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## PANAMA MISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1826.

The following Message from the President of the United States was yesterday communicated to the House of Representatives:—

To the House of Representatives of the United States—

WASHINGTON, 15th March, 1826.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of the 5th ult. requesting me to cause to be laid before the House so much of the correspondence between the government of the United States and the new States of America or their Ministers, respecting the proposed Congress, or meeting of diplomatic Agents at Panama, and such information respecting the general character of that expected Congress as may be in my possession and as may in my opinion be communicated without prejudice to the public interest; & also to inform the House so far as, in my opinion, the public interest may allow, in regard to what objects the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress. I now transmit to the House a report from the Secretary of State with the correspondence and information requested by that resolution.

With regard to the objects in which the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress, I deem it proper to premise, that these objects did not form the only nor even the principal motive for my acceptance of the invitation. My first and greatest inducement was, to meet in the spirit of kindness and friendship, an overture made in that spirit by three sister Republics of this hemisphere.

The great revolution in human affairs which was brought into existence nearly at the same time eight sovereign and independent nations in our own quarter of the globe, has placed the United States in a situation not less novel, and scarcely less interesting, than that in which they had found themselves by their own transition from a cluster of colonies to a nation of sovereign States. The deliverance of the South American Republics from the oppression under which they had been so long afflicted, was hailed with great unanimity by the people of this Union, as among the most auspicious events of the age. On the 4th of May, 1822, an act of Congress made an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for such missions to the independent nations on the American continent, as the President of the United States might deem proper.

In exercising the authority recognised by this act, my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed, successively, Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico. Unwilling to raise among the fraternity of freedom questions of precedence and etiquette, which even the European monarchs had of late found it necessary in a great measure to discard, he dispatched these Ministers to Colombia, Buenos Ayres, and Chili, without exacting from those Republics, as by the ancient principles of political primogeniture he might have done, that the compliment of a Plenipotentiary Mission should have been paid first by them to the United States.

The instructions prepared under his direction to Mr. Anderson, the first of our Ministers to the Southern continent, contains at much length the general principles upon which he thought it desirable that our relations, political and commercial, with these our new neighbours, should be established for their benefit and ours, and that of the future ages of our posterity. A copy of so much of these instructions as relates to these general subjects is among the papers now transmitted to the House. Similar instructions were furnished to the Ministers appointed to Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico; and the system of social intercourse which it was the purpose of those missions to establish from the first opening of our diplomatic relations with those rising nations, is the most effective exposition of the principles upon which the invitation to the Congress at Panama has been accepted by me, as well as of the objects of negotiation at that meeting in which it was expected that our Plenipotentiaries should take part.

The House will perceive that even at the date of these instructions, the first treaties between some of the Southern Republics had been concluded, by which they had stipulated among themselves this diplomatic assembly at Panama. And it will be seen with what caution, so far as it might concern the policy of the United States, and, at the same time, with what frankness and good will towards those nations, he gave countenance to their design of inviting the United States to this high assembly, for consultation upon American

interests. It was not considered a conclusive reason for declining this invitation, that the proposal for assembling such a Congress had not first been made by ourselves. It had sprung from the urgent, immediate, and momentous common interests of the great communities struggling for independence, and, as it were, quickening into life. From them, the propositions to us appeared respectful and friendly; from us to them it would scarcely have been made, without exposing ourselves to suspicions of purposes of ambition, if not of domination, more suited to rouse resistance and excite distrust, than to conciliate favour and friendship. The first and paramount principle upon which it was deemed wise and just to lay the corner stone of all our future relations with them was distinguishedness: the next was cordial good will to them; the third was a claim of fair and equal reciprocity. Under these impressions when the invitation was formally and earnestly given, had it even been doubtful whether any of the objects proposed for consideration and discussion at the Congress, were such as that immediate and important interests of the United States would be affected by the issue, I shall nevertheless have determined, so far as it depended upon me, to have accepted the invitation; and to have appointed Ministers to attend the meeting. The proposal itself implied that the Republics by whom it was made, believed, that important interests of ours, or of theirs, rendered our attendance there desirable. They had given us notice that, in the novelty of their situation, and in the spirit of deference to our experience, they would be pleased to have the benefit of our friendly counsel. To meet the temper with which this proposal was made with a cold repulse, was not thought congenial to that warm interest in their welfare with which the people and government of the Union had hitherto gone hand in hand through the whole progress of their revolution. To insult them by a refusal of their overture, and then inviting them to a similar assembly, to be called by ourselves, was an expedient which never presented itself to the mind. I would have sent Ministers to the meeting had it been merely to give them such advice as they might have desired even with reference to their own interests not involving ours. I would have sent them, had it been merely to explain and set forth to them our reasons for declining any proposal of specific measures to which they might desire our concurrence, but which we might deem incompatible with our interests or our duties. In the intercourse between nations, Temper is a missionary perhaps more powerful than talent. Nothing was ever lost by kind treatment; nothing can be gained by sullen repulses and aspiring pretensions.

But objects of the highest importance, not only to the future welfare of the whole human race but bearing directly upon the special interests of this Union, will engage the deliberations of the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented there or not. Others, if we are represented, may be offered by our Plenipotentiaries for consideration, having in view both those great results—our own interests, and the improvement of the condition of man upon earth. It may be, that in the lapse of many centuries, no other opportunity so favorable will be presented to the Government of the United States, to subvert the benevolent purposes of Divine Providence, to dispense the promised blessings of the Redeemer of mankind; to promote the prevalence, in future ages, of Peace on Earth, and Good Will to Man, as will now be placed in their power, by participating in the deliberations of this Congress.

Among the topics enumerated in official papers, published by the Republic of Colombia, and adverted to in the correspondence now communicated to the House, as intended to be presented for discussion at Panama, there is scarcely one in which the result of the meeting will not deeply affect the interests of the United States. Even those in which the Belligerent State alone will take an active part, will have a powerful effect upon the State of our relations with the American, and probably with the principal European States. Were it merely that we might be correctly and speedily informed of the proceedings of the Congress, and of the progress and issue of their negotiations, I should hold it advisable that we should have an accredited agency with them, placed in such confidential relations with the other members as would ensure the authenticity and the safe and early transmission of its Reports.

Of the same enumerated topics are the preparation of a Manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian Powers; and to form a Convention of Navigation and Commerce, applicable both to the Confederate States and their Allies.

It will be within the recollection of the House, that, immediately after the close of the War of our independence, a measure closely analogous to this Congress of Panama, was adopted by the Congress of our Confederation, and for purposes of precisely the same character. Three Commissioners, with Plenipotentiary powers,

were appointed to negotiate Treaties of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, with all the principal powers of Europe. They met, and resided for that purpose about one year at Paris; and the only result of their negotiations at that time, was the first Treaty between the United States and Prussia, memorable in the diplomatic annals of the world, and precious as a monument of the principles, in relation to Commerce and Maritime Warfare, with which our country entered upon her career, as a member of the great family of independent nations. This Treaty, prepared in conformity with the instructions of the American Plenipotentiaries consecrated three fundamental principles of the foreign intercourse which the Congress of that period were desirous of establishing. First, equal reciprocity and the mutual stipulation of the privileges of the most favored nation, in the commercial exchanges of Peace. Secondly, the abolition of private war upon the ocean; and, thirdly, restrictions favorable to Neutral Commerce upon Belligerent practices, with regard to contraband of war, and blockades. A painful—it may be said a calamitous experience more than forty years has demonstrated the deep importance of these same principles to the peace and prosperity of this nation, and to the welfare of all Maritime States, and has illustrated the profound wisdom with which they were assumed as cardinal points of the policy of the Union.

