

# EASTERN SHORE WHIG

## AND

### PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. 1

EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1823.

NO. 7.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING  
BY  
**JOHN D. GREEN,**  
Washington St. opposite the Eastern Hotel.

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.

Letters to the Editor, must come free of postage, in order to insure attention.

## NEGROES FOR SALE

By order of the Orphans' Court of Caroline County, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 27th day of October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Three likely Young Negro Girls, (the property of the late Doct. Robert Stevens) to serve for a term of years.

Terms of Sale, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and interest thereon from the day of sale.

WM H HAYWARD, Guardian  
to the Orphan Children of Dr. Robert Stevens, dec'd.

sep 27

The above Sale will take place on Tuesday the 21st inst. October 14

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of collecting the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons, holding a taxable Property in the county, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same.

It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies, in their respective districts.

SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Collector.  
Sep. 16 w

## A CARD.

Robert H. Rhodes, Robert W.

Kennard & William Loveday,

HAVING associated themselves in business under the firm of

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday,

A & having purchased the entire S.O. K. of GOODS owned by Mr. Wm. H. Groome,

Intend carrying on the

## MERCANTILE BUSINESS

In all its various branches, at that well known stand opposite the Eastern Hotel, formerly for many years occupied by Messrs Thomas and Groome, and lately by Mr. William H. Groome.

The customers of the House, as also those of the late Samuel Groome, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

Easton, sep 23, 1823. w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from one to two hundred gallons of

Peach and Apple Brandy,

And also from fifteen to twenty barrels of the very best CYDER, for which he will give a liberal price in Cash.

THOS. O. TURNER.

sep 30 4w

To Rent for the ensuing year,

A FARM on Island Creek Neck adjoining that of Daniel F. Bowers—it is in good order and will be rented low to a careful tenant.

—ALSO—

For Rent for the ensuing year the FARM, at present occupied by Isaac H. Parrott, situate on Kings Creek—for terms apply to HOWELL BOWERS.

sep 30 Sep 23 w

## For Sale

A second handed Coach and Gig, with harness complete. Apply to Lambt. Reardon, or the subscriber

Richard Kenney.

Easton Point, sep. 30 w

## CASE FOR NEGROES.

The subscriber wishes to purchase

ONE HUNDRED

LIKELY YOUNG SLAVES,

from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the high cash price. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLIOLE.

sep 30 w

From the Boston Statesman.

## The Administration Party.

This party has exhibited, through all its changes of names, from tory in the revolution down to its present appellation, strong marks of its original character, so that there is no mistaking its identity. It is both selfish and dishonest, scrupling at the use of no means however reprehensible to accomplish its objects, which are power in perpetuity, and wealth without the merit of earning it—the establishing a government with privileged orders, to serve, as Mr. Everett has it, "instead of the perpetuities of the old world"—a government that will enable the few to live in luxury at the expense of the common people. This party, then called tories, was put down by the whigs of the revolution. It remained in obscurity until it again acquired power under the first Adams, whose election, like that of his son, was effected by a gross fraud on the popular will, certain electors voting for him against their pledges and the known wishes of their constituents, as Scott of Missouri, and Cook of Illinois did in the election of John Quincy Adams. Two treacherous electors turned the vote in favor of old Mr. Adams, as it was turned in the case of his son. We all know how the party under old Mr. Adams, which had then assumed the name of federalists, attempted to retain their power. Eight percent. loans, by which to feed hungry mercenaries and build up a monied aristocracy—internal taxes to pay the interest on these loans, and to create a swarm of excise officers who would serve as spies on the people and report any signs of resistance. An alien law, arming the executive with power to banish obnoxious persons without the form of trial—the gag act, to muzzle the press and stop the mouth from uttering murmurs—and a standing army to put down opposition, were the means adopted by the elder Adams to secure the power which was obtained by fraud—measures worthy the character of those who adopted them. In four years from the time of its triumph this party was hurled from power; and on the 4th of March 1801 its chief made his midnight retreat from his place at Washington to his patrimony at Quincy. From that period to the close of the late war in 1815, the federal party were always arrayed against the government of the nation, and as now, against the democracy of the country—no lies were too vile for them to utter—no characters too pure for them to assail. Whoever sustained the principles of our republican institutions they hunted down and pursued with all the instruments of destruction they could use, however unlawful. The moral principles of the party were so debauched, their treasonable propensities had become so notorious, that the Governor of a courageous British province sent a confidential agent to negotiate with the leading federalists of the Northern States for a dismemberment of the Union—the overthrow of our republican institutions and the introduction of a monarchy under the protection of England, who was called by the federal Governor Strong, the Bulwark of the religion we profess. During our national troubles, from the time of the embargo in 1807 to the close of the war in 1815, the northern leaders of that party were little better than a band of traitors in the bosom of the country. In fact, they were denounced to Mr. Jefferson as such, by John Quincy Adams, now in close communion with them, their idol and chief. Their constant opposition to the national authority—their combinations to overthrow the government—their convention at Hartford to dissolve the Union, or force an unconstitutional alteration of the constitution—their constant intercourse during the late war with the public enemy on our coast, in violation of the law, in one instance by a person now in the pay of the administration, all serve to stamp upon the party the most odious character, and to associate with their very name the most revolting reminiscences. So odious had their factions and traitorous conduct made them, that in most of the states at the return of the peace in 1815 they were willing to disband, and in all, they endeavored to sink their party name. But the leopard cannot change its spots; and the sow will return to her wallowing. So has the federal party, by a natural instinct, gathered itself around John Quincy Adams as their natural ally and protector. Under his auspices, the principles exploded on the expulsion of his father from power—the principles which he advanced in his Publicola in favor of monarchy, published in the Boston Centinel in 1791, are dragged from an obli-

tion of a quarter of a century and adopted as the orthodox political creed of his administration; and proclaimed anew by him in the imposing form of an official message, "that the representatives ought not to be palsied by the will of his constituents."

In the contest for the presidency in 1801 which was known to have been between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, the former being defeated, the federal party took advantage of a provision in the constitution, which has since been changed, and made a desperate attempt to place Aaron Burr in the presidential chair, when it was well known to them that he had not received a single vote from the people for that office. If there were no other stain on the character of the federal party, their stupendous fraud attempted upon the people in their effort to make Aaron Burr President, in opposition to the entire vote of the nation, has, as it ought, stamped them with eternal infamy, for it showed them devoid of all moral principle. It is in vain for them to attempt a retreat from the odium of this dishonest and abominable act under the subterfuge that it was within the letter of the constitution. Such a quibble might save their necks from the halter, but not their characters from infamy. The moral guilt remains unchanged, whatever may be the legal justification. It is well known that not a single vote was given to Aaron Burr, with the intent of making him President, and that Mr. Jefferson had received a majority of all the votes for that office; yet, when chance under the then provisions of the constitution carried the elections to the halls of Congress, every federal member voted to make Burr president in opposition to Mr. Jefferson. The same party—aye, the same living individuals who were actors in that infamous conspiracy to usurp the government, now, to a man it is believed, support John Quincy Adams. In fact the same principles and motives—the desire to acquire possession of the national power, at all events and under all hazards, governed the movements of the federal party in the election of John Q. Adams, as it did in voting for Aaron Burr. The character of that party, from the period when it abandoned the name of tory for that of federal, down to its more recent metamorphosis into the administration party, was strongly marked with duplicity, dishonesty, violence and fraud. It has seemed to act on the maxim of the elder Adams, "to annihilate heaven and earth, sooner than fail of carrying its point." Its weapons of warfare have alternately been oppressions and persecutions—treachery and corruption—misrepresentations and forgeries—and the highest of its members has deigned to practice the lowest of its arts.

When it had acquired power under the first Adams by the treachery of a few electors, it sought to perpetuate its acquisition by the terrors of the bayonet and the penalties of the gag law. At the next election, it attempted to circumvent the will of the people in planning the conspiracy with Aaron Burr to usurp the administration of the government. Defeated in this attempt by the firmness of democracy, they proclaimed that no administration could exist which tolerated the entire freedom of the press. In the hope of destroying the government, they commenced the work of defamation and slander against Mr. Jefferson and every prominent democrat who sustained his administration. Even John Quincy Adams descended to vilify him in "ribald rhymes." The fountain of vituperation and scandal—misrepresentation and forgeries, seemed to be broken up, and poured from the federal presses upon the devoted head of democracy. They could at all times prove the worst of crimes against Jefferson, as they do now against Jackson, by perjured witnesses. In this state particularly, the judiciary at that time was, we will not say a prostituted, but, a partisan tribunal, which screened federal delinquents and persecuted democrats. The judges constantly mixed in the strife of politics, inflaming the zeal of their partisans, by which the federal juries became tainted with the prejudices of the court, and a democrat had no security in obtaining justice where political feeling could mingle in the controversy.

