferson.

IN THE COURSE OF THE EVENING

A DANCE by Miss Kerr.

SONG:—Hurrah for the Bonnets of blue,

I'm Marian Ramsay, Mrs. J. Jefferson.

Far, far from me my lover flies,

Masquerade Song, Mrs. J. Jefferson.

Blue Bonnets over the Border,

The Poachers, or now then,

All the world was born to vex me,

Quartette—Mrs. J. Jefferson, Messrs. Jefferson, Garner and John Jefferson.

I'll love the dearest, Mr. Foster.

Final by the characters.

The whole to be concluded with the Grace of

THE WEATHERCOCK.

The next performance will be on Thursday evening.

July 13

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, & COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims.

He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant.

JOHN BUSK.

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.

Richard Frisby, S. & W. Meeteer, Jos. & Adam Ross, H. S. Sanderson, Thomas Murphey, Edward Priestly, Jno. M. Laroque, I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.

July 13

JOHN B. MATHIOT & Co.

Fancy Chair Manufacturers,

42 N. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.

INFORM the inhabitants of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they have constantly on hand a large assortment of the above article—as also COMMON CHAIRS of all patterns, which for durability, neatness of design and execution, are not surpassed in this, or perhaps any other city in the Union. Orders left at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to—and where novelty is required a drawing will be submitted.

July 13 6w

NOTICE.

THE Sheriff's advertisement for the sale of property on Wednesday next, as notified in the Easton Gazette of this day, has been continued by mistake. The sale has been postponed, and will not take place till further notice.

Easton, Saturday, the 10th July 1830.

July 13

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton on the 30th June, 1830.

A.	J.
Richard Austin	William H. Johnson
William Arringdale	K.
Mr. Anderson	Joseph Kemp
B.	Thomas H. Kemp
Susanna Bambray	L.
Thomas Bond 3	Thomas Lambdin
Chesiah Brooks	William Loveday
John Bartlett	M.
Daniel Boardly	William Moore, Sr.
C.	Nicholas Martin
John Crow	Joseph T. Mitchell
John Randall 6	John R. Macquay
Elizabeth Catrup	N.
Thomas Coward	Skinner Newnam
Collector at Oxford	P.
Commissioners of the	Adam Percless
Tax	John R. Plater
Coats Lodge 2	James Parrott
D.	R.
Washington Dorrell	Cidnum Russum
Spry Denny	W. C. Rodensbough
J. L. Dale	S.
E.	Mrs. Andrew Skinner
Peter Emmerson	Elizabeth Sharp
H. L. Edmondson	George D. Summers
John Edmondson	James L. Smith
Thomas C. Earle	William Shehon
F.	Thomas P. Smith
H. M. Frazier	Henry G. Smith
G.	Aquila Stichcomb
R. H. Goldsborough	T.
John A. Getty	Edward G. Tilton
Chas. Goldsborough	Joseph Turner
E. H. Gale	Nath A. Thayer
Editor Gazette	Henry Townsend
Bosetta Grace	W.
H.	Eliza Willis
Maria Henrix	Thomas B. White
Wm. J. Hamilton	Ann M. B. Ward
William W. Handy	Francis Willis
Fanny Henry	Henry Wright
Wm. Hughlett	

All Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

JOHN D. GREEN, P. M.

July 6—3w

To the Free and Independent Voters of

TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October election.—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grateful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice. The public's obedient servant.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

St. Michaels, June 29

SHERIFFALTY.

JESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent voters of Talbot county for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; and now solicits their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty.

June 29

SHERIFFALTY.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffrages of the voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.

May 18

TAILORING.

REUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington street, where he is prepared to execute all orders he may receive with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable and complete manner. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the trade, having had ten years' experience in Baltimore, and by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the times.

Easton, June 1

Caroline Camp Meeting.

THERE will be a Camp Meeting held for the Caroline Circuit, in the woods adjoining the three Bridges, about two and a half miles from Denton, to commence on Thursday the 29th inst.

All persons friendly to religion is particularly invited to attend.

July 6 1830. (S & G)

NOTICE.—Was Committed to the jail of Frederick County, on the 23d of April last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN, who says he was free-born; and was raised in the District of Columbia; he is about twenty-two years of age—5 feet 7 inches high, very black and handsome; had on when committed, a pair of cord pantaloons, striped waist-coat, fancy cord round doublet, and coarse shoes; no perceivable marks. The owner of the above negro is requested to come and have the above described negro released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY,

Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

may 25

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 20th of April, 1830, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BADATE, says he was set free by Henry Magruder, of Prince George's county; said negro is about thirty-two years of age, five feet five inches high; has a scar on his left arm, no other perceivable marks; had on when committed, a pair of blue cloth pantaloons, blue roundabout, white waist-coat, coarse shoes. The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged as the law directs.

JOHN RIGNEY,

Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

may 25

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, against Edward Roberts, will be sold on Saturday the 17th day of July next, at the Court house door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of one & four o'clock in the afternoon, to wit: one negro boy called Dick, to serve until he is 21 years old.—Seized and taken as the property of said Roberts, & will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. H. FAULKNER, Constable.
June 22 4w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Caroline County, will be sold on the 17th day of the present month at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest bidder, a negro man named Washington, (to serve a term of years) belonging to the estate of Hester Stevens, late of Caroline County deceased.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WM. H. HAYWARD, Guardian
to the heirs of Hester Stevens.
June 6—2w

CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale at public Auction, on the 19th July next, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. of that day, all the real estate of which Isaac Jenkinson, late of Talbot County, lately died seized: being a part of a tract of land, on which said Isaac died, and on which William Jenkinson now lives.—There are about 200 acres of land to be sold, with an extensive Timothy Meadow, highly improved.—also a proper proportion of valuable timber land, sufficient for the farm—with commodious brick buildings and other necessary improvements, such as a smoke and other out houses.

This property is situated within a mile and a half of Easton. Any person can examine the premises by applying to William Jenkinson and Peter Farr, who reside thereon.

TERMS OF SALE—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with good and sufficient security approved by the Trustee for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale—a credit of twelve months from the day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby advised to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the said court of Chancery; otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the proceeds of said estate.

GEORGE W. NABB, Trustee.
June 22 1s

SALE OF LANDS.

ON WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following lands, late the property of Lloyd Nichols deceased, consisting of a neat farm adjoining Mount Pleasant House, and sundry valuable wood lots, all within about three or four miles of the Town of Easton.

That is to say, one farm of about 123 1-2 acres of cleared arable land and fine meadow, with about 98 acres of wood and timber conveniently annexed—having on it a small wooden dwelling house with a barn and granary.

The land is a kind soil, and containing an excellent body of meadow and marle; is capable of being made highly productive and valuable—perpetual streams of flowing water pass through it—and it is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops, and the situation is high and healthy.

The neighbourhood very excellent—and it is a convenient distance from Easton, the Third Haven Creek and the Choptank river.

Also sundry lots of wood land consisting of about 10 acres each—many of them finely timbered, and the others having good portions of timber and generally heavily wooded. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view these lands as now laid off—they are worthy the attention of Farmers and Speculators.

Also, on Friday following, being the 20th August, will be sold on the premises several lots in the Town of Easton on Harrison Street near the old Market House.

Terms of Sale—The purchasers are to pass bonds with approved security bearing date from the sale, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in nine months from day of sale with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale—another fourth part in eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the whole purchase money unpaid—another fourth part thereof in twenty seven months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—and the remaining fourth part thereof in thirty six months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—conveyances to be executed upon the payment of the purchase money and interest. Possession given to purchasers upon execution of their bonds. For further information apply to

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Agent.
June 29 8w

CHEAP HARVEST GOODS.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from the Markets with a fresh supply of

HARVEST GOODS & C.

CONSISTING OF AN EXCELLENT STOCK OF

WHISKEY,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS,

—ALSO—
New England Rum, sugar,

Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tin ware,
&c. &c.

all of which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices for Wool, Rags, Feathers, Quills or Cash.

Easton, June 1

STILL LATER.

MRS. MULLIKIN informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned from Baltimore, being her second trip this season, and has now opened the latest fashions of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

PATTERN BONNETS AND DRESSES,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE.
may 25

ROCKHALL PACKET.

Captain John T. Smith,

The Subscriber informs the public, that in consequence of accommodating the inhabitants of Kent County and the Eastern Shore generally, with a Steam Boat conveyance to and from Rockhall once a week, he has been obliged to change the day of sailing his packet from the former establishment, and will, during the season, run on the following days:

Leave Rockhall on Mondays and Thursdays, and leave Baltimore on Tuesdays, and Saturdays, at the usual hour, 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE STEAM-BOAT



Governor Wolcott,

Captain W. VERDON, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Rockhall and Centerville and leave Centerville every Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, via Rockhall.

The Mail Stage leaves Rockhall for Chestertown on the arrival of the Packet and Steam Boat, and will leave Chestertown on Monday and Thursday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and on Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock, for Rockhall.

The Steam Boat is prepared to take in freight and live stock to and from either place.

THOS. HARRIS.
may 11 10w

GABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of

Sideboards, Secretary Desks, BUREAUS, TABLES,

STANDS, &c. &c.

he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills.
Easton, June 1

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF FOUNTAIN

& BROWN AS GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light Street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin)

1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT
150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt
Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, salt petre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.

They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchants would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present.

David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as:

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces
Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens
Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens
Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls
For Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, may 11

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gaiters over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse tow linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cu. of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centerville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot County shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS BULLEN,
Guardian for the heirs of
John Merrick, dec'd.
June 8 1f [G.]

OPPOSITION.



THE BALTIMORE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING COACHES.

Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN, Light street; No. 2, South Calvert street, one door from Market street, and Hanover House, No. 6, Hanover street, opposite Beltzhoover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and Laturno's Refectory, Washington; and Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same hours as from Baltimore.

Passengers in these lines, taken up and put down, where they direct.

A. FULLER, Agent.
June 8
P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour and Expresses carried with great despatch.
A. F.

TO BE LET,

The Union Tavern,

in Easton;—possession to be given either immediately or at the commencement of next year.

ALSO, The Dwelling House on Washington street, opposite the Point Road, lately occupied by George F. Thompson.

ALSO, two farms, in Oxford Neck, and several other farms in Talbot County, of various qualities and sizes.

ALSO, that farm in Caroline County, called Poplar Neck;—Leases, on advantageous terms, will be given to substantial farmers with good stock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, June 8

Cart Wheel Wrighting and CRADLING OF SCYTHES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself on the bay side road, four miles below St. Michaels, and supplied himself with a stock of well seasoned timber, and is prepared to execute all orders in the above branches, all of which he will execute low for cash or trade. Also,

BLACKSMITHING

in general will be executed in general at the same stand.

WM. W. LOWE.
may 25 1830.

CART WHEEL WRIGHT.

EDWARD STUART

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has supplied himself with an excellent stock of well seasoned TIMBER, and is now prepared to execute orders in the following branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wrighting, Plough making or Cradling of Scythes, at his shop in Easton, near Doct. Nicholas Hammon's.

From his experience and a determination to use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

EDWARD STUART.
may 30 1f

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
Easton, March 23.

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself. Begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant.
JAN 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The Subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk, WISHES TO PURCHASE ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES

of both sexes, from the age

OF TWELVE TO TWENTY-FIVE.

For whom the highest prices, in cash, will be given. Any person wishing to sell, will please call at the Easton Hotel.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
Easton, may 18

COME AND SEE.

STILL CHEAPER.

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with and is now opening at his stand, a general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES, & MISSES

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS, VIZ Ladies' Satin Shoes, from 75 to \$1 25.
" Lasting do. " 50 " 1 12 1/2
" Seal Skin & Morocco, 50 " 1 12 1/2
Misses Shoes, " 45 " 75
Infants, do, " 18 1/2 " 75

Gentlemen's best Wax Calf Skin square and round toed Boots \$3 25 to \$5 00.
do. copper fastened do. 1 25 " 2 25.
do. wax calf Skin, and Cordovan Monroes, \$1 00 to \$1 50.

Coarse Boots, 1 00 " 1 50.
Shoes, 75 " 1 25.
Walking Pumps, 50 " 1 12 1/2

Dancing do. 50 " 1 12 1/2
Walking Shoes, 75 " 1 25
Youths Boots, 1 00 " 1 25

Monroes, 75 " 1 00.
Shoes, 50 " 75.
Childrens Shoes & Boots, 18 1/2 " 62 1/2

HATS—Men's fur hats, 1 75 " 6 00
Chip do. do. 64 " 50
Shoe Thread and Shoe Blacking.

The public are assured that the above assortment have been purchased upon the most advantageous terms, and will be sold at prices which must please for cash only.

THOMAS S. COOK.

Easton, may 4 7w

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.



THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore

with a handsome assortment of BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

consisting of gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps, Ladies Lasting, Seal and Morocco, and a general assortment of children's Boots and Shoes, both Morocco and Leather. Also a handsome assortment of the best

MATERIALS,

which he is ready to manufacture in the best and most fashionable style—all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms for cash. To his old customers, who have so liberally patronized him he returns his most sincere thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

The public's obedient servant
JOHN WRIGHT.
June 1

Notice.

THE Subscriber having left Easton, and settled in Baltimore, gives notice that he has appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his agent, for the transaction of his own business, as well as that of his Fathers, and John W. Sherwood's, in any other connected with it, and requests those indebted to him, in any manner, to pay the same to his said agent

WILLIAM W. MOORE.

N. B. W. W. Moore, has several valuable grass lots, in the vicinity of the town for sale, also a good second hand Coach, and a substantially built, plain new Gig and harness.

april 14

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.



THE Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their continued patronage and begs leave to inform them, that he has just returned from Baltimore.

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS,

which will enable him, with the assistance of the BEST WORKMEN, to meet all orders in his line. All new work, warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in the best manner, and at the lowest rates, for CASH. He hopes by unremitting attention to business, to merit the increasing favours of a generous public.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Easton, may 4 1f

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH

HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Denton, June 22

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The frame Dwelling house and lot situate on Harrison street and present occupied by Washington Dorrell—For Terms apply to

JOSEPH CHAIN.
march 16

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 NATHANIEL HOPKINS, 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 Nathaniel Hopkins having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Nathaniel Hopkins be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be & 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 Nathaniel Hopkins to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Nathaniel Hopkins should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the fourth day of July, 1830.

LAMBERT REARDON.

July 6

STATE OF MARYLAND:

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 Cato Stevens a free coloured man 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 Cato Stevens having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Cato Stevens be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be & 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, and the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Cato Stevens to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Cato Stevens should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 22d day of June 1830.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
June 22—4w

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

WILL leave Miles Ferry every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

This Packet will receive in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, may 18 1f

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS

of every description—consisting in part as follows, viz:

Fancy Cane Seats with bronze tops,
Grecian Wood Seats do. do.
Slat back do.
Rocking, Steing & Children's do.
of all kinds.

Sizes and Patterns,
Table and Writing Chairs of all sizes and patterns.

All of which he will sell on the most pleasing terms.

The subscriber is in hopes by assiduously attending to the various branches of his profession, to merit a share of public patronage among his Eastern Shore friends.

THOMAS H. SEWELL.
No. 13, Sharp street Baltimore.

april 13

N. B. Old Chairs repaired and repainted at the shortest notice.

BASHAW.

THIS Jack was imported from Malta last June, and is 5 years old the ensuing spring. Having ascertained his qualifications from undoubted authority—the subscribers can confidently recommend him, as possessed of fine spirit, vigor, and good temper—qualities

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1830.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

THE TERMS

Are Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three
times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued
weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square.

[We copy the following patriotic Ode from
the "West Jersey Observer." It was com-
posed at the request of the citizens of Bridge-
ton, W. N. J. made through their Commit-
tee of Arrangement, and sung at that place
at the celebration of the Anniversary of A-
merican Independence, July 4th, 1826. The
author is understood to be Dr. William C.
Brewster, of Philadelphia.]

ODE.

Tune—"Star Spangled Banner."

All hail! happy day when our freedom was
born,
When liberty's bright sun bespangled the
ocean,
And the proud streamers flying saluted the
morn
That bid loud defiance to battle's commo-
tion—

When the hands of the brave
Burst the chains of the slave,
And oppression's pale hosts
Trembled over their grave;
For the God of our armies in whom is our
trust,

Was to lay the proud lion of Britain in dust.

Long, long was the struggle and dark was
the night,
The heavens in awe-mantled blackness were
shrouded,
And the war-whoop call'd forth haughty legi-
ons to fight,

As round Britain's standard the leagued
Hessians crowded;

Columbia's shore
Was streaming with gore,

Europe, And her choice heroes slain,
State in state the conflict was o'er;

It being God of our armies in whom is our
United States,

Our country, lay the proud lion of Britain in
dust,

With plenty our homes, ever dearest abroad,
And our full-swelling sails proudly whiten
the ocean—

Long, long may we hail
In liberty's pale
This glorious day,

As a nation's regale,
And thou God of our armies in whom is our
trust,

Smite the foes of fair freedom and lay them
in dust.

DR. CHANNING'S ELECTION SER-
MON.

Extract from the Sermon delivered be-
fore the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the
26th ultimo, by the Rev. William E. Channing.

"In order, however, that religion should
yield its full and best fruits, one thing is ne-
cessary; and the times require that I should
state it with great distinctness. It is neces-
sary that religion should be held and pro-
fessed in a liberal spirit. Just as far as it
assumes an intolerant, exclusive sectarian
form, it subverts, instead of strengthening,
the soul's freedom, and becomes the heaviest
and most galling yoke which is laid on the
intellect and conscience. Religion must be
viewed, not as a monopoly of priests, minis-
ters, or sects, not as conferring on any man
a right to dictate to his fellow beings, not
as an instrument by which the few may awe
the many, not as bestowing on one a pre-
rogative which is not enjoyed by all, but as the
property of every human being, and as the
great subject for every human mind. It must
be regarded as the revelation of a common
Father, to whom all have equal access, who
invites all to the like immediate communion,
who has no favorites, who has appointed no
infallible expounders of his will, who opens
his works and word to every eye, and calls
upon all to read for themselves, and to fol-
low fearlessly the best conviction of their
own understandings.—Let religion be seized
up by individuals or sects, as their special
province; let them clothe themselves with
God's prerogative of judgment; let them
succeed in enforcing their creed by pen-
alties of law, or penalties of opinion; let them
succeed in fixing a brand on virtuous men,
whose only crime is free investigation; and
religion becomes the most blighting tyr-
anny which can establish itself over the mind
—You have all heard of the outward evils,
which religion, when thus turned into tyr-
anny, has inflicted; how it has dug dreary dun-
geons, kindled fires for the martyr and in-
vented instruments of exquisite torture. But
to me all this is less fearful than its influ-
ence over the mind.

When I see the superstitions which it has
fastened on the conscience, the spiritual ter-
rors with which it has haunted and subdued
the ignorant and susceptible, the dark ap-
palling views of God, which it has spread
far and wide, the dread of inquiry which it
has struck into superior understandings, and
the servility of spirit which it has made to
pass for piety,—when I see all this, the fire,
the scaffold, and the outward inquisition,
terrible as they are, seem to me inferior
evils. I look with a solemn joy on the he-
roic spirits, who have met freely and fear-
lessly, pain and death in the cause of truth

and human rights. But there are other vic-
tims of intolerance, on whom I look with un-
mixed sorrow. They are those, who, spell
bound by early prejudice or by intimidations
from the pulpit and the press, dare not
think; who anxiously stifle every doubt or
misgiving in regard to their opinions, as if
to doubt were a crime; who shrink from the
seekers after truth as from infection; who
deny all virtue, which does not wear the
livery of their own sect; who, surrendering
to others their best powers, receive unresist-
ingly a teaching which wars against reason
and conscience; and who think it a merit
to impose on such as live within their influ-
ence, the grievous bondage which they
bear themselves. How much to be deplored
is it, that religion, the very principle of
which is designed to raise men above the
judgment and power of man, should become
the chief instrument of usurpation over the
soul."

"That the prosperity of a people is inti-
mately connected with this reverence for
virtue, which I have inculcated on legisla-
tors, is most true and cannot be too deeply
felt. There is no foundation for the vulgar
doctrine, that a state may flourish by arts
and crimes. Nations and individuals are
subjected to one law. The moral principle
is the life of communities. No calamity can
befall a people so great, as temporary suc-
cess through a criminal policy, as the hope
thus cherished, of trampling with impunity
on the authority of God. Sooner or later,
insulted virtue avenges itself terribly on states
as well as on private men. We hope, in-
deed, security, and the quiet enjoyment of
our wealth from our laws and institutions.—
But civil laws find their chief sanction in
the law written by the finger of God. In
proportion as a people enslave themselves
to sin, the fountain of public justice becomes
polluted.—The most wholesome statutes,
wanting the support of public opinion, grow
impotent. Self-seekers, unprincipled men,
by flattery and passions, and by darkening
the public mind, usurp the seat of judgment
and places of power and trust, and turn free
institutions into lifeless forms or instruments
of oppression. I especially believe that com-
munities suffer sorely by that species of im-
morality, which the herd of statesmen have
industriously cherished as of signal utility;
I mean by hostile feelings towards other
countries. The common doctrine has been
that prejudice and enmity towards foreign
states, are means of forfeiting a national spir-
it, and of contracting union at home. But
bad passions, once instilled into a people,
will never exhaust themselves abroad. Vice
never yields the fruits of virtue. Injustice
to strangers, does not breed justice to our
friends. Malignity in every form, is a fire
of hell, and the policy which feeds it, is in-
fernal. Domestic feuds, and the madness
of party, are its natural and necessary is-
sues, and a people hostile to others, will de-
monstrate in its history, that no form of in-
humanity or injustice, escapes its just retribu-
tion."

"On the means of preventing crime, I want
time, and still more ability, to enlarge. I
would only say that this object should be
kept in view through the whole of legislation.
For this end, laws should be as few and as
simple as may be; for an extensive and ob-
scure code, is a fertile source of offence,
and brings the citizen unnecessarily into col-
lision with the state. Above all, let the laws
bear broadly on their front the impress of
justice and humanity, so that the moral sense
of the community may become their sanc-
tion.—Arbitrary and oppressive laws invite
offence and take from disobedience the con-
sciousness of guilt. It is even wise to ab-
stain from laws, which, however wise and
good in themselves, have the semblance of
inequality, which find no response in the
heart of the citizen, and which will be evad-
ed with little remorse. The wisdom of
legislation is especially seen in grafting laws
on conscience. I add, what seems to me
of great importance, that the penal code
should be brought to bear with the sternest
impartiality on the rich and exalted, as well
as the poor and fallen.—Society suffers from
the crimes of the former, not less than those
of the latter. It has been truly said, that the
amount of property taken by theft and for-
gery, is small compared with what is taken
by dishonest insolvency. Yet the thief is
sent to prison, and the dishonest bankrupt
lives perhaps in state. The moral sentiment
of the community is thus corrupted; and,
for this and other solemn reasons, a reform
is greatly needed in the laws which respect
insolvency. I am shocked at the imprison-
ment of the honest debtor; and the legisla-
tion, which allows a creditor to play the ty-
rant over an innocent man, would disgrace,
I think, a barbarous age. I am not less shocked
by the impunity with which criminal in-
solvents continually escape, and by the leni-
ty of the community towards the transgres-
sors of its most essential laws.