At that time, in the infancy of their political existence, under influence of those principles of liberty and of right, so congenial to the cause in which they had just fought and triumphed, they were able but to obtain the sanction of one great and philosophical, though absolute sovereign in Europe, to their liberal and enlightened principles. They could obtain no more. Since then, a political hurricane has gone over three-fourths of the civilized portions of the earth; the desolation of which, it may with confidence be expected, is passing away, leaving at least the American atmosphere purified and refreshed. And now, at this propitious moment, the newborn nations of this hemisphere, assembling, by their representatives at the Isthmus, between its two continents, to settle the principles of their future international intercourse with other nations, and with us; ask, in this great exigency, for our advice, upon those very fundamental maxims, which we, from our cradle had first proclaimed, and partially succeeded to introduce into the code of national law.

Without recurring to that total prostration of all neutral and commercial rights, which marked the progress of the late European Wars, and which finally involved the United States in them; and advertent only to our political relations with these American nations, it is observable, that, while, in all other respects, those relations have been uniformly, and without exception, of the most friendly and mutually satisfactory character; the only causes of difference and dissension between us and them, which ever have arisen, originated in those never-failing fountains of discord and irritation, discriminations of commercial favor towards other nations, licentious privateers, and paper blockades. I cannot, without doing injustice to the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Colombia, forbear to acknowledge the candid and conciliatory spirit, with which they have repeatedly yielded to our friendly representations and remonstrances on these subjects. In repeating discriminative laws, which operated to our disadvantage and in revoking the commissions of their privateers—to which Colombia has added the magnanimity of making reparation for unlawful captures by some of her cruisers, and of assenting, in the midst of war, to Treaty stipulations, favourable to neutral navigation. But the recurrence of these occasions of complaint has rendered the renewal of the discussions which result in the removal of them necessary, while, in the mean time, injuries are sustained by merchants and other individuals of the United States, which cannot be repaired, and the remedy lingers in overtaking the pernicious operation of the mischief. The settlement of general principles, pervading with equal efficacy all the American States, can alone put an end to these evils and can alone be accomplished at the proposed Assembly.

If it be true that the noblest treaty of peace ever mentioned in history, is that by which the Carthaginians were bound to abolish the practice of sacrificing their own children, because it was stipulated in favor of human nature, I cannot exaggerate to myself the unfading glory with which these United States will go forth in the memory of future ages, if, by their friendly counsel, by their moral influence, by the power of argument and persuasion alone, they can prevail upon the American Nations at Panama, to stipulate, by general agreement among themselves, and so far as any of them may be concerned, the perpetual abolition of private war upon the ocean. And if we cannot yet flatter ourselves that this may be accomplished, as advances towards it, the establishment of the principle that the friendly flag shall cover the cargo, the curtailment of contraband of war, and the proscription of fictitious paper blockades,

engagements which, we may reasonably hope, will not prove impracticable, will, if successfully inculcated, redound proportionably to our honor, and drain the fountain of many a sanguinary war.

The late President of the United States, in his message to Congress of the 2d Dec. 1823, while announcing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the North-west Coast of this continent, observed that the occasion of the discussions, to which that incident had given rise, had been taken, "for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States were involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, were thenceforward not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." The principle had first been assumed in that negotiation with Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning equally simple and conclusive. With the exception of the existing European Colonies, which it was in no wise intended to disturb the two continents consisted of several sovereign and independent nations, whose territories covered their whole surface. By this their independent condition, the United States enjoyed the right of commercial intercourse with every part of their possessions. To attempt the establishment of a colony, in those possessions, would be to usurp to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon existing rights of the United States. The Government of Russia has never disputed these positions, nor manifested the slightest dissatisfaction of their having been taken. Most of the new American Republics have declared their entire assent to them, & they now propose, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making effectual the assertion of that principle, as well as the means of resisting interference from abroad, with the domestic concerns of the American Governments.

In alluding to these means, it would be obviously premature, at this time, to anticipate that which is offered merely as matter for consultation; or to pronounce upon those measures which have been or may be suggested. The purpose of this government is to concur in none which would import hostility to Europe, or justify excitement in any of her States. Should it be deemed advisable to contract any conventional engagement on this topic, our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge of the parties to the compact to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial lodgments or establishments, of European jurisdiction, upon its own soil; and with respect to the obtrusive interference from abroad, if its future character may be inferred from that which has been, and, perhaps, still is exercised in more than one of the new States, a joint declaration of its character and exposure of it to the world, may be probably all that the occasion would require. Whether the United States should or should not be parties to such a declaration, may justly form a part of the deliberation. That there is an evil to be remedied, needs little insight into the secret history of late years to know; and that this remedy may best be concerted at the Panama meeting, deserves at least the experiment of consideration.

A concert of measures having reference to the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and the consideration of the light in which the political condition of the Island of Hayti is to be regarded, are also among the subjects mentioned by the minister from the Republic of Colombia, as believed to be suitable for deliberations at the Congress. The failure of the negotiations with that Republic, undertaken during the late administration, for the suppression of that trade, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, indicates the expediency of listening with respectful attention to propositions which may contribute to the accomplishment of the great end which was the purpose of that resolution, while the result of those negotiations will serve as admonition to abstain from pledging this government to any arrangement which might be expected to fail of obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate, by a constitutional majority, to its ratification.

Whether the political condition of the Island of Hayti, shall be brought at all into discussion at the meeting, may be a question for preliminary advisement. There are in the political constitution of Government of that people, circumstances which have hitherto forbidden the acknowledgment of them by the government of the United States as sovereign and independent. Additional reasons for withholding that acknowledgment have recently been seen in their acceptance of a nominal sovereignty by the grant of a foreign Prince, under conditions equivalent to the concession by them of exclusive commercial advantages to one nation, adapted altogether to the state of colonial vassalage, and retaining little of independence but the name. Our plenipotentiaries will be instructed to present these views to the assembly at Panama: and should they not be concurred

in, to decline acceding to any arrangement which may be proposed on different principles.

The condition of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is of a deeper import, and more immediate bearing upon the present interests and future prospects of our Union. The correspondence herewith transmitted will show how earnestly it has engaged the attention of this government. The invasion of both those islands by the united forces of Mexico and Colombia, is avowedly among the objects to be matured by the belligerent states at Panama. The convulsions to which, from the peculiar composition of their population, they would be liable in the event of such an invasion, and the danger therefrom resulting, of their falling ultimately into the hands of some European power, other than Spain, will not admit of our looking at the consequences to which the congress at Panama may lead, with indifference. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this topic, or to say more than that all our efforts in reference to this interest, will be to preserve the existing state of things, the tranquility of the islands, and the peace and security of their inhabitants.

And lastly, the congress of Panama is believed to present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the south, the just and liberal principles of religious liberty, not by any interference whatever in their internal concerns, but by claiming for our citizens, whose occupations or interests may call them to occasional residence in their territories, the inestimable privilege of worshipping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences. This privilege, sanctioned by the customary law of Nations, and secured by treaty stipulations, in numerous national compacts; secured even to our own citizens in the treaties with Colombia, and with the Federation of Central America, is yet to be obtained in the other South American States and Mexico. Existing prejudices are still struggling against it, which may, perhaps be more successfully combated at this general meeting, than at the separate seats of governments of each Republic.