In proof of this assertion, we cite the case of Mr. Coffin of Nantucket, who was prosecuted for slander, and ruined in his pecuniary affairs, for remarks made in the house of representatives of Massachusetts, and which, but for political rancor, would have been considered under the privilege of the constitution. The trial of some of the most respectable democrats of Salem for an alleged riot, is another instance of similar character might be adduced. The same spirit of persecution and dishonesty still abides with the federal, alias the administration party.—We ourselves have recently experienced its malignancy, in being wronged by our honest city council out of a contract which they were bound by their own proposals to give to us—a wrong done to us "openly and avowedly on the ground of political hatred."

After Mr. Jefferson's second election, some of the prominent federalist joined the democrats, as they secretly owned, for the purpose of betraying them; but the main body continued the war, employing their familiar weapons, misrepresentations and slander, through Jefferson's and Madison's administration.

The mission which the British Governor Sir Jas. Craig instituted to the federal party when he sent John Henry to negotiate with them for a secession from the Union, is conclusive proof of their loose and rotten reputation. A notoriously honest man would not probably be requested to conceal stolen goods; and no party unless it had justly acquired a reputation for disloyalty, would receive a formal proposition to embark in treasonable enterprises.—And yet the very individuals who harbored, protected and caressed John Henry, the British Spy in Boston—who made dinner parties, and gave evening balls to honor him—who associated with him in public and consulted with him in secret, are now the confidential advisers, the most prominent and efficient supporters of Mr. Adams.

The conduct of this party during the late war must be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Every measure short of overt acts of open hostility was resorted to by them to embarrass the government and injure the country. The judiciary of this State lent its willing aid in these nefarious projects—one of the Judges of our Supreme Court was a member of the Hartford Convention, and all the then Judges, we believe concurred in the opinion, that the United States could not require the services of the Militia unless the President took the immediate command in person, of the detachments! A decision which, if honestly made, show their utter incapacity and want of common sense, and for which incapacity the republicans ought to have removed them the moment they came into power under Governor Eustis.

The character of the Federal party, now the administration party, was further developed in the assembly of the Hartford Convention. The propositions of that celebrated assemblage of the Nobility of New England, to amend the Constitution, by unconstitutional means, served merely to cloak their designs of open violence against our whole political fabric. Jackson's victory for which the federal party never has, nor never will forgive him, blasted their hopes; and the peace which soon followed disarranged all their treasonable plans.—They were then for an oblivion of the past—they then for the first time since Jefferson's election in 1801, wished to heal political divisions.

It was then that they hoisted the white flag and pretended to proclaim the era of good feelings.—Under these deceptions, with the siren song of peace, peace! when they meant no peace, the federalists stole into our camp—corrupted our sentinels—got possession of our guns, and have turned in many cases our own artillery—our press against us. Their object was accomplished in the election of John Quincy Adams—they have gained power—their title deed is in black and white in the pocket of Mr. Webster—no matter how this power was obtained—no matter for the violated rights of the people—the abandonment of all notions of delicacy and honor in attaining it—their object now is to keep it—their means as usual are deception—slander, perjuries and corruption. But it is all unavailing—the democracy of the country is awake—the struggle is now known to be for principle—a contest between democracy and aristocracy—between liberal and monarchical principles between the patriots who stood by their country in the dark hour of her trial in 1814 and the traitors who plotted her overthrow. It will terminate now as then, in the prostration of those who proclaimed "an unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in the victories of their country," while they publicly sung Te Deums for the victories of their country's enemies.

BUCKS COUNTY.—In Bensalem, the Jackson inspectors have been elected by a majority of 30.

From the Kentucky Gazette

## Aaron Burr & Henry Clay.

Mr. Editor.—I was a close observer of the events which transpired in 1806—7.—Nothing but the unprincipled efforts which are now making to associate Gen. Jackson's name with the treasonable designs of Col. Burr, could now induce me to come forward and make a disclosure of transactions thought by myself and others innocent at the time; but which, according to the premises of Henry Clay and his friends, will indelibly stamp his character with treason, and fix upon him the stigma of having participated in Burr's projects. Bear in mind, that I make no charge; I only state facts and reason from premises which they themselves have laid down. I must necessarily be brief, and earnestly invite the attention of impartial men to the facts I feel it my duty thus publicly to state. To these facts, which I solemnly aver to be such, I invite and challenge contradiction by Mr. Clay himself, or any of his trained assassins in this place. Further, if the genuineness of the letter of Henry Clay, in 1807, and that of Col. Burr, same year, be questioned by Mr. Clay, or any other authorized responsible name, I pledged to meet him or them upon oath, before any legal tribunal. If I fail after having thus challenged them, I beg the public to discard me as unworthy of belief.

To proceed. Col. Burr arrived in the western country in the fall of 1806. He visited Mr. Clay, Gov. Shelby, Gen. Jackson, and the most distinguished characters of that day. As a revolutionary soldier, a distinguished statesman and late Vice President of the United States, he every where received the most cordial welcome. Ignorant of his treasonable designs, we all vied with each other to pay him the most distinguished attention. His first visit was to Henry Clay in Lexington, and from him he received the kindest civilities—by him he was introduced to our worthiest and most influential citizens, and thus by his countenance and recommendation of Col. Burr, placed in his power to further his treasonable schemes.

Henry Clay and J. A. A. endorsed Col. Burr's bill for near 3,000 dollars, and thus further enabled him to carry on his project; for without funds nothing could be effected. Thus we see that it was Henry Clay who gave Burr his first footing in the western country—whether innocent or not, I will leave it to his own friends to say, and not knowing the extent of his connexion with Burr, they have already said, that no man could have entertained Burr without participating in his treason. To prevent all quibbling, I now give an extract from a letter, a copy of which is now in my possession, from the celebrated Mr. Burr.—His bill, drawn in Lexington, had been sent back protested. How I got this letter, which is addressed to one of his endorsers, then living in Lexington, it is sufficient only to say, it was honorably obtained. If they doubt the genuineness of this letter, let Mr. Clay deny it.

Dear Sir.—The dishonor of my bill has given me the utmost concern. I hope you have done me the justice to believe that the event was as unexpected to me as it could have been to you, and that it is to be imputed solely to the extraordinary causes with which you are acquainted. I mean the acts of Government. These circumstances will, it is presumed, give me some claim to indulgence from those concerned, until I can have time to command the resources originally destined to meet those bills."

Having procured this money, he visited Nashville, and was received by General Jackson in the most friendly manner. He was then ignorant of Burr's designs; and believed him to be an honorable man. However, having got a hint of his real objects, he writes about the 20th of November, 1806, cautioning Governor Claiborne against Burr and his associates. About the same time he writes to Mr. Jefferson, who was then President, informing him of Burr's movements and tendering the militia under his command, to take the field against Burr. This was probably the first intimation the President had of Burr's movements in the western country. Mr. Jefferson in his letter to Gen. Wilkinson, then commanding at New Orleans says "be assured Tennessee and particularly General Jackson, are faithful." Now is it possible that Jackson, if concerned with Burr, would be the first to give Mr. Jefferson information of his project, and tender the Tennessee militia to act against himself! But I must hurry on and see what becomes of Col. Burr.



Meeting, we suppose, with but poor encouragement in Tennessee, he returned to Kentucky, where he had been so kindly treated: Upon his arrival at Frankfort, he was arrested by Col. Joseph H. Daviess, United States Attorney, charged by him with treason against the United States and brought before the Court then sitting at Frankfort. Mr. Clay volunteered his services as counsel for Col. Burr, and insulted Col. Daviess in open court for presuming to question the object of his western tour, and expressed great indignation "at this insult offered to this distinguished stranger." "Through the influence of Henry Clay, John Allen and others, Burr was discharged, and the United States Attorney, for his trouble, was removed from office through the instrumentality of Henry Clay! Many were at a loss to account for this movement, but it will be seen, when taken in connexion with other circumstances, that "the insult offered this distinguished stranger," lost Colonel Daviess an office which Clay wished filled by a less penetrating individual.