"Another means of preventing crime is to
punish it wisely; and by wise punishment I
mean that which aims to reform the offend-
er. I know that this end of punishment
has been questioned by wise and good men.
But what higher or more practical end can
be proposed? You say we must punish for
example. But history shows that which is
called exemplary punishment, cannot boast
of great efficiency. Crimes thrive under
severe penalties, thrive on the blood of offend-
ers. The frequent exhibition of such pun-
ishments, hardens a people's heart, and pro-
duces defiance and reaction in the guilty.
Until recently, government seems to have
laboured to harden the criminal by throw-
ing him into a crowd of offenders, into the
putrid atmosphere of a common prison.—
Humanity rejoices in the reform, which, in
this respect, is spreading through our coun-
try. To remove the convict from bad influ-
ences, is an essential step to his moral resto-
ration.—It is however but a step. To place
him under the aid of good influences is equal-
ly important; and here individual exertion
must come to the aid of the legislative pro-
visions. Private Christians, selected at once
for their judiciousness and philanthropy,
must connect themselves with the solitary
prisoner and by manifestations of a sincere
fraternal interest, by conversation, books
and encouragement, must touch within him
cords which have long ceased to vibrate;
must awaken new hopes; must show him
that all is not lost; that God, and Christ, and
virtue, and the friendship of the virtuous,
and honour, and immortality, may yet be
secured. Of this glorious ministry of pri-
vate Christianity, I do not despair. I know
I shall be told of the failure of all efforts to
reclaim criminals. They have not always

failed. And besides, has philanthropy, has
genius, has the strength of humanity, been
fairly and fervently put forth in this great
cause? I find in the New Testament no
class of human beings, whom charity is in-
structed to forsake. I find no exception
made by Him, who came to seek and save
that which was lost. I must add that the
most hopeless subjects are not always to be
found in prisons.—That criminals are dread-
fully corrupt, I know; but not more corrupt
than some who walk at large, and are not
excluded from our kindness. The rich man
who drinks to excess, contracts deeper guilt
than he, who sinks into the vice under the
pressure of want. The young man who se-
duces innocence, deserves more richly the
House of Correction, than the unhappy fe-
male whom he allured into the path of de-
struction. Still more, I cannot but remem-
ber how much the guilt of the convict re-
sults from the general corruption of society.
When I reflect, how much of the responsi-
bility for crimes rests on the state; how many
of the offences, which are most severely
punished, are to be traced to neglected edu-
cation, to early squalid want, to temptations
and exposures which society might do much
to relieve.—I feel that a spirit of mercy
should temper legislation; that we should
not sever ourselves so widely from our fallen
brethren; that we should recognize in them
the countenance and claims of humanity;
that we should strive to win them back to
God."

"In this discourse I have insisted on the
supreme importance of virtuous principle,
of moral force, and elevation of the commu-
nity; and I have thus spoken, not that I
might conform to professional duty, but from
deep personal conviction. I feel, as I doubt
not many feel, that the great distinction
of a nation, the only one worth possessing,
and which brings after it all other blessings,
is the prevalence of pure principle among
the citizens. I wish to belong to a state, in
the character and institutions of which I may
find a spring of improvement, which I can
speak of with an honest pride, in whose re-
cords I may meet great and honored names,
and which is making the world its debtor by
its discoveries of truth and by an example
of virtuous freedom. O! save me from a
country which worships wealth, and cares
not for true glory; in which intrigue bears
rule; in which patriotism borrows its zeal
from the prospect of office; in which hun-
gry sycophants throng with application all
the departments of state; in which public
men bear the brand of private vices and the
seat of government is a noisome sink of pri-
vate licentiousness and public corruption.
Tell me not of the honour of belonging to a
free country. I ask, does our liberty bear
generous fruits? Does it exalt us in manly
spirit, in public virtue, above countries trod-
den under foot by despotism? Tell me not
of the extent of our territory. I care not
how large it is, if it multiply degenerate
men. Speak not of our prosperity. Better
be one of a poor people, plain in manners,
revering God and respecting themselves,
than belong to a rich country, which knows
no higher good than riches. Earnestly do
I desire for this country, that, instead of
copying Europe with an undiscerning servility,
it may have a character of its own, corre-
sponding to the freedom and quality of our
institutions. One Europe is enough. One
Paris is enough. How much to be desired
is it, that, separated as we are from the eastern
continent by an ocean, we should be
still more widely separated by simplicity of
manners, by domestic purity, by inward pi-
ety, by reverence for human nature, by moral
independence, by withstanding that sub-
jection to fashion, and that debilitating sen-
suality, which characterize the most civil-
ized portions of the old world."

The Pad-gaud.—The Pensacola Gazette
contains the history of a festivity lately cele-
brated in that place in pursuance of an an-
cient custom, called shooting the Pad-gaud.
The writer of the account supposes the usage
to have been brought from Normandy to
Canada, whence it travelled to Illinois, to
Mobile and to Pensacola. The day fixed
upon this year was the 15th of May. The
weather was beautiful; every horse, every
vehicle of every kind, in the town of Pensa-
cola, was put in requisition at an early hour,
and at ten o'clock the streets were deserted
of all their inhabitants. The *fete* was cele-
brated about a mile and a half north of the
town, in a beautiful grove of live oaks. The
writer thus describes it:—

"A long table was spread under the deep
shade of the trees, and near each end of it
stood a wide sideboard fixed against their
large trunks, and well supplied with refresh-
ments. Beyond the grove there was a "bosky
dell," filled with the rich, various and
fragrant shrubbery of this climate, and a-
round, there was the close, green sod of the
open fields, which had formerly been culti-
vated. Not far off stood the untenanted
dwelling, at this moment, however, filled to
overflowing, with the gayest of the gay.
The dance had already commenced, several
sets of cotillions were footing it at once to
the sound of the violin, and attracted by this
animating scene, we left those who were
seated or moving about singly, or in groups,
through the grove, to join the merry throng.
The assemblage of beauty would have made
a paradise of any place.

At twelve o'clock, the important business
of the day was announced—the shooting the
Pad-gaud. The body of the bird was some-
what larger than that of a domestic fowl; it
was made of the root of cypress or wild olive,
or other spongy material, so that it might
be struck by a hundred balls without being
brought down. An iron rod was passed
through it, which was driven into the end of
a long pole. The distance from the place
where the shooters took their stand was about
70 yards. The head of the gaudy bird was
crowned with a bunch of artificial flowers,
while its spreading wings, and the sweeping
curve of its tail, were adorned with one hun-
dred ribbons of every color, and fluttering
in the breeze—gifts, which it had obtained
from the ladies, during the week, while para-
dised through the town. Every eye was now
fixed on this object—it was sufficiently near
to enable each fair maiden to distinguish her
gift from the rest—and many a generous
Cavaliero guided by instinct, perhaps by
some secret intimation, painted to possess
himself, if not of the whole bird, at least of
the favor of his damsel. Eighty tickets were
drawn from a hat and the lists forthwith were
opened. Rifles, muskets, fowling pieces,
double or single barrelled, with common or
percussion locks, were brought forth. Offi-
cers of the army and navy, citizens, the

young and old, all engaged in the contest
with equal earnestness, and with equal gai-
ety and good humour. But the imagination
must supply the rest. The shooting contin-
ued one hour and a half, until nothing re-
mained of the poor bird, but a small piece
not longer than one's hand. As it diminish-
ed in size, and the aspirants grew more ear-
ger, the distance was shortened, until at last
each one was at liberty to take what station
he pleased. By this time the ornaments of
the pad-gaud were transferred to the hats
and button holes of the more fortunate mark-
smen, who seldom obtained the ribband most
valued by them. A lucky or perhaps well di-
rected shot, brought down the remaining frag-
ment—a short ensue and Mr. V— was
proclaimed king. Then followed a proces-
sion—his majesty elect with the bouquet in
his hand, supported by the ex-kings, and pre-
ceded by music, playing "hail to the chief."
The procession passed twice in review be-
fore the ladies, who were seated, but on com-
ing round the third time a fair lady was cho-
sen queen of the next festival, the bouquet
was presented to her, the choice ratified by
general acclaim and by the blushes of the
maiden.

The company soon after sat down to an
elegant dinner—after which the dancing was
resumed; *fandango* following close on the
heels of the Scotch reel.

About sundown the returning population
once more filled the streets, like the coming
in of the tide. Anywhere else, it might have
been worth while to add, that in the whole
of this numerous collection, there was not to
be seen a single instance of excess, nor was
there the slightest occurrence to disturb the
harmony and good humour—but here, the
circumstance produced no remark. This
may be ascribed to the habitual temperance
of the Spanish population, and still more to
the formidable influence produced by the
presence of the fair.

The writer supposes the name Pad-gaud
to be derived from the word *gaud*, an abso-
lute French word, signifying a male bird,
and *papier*, paper. Another writer in the
Pensacola Gazette, derives it from *papier* and
gaud, signifying a paper jay, or paper bird,
which afterwards became corrupted into *Pad-
gaud*. He observes: Some thirty years ago,
I assisted at similar feats in the mountainous
country which divides Germany, France,
Switzerland, and Italy. Every pretender at
the *tierrerie*, an abbreviation for *tierralle-
rie* (popping) was bound to appear, as much
as means allowed, in full dress after the
fashion of the Arquebusers of the XIV cen-
tury, and to escort a female, dressed accord-
ingly, both mounted on brilliantly caparisoned
steeds. He who shot the best was
proclaimed, in some places, King; in others,
Knight; his female companion was decked
with all the ornaments of the *paapegai*, and
was called LA BELLE for the remainder of
the year, when some other favourite suc-
ceeded to an appellation, which has been
so much desired, since the time of our good
mother Eve.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the British Farmer's Magazine, for
May, 1830.]

ON BULLOCK HUSBANDRY.

Sir,—As bullock husbandry engrosses at
this time a great portion of the farmer's and
grazier's solicitude, the following brief nar-
ration may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to
some of your numerous readers.

In the year 1791, which was the com-
mencement of my acquaintance with the
subject, improved bullock breeding was,
comparatively, in its infancy, and merely the
offspring of a few local crosses with differ-
ent farmers' stock of the same breed, Mr.
Bakewell's improved long-horns, and an im-
proved Lancashire breed of beasts, that Mr.
Bakewell was considered to have rivalled,
being the only improved breeds of that de-
scription of stock then spoken of, though pre-
viously to that date there were frequent ex-
hibitions of both fat and lean beasts for
sweepstakes, subscribed by neighbouring far-
mers; and many enterprising sheep and bul-
lock breeders, in several parts of the king-
dom, had begun to contemplate the improve-
ment of their flocks and herds; but were all
surpassed by the celebrated breeder above
mentioned, who, it was said, secured health
to his stock by a vigilant watchfulness of its
constitutional qualities and symmetry, by a
sound knowledge of and careful attention to
the points of the animals he bred from, or
even purchased to fatten, without going to
an enormous expense in the selection and
purchase of his breeders of either sex, though
his improved long-horns, or Staffordshire
breed, was all in vogue till supplanted by
the improved Herefordshire and short-horn
breeds, with which they, for a long time,
maintained a stubborn contest; nor, though
surpassed in weight and sturdiness, will their
old friends yet allow them to be excelled in
hardiness, coats of labour, soundness of con-
stitution, compactness of symmetry, or prime-
ness of quality, by their high-bred rivals.
Since, however, the establishment of the
cattle shows of the Smithfield Club, as well
as the cattle shows of other of our agricul-
tural societies, the short-horn and Hereford-
shire breeds have undergone wonderful im-
provement, though this, from the pamper-
ing manner in which it has been produced,
is pretty generally supposed—by "taking
the work of nature out of her hands," as it
is signified by the Rev. Mr. Berry's letter in
your last number—to have been productive
of too delicate a constitution in the im-
proved breeds to enable their offspring to "bear
the peltings of the pitiless storm," or even
should the weather be favourable, subside
through the year upon common bullock fod-
der; whence, notwithstanding their fine ap-
pearance, those who farm with a view of be-
ing remunerated for their capital and labour,
would find smaller and more hardy breeds
of beasts better suited to their purpose;
though all must confess that both the im-
proved Herefordshire and short-horn breeds
do honour to the science of England and
the productive faculties of her soil; but on
tender land a great bullock has five months.

Next in bulk and quite equal in fineness
of quality to the short-horn and Hereford-
shire breeds, is the Sussex breed of beasts,
the hair of which is, for the most part, ei-
ther a deep or a pale red. The Sussex ox
is a slow but steady and powerful worker,
and also a slow fatterer, he taking, espec-
ially when more than seven years old, if in
tolerably fair condition when turned into his
pasture, full a year to make himself fat;
whence, if kept upon hay from the conclu-
sion of wheat sowing till the coming of the

grass in May, and taken into the close or
stall in November, he is seldom fit for the
butcher until after Christmas; but yoke him
to any fixed substance, and he will stand as
many dead pulls and draw nearly or quite
as great a weight as almost any horse that
bears any degree of comparison to him as
to size. He will, too, give him his time,
travel the road with a loaded carriage be-
hind him thirty miles a day, on alternate
days, thrice a week, as well as being good
when yoked to the plough, &c. His weight,
when moderately fattened, varies from 130
to 160 stones of 8 lbs.; when fattened for
prize show, 190 to nearly or quite 240; one
having been slaughtered by Mr. Alexander,
a butcher of Bromley, Kent, about the mid-
dle of last December, for Christmas consump-
tion, that weighed 232 stones of 8 lbs. Hence
his general weight may be considered not
greatly beneath that of the short-horns, or
the Herefordshire ox, though some of the
improved breeds of these, when highly fat-
tened, are represented to have reached the
enormous weight of 300 stones each.—The
Sussex ox is, too, remarkably quiet and do-
mesticated, to which qualities, as well as his
being a good worker, may be mainly attrib-
uted his being kept by some farmers to so
great an age—say, in many instances, to
that of ten years—before turned into his fat-
tening pasture.

The best Sussex breeds of beasts that have
been extant for the last thirty years, have
been those of the Messrs. Ellman (father
and son); T. Luxby; W. Harrison; (bro-
thers); John Rutland; Upperton; Newland;
Peachy; Duke of Leominster; Farmcombe;
of Bishopstone; Todd; Fuller; of Mays; Stace,
of Berwick; and Hurst, of Eastbourne; the
whole of which were, I believe, brought to
their improved state without having been
crossed by any other breed whatever, mere-
ly by their owners taking care to preserve
for their own use the best that are bred on
their farm. The only cross in bullock breed-
ing that I recollect to have taken place in a
Sussex herd, during twenty-three years resi-
dence in that county, was by the late Mr.
John Martin, of Tirlie, with a remarkably
fine black South Wales two-year-old bull,
which produced a jet-black offspring of ex-
ceedingly fine symmetry, and quite as heavy
as his original red breed; the male part of
which worked well, but took a great deal of
breaking, and when in their pasturage were
wild as hares. He, however, continued this
new breed, by which he himself considered
that he lost nothing in weight or symmetry,
for some years.

The greatest defect in Sussex oxen is,
they, like those of the short-horn and Here-
fordshire breeds, carry, when fattened, too
great a portion of their weight on their car-
case parts; whilst with Sussex heifers and
cows the case is very different, the hind-
quarters of these weighing, generally, quite
as much as their fore-quarters, and they
carrying a good proportion of their weight
along their back. The Sussex cow is a to-
lerably certain breeder, good at the pail, and
on the whole, handsome. She generally di-
vides the symmetry, colour, and other attri-
butes of her offspring, between those of the
bull that begets it and those of herself.—
When commonly fat, her slaughtered weight,
if she be not more than seven or eight years
old, is 120 to 130 stones, when highly fat-
tened for prize show 150 to 160 stones of 8 lbs.
She yields a great quantity of loose interior
fat, and fattens by far more freely than the
Sussex ox. If turned off by the middle of
May into a great pasturage, she is most com-
monly well fattened by November.

As regards what the butchers term the fifth
quarter, or offals, of the before-mentioned
breeds of beasts, when slaughtered, there is
but exceedingly little difference in their val-
ue, the Sussex breed yielding the thinner,
consequently lighter hide, but the greater
quantity of loose fat than the short-horn and
Herefordshire breeds; whilst in what is term-
ed the small offals, such as the tongue, head,
heart, tripe, liver, &c. there is little, if any,
difference in the value of those of either
breed. The average weight of the hide of a
Herefordshire or short-horned ox, of 120
stones, is about 14 stones; of a Sussex bul-
lock of the same weight, 12 stones of 8 lbs.;
of the fat of the two former 121, the latter
141 stones of 8 lbs.

Notwithstanding, however, the high blood
of the improved Herefordshire and short-
horn breeds, and the bulk, power in the
yoke, temper, and other valuable properties
of the Sussex breed, each of these is fully
equalled, if not surpassed, by several far less
bulky tribes of their species. The little red
Devonshire ox is not only a kindly fatterer,
but a nimble and free worker in the yoke,
either on the road or in the field, he even
keeping up to his work and outwalking
while at it a sluggish cart-horse, and is so
healthy and hardy as, in the absence of bet-
ter fare, to almost fatten in a straw yard.
He is too as good a tempered animal, and
though unable to move so great a weight,
will stand as many dead pulls as will the
Sussex ox, while he does not take more than
half the time taken by the latter in fattening.
He also comes more willingly and at an ear-
lier age to yoke than does the steer of any
other breed; and from the convenience of
his size and fineness of his nature is always
selling when fat, though not at quite so high
a rate as the prime Scot. He is of the
same colour but much lighter and gentler
than the Sussex ox, with the exception of
not being so well horned. He is thin flesh-
ed, light along the tops of his ribs, but the
butchers term "a sparkling cutter." i. e.
his lean well intermixed with fat. The De-
vonshire cow is also red, with, in most in-
stances, a starred or wholly white face, and
much better horned than the ox; is exceed-
ingly domesticated, she not unfrequently
being the playmate of a cottager's children,
a sure breeder, a good milkier, and a quick
fatterer—she generally becoming tolerably
fat grass-fed beef, when placed in good pas-
ture, in three months. The carcass of the
Devonshire ox, moderately fattened, weighs
from 110 to 170 stones of 8 lbs.; the
Devonshire cow, moderately fattened, 65 to
85, when fattened for prize show 100 to 125
stones of 8 lbs. Devons and Welsh runts
are either worked or fattened by many far-
mers who use ox ploughs or grazing farms
in most parts of the kingdom, but Scots,
notwithstanding their thriving nature, and
far-famed celebrity for their meat, are little
known to the Sussex, Kent, or Midland and
West-country grazier. I believe them to be
scarcely fattened by any one in Sussex, ex-
cept the Earl of Ashburnham and Lord
Gage, whilst the graziers of Norfolk, from

which country Smithfield draws at least two-thirds of its best beasts during a full moiety of the year, are unwilling to become acquainted with bullocks of any other breed than Scots or their home breeds, which are from a cross with them, though Devons have been strongly recommended to their notice by their venerable parliamentary representative, Mr. Coke, whom they designate their "father," and all highly esteem. Indeed there are no beasts finer in nature than are, nor carry their weight in less compass than do, Scots generally.

The best Pembroke rants, too, come to quite as great a weight as do the best Scots, and though they require a whole year to become well grass-fattened, are good workers; and if turned into good keep, that is not overstocked, will get their living without any fodder through a hard winter; and if not full-grown when turned off, grow while fattening to that degree as to afford the grazier, in tolerable times, a fair remunerating profit; but their pasturage must not be overstocked, as in that event they become very restless and brackish even before they have suffered much from hunger. If they have to go over much ground in search of their living, they neither grow nor thrive. The Galloway, Fife, and Aberdeenshire Scots, though these require less grass than the Pembroke rants, like to have plenty to eat without being obliged to travel far after it; whilst the smaller kinds of Scots and North Wales rants will subsist through the winter upon a short sheep-bite, the little Scots becoming fat in the early part of the summer, the "North-Walesers," as the Welch drovers call them, growing considerable, and becoming sufficient meat to be slaughtered, by butchers who do not require beef of the first quality, in July.

Both the Welch and Scotch cows yield a fair quantity of milk, are gentle and hardy, as well as kindly fattening; but there is no cow of any breed in the United Kingdom, of her size, that yields any thing like the quantity of milk as that yielded by the little polled Suffolk cow, the carcass of which, when well grass fattened, and she is not more than seven years old, weighs no more than 65 to 75 stones of 8 lbs. As a confirmation of the accuracy of this statement, I make the following extract from the Appendix of *Young's Farmer's Tour*, published in the year 1771, since which date the breed has not undergone the least alteration either by cross or in quality. "Three cows, one of them a trier after the first calf, the property of the Rev. Mr. Aspin, of Cockfield, in Suffolk, yielded, from June to December, 1770, 683 pounds of butter, the old ones, for some time in the height of their season, giving eight gallons of milk per day. These cows," adds the author, "were kept on only three acres of grass, without any change of pasture, till after mowing time, and in winter chiefly on straw, with very little hay. These particularly," subjoins the author, "are very valuable—they show that this poor looking mongrel breed is greatly preferable for the pail to the larger Holderness cow, which would have consumed all the food of the above mentioned three cows without returning half the produce." I believe five gallons of milk at a meal is, at this time, considered a great yield for a cow of the most approved and improved short-horn breed.

Twenty-five years ago Somersetshire had a breed of beasts it called its own, somewhat resembling that of Sussex, or, from the close and crescent-like form of its turned-up horns, and plated or variously coloured exterior and fleshy nature, was perhaps a cross between the Sussex and original short horn breeds. Wiltshire too owned, at that period, a long and wide-horned breed, closely resembling the old Staffordshire tribe, except being darker coloured, lower countenanced, and coarser hided, the effects probably of its being a cross between the Somersetshire and long-horned Irish breeds. Both the Somersetshire and Wiltshire breeds of oxen were, however, useful, heavy weighing animals, though the former stood rather high on its legs, especially behind; and were particularly adapted to the supplies of shipping, for which purposes great numbers of them were purchased by the Portsmouth butchers at Salisbury market; nor were they unuseful in the shop of the cutting butcher. But these, as well as those of Staffordshire, are either lost in various crosses, or have been allowed to become extinct.

The Somersetshire oxen yielded less hide but more interior fat than those of Wiltshire, the hide of which not unfrequently weighed from 20 to 24 stones of 8 lbs. The slaughtered weight of the Somersetshire and Wiltshire ox, they differing little in this, when moderately fattened, was from 125 to 140, when highly fattened, from 180 to 200 stones of 8 lbs. With the cows of these breeds I had scarcely any acquaintance, but as most of them were bred and kept upon dairy farms, they were most likely tolerable milkers, and I have been told kindly fatteners. On the steers and heifers of any breed I consider it unnecessary to make any remarks, every one acquainted with the attributes of live stock knowing that full growth points out what the properties of these must have been.