I can scarcely deem it otherwise than superfluous, to observe, that the assembly will be, in its nature, Diplomatic and not Legislative; that nothing can be transacted there obligatory upon any one of the States to be represented at the meeting, unless with the express concurrence of its own Representatives, nor even then, but subject to the ratification of its own constitutional authorities at home. The faith of the United States to foreign Powers, cannot otherwise be pledged. I shall, indeed, in the first place, consider the Assembly as merely consultative; and although the plenipotentiaries of the United States, will be empowered to receive and refer to the consideration of their government any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be authorized to conclude nothing, unless subject to the definitive sanction of this government in all its constitutional forms. It has, therefore, seemed to me unnecessary to insist that every object to be discussed at the meeting should be specified with the precision of a judicial sentence, or enumerated with the exactness of a mathematical demonstration. The purpose of the meeting itself, is to deliberate upon the great and common interests of several new and neighboring nations. If the measure is new and without precedent, so is the situation of the parties to it. That the purposes of the meeting are somewhat indefinite, far from being an objection to it, is among the cogent reasons for its adoption. It is not the establishment of principles of intercourse with one, but with seven or eight nations at once. That, before they have had the means of exchanging ideas, and of communicating with one another, in common, upon these topics, they should have definitively settled and arranged them in concert, is to require that the effect should precede the cause. It is to exact, as a preliminary to the meeting, that for the accomplishment of which, the meeting itself is designed.

Among the inquiries which were thought entitled to consideration, before the determination is taken to accept the invitation, was, that whether the measure might not have a tendency to change the policy hitherto invariably pursued by the U. S. State, of avoiding all entangling alliances, and all unnecessary foreign connections.

Mindful of the advice given by the father of our country in his farewell address, that the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible, and faithfully adhering to the spirit of that admonition, I cannot overlook the reflection, that the counsel of Washington, in that instance, like all the counsels of wisdom, was founded upon the circumstances in which our country, and the world around us, were situated, at the time when it was given. That the reasons assigned by him for his advice were, that Europe had a set of primary interests, which to us had none, or a very remote relation. That hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. That our detached and distant situation insured



enabled us to pursue a different course. That by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient government, the period was not far distant when we might defy material injury from external annoyance; when we might take such an attitude as would cause our neutrality to be respected; and with reference to belligerent nations, might choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, should counsel.

Compare our situation and the circumstances of that time with those of the present day, and what, from the very words of Washington then, would be his counsel to his countrymen now? Europe has still her set of primary interests, with which we have little or a remote relation. Our distant and detached situation with reference to Europe, remains the same. But we were then the only independent nation of this hemisphere, and we were surrounded by the European colonies, with the greater parts of which we had no more intercourse than with the inhabitants of another planet. Those colonies have now been transformed into eight independent nations, extending to our very borders.—Seven of them Republics like ourselves; with whom we have an immensely growing commercial, and must have, and have already, important political connections.—With reference to whom our situation is neither distant nor detached. Whose political principles and systems of government congenial with our own, must and will have an action and counteraction upon us and ours, to which we cannot be indifferent if we would. The rapidity of our growth, and the consequent increase of our strength, has more than realized the anticipations of this admirable political legacy. Thirty years have nearly elapsed since it was written, and in the interval our population, our wealth, our territorial extension, our power, physical and moral, are nearly trebled. Reasoning upon this state of things, from the sound and judicious principles of Washington, and must we not say, that the period which he predicted as then not far off, has arrived? That America has a set of primary interests, which have none, or a remote relation to Europe. That the interference of Europe, therefore, in these concerns, should be spontaneously withheld by her upon the same principles that we have never interfered with hers; and that if she should interfere, as she may, by measures which may have a great and dangerous recoil upon ourselves, we might be called, in defence of our own altars and firesides, to take an attitude which would cause our neutrality to be respected, and choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

The acceptance of this invitation, therefore, far from conflicting with the counsel or the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from, and conformable to it. Nor is it less conformable to the views of my immediate predecessor, as declared in his annual message to Congress of the 2d of December, 1823, to which I have already adverted, and to an important passage of which I invite the attention of the House. "The citizens of 'the United States,'" said he, cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that (the European) side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European Powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the Allied Powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments—and to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted."

"We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purposes of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

To the question which may be asked, whether this meeting, and the principles which may be adjusted and settled by it as rules of intercourse between the American nations may not give umbrage to the Holy League of European Powers, or offence to Spain, it is deemed a sufficient answer, that our attendance at Panama can give no just cause of umbrage or offence to either; and that the United States will stipulate nothing there which can give such cause. Here the right of inquiry into other purposes and measures must stop. The Holy League of Europe itself was formed

without inquiring of the U. States whether it would or would not give umbrage to them. The fear of giving umbrage to the Holy League of Europe, was urged as a motive for denying to the American nations the acknowledgement of their independence. That it would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress, and Administration, of that day consulted their rights and duties, and not their fears, fully determined to give no needless displeasure to any foreign power, the United States can estimate the probability of their giving it, only by the right which any foreign state could have, to take it from their measures. Neither the representation of the United States at Panama, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there will give to the Holy League, or any of its members, nor to Spain, the right to take offence. For the rest, the United States must still, as heretofore, take counsel from their duties rather than their fears.

Such are the objects in which it is expected that the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, when commissioned to attend the meeting at the Isthmus, will take part; and such are the motives and purposes with which the invitation of the three Republics was accepted. It was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted only upon condition that the nomination of Commissioners for the mission should receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The concurrence of the House to the measure, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, is a like subject to its free determination, and indispensable to the fulfillment of the intention.

That the Congress at Panama will accomplish all or even any of the transcendent benefits to the human race, which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, were, perhaps, indulging too sanguine a forecast of events to promise. It is, in its nature, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessings of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforeseen, and mischances not to be anticipated, may baffle all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the design is great, is benevolent, is humane.—It looks to the melioration of the condition of man. It is congenial with that spirit which prompted the declaration of our independence, which inspired the preamble of our first Treaty with France; which dictated our first Treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which it was negotiated; and which filled the hearts, and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our Revolution.

With this unrestricted exposition of the motives by which I have been governed in this transaction, as well as of the objects to be discussed, and of the ends, if possible, to be attained by our Representation at the proposed Congress, I submit the propriety of an appropriation to the candid consideration and enlightened patriotism of the Legislature.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## CONGRESS.

(From the National Journal.)

MONDAY, March 20.