Not content with having discharged Burr, Mr. Clay, to disgrace Col. Daviess, whose only crime was, having arrested Burr, got up a ball in honor of "this distinguished stranger," and was himself a manager. "This was a month after Jackson had denounced him," and immediately after Burr's arrest. If Jackson was guilty in entertaining Burr in September, how was it with Henry Clay, in honoring him in December? Come out ye assassins and explain—if ye can.

Having as he thought frowned down and danced down all opposition, he took Col. Burr to Lexington, and caressed him there for several days. Burr visited him at his private dwelling, and no persons were more intimate, than Henry Clay and this "distinguished stranger." Clay, who was just on the eve of starting for Washington City, procured introductory letters from Col. Burr to his friends in Washington City. That he had numerous loyal friends in that place, we all know Clay started on his journey and Col. Burr on his. Clay was the last individual with whom Burr had private interviews, and directly after Clay had left Lexington, Burr's expedition sailed for New Orleans. Recall, we make no charges; but what does this prove according to their own premises?

It appears that Mr. Clay, for some cause or other, had become very warmly attached to Col. Burr. In Ohio, when journeying on to Washington he got into a fracas with a citizen of that State, for presuming at a public table, to question the motives of "this distinguished stranger." It also appears, that while every body was suspecting and denouncing Burr, he was quarrelling and fighting for him. There was something wrong you may depend on it—according to the premises of his own friends.

To give you conclusive evidence of his friendly feelings to Col. Burr, up to his separation with him, about the 1st of January 1807, forty days after Jackson had denounced his projects, I give you an extract from a copy of his letter to a citizen of Lexington immediately after his arrival in Washington City. On the denial of Mr. Clay or any authorized responsible name, of the genuineness of this letter, I will produce it in open court—sworn to:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 16, 1807.

Dear Sir.—Upon my arrival in this place, I found the public mind greatly agitated in relation to Col. Burr and his movements in the west. Having left Kentucky under the most perfect conviction that the persons of that gentleman were lawful and innocent, it was with no little surprise, I perceived different sentiments prevailing here.

This conclusively proves what I have stated in relation to the monitored transactions, his indignation at the arrest of Burr and his continued intimacy with that gentleman up to the sailing of the expedition, near two months after Jackson's letters to Claiborne and Jefferson. "It was his open countenance of this traitor, that lulled the people of Kentucky and enabled Burr to raise troops in this State, when he failed in Tennessee." I again ask the assassins of Lexington, what this proves according to their doctrines?

We hear no more of Mr. Clay until July of the same year. In that month Mr. Blannarhasset, one of Burr's most guilty accomplices, arrives in Lexington. At the instance of several citizens, he was arrested, having heard that the Grand Jury at Richmond, Va. had found true bills for treason against him and Col. Burr. We again find Mr. Clay the volunteer counsel of Blannarhasset, and expressing his abhorrence of the proceedings, not as he himself observed to the court, "not as counsel, but as a citizen." I would modestly ask the exaltado patriots of the day, is it not very suspicious, to see Mr. Clay the volunteer counsel at all these trials, indignant at the insult offered "these distinguished strangers," after true bills for treason had been found by a Grand Jury? Instead of aiding in bringing these traitors to punishment, he was, on all occasions, contending as a citizen for their release. The following proceedings of the court held in Lexington by Judge Todd, (which I pledge my most sacred honor is truly ex-

tracted,) will show Mr. Clay's opinions of the propriety of Blannarhasset's arrest.

Extract from the proceedings of Court as published at the time.

"Mr. Clay declared it to be Blannarhasset's wish to be sent on to Richmond to receive his trial at that place. Mr. Clay assured the Court, that as counsel, he was instructed by his client to express his wish to be sent on for trial. He took the liberty at the same time, as a citizen, to protest against, or rather object to the mode which had been pursued by the Court. He viewed the proceedings as "unprecedented and illegal." "He, however, wished it to be understood that these remarks were made as a citizen, and not at the instance of Mr. B." It was his real wish to be sent on for trial.

"Mr. Bibb then rose and stated, that he had provided himself with authorities to prove the proceedings proper; but that he had that morning inquired of Mr. Clay whether any exceptions would be taken to the legality of the proceedings, and being informed that none would be taken, had neglected to bring his authorities into court; that he was now surprised to find the exceptions taken.

"Mr. Clay stopped him again to declare, "that the exceptions were not by the consent of Mr. Blannarhasset," who he believed was really desirous of being conveyed to Richmond."

I would now seriously ask, why this determined effort to shield this traitor? We hear him declaring at three different times, that he protested against the arrest of this traitor, as a citizen and not as counsel, and against the positive instructions of his client. Thus it seems, while he was anxious to meet his trial, Clay contended for his release! What does this prove, ye secret assassins? Have you an answer? Do you doubt the genuineness of this extract? It has been upwards of 21 years before the public, and the writer of this knows that it is genuine.

In August, 1807, Mr. Clay was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature. In December the Legislature met, and he was elected Speaker. The exposure of the Burr transactions in the western country, had opened the eyes of the people to their danger, and suspicion, fixed upon some of Mr. Clay's most intimate friends. A series of very able essays, written by Humphrey Marshall, Esq. had roused the people, and those concerned in the hellish plot were made to tremble. Mr. Marshall was also a member of the Kentucky Legislature. He introduced in the House of Representatives, resolutions proposing a simple inquiry into the conduct of certain suspicious characters—men high in office, to whom was the object of the inquiry, I give you the concluding extract from Marshall's speech on his resolutions:

"Mr. Marshall next turned the attention of the House to the statements preceding the resolutions offered by him, and showed their propriety and adaption to the foregoing state of facts and inferences. He urged the injurious consequences of permitting those intriguers to go unpunished. "They had already led to the enterprise of Col. Burr, and would serve as precedents to other projects of the same kind. The character of our State was stigmatized, our loyalty to the Union was doubted, and it was necessary by a firm and manly course of proceedings, to redeem the reputation of our State, before it was totally lost. If we did not, what would the old intriguers and young traitors say? With such examples before their eyes, what would the people of this State and the United States say? They may say, that Kentucky was the nursery for intrigue—the hot bed of treason, and it would become the resort of every desperate adventurer—of every bold and daring projector—of every corrupt and clandestine negotiator. There had been too much indulgence heretofore shown to such characters, and we had seen the consequences. It was time to check this course of corruption and profligacy, and the present subject afforded a proper opportunity. Nothing as yet had been done by our representation in Congress; that representation should be admonished, and this was the ultimate object of the resolution." He thought also, that it was incumbent on the representatives of the people, to express their opinion as it regarded the character of the State.—He had no hesitation in expressing his opinion; the resolutions before the committee expressed it, and he was in favor of the resolutions."

Now let us see what is Mr. Clay's course upon these resolutions. Does he aid Mr. Marshall in ferreting out these traitors and "redeeming the character of the State"? No. Like all his other efforts, he votes against this simple resolution, "the ultimate object of which, was to admonish our representation in Congress." For this very speech and resolution, he insulted Mr. Marshall in the house and spit in his face. It is these very resolutions, which we all know caused the duel that session, between Henry Clay and Humphrey Marshall. Not content with having insulted Marshall he attempts to disgrace him. For this purpose, a confidential friend of his gravely presents charges to the Legislature against H. Marshall! They had been in session several

weeks, and nobody ever heard of them; until Marshall had delivered his speech upon his resolutions. Upon these charges Henry Clay, as Speaker, appointed a committee of fifteen to investigate and report. Contrary to all honorable principle, he appointed eleven sworn enemies to Marshall, and only four who were at all uncommitted. In this way he managed to get a report, recommending Marshall's expulsion! The House indignantly at Clay's conduct in thus packing a committee, reversed their decision and acquitted Marshall by a triumphant majority.

How strange does it seem that Clay was for insulting, disgracing, spitting upon and expelling every man from office for presuming to expose treason and rebellion!—I again repeat I make no charge against Mr. Clay. I only state the facts, but according to the doctrines of Mr. C. and his friends what does all these circumstances prove? Let us recapitulate and see how the matter stands with Gen. Jackson and Henry Clay:

1st. We see Mr. Clay loaning or endorsing Burr's Bill.

2d We see Mr. Clay volunteer counsel for Burr and insulting the United States' attorney for performing his duty.

3d We see him getting up a ball and one of the managers. The object of this ball was to show their indignation at "the insult offered this distinguished stranger."