So numerous have been the crosses in bullock breeding during the last forty years, twenty years, that it is morally impossible to trace any of the crossed breeds to their pristine state; nor am I able to even hint which cross has been most successful, further than asserting that, from the best information I have been enabled to obtain, those crosses have been invariably the most fortunate where the bull has been of the lesser breed. It is, however, pretty generally allowed by all who have written on the subject; that we are indebted to the Dutch for our original short-horn breed; whilst our polled breeds, both Scotch and English, are supposed to be of Norman extraction.

Varro, according to *Dickson's Husbandry of the Ancients*, gives the following advice to the farmers of his time:—"Persons who buy them," meaning cattle, "should take care that they be well made. All their members complete, have long and deep bodies, with black horns, broad foreheads, large black eyes, hairy ears, close set jaws, flat noses with wide nostrils, blackish lips, thick and long necks, hanging down dewlaps, broad skirts, round bodies, thick shoulders, a straight or gently d-lining back, round tips, tails with much hair on their lower part hanging down to their heels; rather short legs, and straight knee joints." Subsequently signifying that which has black hair on its hide is the strongest ox, that which has red the second in strength, that

which has dun-coloured hair the third in strength, and that which has white hair is the weakest and most delicate.

Hence from the close resemblance of the bullocks recommended by *Varro* to the Roman farmers, to our present best Scots and Welch rants, neither of which are the offspring of any recollected cross, it is possible for them to have been found here, in a wild state, when the Romans first visited this country and husbanded, or to have been brought hither by them during the time they were in possession of it. But, be this as it may, they, especially the Scots, are the most useful animals of their kind in the universe; nor do I know why there should be scarcely any distinction made between them, as the Welch rant, though not quite so fine natured or so fast a fattener as the Scot, is full as hardy, grows faster into weight when young, consequently is fit to be worked or turned off to fatten a year earlier, and is a more powerful and lasting worker than it. If the Scot merits the preference, it is from carrying a greater proportion of its weight in its primer parts, the smallness of its bones, and the completeness of its symmetry rendering it the most compact bullock, when fat, that makes its appearance in any market.

I have frequently heard a highly respectable butcher declare, that he slaughtered, on the same day, a Fifehire Scot weighing 110, and a short-horn ox weighing 140 stones, both equally fat, and the short-horn a well-made animal of his kind, as also that the surloins and rumps, buttocks and aitch-bones, and fore-ribs of the latter were not two stones heavier than those of the former, the extra thirty stones of his weight lying chiefly in his legs and shoulders and stickings, brisks, chucks, back-ribs, &c. &c. parts that do not produce at this time, in any of the metropolitan carcass markets, more on the average than from 3d. to 3½d. per pound. Hence the reason why prime Scots are generally worth more, from 4d. to 8d. per stone, than the primest of almost any other breed of beasts; and hence the advantage of graziers stocking with beasts with good points and of convenient size.

The complete short-horned beasts that appear in Smithfield, are those from a cross between the Angus, Fife, or Aberdeenshire bull, and the original short-horned cow, which are distinguished by the designation of Durhams, though I believe the greater part of them to be fattened near to Boston, in Lincolnshire. But the cross I am informed, was the product of a Durham farmer, and what renders the success of it in England somewhat singular, it underwent a ten or fifteen years trial in Scotland, and in every instance failed to that degree as to, at length, cause the Scotch farmers to return to their old system. Perhaps the failure may be ascribed to the climate of Scotland being colder than that part of England in which the crosses have succeeded.

With the Irish breeds of beasts I have little or no acquaintance, but from the experience I have had, my opinion of them is not very favourable.

I have been, however, informed that when Irish beasts have reached their growth and are well fattened, some of them turn out well, but all allow that they are dangerous subjects for a butcher to have any thing to do with. Still there appears to be, amongst the butchers frequenting Smithfield, some who are continually purchasing them. Perhaps the principal inducement to this is their hide, from its prodigious weight and thickness, being worth more than the whole of the carcass, of most other beasts of similar bulk to them. They have, for the most part, thick and long irregularly curved horns, bending downwards to that degree as to not unfrequently render it necessary to saw off their tips to prevent them from growing into the lower part of their face, the colour of their hair is chiefly red or brindled; they are low countenanced, very throaty, i. e. have much loose hide growing under their neck; and have, as before signified, a thick and heavy hide, with large legs and stumps. A great number of them are at this time fattened in Leicestershire, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, &c. &c. &c. probably, to their being brought in lean at a lower rate than any other description of beasts fed in this country. The best of these are said to be bred in the counties of Antrim, Clare, Clonmel, and Limerick. The Irish ox, the carcass of which rarely exceeds, when well fattened, 120 stones of 8 lbs. is said to be a slow but steady worker, and an occasional hard liver, the cow to be good for the pail, but much better in their own country than in this. There have been, I am told, in the course of the last five or six years, some advantageous crosses in Ireland between the Irish bull and our original, if such a one there be, short-horn cow.

THOMAS HERBERT.

Weeds Bane.—To prevent the growth of weeds round fruit trees, &c. which materially injure their productiveness, the Germans spread on the ground, particularly round the fresh-transplanted trees as far as their roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax after the fibrous part has been separated. No weeds will grow under the flax refuse, and it keeps the earth fresh and loose. Spent tan is a substitute for these stalks, which may be prevented from blowing away, by being covered with twigs.

HORTICULTURAL MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Cherries.—Of this fruit four specimens were produced in the Horticultural Hall, on Saturday.

White Tartarian Cherries, (supposed to be the White Biggareau) by Rufus Howe, from the Garden of Samuel Downer, Esq. of Dorchester, a fine fruit, and considered the best of the White Cherries. Black Heart Cherries from the same Garden. Black Tartarians from the same; these were also worthy of high praise. By the same person were exhibited several branches, loaded with the ripe fruit in order to show the abundant bearing of this, the finest of Black Cherries.

Black Tartarians, from Mr. Edward Sharp, of Dorchester; these Cherries were very large, ripe, and finely flavored. The contents of the Basket produced before the Committee, were selected, and, on comparing them with the colored figures in Pomological Works, were found to rival them in size and richness of hue. In these respects, as well as by their excellent flavor, they would

do credit to the exhibitions of the first Horticultural Society in the world.

Strawberries.—Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, from Mr. David Hagerston, of Charlestown. Scarlet Lima Strawberry, from the same, large, light red, and fine flavor. Also, a very large White Strawberry, (unnamed) from the same. This fruit, though not high flavored, is well adapted for the desert, when mixed with the Scarlet varieties; it was conjectured to be the White Chili, but of this the Committee would not pronounce a decided opinion.

Grapes.—Two large bunches of White Sweet-water Grapes, raised and ripened under Glass, from the garden of John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury.

Gooseberries.—Some unripe Scotch Gooseberries were exhibited by Zebedee Cook, Jr. Esq. remarkable on account of the great size to which they had attained, thus early in the season.

Per order of the Committee.

R. MANNING.

(From the Richmond Enquirer.) MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Mr. Randolph, the new minister to Russia, sailed from Hampton Roads for Cronstadt, on Monday last, on board the U. S. Ship Concord. On the Saturday preceding, the citizens of Norfolk gave him a dinner at Saint's Hotel, which appears to have given general satisfaction. Men of all parties joined in the festivities of the occasion, and appeared to vie with each other in the courtesies and civilities offered to their distinguished guest. Norfolk has been ever famed for her kindness and hospitality, and we rejoice that on this occasion she has so well sustained her enviable character.

At the dinner given to Mr. Randolph, in Norfolk, that gentleman, in reply to a complimentary toast, addressed the company in his usual felicitous style. The Beacon of Thursday contains a synopsis of Mr. Randolph's remarks, which we have transferred to our columns as an article that will be perused with avidity by our readers. It follows:

Mr. Randolph rose and made his acknowledgments for the honor which had been done him. He said, that some eight or nine years ago, in a different part of the world, on an occasion not dissimilar to the present, he had, on being toasted, expressed his opinion of the practice of giving toasts and receiving compliments at public dinners, as being one unusual in his own country, and more honored in the breach than in the observance, inasmuch as it furnished too great encouragement to speak of that vile thing, *self*. He had said this, by way of apology for the very awkward figure which he then cut, and which, Mr. Mayor, said he, I doubt, do now. But that it was still not without its uses, for it served sometimes to elicit from wary, shy and skittish politicians sentiments which they might otherwise have kept concealed. He said, that no man would believe that his last consideration could be applicable to him—for that his principles, thank God, never had been hidden. But that on an occasion like the present, when he was about to leave his country, perhaps for ever, and when an opportunity was for the first time offered to him of publicly explaining his motives, he felt it due to his constituents, and to himself, to say, that he had served them more than thirty years, and that supposing they never would require his services again (as the sagacity of no man could have foreseen the adoption of an amended constitution) he had accepted office as unexpected as it was unsolicited under the present administration. He had done this (and he seized upon this occasion to declare it) from the conviction, that in doing so, he would give support to the administration of a man, who had his entire confidence; and in whose honesty, integrity and moral courage he had the utmost reliance. He would not conceal that there were some things which he might have desired otherwise; and where was the administration of which this might not be said?—But, he asked, were we boarding school misses, looking up to some beau ideal of perfection, or were we men regarding things as they are? No, he said, we are men, and he at the head of affairs was but a man, and fallible like ourselves; but a man whose failings lean to virtue's side. He, said moreover, that there was no alternative between the support of the present administration, and the restoration of the Bourbons and the Stuarts—of the expelled dynasty; and that it made no difference whether he took a pound from this scale, or added a pound to that. Charles Fox had truly said, that the worst of all possible governments, was a restoration; and he hoped our future experience might not furnish another example to confirm it. That it was left to us to choose whom we would serve. 'But,' said he, 'choose whom ye may I and my house will serve the Lord.'

Mr. R. said, that, believing his constituents had no farther service for him, he had come forward at the call of his country; that he did not go abroad to attend foreign levees, or to make his bows to titled dignitaries; for that, never having practised it at home, he would be voted into the awkward squad, and sent back to drill; that he did not go out as resident minister;—he went upon a special mission, and that *reinflecta aut facta*; whether his purpose was obtained or defeated, home he returned;—he did not go to pocket the paltry outfit—he never had nor never would consent, to take the people's money, without rendering an equivalent for it. Mr. R. alluded to the formation of the Federal Constitution, and said, that he recollected when, under the old confederation, embarking from this port, he had been compelled to pay a duty as an alien on his arrival at New-York. He saw the present Constitution of the United States when it came forth from its crumbly state, 'and Sir,' said he, 'no man saw—yes, one man did see—two men saw—Patrick Henry and George Mason—the secret sting which lurked beneath the gaudy pinions of the butterfly. He saw General Washington when he landed at Whitehall—(He saw a procession of both houses of Congress drawn up to receive him at a place now called Coffee House ship)—He saw him when he delivered his inaugural address—he did not hear him, for that was impossible—he heard and recollected perfectly well his first message to Congress. He remained in New York during all the sessions of Congress there.—But,' said he, 'I do not go to a Levee; and that he never had in his whole life attended one, either under the administration of George Washington, or John Adams, or Thomas Jefferson, or James Madison or James Monroe, or

John Q. Adams, or Andrew Jackson; and so help me God,' he added, with earnestness, 'I never will.'

Mr. R. alluded to the reign of terror No. 1. but we do not distinctly recollect the context. We have given of course but an imperfect sketch of the outlines of Mr. R.'s address, and we are sensible that in many instances even the connection of his speech may not have been preserved. He concluded, however, with saying, that he would propose a toast, in which not only his feelings but his interests were concerned:—*Prosperity and success, now and forever, to the ancient borough of Norfolk.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From London.—The packet ship *Corinthian*, Chadwick, has arrived at New York from London, having sailed from Portsmouth on the 21 and the Lands End on the 8th ult. The editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have transmitted us a proof sheet, containing extracts from London papers to the evening of the 1st June.

The King remained in much the same state as at former dates. He had sent a message to the House of Lords, to provide for the sign manual, not being able to sign with his own hand the public instruments.—The following is the last bulletin.

Windsor Castle, June 1.—The King has passed a quiet night; in other respects his Majesty continues the same as before.

The previous bulletins stated that the King had again experienced a difficulty in his breathing.

In the House of Lords, on the 24th May, Lord Aberdeen announced that Prince Leopold declined to accept the Sovereignty of Greece. The reason for this, he stated, was that the Prince made such demands as the Allies deemed unreasonable. Lord Aberdeen stated that this circumstance would of course delay, but would not interrupt the final settlement of the affairs of Greece, nor would it cause a change in the relations existing between Great Britain and the Allies.

The papers are filled with speculations on this subject.

Paris, May 29.—The Gazette announces that Tahir Pacha is arrived at Marseilles, and that he is the bearer of a letter to the King of France from the Sultan. It is said that the Pacha, whose arrival is thus announced, has not come direct from Constantinople, but from Algiers, to which place he had been sent for the purpose of inducing the Dey to submit. It is added that the commander of the blockading squadron would not allow him to land.

The following telegraphic despatches have been received by the government from the Maritime Prefect at Toulon.

May 27, twelve o'clock.—The transports of the third division are getting under weigh.

Half past three o'clock.—One hundred and thirty six transports have just set sail for their destination, under convoy of the Dauphine and the Gigogne. We have no more vessels remaining, except a few which have met with slight accidents, and which will sail with the Dragon, on the arrival of the ships that are still at Marseilles.

(From the Detroit Journal.)

INDIAN WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—A letter has been received here, dated Sault Ste. Marie, June 8. It states that a party of Indians arrived the evening before from Lapointe, with information that in the beginning of winter the Sioux attacked fifteen lodges of Chippewas and Crows, at Red Lake and killed every living being in the lodges, even to the dogs. That another attack was made by 80 Sioux on eight lodges of the Chippewas, containing 30 men, with their families, and two Canadians, near Lake Courtoreille, in the beginning of January. The Chippewas were discovered a short time before the attack; the alarm was given, and a breast work erected. The fight continued from 1 o'clock till sunset; one Chippewa was killed and six wounded; the two Canadians were also wounded. It was reported that but five of the Sioux were wounded and none killed.

The writer further states, that the Indians are all "up in arms." They are collecting along the Lake from Lapointe up, to make a general attack on the Sioux. All the Indians from Lapointe, able to bear arms have already left that place to join the Lac Courtoreille and other bands for that purpose. The Chippewas will be headed by a noted war chief belonging to the Lac Courtoreille band.

The intelligence is not unexpected. War was waged between these tribes the last season and a renewal of it is a matter of course. It will be perceived that all the tribes, spread over the immense region extending from Lac Courtoreille, South of the Falls of St. Anthony, to Red Lake, 40 miles from the extreme sources of the Mississippi, are involved in the contest.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

COMMODORE PORTER.—One of the opposition papers, a few days since, speaking of the appointment of Consul to Algiers, said, sneeringly, with a view to throw odium upon the President, that "Algiers was a fit place for the Commodore, that he ought to have been there long ago." &c. The following is a good commentary upon such sarcasm.

Extract of a letter dated

New-York, June 28.

"The United States' sloop of war Boston, commanded by Capt. Storer, is now fully prepared for the reception of Commodore Porter, our consul general to the Barbary powers, and for conveying him to Algiers. She has hauled off into the stream, and will sail from this port to-morrow. By invitation of Captain Storer, the Commodore will partake of an entertainment with his friends at one o'clock on board the Boston."

"No public officer perhaps has ever received greater marks of attention and hospitality than the hero of Valparaiso has experienced in this city and its vicinity. On arriving about ten days ago, at the American Hotel, he received a prompt invitation from a distinguished literary gentleman, to make his home, while he remained in New York, his home. Preparations had also been made by a gallant officer at Brooklyn to make him his guest until the Commodore sailed. He likewise received a pressing invitation from a highly respectable lady, with an accomplished family, to do her the honor to take up his residence at her house while here.—The visits to him have been hourly, and daily; he has dined out every day, and frequently breakfasted also from home; so much has his company been sought. These are tributes which come from the heart, and are the ge-

nine offspring of that patriotic feeling which can never be mistaken."

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1830.

THE VETO.—We think there have been few acts of any administration of this government which merit a larger share of commendation and gratitude from the American people, and especially from the inhabitants of this section of our State, than that of President Jackson in rejecting the bill for the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike. In the message of the President delivered at the opening of Congress, he adverts to the reduction of the public debt and its probable extinguishment in a few years. He invites the attention of Congress to a consideration of the propriety of a reduction of the taxes, and particularly on articles of necessity, such as salt, sugar, coffee, molasses, &c.; and suggests that after the public debt shall be paid, there will probably still remain a large surplus revenue, to be divided or expended amongst the states, for purposes of education or internal improvement.

In the veto thus given to this bill he exhibits the rare example of an Executive officer stepping in between the people and their representatives, to check extravagance, to limit the constitutional powers of the Government, and to protect the people from the oppression and abuse of their agents.—He shews his disapprobation of the wild and visionary projects of internal improvement which are got up in every section of the Union, and seem better calculated to exhaust the public treasury, to excite discord and strife between the different interests of the nation, than to promote their general prosperity and happiness. He refers all measures of internal improvement to the people, and the people, which are not clearly manifestly of national character; and ask who are so capable of judgment as the people, who are so immediately interested in the merits of these immediately before them.

What event, then, is more to be than a distribution of our public lands our surplus revenue, amongst the states for the purposes of education, internal improvement? If our taxes remain continued, let that portion of them, ever not required for the necessary expenditure of our Government, be returned to us. Do we have the privilege of appropriating it as we wish. If Pennsylvania, Ohio or Kentucky will expend her part in internal improvements, be it so. Maryland may not wish to do so, at least not the whole amount. The counties of the Western shore may take their portion and expend it in opening and paving turnpike roads, making rail-roads, or cutting canals, but the Eastern shore will expend hers in a different way; in education. But this event is not to be hoped for until our public debt is paid. The public lands are pledged for the payment of the public debt, and if our revenue is exhausted on schemes of internal improvement, this debt never will be paid. The enthusiastic friends of the American System never wish to see our nation freed from debt. They dread this more than all other events, because it brings with it a reduction of duties on imports, and as long as the debt hangs over us it affords them an apology for high duties or taxes.

President Jackson says, all works of internal improvement, undertaken by the general government, to be constitutional, must be national; that is, beneficial to the whole country. The money of the whole nation is expended in making them, and the whole nation should receive a corresponding benefit. This Lexington and Maysville turnpike the President declares not to be of this character. We think with him, and would ask those who disagree to point out the national character of that road, more than of any and every other mail road in our country. But if it be national and of great importance, is it more important than the education of our children? will any man say it is?

We again repeat that the policy of President Jackson should be hailed with acclamation by every inhabitant of the Eastern shore. He says:—Let us first pay off the public debt, and then reduce our taxes as low as our national interests will permit: if still we have surplus revenue, let it be distributed amongst the states in some just ratio. Supposing our expenditures the same they now are, and our receipts not diminished, the amount to be received by Maryland will be about five hundred thousand dollars per annum. Supposing this to be equally divided amongst the counties of our State, it will give to each county twenty-six thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars, or thereabout. With this sum what might we not expect to accomplish in our section of the state in educating the rising generations? But suppose only one half this sum should be received, say thirteen thousand dollars, might we not expect to realize benefits and advantages from it, compared with which any advantage that we can ever expect to derive from internal improvements sink into comparative nothingness?

The lovers of the more Republican—Foster take their b Since the opening of confessed these meri obtrusive gentlemen h with assiduity in the earnestly hope that that the citizens of and reward talent. well chosen.

The following arti more Republican.—I mation of the Trad on the point of being

"TRADE OF T" "It will be readily the President's annual in December last, h of the great benefit the commerce of the unlocking of the navi 'Two previous atten the Porte, to effect from some cause unk that Mr. Rhind was States, so early as before the Treaty o to this interesting ob of the Treaty of Adr of the canal of Const of the Dardanelles pen, for all the merc ers at peace with the er bound to the Rus Sea, or returning fr counts received from that the construction on those words of t ("of the Powers at t Porte.") only incl had official Treaties and as the United St the Porte, they cou of the powers endl the trade of the Bl it became more nec treaty, should be m order that our merc the same rights as Europe, and be no state in which they it being well known United States to th our commerce and have been unprotecti tations with the Por ble to be forbidden tions might think h has, it is true, neve tainly much preferen cured by Treaty, th on the caprice of f counts received at from Constantinop Mr. Rhind had succe rangement with the admission of our re Black Sea, which f found to be correcti due of this trade to t not prepared to p tainty; but we kno est, at all times to privileges of comm to other nations, a suit of a competiti

"Odessa will b belonging to Russi been given for the our vessels will fin lonial produce wh to carry, and be most favourable t and manufactures considered a favori quantity of grain from the interior. out some inducen As for the Turkis we know but litt information may our enterprising ple. Trebizond, and it is to that pl ed from the rich ally brought, a Smyrna and othe also be procured

"In a late Lon lowing interestin ject: "A letter was mercial establish nople on the 24 which are of ec tance. "A commerci ded with the U. Mr. Rhind, who ed to be the ne Treaty has not the translation) conditions are t tion. An offic made to the m had been relieu nly attached danielles and of ny British ship sa, and the cu The merchants new firm an bei of export and d of this letter thi hands of Sir R val. Hopes v merce would ready in exist British trade t tract has, how the Turkish o much confiden intention towl Majesty's pre on the article of internal du into the hands in addition to a direct duty tion, in oppos By the Bri folk, direct in she sailed on additional in

"Letters fr 15th, receive merical arrang American Sea, was cor can Agent, M

The lovers of the drama will be pleased to observe that Messrs. Jno. Jefferson and Foster take their benefit this evening.—Since the opening of the Theatre, it will be confessed these meritorious actors and unobtrusive gentlemen have exerted themselves with assiduity in their profession; and we earnestly hope that this evening will show that the citizens of Easton can appreciate and reward talent. The entertainments are well chosen.

The following article is from the Baltimore Republican.—It gives us some information of the Trade, which is said to be on the point of being opened with the Turks:

TRADE OF THE BLACK SEA.