In the House of Representatives on Friday a long and very interesting message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the Mission to Panama. A message was also received, recommending an appropriation to defray the expenses of the mission; which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means. A Bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to provide for an additional naval force for the protection of our trade to Brazil. A Bill was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings, by Mr. Van Rensselaer, making an appropriation for the Capitol, the grounds round it, and the completion of the East room in the President's House. The House went into Committee on the Massachusetts claim, on motion of Mr. Dwight, of Mass. but afterwards rose and reported progress, with an understanding that the committee should sit again on that subject on Friday next. The House was engaged during the residue of the day in passing through Committee two bills in relation to Land Claims. Mr. Newton, of Virginia, laid on the table a resolution inquiring as to the propriety of dry docks for the preservation, repair and use of the Navy. Resolutions were offered, by Mr. Bartlett, of N. H. on the subject of extending the pavements of the city; by Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, relative to the disposal of lands on which there are Gold and silver mines, by Mr. Weems of Maryland, relative to a change in the laws of naturalization, so as to allow the right to any person who may prove a prior residence of five years in the country, although he may have omitted to have made a declaration of his intention. Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution relative to the powers exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to executions in Kentucky, which was read twice. On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of War was called on for information relative to the organization of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, and their adequacy to perform the duties now imposed on them.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, from the Select Committee to whom that part of the message of the President which relates to an Observatory was referred, reported a Bill to establish an Observatory in the District of Columbia. The bills to extend the Charters of Georgetown and Alexandria, passed through Committee, and were ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Some other private bills went through Committee; one of which, for the relief of

W. L. D. Ewing, was laid on the table for the present. This is the case of the Receiver of Public Money in Illinois, who lost a considerable sum belonging to the United States, by the robbery of the Bank at Vandalia.

TUESDAY, March 21.

In the Senate yesterday four resolutions were submitted; two by Mr. Holmes, relative to certain proceedings of the Legislative Council of Florida; one by Mr. Hayne, for an inquiry to provide a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court, and the other by Mr. Reed, for an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the Courts of the United States to issue process, both civil and criminal, and to cause the same to be executed against persons resident upon lands occupied by the Indians, within the territorial limits of any state. The appropriation bill for the Military service was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the subject of the Michigan election was discussed in Committee of the Whole, but without coming to any decision. The report of the Committee on Elections is in favor of the sitting delegate, and a motion is before the Committee of the Whole, to amend that report, so as to render the election altogether void. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, laid a resolution on the table, calling on the President for information, whether any measures have been taken to improve the navigation over the sand bars in the Ohio river. Mr. Hayden, of New-York, laid a resolution on the table, providing that no motion for adjournment shall be in order, for the residue of the session, until 4 o'clock. On motion of Mr. HUGUNIN, of New York, the subject of a reduction of certain fees to collectors of the customs, was referred to the committee on Commerce. On motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass. the Committee on the Militia had the subject of instructing the officers of the militia referred to it. The expediency of disposing of certain tracts of public lands in Ohio, was on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohio, referred to the consideration of the Committee on Public Lands. It was also referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, on the motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, to provide for the trial of certain causes in the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hugunin, of New-York, presented yesterday a concurrent petition in behalf of a meeting of officers of the late war, held in the Assembly Chamber, in the City of Albany, on the 18th February, 1826, praying that land may be granted them by the Government for their services.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill making appropriation for the Military service was read the third time and passed. The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

The subject of adjournment was for a short time before the House of Representatives, yesterday, but without leading to any definitive result, the subject being postponed until Monday next, on motion of Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster intimated his intention to bring forward the Bankrupt Bill; and it was also intimated that the difference between the State of Georgia and the government of the United States: the Panama mission; and the condition of the Indians, would all be "speech-making" subjects, which would be acted on during the residue of the session. Together with the subject of adjournment, a resolution, proposed by Mr. Wright of Ohio, relative to the creation of a joint committee to report on the state of the business before the House, was also postponed until Monday. From the strength of the minority, on the question of postponement, it is evident that the House begins to feel a serious disposition to think of adjournment. The House subsequently went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the subject of the Amendments of the Constitution was again discussed, by Mr. Isaacs of Tennessee, and Mr. Leconte of Kentucky, both in favour of the resolutions to amend.

THURSDAY, March 23.

In the Senate, a resolution was transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal, denying to the President of the United States the power or the right to appoint Ambassadors or other public ministers, but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vacancies may happen in the recess of Congress. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged, yesterday, in the discussion of the amendment of the Constitution, when Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, addressed the Committee against the resolutions of his colleague, and Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, in favor of them. On motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, the committee then rose. A motion had previously been made by Mr. Sloane, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, to take up the subject of the Michigan Election; but it being suggested by Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, that it was expected the constitutional question might be determined in the course of this week, the House refused to sustain any motion which would interfere with it. Mr. Tatnall, of Georgia, laid a resolution on the table, calling on the War Department to furnish certain information relative to the Engineer Corps. The subject of erecting toll gates on the Cumberland Road was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. A bill was reported, authorizing the Corporation of Georgetown to erect a bridge over the Potomac, at Georgetown.

FRIDAY, March 24.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced to abolish imprisonment for debt. The bill making appropriations for the Indian De-

partment, and the bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, were passed. The bill allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri; the bill confirming the supplementary report of the Commissioners in the Western District; the bill on the subject of affording relief to the purchasers of public lands in the State of Alabama; and the bill altering the time of holding the District Court in the Western District of Pennsylvania, were all ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House of Representatives yesterday resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the discussion of the Amendments of the Constitution, when Mr. Weems, of Maryland, and Mr. J. S. Barbour of Virginia, delivered their sentiments in favor of the propositions.—Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Barbour, the Committee rose before he had finished his argument. A bill was reported by the Select Committee for the relief of Mr. Monroe, the Ex-President, granting him somewhat above \$15,000, with about sixteen years interest. Mr. J. Johnson, of Kentucky, offered a resolution respecting a National Army in that state, on which he spoke until, the hour allotted to resolutions having elapsed, his remarks were interrupted by the Speaker. Some private bills were afterwards taken up in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to day.

SATURDAY, March 25.

In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. Benton obtained leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Don Carlos Duhaute Delassus, and submitted some interesting remarks in support of it. The bill for the relief of the company of Rangers commanded by Capt. James Bigger, was ordered to a third reading.

The business before the House yesterday was entirely of a private character. Mr. Johnson finished his remarks on the resolution which he had offered on the preceding day, which we are obliged to postpone till Monday. A Bill for the relief of Isaac Pool gave rise to some brief discussion, which terminated in the rejection of the bill. An unsuccessful attempt was made to resume the discussion of the constitutional amendments.

The Proceedings of the House were suspended for about fifteen minutes, by a violent storm of wind and rain, which beat in a great part of the large window immediately behind the chair of the Speaker, and carried away the flags from the top of the Capitol.

## FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Bayard, arrived at New-York on Thursday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of February and brought Havre papers to that day, and Paris to the 1st, containing London dates of the evening of the 28th January, from which we select the following articles:

FRANCE.—The Session of the French Chambers was to commence on the 31st of January.

Paris, Jan. 30.

Vice Admiral Duperre, who has long hoisted his flag on board the Amphitrite, sailed from Brest on the 19th inst. with that frigate, and five other vessels of the same rank, namely, the Surveillante, the Clorinde, the Astree, the Medee, and the schr. Antelope. That officer is going to take command of the Antilles station. The Surveillante proceeds first to Cayenne to transport troops thither, and will afterwards rally Admiral Duperre's flag at Martinico. The Medee, upon which the Haytian Envoy embarked, proceeds to Port-au-Prince, where she will be followed by some other vessels of his Majesty, which will form at Hayti a naval station under the command of Captain Melay.

It is rumoured that 500 gendarmes are about to be added to the 1500 who already do duty at Paris. The Courier Francais says, that the greatest military force at the disposal of the lieutenant of police before the revolution, was 1058 horsemen of the Marshalsea, or soldiers of the watch.