4th. We see him instrumental in removing Col. Daviess from office, immediately after Burr's arrest.

5th. We see him taking Col. Burr home with him and continuing on terms of the closest intimacy "up to the sailing of Burr's expedition."

6th. We see him taking introductory letters from Burr—in Ohio, fighting for him—at least one month after Jackson had tendered his troops to fight against him.

7th. We see Mr. Clay's letter of July 16, 1807, confirming what I have said about his attachment to Col. Burr, and declaring that when he left Col. Burr, "which was up to the sailing of his expedition," he had the most perfect conviction of his innocence and was surprised to hear different sentiments near two months after Jackson had denounced him.

8th. We see him in July 1807, after a true bill had been found against Blannarhasset for treason his volunteer counsel, and although instructed by his client to take no exceptions to legality of proceeding, contending most furiously for this traitor's release—"not as counsel, but as a citizen"—protesting against "proceedings as unprecedented and illegal," after pledging himself to Mr. Bibb that no exceptions would be taken.

9th. We see him as a citizen, attempting to release Blannarhasset, after a true bill for treason had been presented, and thus aiding in the violation of laws, when the culprit himself was anxious to meet his trial.

10th. We see him, after public opinion had consigned Burr and his associates to infamy, voting against Marshall's resolutions spitting in Marshall's face attempting to kill Marshall in a duel, and lastly, prostituting his office, as Speaker, to disgrace and expel the said H. Marshall.

11th. We see him, after the untiring efforts of Jackson, Daviess, Bibb and Marshall, to bring these traitors to justice, on "every occasion, their volunteer counsel."—"This seems strange. I charge nothing; but cannot, ye assassins, and tell us if these prove anything, according to your premises.

To conclude—Jackson gave Jefferson the first intimation of Burr's project. The public have seen his letter also to Gov. Claiborne, and Jefferson's letter to Wilkinson, which says:—"Be assured Tennessee and particularly Gen. Jackson are faithful." Dr. Jackson speak in this manner of Henry Clay? No But still we are called upon to pronounce Jackson guilty of treason. He denounced Burr in November, 1806, and Clay, in January 16, 1807, declared "his most perfect conviction, that his designs were lawful and innocent." I again repeat, if Jackson is guilty, how stands it with Mr. Clay.

BRUTUS.

P. S. If Mr. Clay will deny the genuineness of the extract from his letter of January 16, 1807, or even authorize the Journal or Intelligencer to deny it, in terms not to be mistaken, the writer of this, pledges his honor to the public to prove it—the evidence is in this town.

#### CONUNDRUMS.

Wax is John Sergeant like a lost child!

Answer: Because he could not find Pa nor Ma (Panama).

Wax did John Sergeant join you and your wife?

Answer: Because he went to Take you by her (Tacubaya).

Wax is John Sergeant's neck in jeopardy?

Answer: Because he wants to run down a Hemp-hill.

Stick to your candidate!—A Jackson and an Adams man met the other day—"Hurrah for Jackson," said the first. "Hurrah for the Devil," said the spunky coalitionist—"Very well," returned the Jacksonian, "you stick to your candidate and I'll stick to mine—

Scraps paper.

#### LOOK AT THIS!!

The Adams party have not been sparing in their abuse of the friends of Gen. JACKSON, and we have heard many a street corner orator of their party, very few removes himself from a downright blackguard, mouth it quite fluently about the violence and vulgarity of the Jacksonians.—They pride themselves on being all members of "good society," and speak with good self-complacency about their character for good order and sobriety; and all that. Now, we ask them to read the following, which we copy from the Philadelphia Gazette.

Balt. Rep.

We would not publish a communication of the following description, on anonymous authority but having enquired into particulars, and being convinced of the truth of the statement, we give it a place. Mr. Clay, Jr. not confining his threats of violence to Gen. Jackson, but extending them to those who may take any notice of his conduct, there may be some risk in making this publication. As he makes these threats publicly, at one of the principal hotels, the city authorities can judge for themselves what measures should be taken. The names of several respectable citizens who vouch for the truth of this statement have been left at this office.

Phil. Gaz.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1828.

Messrs. Editors—

I think the administration will now cease to charge the Jackson party with the cut-throat system, when it is a fact which can be proven that the son of the Hon. H. Clay did this day swear most bitterly and solemnly, that before Jackson should be President of the U. States he would BLOW THE DAMNED OLD RASCAL'S BRAINS OUT HIMSELF, & that he felt warm, and swore warm and would fight warm, and he would be damned if he did not whip some eight or ten of those damned Editors.

Yours, A VIRGINIAN.

People of Maryland! when you go to the polls, on the 10th of next November, bear in mind:

1; That your political rights have been bartered away by Adams and Clay in their famous bargain for office;

2; Remember that the ridiculous abortion, called the Panama Mission, pretendedly to improve the moral condition of the Catholics of South America, cost the people 80,000 dollars, without yielding any return;

3; Remember that Rufus King and his son J. A. King were allowed about 14,000 dollars of the people's money, for "a pleasant excursion to England."

4; Remember Albert Gallatin was then appointed in their place, and after pocketing 9,000 dollars outfit and 9,000 dollars salary, quietly returned home, after "a pleasant excursion to England."

5; Remember, in the mean time the Colonial trade was lost by our able Diplomats!

6; Remember James Barbour is now sent out with an outfit of 9,000 dollars salary, for "a pleasant excursion to England."

7; Remember that the French colonial trade has been lost by our able Diplomats! which loss, with that of the British colonial trade is the cause of the low price of agricultural products;

8; Remember that the gallant Com. Porter has been driven from the country, by our haughty and overbearing President;

9; Remember that the state of Georgia has been threatened with a military attack by our haughty and overbearing President;

10; Remember the Secretaries have been scouring the country from Kentucky to Massachusetts, under salaries of five and 6,000 dollars of the people's money, on pleasant excursions for their health—innuendo, to electioneer for the corrupt coalition;

11; Remember that the public business has been shamefully neglected, and the interests of the country, abroad especially, untended to.

12; Remember that Theodore W. Clay, son of Henry Clay, was paid 1205 dollars for bearing despatches to Mexico. "What a pleasant excursion to Mexico!"

13; Remember that in the Department of State alone 16,000 dollars have been paid for extra clerk hire.

14; Remember that 1000 dollars have been paid out of the public funds to Moritz Furst for taking President Adams' likeness.

15; Remember that 215 dollars have been paid for blacking Indians' Boots and Shoes. Hurra for the public Shoe Blacks—the people pay the piper!

16; These and hundreds of other instances of extravagance & foolery will account how it is that the Coalition have spent more than eight millions of dollars more of the public money than was expended in Monroe's administration.—Citizen.



NATIONAL NOMINATION.

THE EAGLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Recommended to the People of the United States by his pure Democratic Principles, Stern Integrity, Long Experience, Eminent Talents, and Transcendent Services, to his Country.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

MARYLAND ELECTORS,

First District—JOSEPH STONE.

Second District—JOHN C. HERBERT.

Third District—WILLIAM FITZUGH, Jr.

Fourth District—JOHN S. SELLMAN.

Fifth District—ELIAS BROWN.

Sixth District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.

Seventh District—JOHN T. REES.

Eighth District—JAMES SANGSTON.

Ninth District—THOMAS K. CARROLL.

"Gen. Jackson is a clear headed, strong minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man now living."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids me taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."

JAMES MONROE.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, whilst President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, &c."

JAMES MADISON.

"General Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favor; and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"An officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards; and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

When Secretary of State, and the defender of Gen. Jackson.

"To ards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renowned conquests so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness."

HENRY CLAY.

The Philadelphia Mercury says, "We last week published Mr. Livingston's Speech delivered at Harrisburg; characterized by elevated views, pure patriotism, and classic eloquence. Mr. Livingston is one of those sterling and now venerable patriots, whose wisdom, character and attainments, would do honor to any cause. A conspicuous whig in the terrific struggle of '98 he is still a devoted friend to the rights of the people, and the purity of government in 1828. Then he was a champion of Mr. Jefferson—now he is a much more friend of Gen. Jackson. Yet Mr. Livingston is a distinguished citizen; a man profoundly read in the laws and the constitution of his country; and a jurist of the first celebrity; familiar with international principles and laws. How does it happen that he should be in favour of Gen. Jackson? Because he well knows that Jackson is not a military man, exclusively imbued with the spirit and discipline of camp. Because he knows him to be an exemplary and elevated citizen, endowed with talents, integrity and patriotism, and well qualified to redeem a great people from a state of political degeneracy."