"It will be readily remembered, that in the President's annual Message to Congress, in December last, he appeared fully aware of the great benefit likely to be derived by the commerce of the United States, from the unlocking of the navigation of the Black Sea. Two previous attempts at negotiation with the Porte, to effect this object, had failed, from some cause unknown to us; yet we find that Mr. Rhind was dispatched from the U. States, so early as last Summer, and long before the Treaty of Adrianople, in order to this interesting object. By the 7th article of the Treaty of Adrianople, 'The passage of the canal of Constantinople, and the straits of the Dardanelles is declared free and open, for all the merchant vessels of the powers at peace with the Sublime Porte whether bound to the Russian ports of the Black Sea, or returning from them,' but, by accounts received from Smyrna, it appears that the construction put by the Porte upon those words of the Treaty of Adrianople, ('of the Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte') only included those powers who had official Treaties with that government, and as the United States had no Treaty with the Porte, they could not be considered one of the powers entitled under that Treaty, to the trade of the Black Sea. Thus situated, it became more necessary than ever, that a Treaty, should be made with the Porte, in order that our merchant vessels might enjoy the same rights as those of the nations of Europe, and be not left in that uncertain state in which they had always been before; it being well known to all the traders of the United States to the port of Smyrna, that our commerce and navigation to that port, have been unprotected by any treaty stipulations with the Porte, and that we were liable to be forbidden the port, whenever the Porte might think proper. This emergency has, it is true, never yet occurred; but it is certainly much preferable to have our rights secured by Treaty, than to be dependent upon the caprice of foreign powers. By accounts received at Boston, to the 13th April, from Constantinople, we find it reported that Mr. Rhind had succeeded in making an arrangement with the Porte, as respects the admission of our vessels to the trade of the Black Sea, which report, we hope, may be found to be correct. Of the extent and value of this trade to the United States, we are not prepared at present to speak with certainty; but we know, that it is for our interest, at all times to enjoy the same rights and privileges of commerce, which are granted to other nations, and we do not fear the result of a competition.

"Odessa will be the principal port of trade belonging to Russia. There, after time has been given for the necessary arrangements, our vessels will find a market for all the colonial produce which they may think proper to carry, and be able to purchase on the most favourable terms, the divers products and manufactures of Russia. It may also be considered a favorable place for the procuring of freights, by reason of the immense quantity of grain brought to that market from the interior. Tuganok may also hold out some inducements for a profitable trade. As for the Turkish ports in the Black Sea, we know but little of them yet; but, every information may be hereafter obtained by our enterprising navigators at Constantinople. Trebizond is the most extensive port, and it is to that place that the copper received from the rich mines of Tocat, is principally brought, and afterwards shipped to Smyrna and other ports; perhaps opium may also be procured there to advantage.

"In a late London paper we find the following interesting intelligence on this subject: 'A letter was received by an eminent Commercial establishment, dated in Constantinople on the 24th of April, the contents of which are of considerable political importance. 'A commercial Treaty has been concluded with the U. States of North America; and Mr. Rhind, who had effected it, was reported to be the new Charge d'Affaires. The Treaty has not been interchanged, because the translation had not been completed. The conditions are those of the most favored nation. An official communication had been made to the minor missions, that their ships had been relieved from the conditions formerly attached to the navigation of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus. A good many British ships had come down from Odessa, and the capital was perfectly tranquil. The merchants were daily in expectation of a new firm being published, for the regulation of export and import duties. At the date of this letter this important document was in the hands of Sir Robert Gordon, for his approval. Hopes were entertained that our commerce would be protected by a treaty already in existence, limiting the duties on British trade to three per cent. This contract has, however, been often violated by the Turkish Government already, and not much confidence was reposed in the good intention towards British commerce of his Majesty's present advisers. For instance, on the article of raw silk alone, 20 per cent. of internal duty is charged before it comes into the hands of the British Merchants, who in addition to this impost, are charged with a direct duty of 7 per cent. on its exportation, in opposition to the treaty.'

By the Brig Wm. Henry, arrived at Norfolk, direct from Smyrna, from which place she sailed on the 25th April, the following additional information is received.

"Letters from Constantinople, dated April 15th, received at Smyrna, state that a commercial arrangement with the Sultan, allowing American vessels free trade to the Black Sea, was completed April 13, by the American Agent, Mr. Rhind, and that a firm had been obtained for the Java and Lexington, which were at Vourla, to proceed to Constantinople."

On this subject the Richmond Enquirer, remarks:—We trust that the information, copied from an English paper, is correct—that, not only is an arrangement to be made for opening to us the Black Sea, and clearing away all the doubts which hung over the Treaty of Adrianople, but that other commercial advantages are to be secured to us, by an express treaty stipulation of our own. There is scarcely a doubt, we presume, that the Boston statement of the success of our principal negotiator, Mr. Rhind, is, in general, correct, and that the Porte has given permission for the other Commissioners to go up in a national vessel to Constantinople, to conclude the business.—But we indulge a hope, that other objects are embraced in the negotiation; and that the present Administration has been more successful than the last. May we not hope, that instead of the arrangement being confined to an explanation of the Treaty of Adrianople, it will prove to be, what has for many years been attempted without success, a Commercial Treaty with the Porte, by which not only a passage for our vessels is secured to us in express terms, in a Treaty with Turkey herself, but by which our Trade with the Turkish Dominions, as well in Asia as in Europe, is expressly secured? May we not be permitted to hope, that this Trade, which has been hitherto enjoyed only as an Indulgence for the most part obtained through the instrumentality of foreign functionaries, and dependent upon the pleasure of the Porte, has now been placed on the footing of a Right?

[From the N. Hampshire Patriot.] The following humorous article, playing upon the names of Members of the Legislature, is supposed to be addressed to the Representatives, by one of their number, on separating at the close of the session. As no offence to any one is intended, it is presumed none will be taken. GENTLEMEN.—We have spent some pleasant Weeks together, and the Day is come when we must separate. Our *Ames* have been *Noble*, and no Freeman can *Wright* *Demerit* on the *Page* of any *Law* which we have enacted.—We now return to our homes, to our children, to our parents, and some of us to our *Granvilles*. When we visit the *Broken* or *Whitehouse*, which we *Lovewell*, and the *Barnes* where the *Farrar* *Cues* are kept, let us attend to the business which we have to do.—Let us trim our *Booth* and our *Boyers*, scrape the *Morse* from our buildings, clear out our *Halls*, fence up our *Lines*, pay our *Miller*, *Smiths*, *Taylor*s, *Carpenter*s, *Dyers*, *Carters*, and *Bakers*, and all other debts we may be *Owen*; keep the *Rust* from our *White Beams*, and if we would have our *Martins* and our *Parrots* *Hutch*, let no *Lady*, with or without a *Beard*, disturb their incubation. Gentlemen, avoid all *Burns*, and take care not to *Freeze*. We have in our number some *Gay*, *Hale* *Young Fellows*, who require caution. Let them beware of the *Tucker* of a *Bell*; it conceals a powerful temptation that may be the *Means* of destroying a *protestant* *Priest*, as it has overcome a *Catholic* *Abbot*. I have *Little* more to say to you.—*Live* not *Fulton* language—worship not *Madison* images. As to your diet, you may freely *Eat-on-Ham*, but taste not of *Lamprey* eels. Such a dish will require a *Sweet* and a portion of *Hartsorn*. Take *Good-ale* sparingly, but touch not *French Brandy*. Keep your *Porter* under *Lock* and *Key*. Read your *Sellers* and *Chase* away dull cares by *Carroll*ing your own songs, without wasting your *Gold* upon *Pipers* and *Harpers*. Gentlemen, let not this solemn discourse be as a *Riddle* unto you; it will *Pierce* your hearts if they be not of *Stone*, as with a *Pike* or a *Barr*. Stand steadfast on the *Hill* of democracy.—*Marshall* your forces against old *Adam*'s sins—he not blown about by every *Gale*—keep your *Sargents* on the watch—be wide awake till you sink to your *Graves*, and let the old *Skinner* take the *Sleepers*.

SUMMARY.

BANK OF THE U. S.—A semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. was declared by this institution on Friday last, payable on 1st inst.

The St. Clairsville Gazette, of June 19, says: "That every republican newspaper in the State of Ohio, sustains the veto of the President, by which the treasury was saved from bankruptcy, and the people from direct taxation."

In Vermont six candidates for Lieut. Governor have been started by as many editors, a seventh at a meeting at Middlebury, and an eighth by the anti-masonic convention at Montpelier.

EMIGRANTS.—We understand that during the course of last week, one hundred and ninety emigrants arrived at this Borough in Canal Boats, all from the county of Durham, England. They are represented as very steady and industrious.—*Pottsville Jour.*

We learn from the Harrisburg papers, that no new cases of SMALL POX have appeared in that place for some weeks.

Miss HARRIET LIVERMORE delivered discourses in the Universalist Church, in Lombard street, Philadelphia, on the afternoons of Friday and Sunday last.

The thunder and hail storm of 28th ult. was very extensive. In New Lebanon, Columbia Co. N. Y. grain fields and gardens were destroyed, and many windows broken. The Shakers alone estimate their loss at \$10,000. Their great garden suffered to the amount of \$5000. Hail laid next morning on the ground, in heaps. Immense damage was also done in the western part of the county.

Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War, and wife, left Albany for Utica 29th ult. The Secretary had visited the Arsenal at Watervliet.

Mrs. Levi Steel, of Albany, lately found a man inspecting a trunk in one of her upper chambers. She took him down stairs by the collar, shouting for help, and he was handed to the police office, whence he will probably be "lagged for doing a panny," as the slang dictionary hath it.

A house in Albany narrowly escaped conflagration, on Monday evening, by a rat dragging from the kitchen fire place near some light chips, a lighted candle, placed there in case a sick child needed attendance.

The floor was burnt half an inch through. They should have used a lamp.

In Albion, N. Y. recently, a little daughter of Mr. Wm. Canute, shoemaker, was left in bed, ill of the ague. Piercing cries suddenly alarmed the family, and she said she had something in her ear. Nothing could be discovered, until a young woman poured some vinegar into the child's ear, which increased her agony, until a black bug 3-8 of an inch long and less than 1-4 broad, with a small head and fluted wings, came forth, and she was relieved.

A Mexican gentleman who had lost his way in New York city, on Monday night, asked a mulatto woman to show him to a public house. She showed him to what she called a boarding house, and in the morning he found that his pocket book with \$113 was gone. The police got back \$74, and some things she had bought.

A \$100 counterfeit note, U. S. Branch Bank, payable at Fayetteville, N. C. was taken at a Bank in New York. Engraving good, paper and filling up bad. It is thought to be the same used for other branches.

Babcock, the sailor who lately nearly killed one Smith in New York by cutting his throat, did so in self defence, as S. and others had robbed him of \$12, and then fell to beating him.

The calf elephant makes fine sport at Philadelphia.—He lately overturned two boys, one of whom had tantalized him by offering and withdrawing a cake, till his patience was exhausted.

Grasshoppers are causing much devastation in and about Staunton, Va. The people should keep turkeys.—These birds will grow fat on them, and sometimes feed so plentifully that they cannot walk.

A stone mason was found night of 6th ult. in a quarry near Franklin, Tenn. mortally wounded, supposed by himself. Since his death, a man who had worked with him at the same quarry has been arrested. A female slave was found murdered near Franklin, same night.

A vessel lately arrived at Havre from Manila, on board of which 9000 rats were found, although the sailors had made soup of a large number on the passage.

A most atrocious act was committed at the South Burial Ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, by some wretches who opened several of the graves and broke the lids of the coffins. They departed without removing any of the bodies.

The population of New Bedford has doubled since the last census. In 1820 there were 3947 inhabitants. It is ascertained that there are now 8600.

A Spanish slaving brig with 190 slaves on board, was captured by the British corvette Victor, and carried into Havana about the 23d ult.

The British Discovery ship Adventure, Commodore King, sailed from Talcahuana on the 15th March last, for home, having completed the surveys of the Straits of Magellan, and west coast of Chili and Terra del Fuego.

Mr. Gurney's patent for propelling carriages by steam has been sold by auction in London. The portion, which was one-sixth, produced \$4000.

The citizens of Petersburg had, on Tuesday last, subscribed the sum of \$326,400 towards the proposed Rail-road from that town to the Roanoke. The subscriptions, thus far, have resulted from the voluntary movement of the citizens.

The Newburyport Herald publishes an estimate of the flour and grain imported into that town in the six months ending June 30, viz: 2755 bbls. flour, 81,775 bushels corn, 5,186 do. rye, of the value of \$87,469.

On the 17th May, the first Grand Public Meeting of the "Political Union," whose object is Reform, was held at Birmingham. The procession or promenade comprised not less than 18 or 20 thousand persons, and it is added, that the number of the witnesses or spectators was not less than from eighty to one hundred thousand. Resolutions were passed, and the whole body dispersed without riot.

At Carlsruhe, in April last, there were discovered, in the Grand Ducal Palace, several recesses made in the walls, which were entirely filled with money. The late Grand Duke had thus stuffed them.

David Williams, the sole surviving captor of Major Andre, is still in good health. The Cincinnati (Ohio) Advertiser states that upwards of 200 buildings have been commenced there the present season, a large portion of which are brick.

The cost of the first 13 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road is \$45,000 per mile—and the next twelve miles will not exceed \$18,000 per mile.

The Emperor of Brazil, has formally acknowledged the independence of Mexico, and appointed a representative to that government.

The mills of Mr. James Cheston, of Baltimore, situate on Gwynn's Falls, were burnt on Monday morning last; the fire was no doubt produced by lightning. The mill was valued at \$20,000, and was insured for \$12,000.

Letters from Bombay to the 20th of March, had reached London by the *Hugh Lindsay* steam vessel, by way of the Red Sea and Alexandria.

It is stated in the Quebec Gazette that the number of emigrants already arrived at that port this season is 12,300, and adds, probably as many more may be expected.

The value of the Union.—The following toast was given at the great dinner at Boston, on the recent Anniversary:

Political Arithmeticians.—Massachusetts guesses and Virginia reckons that whoever undertakes to calculate the value of the Union, will find a hard sum in division, a harder one in practice, and very likely miss a figure in both!

A young married lady near Chillicothe O. named Elizabeth Hicks, was bit by a snake, whilst lying in bed. Medical aid was called, but she survived only a few days in great agony.

There are now between 4 and 500 visitors at Saratoga Springs.

A London paper of the 2d June, contains the letter of Prince Leopold, declining positively the Sovereignty of Greece.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was celebrated by the citizens of N. London, and vicinity at Cold Spring, near the bank of the Thames. Gen. North, who was aid to Baron Steuben in the revolutionary war, presided at the feast.—The New London Gazette says, "The fare was simple, yet beautiful. The greatest luxury was fish, cooked on hot stones, and choulder, eaten after the manner of the Aborigines, with Clam shells."

At the late celebration of the 4th July at Washington we find, the following toasts which we think possess sufficient point to entitle them to a republication.

By V. Maxcy.—The system of our complex Government; like the solar system, to be perpetuated only by preserving between the parts the balance originally established by the wisdom which created them.

By D. Green.—The Federal Union—May it never, in time of peace, be put under the guardianship of the disaffected in war.

By one of the company.—The Veto: a powerful tonic—well calculated to restore the vigor of the body politic, when exhausted by numerous issues.

Baltimore Prices Current.

[From the American Farmer, July 16.] BALTIMORE MARKETS.—Flour continues about the same as at our last—very little Howard street coming in, and small demand. The wagon price is \$4 87 1/2. City mills flour, extra quality, from new wheat, sells for \$5. Beef is again exceedingly dull, and has declined.

Flour—best white wheat family, \$5 50 a 5.00—super. Howard-street 5.00—city mills, 4.62 1/2; CORN MEAL, bbl. 2.25—GRAIN; best red wheat, new 85 a 95; best white do. new 95 a 1.00; Maryland red 80 a 87 1/2—CORN white, 43 a 45; yellow 45 a 46—RYE, 48 a 50—OATS, 33 a —BEANS, 30 5 1.00—PEAS, 40 a 50—CLOVER SEED, 3.75 a 4. TIMOTHY, 2.50 a —ORCHARD GRASS, 1.50 a 1.75—Herd's, 75 a 1.25—Lucerne 30 a 37 1/2 lb.—FLAXSEED, 1.00 a —Wool, common, unwashed, lb. 15 a 16—washed, 18 a 20—crossed, 20 a 22—three-quarter, 28 a 30—full do. 30 a 35, according to quality—Bacon, hams, Balt. cured, 94 a 1.0—Fathers, —a 33—Plaster Paris, cargo price per ton, 3.80 a 3.90 ground, 1.25 bbl.—Prime Beef on the hoof, 4.00 a 4.75—Pine Wood, by the vessel load, 2.00 Oak, 2.75 a 3.—Hickory, \$4.50.

THEATRE.

TUESDAY.

For the benefit of Mr. John Jefferson and Mr. Foster, will be presented for this night only, a new melo dramatic piece written by Mr. Foster, called the

INQUISITION OR, JEW IN SPAIN.

Nicholas, Charles Mordaunt, Balzhazar, Ravenza, Terrelbio, Ambrise, Solomon, Post Boy, Julia (her first appearance), Esther Mordaunt, Antonia, Mr. Jefferson, Garner, Johnston, John Jefferson, J. Jefferson, Hoben, Foster, Master Burke, Miss J. Anderson, Miss Kerr, Mrs. J. Jefferson, Between the play and farce, Miss Kerr, Mr. John Jefferson, Duett, "when a little farm we keep" Mr. J. Jefferson and Mr. John Jefferson, The Bonny Breast Knots Mrs. J. Jefferson, A favorite Song by Mr. Garner.

BUDGET OF BLUNDERS.

Dr. Smugface, Dr. Dablaneour, Mr. Growly, Capt. Belgarde, Tom, Walter, Post Boy, Sophia, Bridget, The next performance on Thursday evening, July 20

CHURCH SERVICE.

NOTICE is here given, that Church Service will not be held at Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 25th July, as in course—but in consequence of a new arrangement with the Rector of St. Peter's Parish, Church service will be held at the Church in St. Michaels on Sunday 18th in course, and also at the same Church at the same place on Sunday 25th July—after which, the Church Service will be held at Miles River Ferry on Sunday 1st August, and then alternately at each place. July 20

General Camp-Meeting FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

THE General Camp-Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Talbot County, will be held in Haddaway's woods on the Bay Side, in said county, three miles above Haddaway's Ferry: to commence on Thursday evening 19th of August. The Camp Ground is situated within a quarter of a mile of the Bay, affording peculiar conveniences to those who may come by water—the situation is very healthy,—and arrangements are making for a sufficient supply of excellent water. July 20

\$40 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVER CRAWFORD, 17 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inch high, dark complexion; has the king's evil in the neck, which causes him to carry his head very stiff; he is a free spoken, affable fellow in conversation. Thirty dollars reward will be paid for the above described boy, if taken in the State of Maryland, or Forty dollars if out of the State, and all reasonable expenses paid if lodged in Easton jail. CHARLES GORDON, Georgetown, D. C. July 20 3w

GOODS

Sold suitable to the times, by JOHN W. JENKINS. HE has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of SUMMER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEEN'S WARE, CASTINGS, STONE WARE, WOOD WARE: AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS.

Also on hand, a few sets of beautiful CHINA.

The public are invited to come and view for themselves, as all the above goods will be sold unusually low for Cash. J. W. J. July 20

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT commodious and agreeable Messuage, the residence of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, situate in the centre of Easton. Possession may be had immediately or as soon as some considerable repairs can be finished; and the terms of a sale will be made accommodating, whether offered in cash, upon a reasonable credit, in Stocks or assigned debts.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 20. and whilst I was about entering my sixteenth year, of an adequate fortune, which he had acquired by his own industry, and which he then lost by a trust too unsuspectingly reposed in one who was unworthy of it. My father made the necessary sacrifice of his property to meet the demands against him, with composure, until it became evident that the mischief was more wide spreading than he had anticipated; and that his real estates which he had hoped to save from the wreck, would all be swallowed up in the liquidation of his unfortunate debts. The estates were, however, sold, and my father unable to struggle, at his advanced age, with misfortune and bodily infirmity, soon sunk under the trial.

The world was now before me, and I was to begin life for myself. I had numerous friends and connections, by whom many advantageous offers were made me, and various plans proposed, but in the wide world there was but one spot which was endeared to me, and that was the place of my nativity. But as I must give up my parental roof, I was determined to remove far from its vicinity. In fact, I had vague notions and undefined wishes, even then of repossessing this cherished spot at some future and more

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same. Wm. Townsend, Sheriff. July 20

TAILORING.

DEUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington street, where he is prepared to execute all orders he may receive with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable and complete manner. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the trade, having had ten years experience in Baltimore, and by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the times. Easton, June 1

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND, at their annual convention held in the city of Baltimore, on the 7th and 8th June, 1830, passed the following resolution, viz: "Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to award a premium of one hundred dollars for such essay as they or a majority of them shall consider worthy thereof. The subject of such essay to be selected by said committee."

In conformity with the benevolent intentions of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid resolution the committee offer a premium of \$100 for an essay upon the nature and sources of the Malaria or noxious Miasma, from which originate the family of diseases usually known by the denomination of bilious diseases; together with the best means of preventing the formation of Malaria, removing the sources, and obviating their effects upon the human constitution when the cause cannot be removed.

The committee have been induced to call the attention of the profession to this subject, because of its vast importance to society at large. The immense extent to which this fruitful cause of disease operates, has not yet been accurately calculated, nor any probable estimate made of the mortality which it occasions. The public attention has been justly directed to other subjects of general improvement, but we believe no adequate effort has yet been made to awaken and direct the public mind to the prevention of the evils dependent upon Malaria, although it is well known to medical men to be extending its influence, and threatening to depopulate some of the finest sections of this country, as it has already depopulated some of the fairest portions of the old world.

Candidates for the prize are to cause their dissertations to be delivered to the subscriber, in Baltimore, (postage paid,) on or before the first day of May 1831. Each dissertation to be accompanied by a sealed letter, superscribed with a motto corresponding with that prefixed to the essay. None of the letters, except that to which the motto of the successful essay shall be affixed, will be opened; the other essays shall be disposed of according to the direction of the proprietors. HENRY W. BAXLEY, Secretary to the Committee. July 20

CHEAP HARVEST GOODS.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from the Markets with a fresh supply of

HARVEST GOODS & C.

CONSISTING OF AN EXCELLENT STOCK OF
WHISKY,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS.

—ALSO—

*New England Rum, sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tin ware,
&c. &c.*

all of which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices for Wool, Rags, Feathers, Quills or Cash.
Easton, June 1

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, & COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavor to render justice to those who seek becoming aid in the early part of the summer, the "North-Walsters," as the Welch drovers call them, growing considerable, and becoming sufficient meat to be slaughtered, by butchers who do not require beef of the first quality, in July.

Both the Welch and Scotch cows yield a fair quantity of milk, are gentle and hardy, as well as kindly fattening; but there is no cow of any breed in the United Kingdom, of her size, that yields any thing like the quantity of milk as that yielded by the little polled Suffolk cow, the carcass of which, when well grass fattened, and she is not more than seven years old, weighs no more than 65 to 75 stones of 8 lbs. As a confirmation of the accuracy of this statement, I make the following extract from the Appendix of *Young's Farmer's Town*, published in the year 1771, since which date the breed has not undergone the least alteration either by cross or in quality. "Three cows, one of them a better after the first calf, the property of the Rev. Mr. Aspin, of Cockfield, in Suffolk, yielded, from June to December, 1770, 683 pounds of butter, the old ones, for some time in the height of their season, giving eight gallons of milk per day. These cows, as the agent, collector and intelligence office keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.