The frequent interviews between Mr. Canning and M. de Coligny, French Ambassador, are attributed to the discussion of some points of the treaty of navigation, and also to the relation which France appears disposed to establish with the new states of America.—They had a long conference on the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A list containing the names of seven houses, said to have suspended their payments, has been circulating throughout the city.—We however, believe that no new failure has been declared, and that the reports in circulation have grown out of the unfortunate events of yesterday. Letters from Liverpool, received this morning, say that the alarm which prevailed there had in some measure subsided. A single American house had suspended payment, but its debts were inconsiderable. The effects of the failure of the provincial banks was confined to the retail dealers and lower classes in Liverpool.—Globe.

His Majesty's ship Larne, has detained the American brig Governor Endicott, bound to Singapore, with 6000 stand of arms, and powder aboard, and sent her to Bengal.

Gen. Sir Edward Paget, is about to return to England, from India and the Morning Chronicle demands his trial for the bloody affair of Barrackpore, of which the following account is given:—

"They manage these matters better in Russia." When the regiments of Constantine refused to take the oath of Allegiance to Nicholas, even in that "semi-barbarous country," previous to proceeding to attack that regiment, the Emperor himself did not disdain to go in their front and exhort them to obedience, and that every possible pains were taken to prove to them the folly of resistance against the overwhelming force that would be brought against them; and when they were attacked and defeated the Emperor Nicholas was satisfied with the blood of two hundred out of two thousand men; but it was otherwise with the unfortunate men at Barrackpore. No Emperor was there to act so humane a part, no Commander-in-chief went on their parade, although it is said, the men entertained that he would come and hear their complaints; nor were they told, that if they would not submit, a large force, thrice their number, with several pieces of cannon, would be brought against them; no, they were told no such thing, but nevertheless a force three times their strength, was, during the night, secretly posted round them, and a masked battery planted in their rear, and be-

cause they did not instantly, on being ordered to do so, at break of day, give up their arms, this masked battery, of, we believe, six pieces of ordnance, opened, together with the most destructive fire from three King's Regiments; and not content with the havoc made by this attack, and those who escaped, flinging away their never loaded arms, and endeavouring to save themselves by flight, were pursued like so many mad dogs, and shot or bayoneted wherever they could be found for upwards of six hours! and upon the whole, out of 700, nearly 500 were killed or desperately wounded!!!

The consumption of wine has much increased in England during 1825, over that of the preceding year. In 1824, 640 tuns of French wine was used; in 1825, there were 1786. The home consumption of Port, was 8776 tuns in 1824, and in 1825 it had nearly doubled, being 14,492.

The want of employment has become very general in England and Scotland. This is attributed to the late destruction of the circulating medium, in the failure of many banks. London is called one great nest of cheats. One half of the operative mechanics employed in the manufacturing districts are entirely idle. The hardware business is the only one that has not as yet been troubled. Mercantile houses are also failing.

The repeal of the navigation laws is stated by some to be becoming fatal to the maritime power of England. Since this alteration in the English law foreign shipping has very much increased the English ports.

SPAIN.—Th. Aris Pilote of Jan. 27, says, "We have just received a letter of the 16th inst. from Madrid, in which we find some explanations upon the rumour relative to a rupture between England and Spain. It seems that this rumour was not altogether unfounded. The British Cabinet had in effect claimed the execution of the decree of the Cortes, passed in 1823, for the payment of indemnities due from Spain to English merchants, whose property had been seized by pirates at Havana. The Spanish government persisting in giving no answer, and the opening of Parliament approaching, Mr. Canning sent instructions to Mr. Lamb, for him to require a decision in twenty-four hours, and in case of refusal he enjoined him to declare that England would take possession of the Havana and Porto Rico.—The Spanish Ministers, at last replied, that every thing should be arranged according to Mr. Canning's will." Such is the result of spirit and decision.

Letters from Madrid state that an additional expose duty of 20 dollars the butt, has been imposed on Xeres or Sherry Wine.

Letters from Madrid state in confident terms, that Cadiz will be declared a free port.

RUSSIA.—The following is from the Constitutionnel:—"A letter from Hamburg addressed to a commercial house at Paris, announces that expresses which reached that town on the 16th inst. from St. Petersburg brought intelligence of fresh disturbances of the most serious nature having broken out in that capital."

They write us from Colmar, on January 21, that Commercial houses at Basle, received on the preceding day letters from Warsaw, written by persons worthy of credit, which announce that the Polish troops (or Russian, stationed in Poland) refused to take the oath to the Emperor Nicholas, and that at Warsaw there had broken forth a very alarming sedition, which was not put down at the departure of the courier who was the bearer of the letters.

Recent letters from Warsaw make no mention of the Grand Duke Constantine's intended journey to St. Petersburg. His Imperial Highness is not in good health, but applies himself with assiduity in his Cabinet. Perfect tranquility prevails in the capital of Poland. All the troops of the Polish army stationed upon the different military points of Poland, as well as the Russian army of Lithuania, have taken the oath of allegiance to the Emperor Nicholas. Intelligence is looked for every moment at St. Petersburg, from the headquarters of Tulezyn, in Volhynia, relative to the oath being taken by the corps in that province, Podolia, and Bessarabia, which form the Army of the South.

## SUCCESS OF THE GREEKS.

We have some further pleasing intelligence from Greece. The Turks, as our readers well know, have long been making prodigious efforts to subdue the fortress of Missolonghi, and our last advices gave an account of the departure of the Egyptian Chief Ibrahim Pacha, to command another assault himself. It now appears that he arrived at Missolonghi, and was signally defeated. The following accounts are through different channels.

A letter of the 15th Jan. from Trieste, contains the following:—"A vessel arrived here from Smyrna, confirms the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha, under the walls of Missolonghi. The loss of the Turks and Egyptians is computed at 4000 men."

A letter from Zante of Jan. 2d, after giving a few particulars of the preparations on both sides, for the attack and defence, during which the Turkish fleet fled on the approach of the Greeks under Miaulis, proceeds:—

"On the 26th December, the Turks planned their colours as a signal of attack, and on the following day, after a long parade of prayers, hymns, and ceremonies, they proceeded against Missolonghi. It seems that their efforts and resistance was of very short duration. Their loss, however, was considerable, 1500 killed being found on the field and the number of wounded being much greater. Ibrahim's artillery was under the direction of Austrians, and a few French."

According to advices from Semlin, a Tartar has been dispatched to Constantinople to inform the Porte that the Ottoman troops collected in the plain of Andrinople, which were to march into Western Greece to reinforce the army of Redschid Pacha; have refused in a tumultuous manner, to make a winter campaign.

Letters from Smyrna of the 27th of December, and from Corfu of the 31st of January, announce an important victory gained by the Greeks under the walls of Missolonghi. Ibrahim Pacha having embarked a great part of his troops at Patras for the siege of Missolonghi, the Hydriotes and Spezzioti, finding themselves no longer blockaded by the Ottoman fleet, promptly transported 7 or 8000 Romelioti, who



arrived before Missolonghi at the same time as the Egyptians. The latter, surprised by this skilful manœuvre, were completely routed. It is said they lost 4000 men.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

**PANAMA MISSION.**—We this day lay before our readers, the Message of the President, to the House of Representatives, accompanied by the documents in relation to this important matter—the documents are voluminous, and a great many of our citizens may never see them, and of those who do, a great many will not have time to read them. We therefore recommend a patient and careful perusal of the President's message, as it is a candid and able view of the subject, founded upon the contents of these documents; and as it was made at a time when the President knew some of the objections that were made to the Panama Mission, he was enabled to take a view of those points to which the opposition tended.