The objections against Jackson are confined to his high handed measures as a military chieftain; his suspension of the *Liberty Corps*, his arrest of Hall, &c. &c. All these are admirably exposed and ridiculed as absurd by Mr. Livingston, in the following happy strain:—

"But it was not enough to snatch from us the honours we had already won. The means of acquiring them in future must be destroyed; every power exercised by a commander in the defence of the country must



be called an offence, every act of discipline must be considered a violation of personal liberty; mutiny, desertion, insubordination of every kind must go unpunished, at the hazard of being proclaimed a tyrant and murderer. The wretch who when called upon to defend his country in the hour of extreme danger, meekly abandons his post, and sets the authority of his officer at defiance, the three times pardoned deserter, the insatiable and associate of the savage who butchers unprotected women and children; the savage himself who executes this work of destruction, are all held up to public commiseration, as suffering martyrs, because they were made to pay the penalty of their crimes. Let these charges have their effect; let our candidate lose his election on these grounds, who will dare to enforce discipline or exercise any powers necessary for the defence of his country? For where is there one that may not be called an invasion of civil rights? If he encamp his army in the highway, he obstructs its free use! If he turn aside into a neighbouring field, it is a trespass! If he burn a house to save a retreat, it is arson! If he seize provisions to feed his famished troops, it is robbery! If he punish a deserter, it is murder! If he prevent judges and lawyers, and sheriffs from taking his sentinels from their posts, by writs of habeas corpus, it is a violation of constitutional rights! And if he will not suffer a printer in a besieged town to publish intelligence to the enemy, and excite disobedience in his camp, it violates the sacred liberty of the press. The only mode for those who hold this doctrine is to confine some means by which they may clear the country of an invading enemy by a writ of forcible entry, and make him give up his posts by an ejectment. The objections against our candidate on this ground, are too absurd even for ridicule, and show that the authors of them despise the understandings of those to whom they are addressed.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.

Mr. GURIN,

I have read a communication, in the last Centerville Times, from "A Friend to Truth," I beg pardon, from "A Friend to Peace." It is under ordinary circumstances, a matter of regret, that in giving an account of transpiring events, candour can not assume her empire. That this should not be the case in the present instance, is partially excusable, from the extreme mortification, experienced by some very knowing and elevated politicians. It is a very hard thing for a man, who has been in the habit of commanding for a long time, to fall from his high and distinguished elevation. I submit to the People of Queen-Anne's, whether 'tis not probable that the writer of the 7th October, may not be in this lamentable predicament. Certainly this is one of the only excuses, that I can make for the numerous aberrations of which he has been guilty. At any other time I might attribute it, either to an exuberant fancy; an astonishing conception; or a peculiar and ardent fondness for newspaper scribbling. It seems to have given him a mighty weight of uneasiness, that a "village gun," should have reverberated among our hills the glad tidings, that the influence of certain men could not always retain the ascendancy complete. For the sake of the feelings of the writer, I could have wished that he had had some of the waters of Lethe at hand. I should then have been saved the trouble of writing this piece, (a very serious undertaking I assure you) and the country would not have felt the influence of his nervous pen. He says that we calculated previous to the Election, that we should get a majority in every District in the county, except Kent Island. Fifty in Dixon's-seventy in Church Hill-fifty to seventy in Centerville and thirty in Queen's Town. Really the poor fellow has been sadly quizzed. For I feel very certain that no Jacksonite in this county ever expressed such a notion, unless when he met with a legitimate quizzier. You see, sir, that I am reaching the arcana of excuses, to find an apology for the extravagance of this master Peace. But to be serious. The friends of Gen. Jackson did calculate, conditionally, upon a majority in the Centerville District, and I believe made their calculations about as accurately as Mr. Chambers the great master did. I think his assurances were, that Mr. Adams was to get a majority in this district, of from forty to fifty. This opinion was mournfully expressed upon the emptying of the ballot box, when it was found that the majority was only from eight to sixteen. But this is all idle. What difference does it make whether we were accurate in our calculations or not? Of one thing we are certain, that by the vote of the honest freemen of this county, JACKSON is their choice. The writer himself feels this, and in the distress of his heart, calls upon the People to pause and consider before they give their vote to Gen. Jackson—because say, he is a murderer. Ze! I wonder he did not refer to the coffin hand-bills and the forged documents from Congress, to prove his assertions. Yes, Jackson says he is a murderer—Jackson who from the condition of a poor and fatherless boy, first by the great & good Washington, the notice of the great & good Washington. Who has commended the esteem of every successive President. Who, in the opinion of a Jefferson, united in him more of the virtuous old Roman, than any man now living. Whose bust was preserved by the elder Adams, that it might be looked upon as a patron of patriotic excellence by his posterity. Whose bust was placed by Jefferson in suit with a Washington, Franklin and Lafayette. This is the character of the man, to say nothing of his civil acts and military achievements, his unbounded devotion to his country's interest, his unparalleled magnanimity when submitting to the sentence of Judge Hale, his extraordinary patriotism, when he resigned the governorship of the Florida, and in declining a Foreign Ministry to Mexico, who has been called, by a "Friend to Peace," a murderer, &c. Shameful calumny! And for what? To support the cause of a man, who is in heart an Aristocrat, and in practice an Apostate. Who voted for a property qualification, when forming a Constitution for Louisiana, and to give to the Governor the Kingly prerogative of dissolving and proroguing the Legislature, and of annulling all bills passed by the Legislature. Who in the opinion of his Chief ally, Mr. Clay, was the most dangerous man in this country. Who attempted, as he says, to barter away the lives of our brother Americans, to the British, for a petty New England interest. Whose unfeeling policy would have crimsoned our fresh fields, with the blood of our border brethren, and lightened the midnight forests with the fires of their dwellings. This the character of the man, to say nothing of his weak & contemptible letter about Count Etiquette, his unwhole-

some recommendation to Representatives, not to be paid by the will of their constituents; his unpardonable neglect to our Colonial interests; his corrupt elevation to the Presidential Chair, in whose cause a "Friend to Peace" has inflated his transcendent talents. Shameful prostitution! In conclusion, be assured that the People will not be deluded by an imposing exterior. They will look well for themselves and in judging right for themselves, they will act well for their country. CIVIS.

Centerville, Oct. 21, 1828



## EASTERN SHORE WHIG, AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

EASTON, (Md.)

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 21.

We present to our readers, to day, an abstract of the votes given at the late election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. From this document it will be seen, that although the administration party, by the exertions of their "all fair and honourable means" have succeeded in obtaining a majority in the State Legislature; yet a majority of the citizens of Maryland are opposed to the administration of the general government. That Mr. Adams, at the last Presidential election, should have (according to their own account) a majority of the votes of this State, and now be left in a minority, is to us surprising. For although every President, we believe, since the days of Washington, have received General Jackson into their favour and confidence.—Have conferred honours and offices upon him, and in their public correspondence, have represented him in the most distinguished point of light: And although Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay have both extolled him to the skies, yet the vocabulary of bilingsgate has long ago been exhausted, by the minions of this pure and immaculate administration, in heaping the most opprobrious epithets on the head of this devoted patriot. But we are happy to find, that the consequence of such a course, has in Philadelphia, been productive of a powerful re-action: and we confidently hope, that similar causes will produce similar effects in good old Maryland. We would therefore say to the friends of General Jackson, even in the most doubtful districts of the State "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP." Many a gallant corps, has, on the first onset, been forced to give way; yet returning to the charge with redoubled energy, has prostrated by whom it was repulsed. Let us then, fellow-citizens of the eighth electoral district, buckle on our armour for the contest, and when the day of battle comes, we hope we shall be able to say, that "WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS."

### Maryland Elections.

Highest vote, Average majority.

	Jackson	Adams	Jackson	Adams
Baltimore City	4385	4312	376	
Baltimore County	2652	1505	1159	
Prince George's	716	765	49	
Montgomery	761	1017	256	
City of Annapolis	158	153	2	
Harford	1233	1076	157	
Cecil	1055	996	90	
Queen Anne	666	641	11	
Kent	592	521	37	
Talbot	558	796	238	
Caroline	572	672	100	
Dorchester	743	893	150	
Somerset	828	1196	368	
Worcester	1036	899	137	
Anne Arundel	1070	1219	149	
Frederick	2930	3211	281	
Washington	1793	1611	182	
Alleghany	850	705	145	
Calvert	320	580	260	
Charles	571	735	164	
St. Mary's				
Total	23,512	23,345	2,283	1,906

Jackson's maj. 167 J's maj. 375

\* Jackson candidates.