H. Niles, Richard Frisby,
Benj. C. Ross, S. & W. Meeter,
Dabney S. Carr, Jos. & Adam Ross,
S. C. Leakin, H. S. Sanderson,
F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphey,
Jno. M. Laroque, Edward Priestly,
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.
July 18

JOHN B. MATHIOT & Co.

Fancy Chair Manufacturers,
42 N. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.

INFORM the inhabitants of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they have constantly on hand a large assortment of the above article—as also COMMON CHAIRS of all patterns, which for durability, neatness of design and execution, are not surpassed in this, or perhaps any other city in the Union. Orders left at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to—and where novelty is required a drawing will be submitted.
July 18 6w

SALE OF LANDS.

ON WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following lands, late the property of Lloyd Nicols deceased, consisting of a neat farm adjoining Mount Pleasant House, and sundry valuable wood lots, all within about three or four miles of the Town of Easton.

That is to say, one farm of about 123 1-2 acres of cleared arable land and fine meadow, with about 98 acres of wood and timber conveniently annexed—having on it a small wooden dwelling house with a barn and granary.

The land is a kind soil, and containing an excellent body of meadow and marl; is capable of being made highly productive and valuable—perpetual streams of flowing water pass through it—and it is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops and stock—the situation is high and healthy—the neighborhood very excellent—and it is a convenient distance from Easton, the Third Haven Creek and the Choptank river.

Also sundry lots of wood land consisting of about 10 acres each—many of them finely timbered, and the others having good portions of timber and generally heavily wooded. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view these lands as now laid off—they are worthy the attention of Farmers and Speculators.

Also, on Friday following, being the 20th August, will be sold on the premises several lots in the Town of Easton on Harrison Street near the old Market House.

Terms of Sale.—The purchasers are to pass bonds with approved security bearing date from the sale, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in nine months from day of sale with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale—another fourth part in eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of purchase money unpaid—another fourth part thereof in twenty seven months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—and the remaining fourth part thereof in thirty six months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—conveyances to be executed upon the payment of the purchase money and interest. Possession given to purchasers upon execution of their bonds. For further information apply to

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Agent.

June 29 8w

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton on the 30th June, 1830.

A.	J.
Richard Austin	William H. Johnson
William Arringdale	K.
Mr. Anderson	Joseph Kemp
B.	Thomas H. Kemp
Susanna Bambray	L.
Thomas Bond 2	Thomas Lambdin
Chesiah Brooks	William Loveday
John Bartlett	M.
Daniel Boardly	William Moore, Sr.
C.	Nicholas Martin
John Craw	Joseph T. Mitchell
John Crandall 6	John R. Macquay
Elizabeth Catrup	N.
Thomas Coward	Skinner Newnam
Collector at Oxford	P.
Commissioners of the	Adam Percless
Tax	John R. Plater
Coats Lodge 2	James Parrott
D.	R.
Washington Dorrell	Cidnum Russum
Spry Denny	W. C. Rodensbough
J. L. Dale	S.
E.	Mrs. Andrew Skinner
Peter Emmerson	Elizabeth Sharp
H. L. Edmondson	George D. Sumners
John Edmondson	James L. Smith
Thomas C. Earle	William Shelton
F.	Thomas P. Smith
H. M. Frazier	Henry G. Smith
G.	Aquilla Stichcomb
R. H. Goldsbrough	Edward G. Tilton
John A. Getty	Joseph Turner
Chas. Goldsbrough	Nath. A. Thayer
E. H. Gale	Henry Townsend
the Osetta Grace	V.
H.	Eliza Willis
stefaria Henrix	Thomas B. White
& Vm. J. Hamblinton	Ann M. B. Ward
in William W. Handy	Francis Willis
man Henry	Henry Wright
pm Hughlett	

All Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

JOHN D. GREEN, P. M.

July 6—3w

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN,

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin)

1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT

150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt

Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, salt petre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.

They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchants would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as:

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces

Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters

Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens

Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens

Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks

Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls

for Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable title. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, May 11

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of

Sideboards, Secretary Desks,

BUREAUS, TABLES,

STANDS, &c. &c.

he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and despatch.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills.

Easton, June 1

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 NATHANIEL HOPKINS, 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 Nathaniel Hopkins having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Nathaniel Hopkins be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be & 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 Nathaniel Hopkins to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Nathaniel Hopkins should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the fourth day of July, 1830.

LAMBERT REARDON.

July 6

OPPOSITION.



THE BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN

NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING COACHES.

Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN, Light street; No. 2, South Calvert street, one door from Market street, and Hanover House, No. 6, Hanover street, opposite Belzhoover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and Laturno's Refectory, Washington; and Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same hours as from Baltimore.

Passengers in these lines, taken up and put down, where they direct.

A. FULLER, Agent.

June 8

P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour and Expresses carried with great despatch.

A. F.

TO BE LET,

The Union Tavern,

in Easton;—possession to be given either immediately or at the commencement of next year.

ALSO, the Dwelling House on Washington street, opposite the Point Road, lately occupied by George F. Thompson.

ALSO, two farms, in Oxford Neck, and several other farms in Talbot county, of various qualities and sizes.

ALSO, that farm in Caroline county, called Poplar Neck;—Leases, on advantageous terms, will be given to substantial farmers with good stock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, June 8

Cart Wheel Wrighting and CRADLING OF SOYTHES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself on the bay side road, four miles below St. Michaels, and supplied himself with a stock of well seasoned timber, and is prepared to execute all orders in the above branches, all of which he will execute low for cash or trade. Also,

BLACKSMITHING

in general will be executed in general at the same stand.

WM. W. LOWE.

may 25 1830.

CART WHEEL WRIGHT,

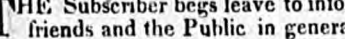
EDWARD STUART

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has supplied himself with an excellent stock of well seasoned TIMBER, and is now prepared to execute orders in the following branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wright, Plough making or Cradling of Soythes, at his shop in Easton, near Doct. Nicholas Hammond's.

From his experience and a determination to use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage

March 30

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1830.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,BY
EDWARD MULLIEIN,
Publisher of the *Lives of the Union*.

TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square.

The following touching lines are from the pen of Miss Elizabeth Bogart, of New-York—a lady who has written her share of real poetry. We never meet with a piece bearing the signature of "Estelle" without eagerly perusing it—for the heart is the fountain of all she writes, and we never fail to enter into the feelings of the author.

E. of the Baltimore Minerva.

From the *New-York Evening Journal*.

TO MY COUSIN.

Time has swept on—and changeable hues have decked his flying plumes,
And now the deep romance of thought a thousand shades assumes.
Time has swept on since first we met, and hope so gaily smiled,
When thou wast in youth's early spring, and I was still a child.

My cousin! dost thou not look back upon those careless hours,
And feel how crushed and faded now are life's first blooming flowers?
How like a dream those joys which fill'd the heart's imaginings,
How brighter far was fancy's power than aught that memory brings.

And yet, how is it, that thy brows wear not the marks of care—
That fortune's changes have not made a single furrow there?
I deem'd thy heart was still the same, but scarcely thought to find
Thy looks, so like the looks of old, engraven on my mind.

I could forget that time had flown, while gazing on thy face,
But that upon the chequered past, his ruins still I trace.
Where are the hopes whose brilliant beams made life a cloudless scene?
I know not where—but they are now as if they ne'er had been.

The future has no second ray, like hope's first star of light,
The heart no second dreams of bliss, so beautiful and bright,
As those, ere life's first confidence has been deceived and lost—
Ere falsehood and ingratitude the trusting mind have crossed.

My cousin! hast thou learnt to doubt professions and distrust
The word of promise? If not so 'the world has been more just
To thee than me—and thou canst not the feeling comprehend
Which bids the heart to fear the more, the more it loves a friend.

Time has swept on, and in his flight the separating years
Between us have been gathering in sunshine and in tears;
And we should be as strangers now, nor cast a thought behind,
But that there is a tie of blood; which time can ne'er unbind.

ESTELLE.

The following Hebrew melody, is from the *New York Mirror*, (the first No. of the new volume,) for which the editor has made such extensive and expensive arrangements.—From the signature of the poem, we judge it to be from the pen of P. M. Wetmore, Esq. It is a beautiful production, and fully supports the high and well earned reputation of its author:—

HEBREW.

Jerusalem mourneth.—*Jeremiah*.
Oh, Judah! thy dwellings are sad,
Thy children are weeping around,
In sackcloth their bosoms are clad,
As they look on the famishing ground;
In the deserts they make them a home,
And the mountains awake to their cry;
For the frown of Jehovah hath come,
And his anger is red in the sky.

The tender ones throng at the brink,
But the waters are gone from the well;
They gaze on the rock, and they think,
Of the gush of the stream from its cell;
How they came to its margin before,
And drank in their innocent mirth;
Away! it is sealed, and no more
Shall the fountain give freshness to earth.

The hearts of the mighty are bowed,
And the lowly are haggard with care;
The voices of mothers are loud,
As they shriek the wild note of despair:
Oh, Jerusalem! mourn through thy halls,
And bend to the dust in thy shame,
For the doom that thy spirit appals
Is famine, the sword, and the flame!

M.

MARSHAL NEY.

[No apology is requisite for our introduction of the following passage from the life of Marshal Ney, in a volume of the *Family Library*, entitled "*The Court and Camp of Buonaparte*."]—

In the campaign of 1813, Ney faithfully adhered to the falling emperor. At Bautzen, Lutzen, Dresden, he contributed powerfully to the success; but he and Oudinot received a severe check at Dennewitz from the Crown Prince of Sweden. From that hour defeat succeeded defeat; the allies invaded France; and, in spite of the most desperate resistance, triumphantly entered Paris in March, 1814. Ney was one of the three marshals chosen by Napoleon to negotiate with Alexander in behalf of the King of Rome, but the attempt was unsuccessful, and all he could do was to remain a passive spectator of the fall and exile of his chief.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, Ney was more fortunate than many of his brethren: he was entrusted with a high military command and created a knight of St. Louis, and a peer of France.

But France was now at peace with all the world; and no one of these great military chiefs could be more unprepared for the change than the Prince of Moskwa. He was too old to acquire new habits. For domestic comforts he was little adapted: during the many years of his marriage, he had been unable to pass more than a very few months with his family. Too illiterate to find any resource in books, too rude to be a favorite in society, and too proud to desire that sort of distinction, he was condemned to a solitary and an inactive life. The habit of braving death, and of commanding vast bodies of men, had impressed his character with a species of moral grandeur, which raised him far above the puerile observances of the fashionable world. Plain in his manners, and still plainer in his words, he neither knew, nor wished to know the art of pleasing courtiers. Of good nature he had indeed a considerable fund, but he showed it, not so much by the endless little attentions of a gentleman, as by scattered acts of princely beneficence. For dissipation he had no taste; his professional cares and duties, which, during twenty-five years, had left no respite, had engrossed his attention too much to allow room for the passions, vices, or follies of society to obtain any empire over him. The sobriety of his manners was extreme, even to austerity.

His wife had been reared in the court of Louis XVI., and had adorned that of the emperor. Cultivated in her mind, accomplished in her manners, and elegant in all she said or did, her society was courted on all sides. Her habits were expensive; luxury reigned throughout her apartments, and presided at her board; and to all this display of elegance and pomp of show, the military simplicity, not to say the coarseness of the marshal, furnished a striking contrast. His good nature offered no other obstacle to the gratification of her wishes than the occasional expression of a fear that his circumstances might be deranged by them. But if he would not oppose, neither could he join in her extravagance. While she was presiding at a numerous and brilliant party of guests, he preferred to remain alone in a distant apartment, where the festive sounds could not reach him. On such occasions he almost always dined alone.

Ney seldom appeared at court. He could neither bow nor flatter, nor could he stoop to kiss even his sovereign's hand without something like self-humiliation. To his princess, on the other hand, the royal smile was as necessary as the light of the sun; and unfortunately for her, she was sometimes disappointed in her efforts to attract it. Her wounded vanity often beheld an insult in what was probably no more than an inadvertence. In a word she ere long fervently regretted the court in which the great captain had occupied the first rank, and their families shared the almost exclusive favour of the sovereign. She complained to her husband; and he, with a calm smile, advised her never again to expose herself to such mortifications if she really sustained them. But though he could thus rebuke a woman's vanity, the haughty soldier felt his own wounded through hers. To escape from these complaints, and from the monotony of his Parisian existence, he retired to his country-seat, in January, 1815, the very season when the busy scenes of the metropolis.—There he led an unfettered life; he gave his mornings to field sports; and the guests he entertained in the evening were such as, from their humble condition, rendered formality useless, and placed him completely at his ease.

It was here that, on the 6th of March, he was surprised by the arrival of an aide-de-camp from the minister at war, who ordered him, with all possible despatch, to join the sixth division, of which he was the commander, and which was stationed at Besancon. In his anxiety to learn the extent of his instructions, Ney immediately rode to Paris; and there, for the first time, learned the disembarkation of Buonaparte from Elba.

Ney eagerly undertook the commission assigned him of hastening to oppose the invader. In his last interview with Louis his protestations of devotedness to the Bourbons, and his denunciations against Napoleon, were ardent—perhaps they were sincere. Whether he said that Buonaparte deserved to be confined in an iron cage, or that he would bring him to Paris in one, is not very clear, nor indeed very material. We reluctantly approach the darker shades in the life of this great officer.

On his arrival at Besancon, March 10th, he learned the defection of all the troops hitherto sent against the invader, and perceived that those by whom he was surrounded were not more to be trusted. He was surrounded with loud and incessant cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"—Already, at Lyons, two members of the royal family had found all opposition vain; the march of Napoleon was equally peaceful and triumphant. During the night of the 13th, Ney had a secret interview with a courier from his old master; and on the following morning he announced to his troops that the emperor was no longer a fugitive—that the house of Bourbon had ceased to reign—that the emperor was the only ruler France would acknowledge! He then hastened to meet Napoleon, by whom he was received with open arms, and hailed by his undisputed title of Bravest of the Brave.

Ney was soon doomed to suffer the necessary consequence of his crime—bitter and unceasing remorse. His inward reproaches became intolerable: he felt humbled, mortified, for he had lost that noble self-confidence, that inward sense of dignity, that unspeakable and exalted satisfaction, which integrity alone can bestow: the man who would have defied the world in arms, trembled before the new enemy within him; he saw that his virtue, his honor, his peace, and the esteem of the wise and the good, were lost to him forever. In the bitterness of his heart, he demanded and obtained permission to retire for a short time into the country. But there he could not regain his self-respect. Of his distress, and we hope of his repentance, no better proof need be required than the reply, which, on his return to Paris, he made to the emperor, who feigned to have believed that he had emigrated: "*I ought to have done so long ago (said Ney); it is now too late.*"

The prospect of approaching hostilities soon roused once more the enthusiasm of this gallant soldier, and made him for a while less sensible to the gloomy agitation within. From the day of his being ordered to join the army on the frontiers of Flanders, June 11, his temper was observed to be less unequal, and his eye to have regained its fiery glance.

The story of Waterloo need not be repeated here. We shall only observe that on no occasion did the Bravest of the Brave exhibit more impetuous though hopeless valour. Five horses were shot under him; his garments were pierced with balls; his whole person was disfigured with blood and mud, yet he would have continued the contest on foot while life remained, had he not been forced from the field, by the sense and resistless columns of the fugitives. He returned to the capital, and there witnessed the second imperial abdication, and the capitulation of Paris, before he thought of consulting his safety by flight. Perhaps he hoped that by virtue of the twelfth article of that convention, he should not be disquieted; if so, however, the royal ordinance of July 24th, terribly undeceived him.—He sequestered himself with one of his relatives at the chateau of Besancon, department of Lot; the expectation that he should soon have an opportunity of escaping to the United States. But he was discovered, in a very singular manner.

In former days Ney had received a rich Egyptian sabre from the hands of the First Consul.—There was but another like it known to exist, and that was possessed by Murat. The marshal was carefully secluded both from visitors and domestics, but unluckily this splendid weapon was left on a sofa in the drawing-room. It was perceived, and not a little admired by a visitor, who afterwards described it to a party of friends at Aurillac. One present immediately observed, that, from the description, it must belong to either Ney or Murat. This came to the ears of the prefect, who instantly dispatched fourteen gendarmes, and some police agents, to arrest the owner. They surrounded the chateau; and Ney at once surrendered himself. Perhaps he did not foresee the fatal issue of his trial; some of his friends say that he even wished it to take place immediately, that he might have an opportunity to contradict a report that Louis had presented him with half a million of francs, on his departure for Besancon.

The council of war, composed of French marshals, was appointed to try him; but they had little inclination to pass sentence on an old companion in arms; and declared their incompetency to try one, who, when he consummated his treason, was a peer of France. Accordingly, by a royal ordinance of November 12th, the Chamber of Peers were directed to take cognizance of the affair. His defence was made to rest by his advocates—first, on the twelfth article of the capitulation, and when this was overruled, on the ground of his no longer being amenable to French laws, since Sarre-Louis, his native town, had recently been discovered from France. This it is prisoner himself overruled; "*I am a Frenchman*," (cried Ney,) and I will die a Frenchman! The result was that he was found guilty and condemned to death by an immense majority, one hundred and sixty-nine to seventeen. On hearing the sentence read according to usage, he interrupted the enumeration of his titles, by saying: "*Why cannot you simply call me Michael Ney—now a French soldier, and soon a heap of dust?*" His last interview with his lady, who was sincerely and passionately loved, was more bitter than the punishment he was about to undergo. This heavy trial being over, he was perfectly calm, and spoke of his approaching fate with the utmost unconcern. "*Marshal!*" said one of his sentinels, a poor Grenadier, "*you should now think of God: I never faced danger without such preparation.*" "*Do you suppose*," answered Ney, "*that any one need teach me to die?*" But he immediately gave way to better thoughts, and added, "*Comrade, you are right. I will die as becomes a man of honour and a Christian.*" Send for the curate of St. Sulpice.

A little after eight o'clock on the morning of December 7th, the marshal, with a firm step and an air of perfect indifference, descended the steps leading to the court of the Luxembourg, and entered a carriage which conveyed him to the place of execution, outside the garden gates. He alighted, and advanced towards the file of soldiers drawn up to despatch him. To an officer, who proposed to blindfold him, he replied: "*Are you ignorant that, for twenty-five years, I have been accustomed to face both ball and bullet?*" He took off his hat, raised it to his head, and cried aloud: "*I declare before God and man that I have never betrayed my country; may my death render her happy!—Vive la France!*" He then turned to the men, and striking his other hand on his heart, gave the word, "*Soldiers—fire!*"

Thus, in his forty-seventh year, did the "*Bravest of the Brave*," expire one great error, alien from his natural character, and unworthy of the general course of his life. If he was sometimes a stern, he was never an implacable enemy.—Ney was sincere, honest, blunt even: so far from flattering, he often contradicted him on whose nod his fortunes depended. He was, with rare exceptions, merciful to the vanquished; and while so many of his brother marshals dishonored themselves by the most barefaced rapine and extortion, he lived and died poor.

Ney left four sons, two of whom are in the service of his old friend, Bernadotte.

From the *Journal of Health*, July 14.

CLEANLINESS, one of what Aristotle calls the half virtues, is recommended in the Spectator, for the three following considerations: first, as a mark of politeness; secondly, as it produces love; and, thirdly, as it bears analogy to purity of mind. In eastern climates, it is enforced in both the Jewish and Mahometan law, as part of their religious observances. The regulations prescribed in Leviticus and Deuteronomy are very explicit on this point; and we learn, that Mahomet used to enjoin his followers to wash the face, neck, hands, and arms, before each prayer. Now as their prayers are repeated five times daily, they are bound to perform their ablutions as often. Besides these, there are others, adapted to particular states and exigencies, which are eminently conducive to individual comfort and health. When the pilgrims to Mecca cannot well procure water, in the deserts of Arabia, they still hold in mind the precepts of their Koran, and rub the parts above mentioned with sand.

The importance of preserving the skin perfectly clean, will be better appreciated by a knowledge of the functions of this organ,

and its intimate connexions and relations with other parts. A reference to the article on the skin, in the eighth number of the Journal, will satisfy our readers on this head, and dispense with the necessity of repetition at the present time. The great extent of surface of this membrane, its continuation with, and general similarity to, that which lines the air and digestive passages, and its consequent close sympathy, and, in a measure, community of office with these latter, must not, for a moment, be lost sight of. Let a naked arm be put into a long glass jar, and we shall soon see the inside of the glass bedewed with a vapour, which becoming denser, is finally converted into drops like water. This vapour is constantly given out or secreted from capillary tubes in the skin of a healthy individual, and is then called insensible perspiration; but when abundant, and condensed into a watery-like fluid, it constitutes sweat. In addition to this, there is also a discharge or secretion, as it is technically called, of an oily fluid; and also of gases, viz: carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, and nitrogen or azote, being that gas which, in union with oxygen or vital air, constitutes common atmospheric air. But the skin has another set of capillary vessels, by which it imbibes or absorbs watery and other fluids presented to its surface, and also oxygen and nitrogen gases. Now the above gases and vapour are precisely those which are given out and absorbed by the lungs; of course impeding functions of the one will affect the regular discharge of those of the other. Connect this with the facts of an external surface, in some of the lower animals, serving both for the sense of touch and for the absorption of nutritive matter, in place of stomach; and of the continuity and general sameness of the outer or cutaneous, and the inner or digestive, membranes, and we have, a priori, most ample reasons why the healthy state of the skin should exert such a powerful influence over the organs of breathing and digestion.

If personal cleanliness, and preserving the vigour of the skin, be neglected, this part loses its delicacy as the seat of touch, and its pores being obstructed, it cannot longer perform its destined offices in the animal economy. Cutaneous eruptions, sluggishness of the other functions, and general disturbance, as in colds, rheumatism, indigestion, and numerous other ailments, will often be the consequences of such neglect. What we mean to say is, that the common atmospheric vicissitudes would often fail to give rise to colds and rheumatism but for the neglect to preserve the skin in its healthy state: nor would various kinds of food, which we accuse as causes of dyspepsia, prove such, were this precaution duly attended to.

We cannot, on this occasion, do better than to repeat the rules proposed by Hufeland for preserving cleanliness and a sound state of the skin; which, "if observed from youth, may be considered as very powerful means for the prolongation of life.

1st. Remove carefully every thing that the body has secreted, as corrupted or prejudicial. This may be done by changing the linen often, daily, if it be possible, and also the bed clothes. At least the sheets; dress, which attracts less dirt; and by continually receiving the air in apartments, and particularly in one's bed-chamber.

2nd. Let the whole body be washed daily with cold water, and rub the skin strongly at the same time, by which means, it will acquire a great deal of life and vigour.