This message is altogether such a one as was required of the President—it is filled with just views & profound remarks—and although nothing is so well done as to escape the censure and ill-natured criticism of those who wear hatred, ill-will, or uncharitableness in their bosom, or of those who are employed to make such censure and criticisms, under the hope of reward and preferment from those who are seeking advancement alone by opposition, yet this message will stand the test of the most rigid scrutiny pursued upon fair principles of truth, justice, strict impartiality, and with a single eye to the nation's welfare.

This question of the Panama Mission, we repeat again, has been seized on by the predetermined opponents of President Adams, to assail him and to lay the ground-work of party against him and his administration—those who have laid hold of this question to resist his recommendation, were his predetermined foes, who were lying wait, watching for an occasion to establish the foundation of an opposition—let the thinking men of this country then, who are not looking up for place under a change of administration, reflect well before they unite themselves to an opposition, that was an opposition from the beginning, to the heads of administration, without knowing one tittle as to the course of measures they were to pursue. But the maxim was, the administration of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay must be opposed, and that opposition has been spiritedly begun.

### FUGITIVES FROM LABOUR.

The bill relating to "fugitives from labour," providing for their arrest and delivery up to their owners or legally constituted agents, has passed both branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and awaits only the signature of the Governor to become a law—There can be no doubt but that the Governor's signature will be given in "good faith," and the mission of Messrs. Chambers, Goldsborough and Lee, may now be fairly pronounced a most successful one. It is much to be regretted that these gentlemen could not have had an interview with the Legislature of Jersey, as there can be little doubt that a favourable arrangement could have been made there too.

Whilst our citizens at large may be expected to derive great advantages from the arrangements thus made with our sister states, of Delaware and Pennsylvania, for the security of their property, it is a subject of high consolation, to see the states so observant of the pledges of union and confederacy given in the constitution of the Federal Government to each other. To legislate upon this subject was unpleasant to both these states—they would rather not have done it, if they could have avoided it—but called on solemnly to fulfil their plighted faith upon a subject that vitally affected the union of the states, and without which, this union never would have existed, they felt the obligation too deeply, they loved the union of the states too dearly to do any thing that should weaken it or look like bad faith—and when called on to act, they justly considered what the local situation of each required of each to do effectually, that which they were called upon to perform. It was this difference of local situation together with her own interests that caused Delaware to make more extended provisions—Pennsylvania was the asylum of fugitives—Delaware was not so much the asylum as the pass-way of fugitives, to Pennsylvania and Jersey, and it was essentially necessary to block up that pass-way—this will explain the additional provisions of the Delaware law.

The Centreville Times of Saturday last, says—

"We have heard it suggested, that Wm. Haywood, Esq. is a candidate for the next Congress of the U. S. for the district composed of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline counties."

We are authorized to say, there is no truth in the above suggestion—Mr. Haywood is not a candidate for Congress.

THOMAS KENNEDY, Esq. of Hagerstown, is announced as a candidate to represent

the fourth Congressional district of Maryland in the next Congress. The district comprises the counties of Washington and Alleghany, and that part of Frederick county west of the Monocacy river.

The Baltimore Patriot says:—A letter from Washington states, that Henry R. Warfield, Esq. member of the last Congress from Maryland, has been appointed *Charge des Affaires* to Peru; and that Mr. Bradish of New York has been appointed to the same station at Stockholm in the place of the late Col. Somerville.

### EX-PRESIDENT MONROE.

We presume there is not one of our readers who will not be gratified on observing, in the Congressional record, that the select committee to whom had been referred the accounts of the late President Monroe, have reported a bill in his favor. The principal and interest of the sum reported will amount to about \$30,000.—*Amer.*

A law passed at the last session of our legislature, relating to conveyances, which it is important the community should be apprised of. It is entitled "An Act relating to Mortgages and other Conveyances" and provides, that the priority of conveyances shall commence from the time they are put upon record, and not from the period of their execution—As the law before stood, a deed recorded at any time within six months from its date, was made to operate from the day of its date, and was to be preferred to deeds subsequently executed though first recorded. We believe the act referred to is to go into effect about the first of May.—*Balt. Gaz.*

At the late session of the Legislature of Delaware, a company was incorporated for planting Mulberry trees and raising Silk Worms. The capital of the proposed company is fixed at \$30,000, but it may go into operation when 5000 are subscribed and 15 per cent. thereon paid in.

Noah Webster, Esq. author of the spelling book, has given notice in the eastern newspapers, that he has completed a Dictionary of our language "at the expense of twenty years of labor, and thirty thousand dollars in money." He mentions that he made a visit to England, partly with a view to ascertain the real state of the language, and there discovered that no book whatever was considered and received in that country as a standard of orthography. He observes incidentally, that not less than seven millions of copies of his spelling book have been sold. He thinks that the English dictionaries are, all of them, half a century behind the state of science, and hopes that his fellow citizens will be furnished with something better in the one which he is about to publish.

A gentleman of Philadelphia is said to be engaged in preparing for the press, a novel called "The Highlands, a tale of the Hudson." The scene is laid as the name denotes, near the celebrated passage of the Hudson, through the Highlands, in the State of New-York. It will be issued from the press in the early part of June.

A battle was fought on the 2d Sept. at Deenackie, in Batavia, between 10,000 natives and the Dutch troops, amounting only to 300 including 60 English. The latter were defeated. The natives were advancing on Samarang, destroying the coffee and sugar plantations. The Europeans were shipping their property.

*Balt. Gazette.*

Our readers will recollect that in consequence of the late failure of Mr. Edward Thomson, of Philadelphia, by which it has been stated a large loss to the revenue of the country would accrue, and through which it has been ascertained that merchandise had been illegally removed from the custom house in that city—a call for information on these subjects was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 22d instant a report was received from the Treasury Department, from which it appears that a special Commissioner, S. Harrison Smith, Esq. had been sent to Philadelphia, authorized and directed to institute the most rigid scrutiny into the mode of transacting the public business in that city. A report from the Commissioner accompanies the communication from the Treasury Department, but has not yet been published. The Secretary concludes his communication with the following statement.—*American.*

In regard to the losses likely to be sustained by the Government in consequence of these transactions, it is apprehended that they will be considerable though they cannot be spoken of with any precision or certainty at the present juncture. Much will depend upon the issue of suits at law pending, or still to be brought by the Government against the property held by Edward Thomson before his failure, the prior claim to which, as asserted by the United States, is contested by private creditors. Every step which the law will warrant, has already been taken, and will continue to be adopted by the proper officers of the Government, to sustain the interests of the United States under this conflict of claims, and no measure pretermitted which their just rights demands. The most valuable part of the property of Mr. Thomson consisted of five ships, which, with their cargoes, were expected to arrive at Philadelphia during the present and ensuing months until July on homeward voyages from Canton. It was deemed important to the interests of the Government that these ships should arrive at Philadelphia. Measures were accordingly put in train to effect this object. Three revenue cutters were despatched to sea under proper instructions to bring the ships under the Delaware, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that two of them, with which the cutter fell in, have already arrived at Philadelphia; a result the more satisfactory, as it is known that measures were taken to turn them aside from this destination. The cutters are under orders to resume their cruising stations, and keep a vigilant look-out for the ships still to come.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

At the late examination of the pupils in Mr. Ring's Female Seminary, among the interesting manœuvres of the day, I was not less surprised than delighted, at a display of grammatical knowledge, made by a platoon of bright-eyed little ladies, none of whom appeared to be more than nine years of age. Though their little bosoms were evidently fluttered by the close scrutiny of a large crowd of spectators, they passed with undeviating correctness—quoting every rule and observation of Murray, with a degree of happiness and intelligence, that would have been creditable to scholars of nearly twice their years. To have become so well grounded, in a very few months, in an important, but dry and difficult science—what are we to expect from the maturity of these promising children—these future belles of our country? They appear to possess intellects of uncommon vigor and brilliancy; their assiduity, their laudable emulation will, it may be presumed, increase as they grow older; and there is no reason to doubt, that the fostering care, and well directed exertions of their teachers, will continue to aid their improvement. I was sorry that business compelled me to leave so interesting a scene, before the young ladies of the highest class were examined—who, I am told, did equal credit to the school—acquiring themselves with honor in every branch they had been pursuing—especially in history—in the study of which, it is said to be a favourite object of the Principal of the Seminary, to carry them to a considerable extent.