\* No opposition, and no returns.

### Pennsylvania Election.

CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.

	Brown.	Sutherland.
Southwark	311	1635
Moyamensing	33	337
Passyunk	52	105
Blockley and Kings.	171	224
Pine Ward	205	239
New Market Ward	157	332
Cedar Ward	110	165
Total	1038	3082

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Sergeant.	Hemphill.
Upper Del Ward	262	407
Lower Delaware	402	399
High street	347	266
Chestnut	240	275
Walnut	214	189
Dock	250	273
Locust	286	340
South	173	154
Middle	157	239
North	304	254
South Mulberry	214	315
North Mulberry	163	438
Total	3010	3567

### THIRD DISTRICT.

	Harvey.	Miller.
Roxborough	119	223
Germantown	119	223
Bristol	69	106
DuStleton	194	219
Frankford	141	135
Rose Hill	48	85
Kensington	177	78
Northern Liberties	1017	1987
Penn Township	259	748
Total	2133	4512

### CITY ASSEMBLY.

	Boyd.	Donnell.	Lehman.	Stann.	Daniel.	Hassinger.
Miller.	3741	4699				
Powell.	3671	468				
Saif.	3078	521				
Ingersoll.	3249	4128				
Budd.	3133	4293				
Dundas.	3391	4266				
Macalister.	239					

### SELECT COUNCIL.

	Richards.	Kittera.	Werrell.	Kell.
Cuthbert.	3597	4866		
Wetherill.	3441	4607		
Pyre.	3421	4298		
Burd.	3149	4167		
Rush.	559			

### COMMON COUNCIL.

	Burden.	Cook.	Wainwright.	Linnard.	Oldenburg.	Graff.	Coryell.	Moss.	O'Neil.	Cave.	Baker.	Wamsley.	Horner.	Hertog.	Bladen.	Scott.	Page.	Malland.	Snyder.	Wood.
Haines.	5451	4310																		
Thomas.	3599	4535																		
Wayne.	3538	4550																		
Wetherill.	3448	4517																		
Troth.	3470	4289																		
Lukens.	3678	4792																		
Lowber.	3402	4529																		
Perceval.	3611	4568																		
Jones.	3562	4148																		
Smith.	3432	4428																		
Johnson.	3791	4580																		
Linn.	3710	4433																		
Roach.	3774	4175																		
Wain.	3394	4554																		
Small.	3531	4577																		
Norris.	3430	4540																		
Gerhard.	3467	4155																		
White.	3443	3816																		
Keyser.	3763	4526																		
Fell.	3432	421																		
Glasgow.	247																			

### COUNTY ASSEMBLY.

	Binder.	Martin.	Snyder.	Ritter.	Hergeshimer.	Foukroyd.	Heaton.	Carter.	O'Neil.
Shotwell.	2994	6587							
Kennedy.	3014	6988							
Day.	2635	6497							
Shuster.	2641	6347							
Haga.	2518	6434							
Wilson.	2665	5742							
Lummer.	1891	6535							
Kline.	421	435							
Mitchell.	421	422							

### AUDITOR.

Hughes.	10,856
Potts.	6,402
Col. John Thompson	has been elected County Commissioner by a small majority.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.

### High-heads, High-ropes, Balderdash and Flummery.

When a great Statesman can cram two hundred and fifty words into one sentence, he may be well considered as fit for an Embassy, and qualified to make his bows at St James'.

It is no wonder that Talbot should have spoken in the language of "reflection and sound and safe discretion," when she has been so well instructed by a profound Statesman and a Financiering Colonel. The Citizens of Talbot may now venture with confidence, that the Salt Marshes will be ditched and the musketoes sent into banishment.

Caroline will always be lauded and praised in a certain newspaper, when she follows the counsels of certain wise men in Talbot. It is well to speak smoothly of Queen Anne's, as a certain Adams-man desires to get to Washington next year, and hopes to get some Jackson votes in that County.

Kent County has great ability at the present time. A great man in Talbot, tickles a great man in Kent, with an implied contract, that a great man in Kent, will tickle a great man in Talbot.

As there is nothing to be got from Worcester, no loss can be sustained by representing her as the advocate of a "remorseless, merciless, lawless, military Tyrant."

It has been a matter of speculation among some unlearned men, how a wise man in the Senate of the United States, on a solemn vote, should in the year 1818, have acquitted General Jackson of crimes, which he now urges against him at Cross Roads and Brick Stores.

It has been conjectured by some men, that a certain Senator may have had a political object in view in his vote in 1818. There may have been policy in dividing the political issues. There may have been a "Future defence" in "reserve." Deep politicians adopt deep manoeuvres.

It has been surmised by some men, that a Politician from Talbot, would make a very respectable minstrel. He sings the tale of the "militia-men" very well in *prose*, but 'tis thought he would greatly excel in rhyme.

EXPOSITOR.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.

### To John Tillotson, a knight of the order of Don Quixotte, and a defender of the faith of his majesty king John II.

Worthy Sir—Among all the writers that ever appeared in the Gazette, you pre-eminently excel. You are, Sir, a second Daniel, I mean a second Solomon. There you shine like the moon among the lesser stars. Or to give it a smack of the sublime, which is the character of your own style, your eloquence shines like the meridian sun off a mud puddle!! With these introductory remarks, I mean now to obviate, repel, and destroy, all the charges against you, I mean, Sir, one or two out of many. And first they say that you occupied a column or two, in noticing four numbers of Duff Green's paper. In reply to this I would remark, that all sublime writers like you and myself, could write a volume about nothing. Your mind and mine were as capacious as a crockery warehouse. The next charge is that no body can understand what you write. But in reply to this I would observe, that all writers like you and myself, have not time to run to every one with our manuscript, and say, do you understand this, or do you? No, sir, we shall write high prose, low prose, and prose run mad just as we please.

The next charge is that like a spaniel, or greyhound, you thrust your snout into every pot. I know, sir, you participate a little of the spirit of Paul Pry, but 'tis every writer in prose run mad.

Another charge is, that at a recent congressional election, you endeavoured to assail a highly respectable citizen of Talbot, and that as a solitary individual in Talbot

would not believe your word, you appeared before a Caroline Justice of the Peace, and swore to your communication. They do not however know that you and I believe every word in Gulliver's travels, Jack the giant killer, the Arabian nights, entertainments. In a word, that we believe every word that participates of the wonderful, grand, or sublime; and therefore can swear to what a common man knows nothing at all about.

The next charge is, that you are now endeavouring to destroy the character of Mr. Sangton. In answer to this it may be remarked, that among knight-templars, I mean knight errants, every one has a right to destroy any one he pleases, and by any means he pleases. He has a right to forge, not on an anvil, but in his own black breast, I say he has a right to forge, make or say, what he pleases. As your word, however, is below par, in this county, and I am sorry to say, I advise you to get, make, and collect, all you can against Sangton, and come over to Talbot, and I will swear whatever you say, against Sangton. For off his pumps we must have him by hook or crook, or to speak like a seamen, we must put him on his beam ends. I intend my Dear knight, in my next, to repeat a few more of the charges which are assailed against you. I am, Sir, your loving brother.

OBADIAH MOUSETRAP.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following table, will not be unacceptable to our readers at this time. It presents a distinct view of the mode of choosing the Electors of President and Vice President in the several States of the Union, the time at which the election is held in each State, and the number of Electors to which each is entitled.