3d. One ought to bathe once a week, the whole year through in tepid water; and it will be of considerable service to add to it three or four ounces of soap."

A late writer lays great stress on the beneficial effects of washing with cold water; and details minutely the process which he deems most advisable. He recommends a person on awakening, if determined or obliged then to get up, to remain three or four minutes until perfectly collected. The quilt, or some of the outside covering, should next be thrown off, so that he may, for a minute or two, cool gradually. He should then proceed to wash himself, dressed only to the waist—it being impossible to do it otherwise effectually. The following directions are next given.

Dip the face two or three times in a basin of cold water. The eyes may be either open on immersion, or, as it may be easier on beginning, while under the water. After this, water should be squirted briskly into the eyes with a syringe. On the first trials they may be closed, and opened immediately after the dash, but they will soon be able to bear the shock when open. Water should be squirted against each ear. You must next, with the hands, and using soap, wash well the arm-pits, the back of the neck, behind the ears, the arms up to the shoulder, the breast, loins, and entirely round the waist. After having well dried with a very coarse cloth, you may finish with a fine towel, and then rub with a hard flesh-brush over the body, wherever you can conveniently reach, particularly the chest, arms, abdomen, and small of the back. The arms should then be thrown back very briskly, twenty or thirty times, which will open the chest, and may promote a salutary expectoration. This will altogether occupy, even when well accustomed to it, about twelve minutes, but it will be time well bestowed.

The author asserts confidently, that this practice, when assisted by cleaning the teeth, is a certain preventive of that galling pain, the tooth-ache, and also a cure for those afflicted with it. He of course means that variety called rheumatic. It so fortifies and strengthens the system, that those who have long persevered in it, are not nearly so liable to rheumatism, nor colds and coughs, as before. It also cleans and improves the sight, and contributes much to its duration. The practice ought, of course, to be continued all the year round. The time is recommended to begin in summer.

The authoress of "*A vindication of the Rights of Woman*," says, "*were I to name the graces that ought to adorn beauty, I should instantly exclaim, cleanliness, neatness, and personal reserve. So necessary, indeed, is that reserve and cleanliness, which indolent women too often neglect, that I will venture to affirm, that when two or three women live in the same house, the one will be most respected by the male part of the*

"Simplicity of Health Exemplified, by Hor-

family, who reside with them, leaving love entirely out of the question, who pays this kind of habitual respect to her person." Elsewhere she says, "*In order to preserve health and beauty, I should earnestly recommend frequent ablutions, to dignify my advice, that it may not offend the fastidious ear; and by example, girls ought to be taught to wash and dress alone, without any distinction of rank.*"

[From the *Baltimore Minerva* and *Saturday Post*.]

The life of man is made up of checkered scenes, and strange vicissitudes, in which misery often predominates over happiness, and passion over reason; and in the different parts which we are destined to perform in this eventful drama, we often find ourselves the most active agents in producing our own unhappiness. We are undoubtedly much more the creatures of impulse, than of reason: impulse is always at home with us, and governs us at pleasure; whilst reason is a guest of whom we know not the value, and whom we too seldom entertain. Imaginary evils become real by being dwelt on, and it seldom happens that when the gifts of fortune are so numerous and lavish, as to deprive us of real cause of complaint, that we do not fasten on some shadow, or some ideal misery until it becomes a substance.

My own story is a case in point, and I will relate it. Circumstances which are painful to remember and unnecessary to retrace, deprived my father at a late period of his life, and whilst I was about entering my eighteenth year, of an adequate fortune, which he had acquired by his own industry, and which he then lost by a trust too unsuspectingly reposed in one who was unworthy of it. My father made the necessary sacrifice of his property to meet the demands against him, with composure, until it became evident that the mischief was more wide spreading than he had anticipated; and that his real estates which he had hoped to save from the wreck, would all be swallowed up in the liquidation of his unfortunate debts. The estates were, however, sold, and my father unable to struggle, at his advanced age, with misfortune and bodily infirmity, soon sunk under the trial.

The world was now before me, and I was to begin life for myself. I had numerous friends and connections, by whom many advantageous offers were made me, and various plans proposed, but in the wide world there was but one spot which was endeared to me, and that was the place of my nativity. But as I must give up my parental roof, I was determined to remove far from its vicinity. In fact, I had vague notions and undefined wishes, even then of repossessing this cherished spot at some future and more happy period; and every succeeding day strengthened the hope, until it became the anchor on which all my wishes and exertions rested. I removed after various consultations to this place. I formed business connections which were fortunate, and friendships which were pleasant. I engaged the regards of the aged and the respect of the young. I was gradually acquiring a fortune, an I might have been happy, could I consider any present place of residence as home from his implacable foe. I looked on my preceptor before the pious saint looks on problems, and this, I looked forward to a residence in the place of my nativity, as the saint looks to Heaven. Home was the name round which all my past and anticipated enjoyments clung—the only place which I thought could afford me happiness. I have now been absent from my native place some twenty years, and have by industry and good fortune acquired a good estate, when I heard by accident, that my long regretted home was on sale. I immediately commissioned a friend to purchase it for me, and congratulated myself as being at the summit of felicity. I soon collected my property, took leave of my friends, and after a journey rendered more tedious by my impatience, I once more stood on my native soil. Few would understand my feelings, were I to describe them, on seeing for the first time the white turrets of my old home shining through the trees, and fewer still would imagine or sympathize with my childish joy, in again viewing the home of my father.

But my happiness was as evanescent, as it was excessive. I soon found that the period of my absence had been marked with many changes. Of the friends whom I had left, some had removed, others had suffered under vicissitudes of fortune; many had sunk into the arms of death. The estate itself had undergone strange alterations, and had fallen into a state of dilapidation. The fences were thrown down, the grounds laid open to the ravages of the neighbour's cattle, the garden overrun with weeds so as scarcely to leave a trace of its former existence—the lofty poplars and willows on which I had swung when a boy, were uprooted and gone. The desolation of the prospect was complete, and the desolation of my heart corresponded to it. The melancholy recollections of past events, added to the disappointment of my hopes, rendered this day to which I had looked forward as the end of my troubles and the commencement of happiness, the most miserable of my life. I at once decided to return to my adopted city, and to make myself contented, well knowing no other home could afford me equal satisfaction. Time has given reason the ascendancy over feeling, and has taught me that it is wisdom to form our happiness out of the materials within our reach, and not to refer it to some distant period which may never arrive for us—nor place our happiness on an event which may never occur.

The foundation of a Penitentiary has been laid in the neighborhood of Nashville. The building will be 310 feet by 58, and 3 stories high. A wall 4 feet thick and 30 high, will enclose an area of 310 feet by 800, in the rear of the main building.

Pirates.—Capt. Chaffee, at Providence from Trinidad, reports that two armed vessels had been sent out in consequence of information that two piratical vessels, with 30 or 40 men each, were committing depredations between Trinidad and Cape El de Cruz. They were large open boats, one rigged as a sloop, the other as a schooner.

A young lady at school, engaged in the study of grammar, being asked by her preceptor, whether the word "*kiss*" was a common or proper noun? the girl blushing deeply, with hesitancy, answered, "*it is both common and proper, sir.*"

AGRICULTURAL.

From all quarters of the country we have accounts of abundant harvests of wheat, and that the quality is very superior. The weather in our immediate neighbourhood is most favourable for corn, as far as hot sun and frequent showers can ensure a good crop. Farmers who are out of debt, may keep so by observing wholesome economy and simplicity in their household and mode of living, but estates are rapidly crumbling to pieces, and families falling into poverty by frequent legal and voluntary divisions. Those whose mothers rode in carriages must ride on horse-back, and the daughters of those who ride on horse-back will have to walk. This general progress of things may be retarded by restricting our labour and manure to smaller spaces, and by great economy and great saving, by giving many old horses, if you can find any body fools enough to take them, and substituting oxen and mules for young ones, as fast as possible; by driving young sons from the parental roof, as the hen does her chickens; when they can provide for themselves; in short, by keeping no dead capital, and feeding no idle mouths; and by regarding as the first objects of ambition to be—out of debt—with a clean conscience and a clean shirt.

—*British Farmer.*

UPON THE ADVANTAGES OF SHALLOW SOWING.

By Mr. Freiherr von Vohls of Flobeck.

(Translated from the German.)

In 1824 I read for the first time, in Burger's Agriculturist's Instruction Book, published at Vienna in 1823, (the best instruction book that I know of in any language,) vol. 1. page 283, of the experiments which Burger and Messrs. Petri and Ugazzi had made as to the proper depth at which seed corn must be put in the ground, in order both to ensure its shooting forth and producing the greatest quantity of ears. The result of all the trials has been, that the seed sown one inch deep grew the fastest and brought the most ears. I remarked also, that not only in the peasants' fields, but also in mine, the corn always sprang up unequally, and this not as regarded the length or shortness of the time in which it became visible, but also with respect to the strength and fulness of the plant. Hitherto I had ascribed this to inequality in the germinating power of the seeds, since seeds sown close together, and under precisely the same circumstances, had brought forth very weak and very powerful plants. I thought also that some disease had hindered the corn in its unfolding, or that it might have suffered from worms. Turning my attention to the point in consequence of what Burger said about it, I took up out of many fields plants of the rye and barley which showed this difference, and found, almost without exception, that all the strongly growing plants were covered with very little earth, and that the seeds of all the weak plants were from one and a half to three inches from the surface. Each had shot out many little roots, and at the same time, with the opening of the seed-leaves the central knot had formed itself into a Mullikin, the soil, roots and small shoot, being nearly in proportion, sprouted out, even on the same side where a crown (main) root penetrated into the earth, arose a new shoot. The broad fresh leaves promised to afford much nourishment to the plants from the atmosphere, and thereby to occasion a vigorous growth. How was it with regard to the more deeply sown seed? The little roots were few in number, and weakly; from the seed a small whitish pipe, from one to two inches in length, had sprung to the surface: the coronal knot formed itself on the surface, but with only a few meager leaves, and one solitary ear alone expanded thereon.

The thriving, leafy, and strong growth of the plants from the seeds remaining nigh the surface, was as striking as the wretched appearance of the roots, leaves and stalks of those from the deeper lying seeds. Both appearing to me to afford such a convincing argument in favour of the great advantages derived from slightly covering the seed, I sketched some specimens of both sorts of the rye and barley, and showed them to my friends. I observed several other plants differing in this manner during their progressive growth, and found that the weak plants produced but one sickly ear, whilst the strong ones had borne from three to six stalks, and full ears. My attention being thus excited, I made for many years several trials on a small scale, in places where I could more accurately settle the situations of the seeds. Not one experiment proved unfavourable to the shallow sowing. I particularly took for the purpose, summer-wheat, barley and oats, sown, for reasons hereafter mentioned, the exposed state of a certain number of seeds (inevitable from the shallow underploughing of the seed) certainly causes the loss of some in the spring. My observations were as follows:—1st. That the plants laid three inches deep in the loose soil, after a few weeks scarcely lay two inches deep, which is to be attributed to the sinking of the land, whose great density must also render it more difficult for the little white pipes to penetrate. 2dly. The plants from the deeper lying seeds became visible in about eight or ten days later. The advantage of this tardy appearance is well known to every husbandman. 3dly. The seed-corn appeared in both cases, after twenty or one-and-twenty days, entirely hollow and decayed, but took fast hold in the spot of germination with its roots; the plants also which came later to the surface were wholly without that nourishment which those near the surface received through their fresh seed-leaves (cotyledones). 4thly. The whitish sheath, forming a tolerably hard skin, growing from the deeper lying corn, is defended by a small white pipe, which goes to the surface; as soon as it comes to the light some leaves and a knot are produced. This sheath and the deep lying small roots decay, and roots shoot forth afterwards from the knot. 5thly. There is a joint in the knots of the seeds lying nigh the surface, or rather the joint and the first knot are one. Hence shoot forth very quickly small roots of the thickness of a hair, which I have seen penetrate the clay with much force from two to three inches. In the September of 1827, I caused the rye to be sown very shallowly underneath the soil. After about three weeks, the plants which had been covered with half an inch of earth had already branched. The seeds which I had purposely laid on the surface without covering them, germinated ten

days later, and put forth a leaf, whilst the slightly covered ones had already a small handful of leaves, rising from a powerful mass of little roots, which were full two inches long—a wonderful provision of nature, which makes the plant thus fix itself more carefully in the soil, where its situation near the surface renders it necessary. I took especial notice of one entire ear which lay on the surface; it had put forth strong roots from each seed into the earth, and a powerful leaf above. I was never more convinced that one does not lose much by sowing in nature's fashion. From 1826 I had been considering in what manner to sow near the surface and yet to leave the seed somewhat covered. Small experiments had satisfied me that nothing would be gained by it if the surface were not pulverized, so as to allow the first little roots to penetrate easily and the young plants to fasten in the soil, which afterwards imbibe through their leaves nourishment for the later crown roots. I had already long ago remarked, and always with renewed vexation, that according to the old mode of sowing, the corn was not only at very unequal depths in the ground, but also very unequally distributed on the land. If it was sown in a field that had been harrowed, the seed fell into the furrows made by the harrow, whose teeth stand seven inches apart. The cross harrowing does not properly spread the seed; the rows remain visible, the seeds are too close together in them, and few plants are in the six-inch space between the harrow tracks, a good deal of land is wasted, and an opening given to weeds. It is much worse when the seeds fall in the furrows. This mode possesses also all the faults possible for any way of sowing to have, the seeds being unequally distributed and different in depth. The Flemish harrow whose teeth stand eight inches asunder, drawn diagonally by one horse, makes only a stroke of four inches. Mr. Coke's sowing machine, which is used throughout England, makes lines nine inches apart, and brings too many seeds into one line; but it possesses the advantage of sowing the seed throughout at the same depth and as shallowly as you choose. Of late years I have never harrowed where I have sown with this machine.

The arable land of Flanders, as well as mine, is too fine and clean to profit by drilling; all obtained thereby is an equal division of the seed, and the getting it near the surface. I found this was only practicable by employing a finer harrow, which the slack condition of the fine particles permitted to be used. In 1826 I had made some small iron and wooden harrows, whose teeth stood three inches and a half asunder. These I had, before sowing, dragged over the already finely harrowed land. I harrowed in with this, and with the Flemish schepzonne harrow. I gained greatly in the equal coming up of the seed, in the number of branched plants, and their equal condition. For the sake of comparative experiment I had always managed a few fields in the old way. In 1827 I had a Flemish harrow made, with teeth three inches apart. It requires two horses, but its operation is very great. In 1828 I provided against the fault noticed in it, (that it shoved forward even in finely harrowed fields) by dragging it over the field, with the fork attached to the centre, so that it would not move any more.

old Flemish harrow. By means of the wavy lines which it makes, all small clods become loosened. Then I have the field dragged over with a strong harrow reversed, which, in case of need, I load; and I afterwards draw sharply over it the Flemish garden-harrow, with the horse yoked on—nervise. Thence come lines an inch and a half from one another. At this distance falls the seed, and then I have it crossed either with the old or the new Flemish drag—the first when I fear that the harrow may shove the soil forwards. No garden-harrow can make the soil so fine. The plants thus sown stand from one and a half to two inches from each other, covered over in the earth to the depth of an inch, strong and healthy, as if they had been planted. I can appeal to the testimony of all agriculturists who have in former years visited Flobeck, or of those who are willing to honour it this year. The fields which in 1826 and 1827 I had harrowed in as shallowly as possible, gave a result conformable to the improvement of the harrowing. In 1828, after sowing with the garden-harrow and harrowing with the Flemish drag, I had 17 per cent. more corn, and 14 or 15 per cent. more straw, in the light clay land of Little Flobeck, than in the fields sown after the old method; in Great Flobeck, in the best sandy soil, 20 per cent. more corn, no difference in straw; in the worst sandy soil, 10 per cent. more corn, in straw no difference. That, however, which I last autumn, for experiment, have sown or got under after the grub-furrow or the coarser kind of harrow, stands, notwithstanding the careful harrowing in with the usual harrow, unequally crowded in lines, and less strong, than that sown after the Flemish garden-harrow, and dragged in with the common Flemish drag.

—*British Farmer's Mag.*

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

It is mentioned in Mr. Mark's report from the committee on agriculture, in the Senate, that the wealth, power and happiness of France are chiefly attributed to the forecast with which she has introduced on her soil productions which were native to other countries. There is perhaps no enterprise in rural economy, devised by the genius of a single man, more important in its results than the first plantation of the mulberry in the garden of the Tuilleries, formed in the commencement of the 17th century, by the command of Henry IV. At this moment, the raw silk annually produced in France amounts to four million dollars; the manufactured silk is more than treble that value. The olive and the fig were, in like manner, adopted in the agriculture of France. The vines indigenous to that country were not superior to that of the American forest, yet at present the lands of France, employed in the cultivation are estimated at more than three thousand five hundred millions of acres, and the annual product average \$123,000,000.

No country it is remarked, ever presented a finer theatre for agricultural pursuits than the United States. The landlord is not borne down by feudal tenures, vexatious tithes, oppressive taxes, or exhausting poor rates. There is fertility and cheapness of land, and navigable rivers penetrating far into the interior, aided by canals and artificial roads; besides which the variety of soil and climate encourage the introduction of esteemed exotics. Our cotton alone is a

vast mine of wealth; we have sugar and may have the vine, the mulberry, the olive and the fig.

THRESHING MACHINE.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn. July 13.—We witnessed on Friday last, the operation of a new Threshing machine, which we think possesses decided advantages over any other yet known in this part of the country. The outward appearance of the machine is quite simple. It occupies but little more room than a common windmill, (Wheat Fan) and requires two men to attend it, one to give it motion, by the turning of a crank, and the other to supply the grain, which it extracts from the haul with singular rapidity & clearness. Part of the bundle that had been thrashed in the usual way, & thought to be well done, was passed through the machine and half a pint of grains extracted! Two men will do as much with this machine in an hour, as they can in a day with the flail. The price we understood to be about 30 dollars.

The Veto.—The N. Intelligencer, in a ponderous article of more than 5 columns, rates the late Message of the President, in high style. It attempts to make out, amid other things, that he has abused his constitutional power by the Veto—that Washington arrested but one bill by the veto—Jefferson and Adams, none—Madison, three “on cases of constitutional difficulty, occurring at long intervals”—but Jackson has rejected as many as “four bills” at once—But, does the Intelligencer believe, that Adams would not have consulted better for the good of his country, if he had put his veto upon these two memorable bills at once, the Alien and Sedition Acts? Does it not know that the great will about Internal Improvement which Mr. Madison rejected on the eve of laying down his power, covered much more ground and appropriated much more money, than the four bills negated by Gen. Jackson—that they were, as it were, the little finger compared to the loins of the lion? Does it not believe, that if four such bills had been attempted to be thrust down the throats of either Jefferson or Madison, they would have rejected them at once?

Let the partisans of Mr. Clay misrepresent or murmur as they may, the good sense of the people will support the present veto. It will produce the same effects as the first measure of the sort adopted by Gen. Washington.—Mr. Jefferson tells us in his “Anas,” (Vol. 4. p. 466,) that the old President, on the 6th April, 1793, in a conversation with him, introduced “the representation bill, which he had now in his possession for the tenth day. I had before given him my opinion in writing, that the method of apportionment was contrary to the constitution. He agreed that it was contrary to the common understanding of that instrument, and to what was understood at the time by the makers of it; yet that it would bear the construction which the bill put, and he observed that the vote for and against the bill was perfectly geographical, a northern against a southern vote, and he feared he should be thought to be taking side with a southern party. I admitted the motive of delicacy, but that it should not induce him to do wrong; urged the danger to which the scramble for the necessary signatures would always lead.”

After some further explanations, Mr. J. says that Gen. W. sent the bill “to the House of Representatives instantly.” A few of the hottest friends of the bill expressed passion, but the majority were satisfied, and both in and out of doors it gave pleasure to have, at length, an instance of the negative being exercised.

In quoting from the “Federalist,” the N. Intelligencer chooses to stop short—and forgets to add these words: “It is evident, that there would be greater danger of his (the President) not using his power when necessary, than of his using it too often, or to much.”—The Federalist also says, that the qualified negative was given for two purposes—(the N. Intelligencer refers to one only)—“The primary inducement (says the F.) to conferring the power in question upon the Executive, is to enable him to defend himself; the secondary, is to increase the chances in favor of the Community, against the passing of bad laws, through haste, inadvertence, or design.”—And if the Mayville bill did not come within the prohibited canons, when would it ever be “necessary” to exercise the power?—*Richmond Enq.*

MR. CLAY.

The R. I. “Literary Subaltern” of the 25th ult. has stirred a letter from Mr. Jefferson, to a distinguished manufacturer and capitalist of Massachusetts, in which he descends upon the American System, and expresses the following opinion of Mr. Clay:

“You ask my opinion of the merits of Mr. Henry Clay, and his policy for the protection of domestic industry and manufactures. —These are questions which I feel some delicacy about answering, first, because Mr. Clay is now a candidate for the Presidency; and secondly, I never yet fully understood to what ends his policy extends; and although I will advance my opinions relative to the questions you put to me, I must beg that you will not, at this juncture, give my views to the public through the press. As for Mr. Clay, I consider him to be one of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen, that the country has ever produced, and should I live many years longer, I hope to see him hold the place of Chief Executive of the American Republic. His career, thus far in life, has been a career of glory, and he has achieved that for his country, whilst engaged in her cause, which would ornament the brightest place in two escutcheons of the most favored Statesman of any age or nation.”

The contents of this letter are so different from the character which we understood Mr. Jefferson to have expressed about Mr. Clay, that we confess we have some doubts of the authenticity of the passage. Certain it is, that if Mr. J. did express this favorable opinion of Mr. Clay, he had occasion to change it afterwards, and upon a nearer acquaintance with him.—Col. Thomas M. Randolph, his son-in-law, in a letter which he published on the 18th August, 1827, declares as follows: “Towards Mr. Clay, as a politician, Mr. Jefferson constantly manifested a very strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a splendid Orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles, founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical. With this impression on my mind, I left Mr. Clay at Monticello, when I went to the Legislature, three

days before the meeting of the Electoral College, in Dec. 1824. I had heard some little discussion between him and Mr. J., upon those important points of constitutional doctrine, and political economy, upon which they differed so widely.—It did not appear to me, that Mr. J. ever viewed Mr. Clay in the light he is now viewed, by numbers, as a man likely to be dangerous to the Union, from his principles; or, that he ever contemplated for him any other elevation, than what he had already enjoyed in the House of Representatives.”—*ib.*

The truth coming at last!—“A life of H. Clay is said to be ‘in preparation by George D. Prentice, the Editor of the New England Review, published at Hartford, Connecticut. The work will contain 300 pages, and be printed on fine paper, at \$1 25 cts. per volume.”—Of course, we are to have at last, the mysteries of the negotiation at Ghent, and of the Coalition at Washington. We shall have made good Mr. Clay's pledge, so long given; and so long unredemed, to expose the errors of Mr. Adams's Exposé.—But, above all, we shall have the true and faithful copy of Mr. Clay's celebrated letter to Mr. Blair. Without this document, Mr. Prentice will scarcely be able to unlock the secret history of the last five years of Mr. Clay's life.