SPECTATOR.

For the Easton Gazette.

EXAMINATION.

An examination of the pupils in Mr. Ring's Female Academy, was held on Wednesday the 22d ult. according to previous notice—it was numerously attended; and, we believe, the result far exceeded the most ardent expectations. The whole course of examination, was so interesting, that, in attempting to particularize, there is no part which we should be willing to omit. We shall, therefore, notice only some of its most prominent and important characteristics.

The school appeared to be in perfect order, and under complete discipline; and the demeanor of the young ladies was highly creditable to themselves and their worthy instructors. The course of examination was very general and complete, and conducted in the most systematic manner—No particular parts or passages were selected and prepared for the occasion; in proof of this, any of the company were permitted, and some requested, to propose miscellaneous questions, which, when asked, were answered with the same readiness and accuracy as those proposed by the teacher. The Grammar classes, in particular, arrested our attention—Some of these were composed of little girls, apparently from eight to ten years of age, who commenced the study of that science under their present tutor, not more than four or five months ago, yet they have made such a progress, as to be able to parse any common prosaic sentence thoroughly, giving the definitions and applying the rules and notes in their grammar with great accuracy and precision. The elder classes also acquitted themselves very handsomely—the skill which they displayed in applying and illustrating the various definitions and notes in Etymology and Syntax, the critical distinction of the moods and tenses—correcting false Syntax—applying the rules and notes for each correction, and in transposing and parsing sentences, was calculated at once to surprise and please; affording the most conclusive evidence that they had been trained in a judicious & well directed course of study. When we reflect that this Seminary has been in operation scarcely six months, we cannot but admire the philosophical skill and ability of the preceptor, who has proved himself able to produce critics in that difficult science, in so short a time. The examination in Geography and History, was very interesting; it appears that these branches have been taught in connexion; the Ancient and Modern of each branch corresponding. The peculiar excellency of this mode of instruction, is too obvious to need any comment. In Natural Philosophy also, the young ladies were very expert—but these latter branches require more time than it has been possible yet to devote to them, in order to become proficient—many of the scholars are, however, pursuing these studies with great success; and we anticipate, with pleasure, a future examination, when they will be exhibited as well grounded in those branches, and as possessing considerable knowledge of the useful and beautiful science of Chemistry. Several specimens of Composition were exhibited, which, for grammatical construction and precision of punctuation, were very excellent—these were principally abridgements of certain passages of History. The importance and utility of this exercise has seldom been duly appreciated. In Writing, the young ladies, especially the junior classes, have made a surprising progress. To make a pupil write a fair and terse hand, after imitating bad copies, pursuing a wrong system, and acquiring ill habits while young, is almost an insuperable difficulty. This difficulty, we are convinced, from several specimens exhibited, has been overcome in this school, and we believe, principally, by the able efforts of Miss Ring, whose superior talents and qualifications we cannot pass over, unnoticed. She appears to have charge of the junior classes, and attends principally to the lesser branches; but, upon occasion, can teach those of the highest order. The little Misses under her care, appear to have received a very judicious and systematic course of instruction—they make rapid progress, and will soon become prepared to enter on the higher studies superintended by

the Principal. We noticed particularly, a little girl, in her seventh year, (a daughter of Mr. Jonathan Ozmont, of this town) who was entered a pupil about six months ago; she commenced with the alphabet, and can now read distinctly, and without difficulty or hesitation. Indeed, the advancement of the pupils in every branch, is surprising, if we consider the infant state of the institution.

Mr. Ring was, for several years, Teacher in the English department of the Easton Academy; and it is well known, how he there contributed to support the character, and extend the fame of that institution. He has proved himself equally competent as an instructor of Females; and, we believe, were his able assistant as well known here, her qualifications would be scarcely less approved. We conclude with expressing a hope, that this establishment will receive that liberal patronage and encouragement to which it appears so justly entitled.

A PHILOMATH.

**BUENOS AYRES.**—Our correspondents of the Philadelphia Gazette communicate by proof-slip the following intelligence:—"A letter from Havana, dated 8th inst. says, by the arrival last week of the ship Clifford Wayne, from Buenos Ayres, we have the confirmation of the blockade of Rio de la Plata. It was enforced the same day the ship left the river, [date not given] by a squadron of several frigates, and acknowledged by the American and English agents. Only four days were allowed for vessels to leave Buenos Ayres. This event has caused an enormous advance on cargoes just arrived, and the like effect will be felt here on cargoes of jerked beef, now on board. Holders will not sell at present, and should we have no arrivals for two weeks the article will no doubt advance materially."—*Amer.*

**NEW ORLEANS.**—The Azelia, at New York, brings New Orleans papers to the 10th instant. As she left the Balize, a steamboat was towing in the revenue cutter, with a piratical schooner she had captured on the coast west of the Balize. It was said fifteen of the pirates were also captured. Liverpool dates to Jan. 13th, and Havre to the 16th, had reached New Orleans.

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. March 15.**  
**A MAIL LOST.**—A most singular and unfortunate circumstance has deprived us of the northern mail due here yesterday morning.—On Monday evening, while the driver of the stage from Mrs. Barclay's to Aversborough was drawing water for his horses, a cart came behind and frightened them, when they started and ran about 4 miles, to Aversborough, where, true to the influence of habit, they would have halted at the Post Office, but for a laudible endeavour made to stop them, from which they took new alarm, ran into the river, which is near that place, and after swimming to the middle, the whole stage, mail, and horses, went to the bottom. One of the Messrs. Mallett happening to be near the place, immediately repaired to the spot, and made every exertion to recover the mails. Though he failed, we are happy to state that the great southern mail was found soon after, about two miles below the place where it was lost, floating down the river, having been washed out of the stage, which also was found where it had lodged half a mile higher up the river.—The mail which is lost, (and it is not expected will be found,) is what is called the *Way Mail*, containing all the packages mailed south of Petersburg. We learn that much praise is due to a Mr. Williams, for finding and carefully preserving the great mail.

No other failure occurred in consequence of this accident, other horses and a stage having been immediately sent by Messrs. D. and P. Mallett to supply the places of those lost.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, March 25.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$4 50
" City Mills, superior qual."	4
Wheat, red, per bushel	80
" white, "	85
Indian Corn, "	72 a 73
Rye, "	60 a 62
Oats, "	42 a

[Gazette.]