STATES.	MODE.	NO. OF ELECTORS.	TIME OF ELECTION.
Maine	District	9	November 3rd
New Hampshire	General Ticket	8	November 3rd
Massachusetts	General Ticket	15	November 3rd
Rhode Island	General Ticket	4	November 19th
Connecticut	General Ticket	8	November 3rd
Vermont	General Ticket	7	November 11th
New York	District	36	November 3rd 4th & 5th
New Jersey	General Ticket	8	November 4th & 5th
Pennsylvania	General Ticket	28	October 31st
Delaware	Legislature	3	By Legislature
Maryland	District	11	November 10th
Virginia	General Ticket	24	November 3rd
North Carolina	General Ticket	15	November 13th
South Carolina	Legislature	9	By Legislature
Georgia	General Ticket	11	November 3rd
Tennessee	District	11	November 13th & 14th
Kentucky	General Ticket	14	November
Ohio	General Ticket	16	October 31st
Indiana	General Ticket	5	
Illinois	General Ticket	3	November 3rd
Missouri	General Ticket	3	November 3rd
Louisiana	District	5	November 3rd 4th & 5th
Mississippi	General Ticket	3	
Alabama	General Ticket	5	November 10th
Total		261	

### Drugs, Medicine, Dye Stuffs, &c.

### AT THE OLD STAND OF MOORE & KELLIE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MOORE & KELLIE, having become dissolved by the death of Dr. J. Kellie, the former friends of the Establishment, and the public in general are informed that the business will continue to be carried on by and in the name of

### WILLIAM W. MOORE,

The former Proprietor, whose long experience in the business, acquaintance with pharmaceutical preparations, and knowledge of the best and most genuine articles united with a strict personal attention, will, he feels assured, maintain the same confidence that has heretofore so extensively been given to this Establishment.—Physicians prescriptions put up with neatness & the greatest accuracy. He has received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, very handsome additions to his former stock,—amongst which may be noticed the following new & highly concentrated chemical preparation, viz:

Strychnine. Emetine, Pipertine, Morphine, Eleuterium Iodine, Croton Oil, Prusic Acid, Extract Belladonna, do. Cicuta, do. Hyocysamus, do. Stramonium, &c. Pyridignous Acid, Sulphate Quinine, from the Laboratory of Pelletier & Corenton, the Inventors in Paris, Genuine Red Bark, Pale Lima, do. Guaiacum, do. Carthagenia or Common Yelow, do. Superior Wine Bitters. Henry's Calcined Magnesia, a superior article, Coke's HIVE Syrup an article that every family, where there is children should always keep. Dr. Hull's highly approved patent Trusses, Common, do. Denarcotized Laudanum, a new preparation by which the unpleasant effects resident in Opium in a principle called Narcotine is destroyed—by its use the debilitated patient can obtain a refreshing slumber without experiencing those distressing sensations to which many are subjected after taking common Laudanum.

Swain's celebrated Panacea, for the cure of Scrophula, King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swelling, &c. Some remarkable instances of cure are recorded in this County, and many are recorded of so wonderful a character that if they were not so well authenticated would seem more like tales of fiction than a reality.

Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, for the same diseases. Lee's & Dyott's Family Medicines, and patent Medicines generally, Hunter's celebrated Brass, Steel and Tin polishing preservative powder, Ground Logwood, do. Fustic, do. Cam Wood Nicaragua, Madder, Alum, Copersas, Indigo, Blue Compound for dying wool blue or green Muriol Sulphate Tin, the best Mordant for Scarlet, Pink or Orange colour.

A general assortment of Paints, Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanner's Oil, Best Copal Varnish, Common, do. Black, do. Coach Painters' Japan, Spirits Turpentine, Painters' Brushes, Window Glass, various sizes, Putty, &c. &c. Also a variety of articles in the fancy and perfumery line.



# SHERIFF'S SALES.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Wm. Henry one at the suit of Samuel Warner Adm'r of Susan Ann Warner use of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold for cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 21st day of October next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all and singular that farm or plantation and lands and tenements of said Wm. Henry of Talbot county lying and being in the Chapel district consisting of sundry tracts or parts of tracts of Land, viz:—Part of Henry's thicket & parts of other tracts be they called by whatever names they may, and containing the quantity of 37 1/2 acres of land more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of fieri facias debt and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sep 30—4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of six writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against the suit of David Fairbanks use Samuel Groome, Joseph Scull, use Conrol Kelley & Co; Jacob Cronmiller, Margaret Kroy, Richard Spencer, use of Isaac Atkinson and Joseph Robinson. Also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued and directed as aforesaid at the suit of John Porter, against John Dawson, will be offered at Public Sale on TUESDAY the 5th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. a sold for Cash to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, the Farm of the said John Dawson on which he at present resides be the quantity what it may. ALSO the Farm or Plantation of said Dawson, called and known by the name of "PICK'S POINT". Also a tract or part of a tract of Land, which said Dawson purchased of the Heirs of Owen E. Ward, known by the name of the "OAK-FIELDS", containing thirty Acres of Land more or less, and two Negro Women. ALSO will be sold by virtue of the writs of Venditioni Exponas aforesaid on the next day between the hours aforesaid on the premises of the said Dawson for cash six head of Horses, twenty head of Cattle, thirty head of sheep, and four Oxen. Seized and taken as the Goods and Chattels Lands and Tenements of the said John Dawson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Oct 14 4w

# SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against James Chambers, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Edward N. Hambleton use of Jacob Lockerman use of Levin Mills, use of William Ferguson and Fuchs Leonard (Levin Mills, son and Wm. Jenkins) the state of Maryland for the use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca, his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory, and George W. Naby, will be sold on Friday 7th of November next, at the dwelling plantation of said James Chambers, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, Right, title, interest and claim of him, the said James Chambers, of, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land: that is to say, part of Orem's Delight and Turner's Reserve, containing the quantity of 102 acres of land more or less, part Beaver Dam Neck and part of Forest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less, part of Chambers, Adventure, and part of The Adventure containing 214 acres of land, part of Locust Grove containing 361 1/2 acres part Dunmore Heath, in King's Creek, containing 27 3/4 acres of land more or less—also the following negroes, to wit:—one Negro man called Tom, 1 do called Jim, 1 do, Greenhury, 1 woman called Rebecca, 1 do, called Mary, 1 do called Maria, 1 boy called George, 1 called Theodor; all the above negroes are for a term of years, also ten beds, bedsteads & furniture, 1 eight day clock, 2 side boards, 4 tables, 13 window chairs, 2 cupboards, & contents, all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture—also 14 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 40 head of hog, 34 head of sheep, 1 gig and harness, all the crop of wheat seeded on the lands, a quantity of corn housed, and eight stacks of hay taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid vendi expo and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Charles Goldsborough at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use of William H. Tighman, will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on SATURDAY the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: All that tract or part of a tract of Land called, part of Mount Hope containing the quantity of 177 acres of Land more or less, also part of Hickory Ridge near Easton, containing 190 acres of Land more or less, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias and the interest and Cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WILLIAM TOWNSEND Shff.

Oct 14 4w

# SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Philemon Skinner, will be sold for Cash at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The Farm of said Rolle on which he at present resides situated near St. Michaels be the quantity what it may. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.

Oct 14 4w

# Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Edward Auld at the suit of Daniel Martin, also, by virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued and directed as aforesaid against said Edward Auld one at the suit of Mary McCauland administratrix of Marcus McCauland, one at the suit of James Armstrong Jr. will be sold for cash at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on SATURDAY the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: one Lott at Easton Point containing 1/4 acre of land more or less, one Lott at Easton Point containing 1/4 of an acre of Land more or less, which he purchased of John L. Kerr Esq. with the improvements thereon, one other Lott containing 1 3/4 acres of Land more or less, which he purchased of Land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins, also a Lott on the Landing Road containing 1-8 of an acre of Land more or less, also one Sloop, called Edward Lloyd, together with the Row boat oars, Cowbuses, anchors, and Cabin Furniture, Sails, Masts, Spars, Rigging, and Tackling, belonging to the same, also one Bay Horse called Dick one Brown Horse, called Comer, two Cows, 2 looking Glasses, 2 Tables, 4 Beds and Furniture 1 side Board, 1 small Clock, 2 Bureaus one Cupboard, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Day, 1 Gig & Harness, one Negro woman, Charlotte, aged about 18 years, all of which goods & Chattels are subject to a Bill of sale to Edward N. Hambleton & Thomas Henry, and are also subject to prior execution taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid Claims. Attendance by