The Columbian Gazette lays great stress upon the “indications from various parts of the country” in favour of Mr. Clay, “if the press may be considered a fair criterion.” The indications “augured” equally “favourably of the prospects of Mr. Adams in 1828”—“if the Press be considered a fair criterion.”—And yet after all, Mr. Adams was thrown out all hollow. The “lying Oracles” of the Press completely misrepresented the public sentiment—just so, it will be about Mr. Clay.

The Gazette, for the purpose of swelling the bladder, calls all the friends of Mr. Clay to the charge, and apprizes them that “the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our Independence will present opportunities to indulge in the expression of feelings warm from the heart, and many will be the offering, voluntarily made, to his services, his talents and his claims.” “We hope (says this Recruiting Sergeant) to see a bountiful tribute to his deserts on the occasion.”—We have no doubt, that such will be the course of the friends of Mr. Clay on the by-gone anniversary. They tried it in July, 1828, with Mr. Adams—but in October, the polls gave us the true index of the “Public Sentiment”—178 for Jackson, and 83 for Adams!

[From the Trenton True American.]

The Literary Subaltern, a paper edited by a tool of Mr. Clay, publishes a letter, said to be from Thomas Jefferson, in which are these passages:

“I have always been of opinion that the people of this country should manufacture all the fabrics that their exigencies demand, if they can do so; and that they can do so, without applying to the workshops of England, France, and Germany, who will doubt?”

“You ask my opinion of the merits of Mr. Henry Clay, and his policy for the protection of domestic industry and manufactures. —These are questions which I feel some delicacy about answering, first, because Mr. Clay is now a candidate for the Presidency; and secondly, I never yet fully understood to what ends his policy extends.”

President Jackson has adopted, in all his communications on the subject, the very doctrine contended for by Mr. Jefferson.

The Clay doctrines were not understood by Mr. Jefferson in his time—they are not understood by the people now, or they would be scouted. They amount to this—the oppression of the farmer, the ordinary mechanic, and the laborer, to build up a manufacturing aristocracy. The “working men” are to be ground to the earth by taxation—and the proceeds of this taxation is to be paid, not to the weaver, or spinner, or machinist, but to the great capitalist, who invests the surplus of his overgrown fortune in manufacturing establishments. This is the meaning of what is called Mr. Clay's American system. It is the genuine naked English System—taxing the poor for the benefit of the rich—the farmer for the benefit of the lord. On the other hand, the Jackson policy aims at paying off the National debt—equalizing the burdens of government, and the benefits of industry among all classes. Read the following from the President's last message:

“Through the favor of an overruling and indulgent Providence, our country is blessed with general prosperity, and our citizens exempted from the pressure of taxation which other less favored portions of the human family are obliged to bear; yet it is true that many of the taxes collected from our citizens, through the medium of imposts, have, for a considerable period, been onerous. In many particulars, these taxes have borne severely upon the laboring and less prosperous class of the community, being imposed on the necessities of life, and this, too, in cases where the burden was not relieved by the consciousness that it would, ultimately, contribute to make us independent of foreign nations for articles of prime necessity, by the encouragement of their growth and manufacture at home. They have been cheerfully borne, because they were thought to be necessary to the support of Government, and the payment of the debts unavoidably incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties. But have we a right to calculate on the same cheerful acquiescence, when it is known that the necessity for their continuance would cease, were it not for irregular, improvident, and unequal appropriations of the public funds? Will not the people demand, as they have a right to do, such a prudent system of expenditure as will pay the debt of the Union and authorize the reduction of every tax so far as a point as the wise observance of the necessity to protect that portion of our manufactures and labor, whose prosperity is essential to our national safety and independence, will allow?”

These are the views of the President; and are they not the views to which an intelligent people will respond amen? Shall Government forever multiply upon the working men, the bone and sinew of the country, a grievous load of taxation in the shape of imposts, for the protection of branches of manufacture and labor whose prosperity is not essential to our national safety and independence? Will the people permit, or suffer it? Surely not—and then is Mr. Clay's system prostrate. There is not in all the writings of Mr. Jefferson one word in approval of such a system—and those who cite his language for the vain purpose of proving

that he coincided with Mr. Clay, are themselves apostates alike from the principles he taught, and the measures he adopted.

From the Delaware Gazette & Watchman. RE-ACTION.

John C. Stockton, a prominent, active and influential supporter of Adams and Clay, in the late contest for the Presidency, has avowed himself, in an article which appears in the Muskingum Messenger, to be in favour of the present administration. He intimates that having entertained a confidence in, and preference for Henry Clay, which bordered upon idolatry, he had been misled in his views respecting the character and qualifications of General Jackson for the station of Chief Magistrate; and having seen, not only that all the unfavourable predictions of his enemies have been falsified, but that he has displayed a degree of wisdom and moral courage which entitle him to particular praise, he is not only willing, but anxious that he shall be sustained, and will afford to his administration all the support in his power.

The case would not, perhaps, merit much attention, but for the numerous false assertions made by our opponents that the administration is losing ground in the country; and shows in what way it is losing ground. We think we hazard very little, when we assert it as our decided conviction that President Jackson will be re-elected by a much larger majority of electoral votes than he obtained in 1828; if, indeed, Mr. Clay do not, previous to the day of trial, withdraw his name, or his friends do not drop it. We have not the smallest idea of his success; and notwithstanding the boasting of our opponents upon the subject, we very much doubt whether any of the well informed among them think it by any means probable.

Another.—The Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, expresses himself as follows:

“That we were among those who were sincerely and honestly in favour of the re-election of Mr. Adams, (and of course opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson,) we have never for a moment pretended to deny.

“With respect to General Jackson, our knowledge of him was confined chiefly to his character as a military man; and we have uniformly and unhesitatingly accorded to him the highest honors, for the numerous and highly important services that he has rendered his country in the hour of danger and of peril. Of his capacity for civil employments, and particularly for the highest responsible one to which he has been called by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens, we confess we entertained strong doubts. These doubts, we are now proud to acknowledge, have happily been in a great measure removed. When it was ascertained that Gen. Jackson had succeeded in the late contest for the Presidency, it became our duty, as good citizens, and as republicans in practice as well as in profession, to acquiesce in the will of the majority; and to judge his administration by its acts. Thus far it has stood the test; and we should be wanting in candour, were we not to acknowledge that we feel quite as well satisfied with it now, as we have been well satisfied with the administrations of any of his predecessors, during the same space of time.”

[From the N. Y. American, a decided opposition paper.]

Much excitement has been occasioned and still prevails in Philadelphia, owing to the pardoning by the President of Wilson, the accomplice of Porter, recently executed for mail robbery; and we gather from the National Gazette that the occurrence is sought to be perverted to party uses.—This surely is unbecoming. There could be none but public motives for this act of clemency on the part of the President. He may indeed have misjudged in performing it—as, without other information than we possess, it seems to us he did; but he cannot have been led to it by any unworthy considerations.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday says:—“We are in possession of information which justifies us in stating explicitly, that the mission of His Excellency Governor Van Scholten to this country from the Court of Denmark, does not contemplate the cession of the island of St. Croix or any other territory to this Republic, but has reference to certain commercial arrangements, of which the public will be apprized in due time.”

From Vera Cruz.—Capt. Collins of ship Virginia, at New York, states that advices were received at Vera Cruz on the 21st June, of the defeat of the government army near Acapulco, which resulted in the capture, by the force under Guerrero and Minz, of Gen. Bravo and Col. Bartabasso.—Capt. C. adds, that although the official (government) papers say nothing on the subject, the information may be implicitly relied on. Various opinions were expressed as to the issue of the battle, but all agree in the loss of Bravo, who it was generally believed was taken by stratagem. The affairs of Government would remain unchanged.

Execution.—The Richmond Whig states that Wheeler, the soldier who killed his sergeant at Bellona Arsenal, was hanged at Chesterfield Court House on Friday. Wheeler (adds the Whig) intended to have killed three others at the time he killed the Sergeant. He had got drunk, and was very outrageous, for which these four reported him. He vowed revenge, and fixing his bayonet while they were asleep proceeded to butcher them all! The Sergeant he killed, and severely wounded another, who, however, escaped and gave the alarm, when Wheeler was overpowered and secured. It is said that he confessed having perpetrated as many as thirteen murders, and that among his victims, was Capt. M. Leland, who was murdered at the Dock about 18 months ago. It is known that Wheeler was in Richmond at the time that murder was committed. When Wheeler was first launched off the rope broke, and he had to be tied up again.

Journal of Law.—We have received the first number of a law publication in the vernacular tongue, bearing the above title. It is published in Philadelphia, and conducted by an association of members of the bar. It appears to be intended to hold that rank in the judicial science, which the “Journal of Health” occupies in medicine. Besides their great value, both are interesting to the general reader, who seeks neither physic nor justice.

EAS

TUESDAY M

CAROL

FREDERICK I to his fellow citizens Delegate to the Maryland, and frages.

We are auth Crawford, Es of Carole, Delegates, if el

We have papers of the op they allege he progressing in try adverse to Many readers question are in of Philadelphia of Pennsylvania rarely if ever from power with an unanim in his election. to have pulled likeness and demolition? in effigy, and his defence: is looked upon as favouring thousand other tion are conj spirits of the v on to yet one lost honors.

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1830.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

FREDERICK HARRISON, offers his services to his fellow citizens of Caroline county as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits their suffrages.

We are authorized to state that SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Esq. will again serve his fellow citizens of Caroline county, in the House of Delegates, if elected.

We have observed many articles in the papers of the opposition on the changes which they allege have taken place, and are still progressing in certain sections of the country adverse to the present administration. Many readers who see but one side of the question are induced to believe that the city of Philadelphia, and indeed the whole State of Pennsylvania is in a state of commotion, rarely if ever equalled, and ready to hurl from power the present Chief Magistrate, with an unanimity greater than was evinced in his election. The Philadelphians are said to have pulled down their signs bearing his likeness and name, to save their houses from demolition. That he is about to be burned in effigy, and his friends dare not speak in his defence: That throughout the state he is looked upon with suspicion and jealousy as favouring the Southern interest; and a thousand other creatures of the imagination are conjured up to cheer the drooping spirits of the vanquished and to urge them on to yet one desperate effort to regain their lost honors. If we could believe that the editors of these journals really credited the statements thus made, we should think them excusable for their publication, but satisfied that such cannot be the fact, that no well informed man can for a moment believe that any such commotion exists, or that any very sudden and extensive change has taken place in the public mind regarding the present administration, we cannot but look on such representations as insulting to the people, and greatly derogatory to the character of the press. In the warmth of zeal, we may form erroneous opinions, but as long as we continue to publish a journal, nothing shall induce us to insert an article, original or copied, which we believe to be false or calculated to produce false impressions. That some excitement prevails adverse to the administration in some portions of the country, no man will deny. That his pardoning the *outrage* Wilson and permitting Porter, who it seems was an Irishman, to be hanged, may have produced some more rapid circulation of the vital fluid in that frank, warm-hearted and patriotic people, than is usual, we have no doubt; but can any man be so absurd, can any man think the Irish even in all their warmth of national feeling so absurd, as to suppose for a moment that such a motive as national attachment influenced the President's mind. Again, the West is said to have deserted Jackson on account of his rejection of the Maysville road bill. The whole Western States feel no doubt much anxiety on the subject of internal improvement. They have no bays and harbours to improve, no light houses or fortifications to erect, and therefore claim an expenditure to further their roads and canals; but for the popularity of this project we beg leave to refer to the votes of the West on the first passage of the bill. It will be found that a large vote from that section was given against it. In Kentucky, where Mr. Clay's strength never has been questioned, and where this road was contemplated to be made, it will no doubt be mounted as an electioneering hobby; but even with that the success of Mr. Clay in his own state is somewhat doubtful. Had the late contest been between Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson, it is more than probable that the result of the election would have been different in both Kentucky and Ohio. And should these be the only candidates before the people at the next election—the result may be in favour of Mr. Clay; but we will ask where else is Mr. C. to expect strength? As Mr. Clay could not bring Kentucky and Ohio to Mr. Adams, so neither will Mr. Webster be able to give the East to Mr. Clay. Maine, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island, have already cut the knot which bound them to this unholy alliance, and have declared in favour of principles not men. May we not yet expect still greater changes? We do not wish our readers to take for granted, any calculations made by us; we refer to the elections which have taken place in every state in the Union since the election of Gen. Jackson, and we draw our conclusions from them. As far as our information extends there has not been an election since the present administration came into power, which did not shew a gain on the part of its friends, with the exception probably of some of the Kentucky elections. What then, may be asked, can all this hue and cry be raised for against Gen. Jackson, if his strength be so great and his prospects so bright. This fall the dying effort of the opposition is to be made. If we are defeated this fall, say

they, our destinies are sealed for six years, in Maryland and in the nation. Can the man who sees and feels that he is fighting for booty, no part of which he expects to share, be expected to enter the contest with the same ardour, as one who fights in support of his principles and his rights? If the opposition in Maryland succeed, they gain no principle, the administration is still against them, they only gain the booty of office, to be given out to their leaders. The people having by large and repeated majorities throughout the country, sustained the administration, are not now, as we are told by opponents, to turn about. Partial excitements may be raised, and the ever-busy calumniators may fan these sparks, but we feel confident that the people will continue to give their warm support to an administration founded and conducted on the principles of the Republican school of '93.

The editor of the Baltimore Republican continues to receive from his correspondents in various parts of the state, assurances of the increasing strength of the friends of the present Administration. A letter to that gentleman from Alleghany county, dated the 13th, says "instead of weakening 'Old Hickory' and his friends in this county, the conduct of the President, on the veto, has added to his strength. Certain I am that not one has abandoned the party, and the more violently we are opposed the more firmly do our friends adhere together; and the October election will again show the unchanged and unchangeable devotion of the friends of Jackson and reform to their Republican principles."

On this subject the last Hagerstown "Mail" holds the following language:—"Public sentiment, in every quarter of the Union we hear from, appears to be in favor of the President's rejection of the Maysville and Rockville Road Bills. The excitement produced by the veto, has led to inquiry and reflection on the subject; and instead of the President losing, he has gained popularity by that act, with the honest and good meaning citizens of the country. In this county, where so much has been said, and where so much misrepresentation has been used, we are satisfied that if any changes have taken place, they are in his favor—we shall give an increased majority, at our next election, for the Jackson ticket. Let our friends in the lower part of the state do their duty, and all will be well."

We give below a copy of a letter extracted from the Easton Gazette. The facts stated in it are worthy the attention, and should excite the emulation of every farmer.

Mr. Hambleton, we understand, came into possession of a small farm consisting of only 115 acres of very poor land about 28 years ago. On it were found considerable sources of manure such as oyster shell bank, marsh and an annual supply to some extent of sea yore. These sources he has not suffered to lie unimproved; but by unremitting industry, applied with judgment, has given to the farmers of our county, in the management of his little farm an example highly worthy of imitation.

Sir:—Having seeded four different kinds of wheat last fall, on a field I had in fallow, I determined to ascertain the yield of each kind per acre; for this purpose I got a line seventy yards long, and stretched it in the furrow, I then crossed the lands, driving stakes down at each corner, until I returned to the beginning, I then directed a careful reaper to cut a narrow path from one stake to the other—after this I directed all my reapers to cut each acre of wheat down carefully and to shock up the produce of each acre upon the assigned limits of each. The first acre, was the rare ripe or early wheat—this gave me six shocks, which yielded thirty seven bushels and a half, weighing sixty-two and three quarters per bushel, which makes thirty nine bushels and twelve lbs. The second acre is what is generally called, the old Virginia white wheat—this was a little hurt by the rust; made eight shocks, which yielded thirty-three bushels, weighing sixty-two and one half lbs. per bushel, which makes thirty four bushels and twenty two and a half lbs. The third acre was the red chaff bearded white wheat, on which I made, fifteen shocks, which yielded forty-one bushels, weighing sixty-four and a quarter lbs. per bushel which makes forty three bushels fifty-four lbs. and a quarter. This wheat grew six feet high, and so thick, that as the reapers, found it up I found by actual measurement, that for every three and a half feet, in length it made one large sheaf of wheat—the lands four feet six inches wide. The fourth acre was the old red bearded wheat, on which I made nine shocks, which yielded forty two bushels and three pecks, weighing sixty-two lbs. per bushel which makes forty four bushels and nine lbs.

Capt. Daniel Fiddeman, William Goldsborough and Samuel Hambleton, Esqrs. saw the third and fourth acres tread out and measured.

The field on which this wheat grew contains sixty five thousand corn hills, and including the turning-rows makes about thirty acres, I think the field will average thirty-five bushels per acre.

This field was broken up the middle of June about four inches deep; turned in a considerable quantity of Clover and weeds, rolled it immediately, and let it lay until the grass and weeds began to grow, then cross ploughed it, rolled and harrowed, seeded the first of November sixteen hundred to the bushel, and ploughed in very shoal.

This field was manured with marsh of a superior quality, the land having previously a plenty of lime on it—I also manured with sea grass, and compost of different kinds—part of this field was very stiff level land—this I manured with sand at the rate of two hundred and fifty loads to the acre which had a considerable quantity of very small

broken oyster shells in it, and here I had my best wheat—my corn land that I had in wheat is the same size of the fallow; on the two I seeded eight bushels and I think I shall make at a moderate calculation sixteen hundred bushels."

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.
Emerson's Point, Bay Side, Md.
July 18th, 1830.

*Note by the Gazette.—Mr. Hambleton has in his neighborhood many judicious farmers who have long remarked his crops, and many of them think his crop will be much nearer eighteen hundred bushels than sixteen—and some say, they would not be surprised that his present crop should yield him two thousand bushels.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival last night of the ship Salem, Capt. Richardson, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 9th of June inclusive.

LIVERPOOL, June 9th, 1830.
The following is an extract from a letter received this morning, from Mr. Wilmer's private correspondent, at Windsor:

Windsor, 9 o'clock, A. M. June 8th 1830.
"His majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation, that each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign."

The house of commons, on the 17th of June, voted 28,000*l.* to defray the expense of missions to the S. American states.

Don Miguel is endeavoring to borrow money in England. The Morning Chronicle thinks he will fail, as there are others who want money who are in better credit.

On the 7th of May, the Porte concluded a treaty of commerce and friendship, which allows to the Americans the passage into the Black Sea, with all the immunities enjoyed by the Europeans.

From the Constitutionnel.—Hostilities have commenced between the Greeks and the Turks in the Isle of Syria, with more obstinacy than ever. The two parties do not give any quarter.

The Greeks are daily exposed to fresh vexations. Arta and Prevesa have for some time past experienced much disturbance and extortion.—The Albanians have recently sacked Janina, whilst the governor kept himself shut up in his castle, where he was besieged. His adversaries at the same time arrested and carried into slavery all the Christians who dared to come out of their places.

From the Journal des Debats.

On the 27th of May a fire broke out on board a transport at anchor at the Isle of Ayres. She sank immediately. She was laden with camp equipages, &c. her value is estimated at 1,500,000*fr.* Fortunately no one perished. The fire was occasioned by the breaking of a bottle of sulphuric acid for the use of balloons. Besides the balloon and apparatus the flames devoured the tent of M. de Bourmont and sundry luggage and tent equipage of the army.

LONDON, May 27.

(Private Correspondence).—Cabinet meetings occur almost daily, and the reasons for them must be very grave, since they have been sufficiently powerful, so far as Don Miguel to abandon for an instant his habitual orgies, in order to assist at two or three Cabinet meetings.—The following reports circulate as to the cause of these meetings:

In the first place, the last despatches from Count d'Assaca received by the packet boat arrived from London on the 13th, announcing in the most positive terms, that not only the Regency of Terceira are making preparations to attack Portugal, but that Count d'Assaca himself feels almost fully persuaded that the Emperor Don Pedro will efficaciously second the efforts of the Regency, and those of the Portuguese emigrants on the Continent.

In the next place the news from Madrid is not satisfactory; the remonstrances of the Court of Spain, and in particular, the march of some Spanish regiments towards the frontiers of Portugal inspire the Miguelites with great anxiety.

The accounts from Greece are of a more satisfactory nature. Count Capo d'Istria labors with ardor and success at the organization of that country.

France.—From the tone of the ministerial as well as other papers in France, there are difficulties approaching of a serious character.—The elections are expected to result in favor of liberal principles, against the king and against the ministry.

SUMMARY.

On Monday afternoon, 19th inst. a severe storm, or whirlwind, passed over Baltimore city and part of the county, and part of Harford county, which did great damage.

Professor JAMESON, of the Washington Medical College of Baltimore, has received an invitation, and intends to attend a great meeting of the principal philosophers and men of science of the world, to be held at Hamburg, in the ensuing September.

The University of Gottingen has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Professor HOFFMAN of Baltimore.

Destruction of the City of Guatemala.—Mexican papers to the 29th of May mention a fact of deep interest—the almost entire destruction by an earthquake, of the city of Guatemala and the villages in its vicinity.

Six coloured men lately escaped from the jail at Fayetteville, N. C. one of them securing the jailor's thumb between his teeth, while another seized the keys. Two were afterwards re-taken.

The New York papers cry out stoutly against the imposition practised upon that city by the vast number of paupers sent over from England.

It is said in a late English publication, that "an architect lately constructed a machine for dressing stones, which, in little more than a minute, will give a smooth face to a stone five feet in length by one foot in breadth."

An office has been opened in the city of New York for the purpose of affording advice and information to emigrants without charge. It is kept by a person of wealth and respectability from charitable motives only.

Baltimore Prices Current.

[From the American Farmer, July 23.]
FLOUR—best white wheat family, \$5 50 a 6.00—sup. Howard-street 5.124—city mills. 4.624 a 5.00.—CORN MEAL, bbl. 2.25.—GRAIN—best red wheat, new 95—best white do. new 98 a 1.05; Maryland red 80 a 874.—CORN, white, .46 a .—; yellow .47 a .—RYE, .—a .50.—OATS, 33 a .—BEANS, 90 a 1.00.—PEAS, 40 a 50.—CLOVER SEED, 3.75 a 4.—HARD'S, 75 a 1.25.—Lucerne, 30 a 374 lb.—FLAXSEED, 100 a .—Wool, common, unwashed, lb. 15 a .16—washed, .18 a .20—crossed, 20 a 22—three-quarter, 28 a 30—full do. 30 a 35, according to qual.—Feathers, .—a 83.—Plaster Paris, cargo price per ton, 3.80 a 3.90—ground, 1.25 bbl.—Prime Beef on the hoof, 4.00 a 5.00.—Pine Wood, by the vessel load, 2.00—Oak, 2.75 a 3.—Hickory, 4.50.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Henry, JOHN WESLEY LEACH, to Miss ANN CAMPER, both of this county.