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, against Wm. A. Leonard, Edward Roberts, Eusebius Leonard and Samuel Roberts, at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit:—Part of Smith's C. R. part (Chesnut Bay, & part of Burrows' Discovery; containing the quantity of 28 1/2 acres of land, more or less—also the following personal property, to wit: 6 head of horses, 13 head of cattle, and 50 head of sheep. Taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said William A. Leonard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas at the suit of Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groome, and a writ of fieri facias at the suit of Lambert Reardon, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, against Wm. P. Kerr, will be offered for sale and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the personal right and interest of the said Wm. P. Kerr, of, in and to the Farm on which Samuel Reardon now resides, situated near the Halls in the Wall, be the quantity what it may. Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Wm. P. Kerr, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the writs aforesaid, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of twelve writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Edward Auld at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. McHenry, Benjamin Solomon and the State of Maryland for the use of Levin Simpson use of William H. Tighman, William Hubbard & Catherine Summerville, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on SATURDAY the 8th day of November next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: one lot at Easton Point containing 1/4 of an acre of Land more or less, one lot at Easton Point containing 1-4 of an acre of Land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins also a lot on Landing Road containing 1/4 of an acre of Land more or less, also on the same day between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. at the house of said Auld, the following property to wit: one Sloop called Edward Lloyd together with the row boat, oars, cowbuses, spars, rigging, and tackling belonging to the same, also one Bay Horse called Dick, one Brown Horse called Comer, two Cows, two looking Glasses, 2 Tables, 4 beds, bedsteads & furniture, 1 side Board, 1 small Clock, 2 Bureaus, one Cupboard, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Day, 1 Gig & Harness, one negro Woman called Charlotte aged about 18 years, all which goods & Chattels are subject to a Bill of sale to Edward N. Hambleton & Thomas Henry, Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest & Costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Harriott Sherwood, at the suit of Wm. Collins and Ann Leonard Adm'r. of Henry Leonard, will be sold for Cash at the front door of the Court House, on SATURDAY the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Allbays Field, Addition, part of Exchange, containing 104 acres of Land more or less. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Harriott Sherwood, at the suit of Wm. Collins and Ann Leonard Adm'r. of Henry Leonard, will be sold for Cash at the front door of the Court House, on SATURDAY the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Allbays Field, Addition, part of Exchange, containing 104 acres of Land more or less. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this office, ON THE MOST Reasonable Terms.

# SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of eight writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Fayette Gibson, at the suit of John Welsh alias John J. Welsh, Edward Auld, Adm'r of Jos. Parrott, Philemon Thomas, William W. Moore, Francis D. McHenry, Edward Lloyd, Wm. Farlow, Adm'r of Thomas Harrison of Jos. and James Tilton, Ex'r. of James Tilton, will be sold for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—A tract of Land called Marengo, containing five hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest, and costs due, and to become due thereon. ALSO on THURSDAY the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. at the House of said Gibson, will be sold, for Cash, the following property, to wit:—13 head of Horses, 4 head of Cattle, 52 head of Sheep, and 20 head of Hogs. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against John Dawson, at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, Isaac A. Kinson, Adm'r of Joseph Edmondson, Robert Henry Gulliborough and Wm. Clark, will be sold for Cash at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The Farm or Plantation of said Dawson where he at present resides, containing 391 acres more or less and known by the name of Shrigley's Fortune, part Rocky Neck, Part of Hills Neck, and Hopp's Point, situate on Miles River or Plantation known by the name of Peck's Point, be the quantity what it may; seized and taken as the property of said Dawson, to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Also on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. at said Dawson's the following property to wit: 10 head of Horses, 28 head of Cattle, 4 yoke of Oxen, 50 head of Sheep and one Gig and Harness. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Jabez Caldwell, at the suit of Jas. Wilson, Jr. use of Hugh W. Evans, Tristram Needles, use of David J. Hudlock use of the President Directors and Company of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, use of Richard J. Thompson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the use of Lot Warfield, will be sold for Cash at the front door of the Court House on TUESDAY the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: All and singular that Lot or parcel of Ground situate lying and being in the Town of Easton, and all the Buildings thereon, and all the Estate, right, title or terms of years of Jabez Caldwell, of, in and to the same which James Neill sold and conveyed and assigned to Jabez Caldwell by his Deed, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1818, as by reference being thereto will fully appear in the Land Records of Talbot County. ALSO, All and singular that Lot or parcel of Land and Ground situate in the Town of Easton, adjoining to Lot No. one hundred and sixteen, at the west end thereof, and on west street, which was sold and conveyed by James Neill to said Jabez Caldwell by his Deed of bargain and sale, bearing date the 8th day of April 1818 in fee simple, as by reference to said Deed will appear. Seized and taken as the property of said Caldwell, to pay and satisfy the above writs of Venditioni Exponas debt interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan, at the suit of James Chaplain, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Part of a tract of Land, called Powicks or House Manner, containing two hundred acres, more or less, situated near the Trappe. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.

Oct 14 4w

## Bond & Willson.

RESPECTFULLY informs their custom-ers, and the public in general, that they have selected from the different Auctions, a general assortment of

# DRY GOODS

which they will sell at reduced prices; They also have on hand a good assortment of

# FUR AND WOOL HATS,

TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

# Cotton Yarn,

all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail.

RICHARD BOND,

ROBERT M. WILLSON, No. 9, Market Space, Baltimore.

sep 9 6

# MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 3rd day of Oct. A. D. 1828. On application of WILLIAM E. SHANNAHAN, Adm'r. of John Wilcutt, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 3rd day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred & twenty-eight.

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

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Wilcutt late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3rd day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Adm'r. of John Wilcutt, deceased.

Oct 7 3w

# MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 3rd day of Oct. A. D. 1828.

On application of ISAAC ATKINSON, Administrator of Joseph Edmondson, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. Also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Philadelphia, and in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 3rd day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred & twenty eight.

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

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jos. Edmondson, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3rd day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

ISAAC A. ATKINSON, Adm'r. of Joseph Edmondson, dec'd.

Oct 14 3w

The Editors of the Baltimore American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia will please insert the above advertisement or 3 weeks and forward their accounts to this office for collection

# CANDLE-WICK AND LAMP-WICKS,

SQUARK and oval butter Prints, Weavers Slays or Rerds, Sifters and strainers, lime or lemon Spuzzers, wash and cake Boards, Cane, for reed making; pounds half and quarter butter Prints Twine and Cord, boot and shoe Blacking, patent and common Taps, lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross, cotton, wool and horse Cards, towel Rollers, Spigrogs and Fausetts, suitable for hogheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants, fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays, clothes and market Baskets, Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes, Potato and Turnip Mashers, sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, weavers and dusting Brushes, Carpenters, Joiners & Gardeners Lines, clothes Lines and Bed Cords.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART No. 101 1/2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets. Baltimore, 10th mo 7th, 1828 w

# Nest Boxes and BARREL COVERS.

30,000 Cane suitable for Reed makers  
300 Nests Sugar Boxes  
200 Barrel Covers,  
100 dozen Butter Prints  
200 groce of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spicketts and Fausetts, suitable for hog heads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, whitewash, weavers and other Brushes, scale, bed & sacking Cords; plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine; Weavers Slays or Reeds, woolen, cassinet, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bel-lows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wicks; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets; long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers; Rolling Pins; Potator Mashers; Mudlers; towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards; shovels, tubs, clothes Pins; humming and common Taps; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays spoons and Paddles; Trenchers; crabs and cabbage Netts.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART, No. 101 1/2 Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets, Baltimore, 10th mo 7th, 1828 w

# Fountain Inn,

LIGHT S. REET BALTIMORE.



# M. BARR,

HAVING leased the above extensive

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

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

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

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

Terms of board one dollar per day.

Baltimore, May 3 1828—m 9 6m

# Easton Hotel.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented & now keeps that commodious and well known stand called the

# EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business, and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the Public patronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year.

Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Horses and Carriages at a moment's notice.

The public, a obedient servant

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Easton, Sep. 9 w

# Union Hotel.

# SOLOMON LOWE.

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he has now removed to his old stand at the corner of Goldsborough & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments, and the best entertainment with compliant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice. Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all his old friends and strangers.

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

Easton, Sep 9 w

# Through in a Day.



FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sasstras, and Head of Chester to Centerville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the season to leave Philadelphia by the Steam Boat Baltimore, Capt. W. WATKINS, from Pine Street Wharf on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morn at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City; here to take the Canal Packet Boat Lady Clinton, for St. George's, and from thence to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sasstras, Head of Chester, and Centerville, arriving at Centerville the same Evening at Eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centerville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at four o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the D-spatch Line is a fine of Stages from Centerville to Easton, leaving Centerville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at one o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross Roads; and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this line for New-castle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

# FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City, \$1 25  
Do. St. George's, 1 50  
Do. Middletown, 2 00  
Do. Warwick, 2 25  
Do. H of Sasstras, 2 50  
Do. H of Chester, 3 00  
Do. Centerville, 4 25  
MULFORD, BRADSHAW & Co. Proprietors.