On Tuesday night last, by the Rev. Geo. G. Cookman, Mr. GEORGE W. THOMPSON, to Miss LOUISA VALLANT, all of this town.

In Caroline county on Thursday last, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, JAMES SMITH, Esq. of North Carolina, to Miss ELIZABETH E. eldest daughter of William Turner, Esq. Postmaster of Greensborough, Maryland.

Departed this life on Tuesday, 20th instant, in Caroline county, after a most distressing and painful affliction, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. ANN MARIA, consort of Mr. SAMUEL VICKERS, in the 29th year of her age; leaving an affectionate husband and four children to mourn their irreparable bereavement. By the death of this lady society has sustained a loss not soon to be repaired. Having lived in the exercise of all the Christian graces, her death was most triumphant—giving ample evidence that *He* who had walked with her through life, gave also the comfort of *His* rod and staff through the valley of the shadow of death.

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will take place at the Academy on Thursday and Friday the 5th and 6th of August next; at which the Parents and Guardians of the pupils, and the friends of Education in the Neighbourhood, are requested to be present. The Summer Vacation will thereafter commence; and the Schools will be opened again for the reception of Scholars on the second Monday of September next. By the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Easton, July 27 1830.

THEATRE.—Last Night.

On Tuesday Evening, July 27th, 1830 will be presented the favorite Burletta of Fun, Frolic, Fashion, & Flash, in three acts called

TOM AND JERRY,

OR LIFE IN LONDON.

Corinthian Tom, Mr. Johnson.—Jerry Hawthorn, Garner.—Bob Logic, Jefferson.

Kate, Mrs. J. Jefferson.—Sue, Miss Kerr.—June, Mrs. Jefferson.

IN THE COURSE OF THE PIECE

Songs, Glees, Choruses and dancing, &c. &c.

ACT I. Scene 1.—Life in Hawthorn Hall.

—Old Hawthorn, Mr. Foster.—Old Snacks, John Jefferson.—Huntmen, &c. &c.—Scene 2.—Life in the country.—Scene 3.—Life in a Letter.—Scene 4.—Chaffing Cribb.—Display of Fashion and Fun.—Prize, Mr. Roster.—Scene 5.—Burlington Arcade.—Invitation.—Scene 6.—Tattersall's.—A Horse to be sold.—Scene 7.—Going to the Ball.—Scene 8.—Almacks.—In the West.

ACT II.—Scene 9.—Life in a Fight.—General row.—Boxing a Charley.—O'Boozle, &c.—Scene 10.—Life in a watch house.—Tarter, Mr. Foster.—Scene 11.—Life in St. Giles.—Billy Waters, Mr. John Jefferson.—Landlord, Hobson.—Soldier Luke, Foster.

ACT III.—Scene 12.—Life in Luck-Fortune telling.—Fortune-Teller, Mrs. Jefferson.—Scene 13.—Logic's Chambers.—Baron Nabtem.—Scene 14.—Life in Prison.—On suspicion of Debt.—Scene Last.—Almacks.

Previous to which will be performed the Farce called

FORTUNE'S FROLIC

OR THE

Farmer turned Lord.

Robin Roughhead Mr. John Jefferson.
July 27

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five several writs of the State of Maryland, of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, against Joseph Chain, will be offered at public vendue and sold to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of him, the said Joseph Chain, of, in and to a lot of land and ground, situate, lying and being on Port Street, in the Town of Easton, aforesaid, supposed to contain one eighth part of an acre of land, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging; also all the equitable interest and estate of the said Joseph Chain, in and to a lot of land on Dover road, near the town of Easton, containing one half an acre of land, more or less; also, his equitable interest and estate, in and to a lot of land, on Dover road, near Dr. Theodore Denny's Farm, containing ten acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings and appurtenances to the two last mentioned lots belonging;—also all the reversionary interest and estate, of all that lot or parcel of land or ground of him the said Joseph Chain, situate lying and being in the town of Easton aforesaid, on which the building called the BETHEL CHURCH now stands; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Joseph Chain, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
July 27 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two several writs, of the State of Maryland, of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me delivered to wit: one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Richard Chambers administrator, D. B. N. of Henry Meeds, against William B. Tillotson and the other at the suit of Edward C. Harper and James Casson for the use of John Boon, administrator of James Casson deceased, against the said William B. Tillotson, will be exposed at public vendue and sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all and singular the right, title, interest and estate of the said William B. Tillotson, in and to all and singular that parcel of land situate lying and being in Tuckahoe, Talbot county, being part of two several tracts of land called Paca and Salop containing three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, mentioned and described in a deed of bargain and sale, from William Roberts of Talbot county, to John Tillotson, of Caroline county, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1809, duly acknowledged and recorded in Liber J. L. No. E. Folios 23, 24, 25 and 26, one of the land record books of Talbot county; seized and taken as the lands and Tenements of the said William B. Tillotson; and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
July 27 4w

NEGRO FOR SALE.

FOR SALE A NEGRO BOY, 17 years old next September, to serve until thirty one years of age; terms cash. Apply at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig.
July 27 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 Nathaniel C. Jones, 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 Nathaniel C. Jones having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Nathaniel C. Jones be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he do 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 Nathaniel C. Jones to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Nathaniel C. Jones should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the twelfth day of June, 1830.

LAMBERT REARDON.
July 27 4w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the instance and solicitation of my friends in the several districts of this county, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to get a majority of your votes, at the next October election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereby reposed in me to the best of my ability.

The Public's Ob't Serv't.

WM. M. HARDCASTLE.
Near Greensborough, July 24th.

To the Free and Independent Voters of TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October election.—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grateful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice.

The public's obedient servant,

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
St. Michaels, June 29 3w

SHERIFFALTY.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffrages of the voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.
may 18

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May, last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gimpings over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse towse linnen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hol-e-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward.

THE SHERIFF, John Merrick, dec'd.

June 8 1830

GOODS

Sold suitable to the times, by
JOHN W. JENKINS.
HE has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of
SUMMER GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEEN'S
WARE, CASTINGS, STONE WARE,
WOOD WARE;
AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF
LIQUORS.
Also on hand, a few sets of beautiful
CHINA.

The public are invited to come and view
for themselves, as all the above goods will
be sold unusually low for Cash.
July 20 J. W. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT commodious and agreeable Mes-
sage, the residence of the late Mrs.
Rachel L. Kerr, situate in the centre of
Easton.
Possession may be had immediately or
as soon as some inconsiderable repairs can
be finished; and the terms of a sale will
be made accommodating, whether offered in
cash, upon a reasonable credit, in Stocks or
assigned debts.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 20.

KINGSTON TO RENT.

TO Rent for the ensuing year, and pos-
session given on the first day of Janu-
ary next, that well known Farm called
"Kingston" situated in King's Creek hun-
dred, Talbot county, and immediately on the
great Choptank River, together with the
buildings, premises and appurtenances to
the same belonging. Kingston has long
since been established as a depot for grain
and other articles intended for the Balti-
more market and is considered one of the
most eligible situations on the river for
conducting boating business, and a Grocery
Store, and has been successfully used for
the above purposes. An investment of a very
moderate Capital, conducted with industry
and enterprise, would no doubt yield a hand-
some profit. The situation is healthy, the
soil productive and the buildings in tolerable
repair and will be made completely so, in the
early part of next spring. Terms made
moderate to an approved tenant. Persons
desirous of renting are invited to view the
premises and apply to the subscriber.

KENNALLS MARTIN, Jr.

Dover Bridge, July 20

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for
the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby
notified that no longer indulgence can possi-
bly be given, as I am determined to close the
collections of said fees, as the law directs.
I have given my deputies the most peremptory
orders to execute every person, who may
neglect this notice, I would also take the
liberty to inform those persons, who owe
fees for the present year, 1830, that the same
has been due for several months past, and
payment is expected immediately for the
same. WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.
July 20

SALE OF LANDS.

ON WEDNESDAY the 18th day of Aug-
ust next, will be sold on the premises,
at public sale, to the highest bidder, the fol-
lowing lands, late the property of Lloyd
Nicols deceased, consisting of a neat farm
adjoining Mount Pleasant House, and sun-
dry valuable wood lots, all within about three
or four miles of the Town of Easton.

That is to say, one farm of about 123 1-2
acres of cleared arable land and fine mead-
ow, with about 93 acres of wood and tim-
ber conveniently annexed—having on it a
small wooden dwelling house with a barn
and granary.

The land is a kind soil, and containing
an excellent body of meadow and marl; is
capable of being made highly productive
and valuable—perpetual streams of flowing
water pass through it—and it is well adapted
to the growth of all kinds of crops and
stock—the situation is high and healthy—the
neighbourhood very excellent—and it is
a convenient distance from Easton, the
Third Haven Creek and the Choptank riv-
er.

Also sundry lots of wood land consisting
of about 10 acres each—many of them finely
timbered, and the others having good
portions of timber and generally heavily
wooded. Persons desirous of purchasing
are invited to view these lands as now laid
off—they are worthy the attention of Farm-
ers and Speculators.

Also, on Friday following, being the 30th
August, will be sold on the premises several
lots in the Town of Easton on Harrison
Street near the old Market House.

Terms of Sale—The purchasers are to
pass bonds with approved security bearing
date from the sale, to pay one fourth of the
purchase money in nine months from day of
sale with interest on the whole purchase mon-
ey from the day of sale—another fourth
part in eighteen months from the day of
sale with interest on the whole balance of
purchase money unpaid—another fourth
part thereof in twenty seven months from the
day of sale with interest on the whole bal-
ance of the purchase money unpaid—and the
remaining fourth part thereof in thirty
six months from the day of sale with inter-
est on the whole balance of the purchase
money unpaid—conveyances to be executed
upon the payment of the purchase money
and interest. Possession given to purchas-
ers upon execution of their bonds. For fur-
ther information apply to

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Agent.

June 29 8w

JOHN B. MATHIOT & Co.

Fancy Chair Manufacturers,

42 N. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.

INFORM the inhabitants of Talbot and the
adjacent counties, that they have con-
stantly on hand a large assortment of the
above article—as also COMMON CHAIRS
of all patterns, which for durability, neatness
of design and execution, are not surpassed in
this, or perhaps any other city in the Union.
Orders left at the office of this paper will
be promptly attended to—and where novel-
ty is required a drawing will be submitted.
July 19 6w

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, & COL-
LECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief
that an Intelligence and an Agency Of-
fice, conducted upon proper principles, would
be conducive to public benefit, has been in-
duced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE
STREET, one door from the North West
corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Balti-
more, where he will regularly attend to the
duties of his establishment, and sedulously
endeavour to render justice to those who
may favour him with their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to
the negotiations of all concerns confided to
his management, as also to the collection of
debts and ground rents, and all other kind
of claims.

He likewise will attend particularly to the
selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROP-
ERTY—his office is situated in a central
part of the city, which has many facilities in
the way of disposing of good slaves by obtain-
ing the highest prices for their owners and
securing good places for slaves, without be-
ing sent out of the state.

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of
character, he respectfully begs leave to soli-
cit a share of patronage, and to remain the
public's obedient servant.

JOHN BUSK.

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk
to permit him to refer to us in support of
his character and standing, we take plea-
sure in complying with his request. We
have known him for a long series of years
in various capacities, and have always found
him correct in his deportment and honest
in his dealings. Understanding that he is
about to commence the business of a Gen-
eral Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office
Keeper, we wish him every success in his
business, believing that he will, by his con-
duct, merit the approbation of those who
may employ him.

H. Niles, Richard Frisby,
Benj. C. Ross, S. & W. Meeter,
Dabney S. Carr, Jos. & Adam Ross,
S. C. Leakin, H. C. Sanderson,
F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphey,
Jno. M. Laroque, Edward Priestly,
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Ed-
itor of this paper.
July 13

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN,
TRADING under the Firm of Fountain
& Brown as GROCERS and COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS,

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No.
13 Light street wharf, (usually called head
of the Basin)

1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT
150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt

Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, to-
gether with a general assortment of GRO-
CERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molas-
ses, rice, shuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, salt
petre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins,
&c. &c.

They also receive on Commission, Grain
and other articles. Country merchants
and others would find it to their interest to
address or call as above, inasmuch as our
acquaintance with the market will enable
us to obtain more than the commission above
the price the farmer or country merchants
would. Besides their saving the time of com-
ing to the city to attend thereto; and as re-
lates to Groceries they shall be put up
equally good in quality and low in price as
though they were personally present.

David Brown has at the above stand (as also
at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an
assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse
and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an
assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys
from smoking, delivered in any part of the
city free of expense or breakage, and if put
on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

John Fountain has at the same place an
assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among
the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught
or otherwise.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the
State of Maryland, for the sale of the fol-
lowing articles, manufactured at the New-York
Salamander Works, such as:

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces
Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens
Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens

Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls
for Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple
on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury
streets (each in the vicinity of the best wa-
ter, in the city) improved and unimproved
property, of indisputable titles. A part of
the payment would be taken in groceries at
fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, May 11

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 writ-
ing of NATHANIEL HOPKINS, 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
Nathaniel Hopkins having complied with the
several requisites required by the said acts
of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge
that the said Nathaniel Hopkins be discharg-
ed from his imprisonment, and that he be
& appear before the judges of Talbot County
Court, on the first Saturday of Novem-
ber 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 Nathaniel Hopkins to attend, and shew
cause, if any they have, why the said Na-
thaniel Hopkins should not have the benefit
of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the fourth day of

July, 1830.

LAMBERT REARDON.

July 6

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The Subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk,

WISHES TO PURCHASE ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES

of both sexes, from the age

OF TWELVE TO TWENTY-FIVE.

For whom the highest prices, in cash, will

be given. Any person wishing to sell, will

please call at the Easton Hotel.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Easton, May 18

OPPOSITION.



THE BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN
NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING
COACHES.

Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN,
Light street; No. 2, South Calvert street,
one door from Market street, and Hanover
House, No. 6, Hanover street, opposite Beltz-
hoover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A.
M. and 2 P. M. Leaves Barnard's Man-
sion House and Laturno's Refectory, Wa-
shington; and Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown,
at the same hours as from Baltimore.
Passengers in these lines, taken up and
put down, where they direct.

A. FULLER, Agent.

June 8
P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour
and Expresses carried with great despatch.

A. F.

Cart Wheel Wrighting and
CRADLING OF SOYTHES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the Public in general that
he has established himself on the bay side
road, four miles below St. Michaels, and
supplied himself with a stock of well seasoned
timber, and is prepared to execute all orders
in the above branches, all of which he will
execute low for cash or trade. Also,

BLACKSMITHING

in general will be executed in general at the
same stand.

WM. W. LOWE.

May 25 1830.

CART WHEEL WRIGHT.

EDWARD STUART

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens
of Talbot and the adjacent counties,
that he has supplied himself with an excel-
lent stock of well seasoned TIMBER, and
is now prepared to execute orders in the fol-
lowing branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wrighting,
Plough making or Cradling of Soythes, at
his shop in Easton, near Doct. Nicholas
Hammond's.

From his experience and a determination
to use every exertion to serve the public, he
hopes to merit a share of public patronage
March 30

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the Public in general that
he has on hand a most excellent stock of
Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of
Sideboards, Secretary Desks,
BUREAUS, TABLES,
STANDS, &c. &c.

He has also a good stock of well seasoned
materials, and is prepared to execute any
orders with neatness and despatch.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscri-
ber are requested to call and settle their bills.
Easton, June 1

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND
HAS commenced the Season, and will
pursue her Routes in the following
manner.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Sat-
urday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed
to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and
thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive
in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco in-
spection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday
and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and pro-
ceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge,
if there should be any passenger on board
for that place, and thence to Easton or di-
rectly to Easton, if no passenger for Cam-
bridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday
morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, call-
ing at the Company's wharf on Corsica
Creek; and return from Chestertown to Bal-
timore the same day, calling at the wharf
on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the
risk of the owners.
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 23.
The Editors of papers on the Eastern
Shore are requested to publish this Notice
once a week till countermanded, and pre-
sent their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed
from the Union to the EASTON HO-
TEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos.
Peacock, & formerly by himself. Begs leave
most respectfully to tender his grateful ac-
knowledgements to his numerous Customers
and friends, who have heretofore honoured
him with their calls, and at the same time
to solicit them and the public in general for
their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete or-
der for the reception of Travellers and oth-
ers, and the proprietor pledges himself to
spare no labour or expense to render every
comfort and convenience to those who may
favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accom-
modated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with
careful drivers furnished to go to any part
of the Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant.
JAN 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

\$40 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in May
last, a negro boy named OLIVER
CRAWFORD, 17 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or
5 inches high, dark complexion; has the
king's evil in the neck, which causes him to
carry his head very stiff; he is a free spoken,
affable fellow in conversation. Thirty dol-
lar reward will be paid for the above de-
scribed boy, if taken in the State of Mary-
land, or Forty dollars if out of the State,
and all reasonable expenses paid if lodged
in Easton jail.

CHARLES GORDON,

Georgetown, D. C.

July 20 3w*

TAILORING.

RHEUBEN T. BOYD, from Balti-
more respectfully informs the citizens of East-
on and the public generally, that he has
commenced the above business in Easton,
next door to the Union Tavern, on Wash-
ington street, where he is prepared to exe-
cute all orders he may receive with neatness
and despatch, and in the most fashionable
and complete manner. He flatters himself,
from his knowledge of the trade, having had
ten years experience in Baltimore, and by
strict attention to business to merit a liberal
share of public patronage.

N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit
the times.
Easton, June 1

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL
FACULTY OF MARYLAND, at
their annual convention held in the city of
Baltimore, on the 7th and 8th June, 1830,
passed the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be
appointed to award a premium of one hun-
dred dollars for such essay as they or a ma-
jority of them shall consider worthy thereof.
The subject of such essay to be selected by
said committee."

In conformity with the benevolent inten-
tions of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid
resolution the committee offer a premi-
um of \$100 for an essay upon the nature and
sources of the Malaria or noxious Miasma,
from which originate the family of diseases
usually known by the denomination of bil-
ious diseases; together with the best means
of preventing the formation of Malaria, re-
moving the sources, and obviating their ef-
fects upon the human constitution when the
cause cannot be removed.

The committee have been induced to call
the attention of the profession to this sub-
ject, because of its vast importance to soci-
ety at large. The immense extent to which
this fruitful cause of disease operates, has
not yet been accurately calculated, nor any
probable estimate made of the mortality
which it occasions. The public attention
has been justly directed to other subjects of
general improvement, but we believe no ad-
equate effort has yet been made to awaken
and direct the public mind to the prevention
of the evils dependent upon Malaria, al-
though it is well known to medical men to
be extending its influence, and threatening
to depopulate some of the finest sections of
this country, as it has already depopulated
some of the fairest portions of the old world.

Candidates for the prize are to cause their
dissertations to be delivered to the subscri-
ber, in Baltimore, (postage paid), on or be-
fore the first day of May 1831. Each dis-
sertation to be accompanied by a sealed let-
ter, superscribed with a motto corresponding
with that prefixed to the essay. None of
the letters, except that to which the motto
of the successful essay shall be affixed, will
be opened; the other essays shall be dispo-
sed of according to the direction of the pro-
prietors.

HENRY W. BAXLEY,

Secretary to the Committee.

July 20

Notice.

THE Subscriber, having left Easton, and
settled in Baltimore, gives notice that he has
appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his agent,
for the transaction of his own business, as
well as that of his Father's, and John W.
Sherwood's, in any other connected with it,
and requests those indebted to him, in any
manner, to pay the same to his said agent.

WILLIAM W. MOORE.

N. B. W. W. Moore, has several valua-
ble grass lots, in the vicinity of the town for
sale, also a good second hand Coach, and a
substantially built, plain new Gig and har-
ness.
April 14

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.



THE Subscriber most respectfully begs
leave to inform his friends, and the pub-
lic in general, that he has just returned from
Baltimore

with a handsome assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

consisting of gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and
Pumps, Ladies Lasting, Seal and Morocco,
and a general assortment of children's Boots
and Shoes, both Morocco and Leather. Al-
so a handsome assortment of the best

MATERIALS,

which he is ready to manufacture in the
best and most fashionable style—all of which
will be sold on the most pleasing terms for
cash. To his old customers, who have so
liberally patronized him he returns his most
sincere thanks, and solicits a continuance of
their favors.

The public's obedient servant

JOHN WRIGHT.

June 1

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.



THE Subscriber returns thanks to his
friends and the public, for their contin-
ued patronage and begs leave to inform
them, that he has just returned from Balti-
more,

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

which will enable him, with the assistance
of the BEST WORKMEN, to meet all or-
ders in his line. All new work, warranted
for twelve months, and repairs done in the
best manner; and at the lowest rates, for
CASH. He hopes by unremitting atten-
tion to business, to merit the increasing fa-
vours of a generous public.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Easton, May 4

SHERIFFALTY.

JESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his
thanks to the free and independent vot-
ers of Talbot county for the liberal support
extended to him on a former occasion; and
now solicits their suffrages for the next
Sheriffalty.
June 29

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH

HAVING returned to Denton and enga-
ged in Coach, Gig and Harness Mak-
ing, in all its various branches, and having
supplied himself with an excellent stock of
well SEASONED TIMBER, together with
a general assortment of MATERIALS, and
having procured good Workmen, is now
prepared to execute all orders at the short-
est notice, he hopes by a constant attention
to business, to merit a share of public pa-
tronage.
Denton, June 22

Caroline Camp Meeting.

THERE will be a Camp Meeting held
for the Caroline Circuit, in the woods
adjoining the three Bridges, about two and
a half miles from Denton, to commence on
Thursday the 29th inst.

All persons friendly to religion is particu-
larly invited to attend.
July 6 1830. (S & G)

General Camp-Meeting
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

THE General Camp-Meeting of the Me-
thodist Episcopal Church for Talbot
Circuit, will be held in Haddaway's woods on
the Bay Side, in said county, three miles
above Haddaway's Ferry: to commence on
Thursday evening 19th of August.

The Camp Ground is situated within a
quarter of a mile of the Bay, affording pec-
uliar conveniences to those who may come
by water,—the situation is very healthy,—
and arrangements are making for a suffi-
cient supply of excellent water.
July 20

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every
SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. return-
ing leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY
at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue her
route during the Season. All orders left with
the Subscriber or with Capt. Horney on
board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in
Easton, will be punctually attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in com-
plete order for the reception of Goods or
Grain and can perform her route in a much
shorter time than the Packets from Easton
Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber
will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Sat-
urday, where all letters and orders will be
duly attended to.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, May 18

Chair Factory.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that he
continues to manufacture

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS

of every description—consisting in part as
follows, viz:

Fancy Cane Seats with bronze tops,
Grecian Wood Seats do. do.
Slat back do.
Rocking, Swing & Children's do.
of all kinds.