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. EDMUND SHERMAN, to Miss ANN NEWMAN, all of this county.

In Taunton, (Mass.) on Monday evening the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Maltby, Samuel T. Kennard, Esq. of this town, to Miss Amelia H. Shepard, of the former place.

Died in Cambridge, on Thursday night, the 23d ult. Dr. EDWARD WHITE, in the 72d year of his age.

**BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.**  
MARCH 27, 1826.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the company for the last six months, which will be payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next. By order.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Jr. Teller.

March 28—(April 1 3w)

**Look at This.**  
The subscriber wishes to purchase about three hundred weight of good Lard, for which a liberal price will be given in Cash.

JOSEPH CHAIN.

April 1.

**For Sale, or Rent,**

That part of "Bowie's Adventure," containing between 60 and 70 acres of land, within a mile and a quarter of Easton, on the Centreville road, which I purchased of the executors of the late James Earle, Esq.

Having removed from Easton to my Peach Blossom estate, I would sell the above property at a reduced price, for either cash or good paper.

THOMAS P. BENNETT.

Peach Blossom, March 25 3w

## NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of Seasonable

**DRY GOODS;**

ALSO,

A VERY GENERAL SUPPLY OF

**GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CHINA AND GLASS,**

**QUEENS' & STONE WARE,**

**CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.**

Which he offers at reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for Country produce. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call.

P. S. He also has on hand and intends keeping, a supply of Patapasco Family Flour.

Easton, April 1 4w

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of Robert Kemp, deceased, in King's-Creek, on 4th day, (Wednesday) 12th, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils—Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a quantity of Corn, Corn-Blades, the crop of Wheat now in the ground—Also a quantity of Bacon and Lard, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale—a credit of 6 months will be given on all sums of & above \$5, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under 5 dollars, the cash will be required.—Attendance given by

ISAAC ATKINSON, Adm'r.

of Robert Kemp, dec'd.

4th month 1st, 1826.

## Postponed Sale.

The plantation situate near the head of Wye River, on which the late James Battie resided, containing 170 acres, heretofore advertised to be sold on the 30th March, on the premises, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th April next, at the Court House door in Easton, on the terms heretofore stated at 3 o'clock, p. m.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, Trustee.

April 1.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Mary Larrimore, at the suit of Robert Larrimore, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4, P. M. the farm or plantation on which the said Mary Larrimore now resides, situate in Dirty Neck, containing the quantity of 66½ acres of land, more or less—also 2 head of horses, 7 head of cattle, 4 head of sheep, one yoke oxen and cart, 2 beds, 2 tables, 1 cupboard and contents, and 6 chairs: Seized and taken as the property of the said Mary Larrimore, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, Sheriff.

April 1 3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Charles P. Willson, at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of John Scott, use Philomen H. Plummer, use Sangston and Whiteley, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 18th inst. at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, one third part of a corner of West and Port street. Seized and taken as the property of the said Charles P. Willson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, and the interest and costs due thereon, and also his officers fees in my hands for collection. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

April 1 3w

## Notice.

The members of the Female Bible Society, of Talbot county, Md. are particularly requested to attend the annual meeting, which will be held in the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Easton, on Monday, 10th April, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the President.

M. G. NICOLS, Secretary.

April 1 2w

## Land for Sale.

A small farm near Boonsborough, in Caroline county, formerly the property of the late Dekar Thompson—it is equal in fertility to any land in the neighbourhood—

The Dwelling House is comfortable and the out-houses such as are necessary on a farm of that size.

Also several parcels of land, in the lower part of said county, near Hunting Creek—all of which will be sold on moderate terms and a liberal credit—Those disposed to purchase, will apply to Theodore R. Lookerman, Easton, or to

JNO. LOOKERMAN.

Oxford Neck, March 25.

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Court of Talbot county, at November Term, 1825, we will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, six hundred and eleven acres of land, part of the estate of the late Philomen W. Hensley, deceased. These lands are situated on the waters of Wye River, adjoining the land of Edward Lloyd, Esq.—The improvements are an Overseers House, Quarters and other out building not in good repair—The quality of much of this land is among the best of Wye land, four hundred acres of which is in fine timber and wood and will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers—Besides the advantages of fish and oysters from the water, & the quality of the land being naturally good, the low lands abound in marl of excellent quality and easily to be obtained. It is therefore considered a most desirable body of land and persons disposed to purchase are requested to see and examine it, previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale—Four thousand dollars cash and bond to be given for the balance of the purchase money with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, payable in equal instalments of twelve and eighteen months and two years.

THOS. C. EARLE,

THOS. EMORY,

Queen Ann's co. March 25 3w



## POETRY.

### THE DECEIVER.

Accused be he whose guileful tongue  
Can wrong a woman's captive heart—  
That fount from which has sweetly sprung  
The joys it could alone impart—  
Can turn that fount to grief and gall,  
And poison her existence all!

Accused be he, whose lips can press  
A woman's lips of sinless glow,  
Yet leave them 'mid her happiness,  
To pour the lonely plaint of woe,  
That, from the midnight shadows drear,  
Is wailed to no human ear!

Accused be he, who twines his arms,  
Around a woman's melting form,  
Yet leaves her praised and peerless charms  
A prey to sorrow's canker-worm,  
Like lovely flowers that pass away  
Even in the sunbright month of May!

Accused be he—ay, may he pass  
Along the turf where she is laid;  
Yet 'mid the rank and waving grass  
A couchant serpent shall be laid,  
That will a sting of conscience dart,  
To wether up his perjured heart.

## Fresh Garden Seeds

Just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,  
a general assortment of fresh Garden Seeds,  
warranted genuine, for sale by  
MOORE & KELLIE.  
Easton, 3d mo: 18, 1826.

## Thomas J. Natt, Portrait Painter,

(FROM PHILADELPHIA.)  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton  
and parts adjacent, that he has taken rooms  
at the Easton Hotel, where he will be happy  
to receive visitors.  
Attendance daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. un-  
til 5 P. M.  
Easton, March 18

## Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository,  
near Pratt street wharf,  
400 bushels Clover Seed, (carefully selected  
for return)  
200 do. Orchard Grass Seed  
100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed  
400 do. early white seed Potatoes  
200 do. Spring Barley for seed  
300 Ploughs of various kinds and sizes  
Wharves, Fans, Cultivators  
Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers  
Springs, cl hay and manure Forks  
Spades and socket Shovels with handles  
Fiddle and garden Hoes  
Trace Chains and Humes  
Also,  
A general assortment of Garden Seeds.  
Baltimore, March 4 8w

## WOOL COMMISSION

## WAREHOUSE.

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

## Davis' Improved

## PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal  
encouragement he has met with since he  
commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON  
DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would in-  
form the public that he has an assortment of  
them on hand, manufactured in the best man-  
ner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis  
has recently made a great improvement in casting  
his shares, so as to render them much harder  
and stronger.

The great advantage which these ploughs  
possess over all others in use, for easy draft,  
and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowl-  
edged by those who have them in use. The sub-  
scriber is also agent for Ryland Rodas, of Va.  
for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing  
his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough. This  
is considered a very valuable improvement for  
the purpose intended—they will be kept by  
the subscriber for sale.

Also—His improved Cylindrical Straw  
Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners, for  
opening Wool, are as usual kept on hand  
ready to order, at his Manufactory, No. 36  
Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,  
Agent for Gideon Davis  
Baltimore, Feb. 18 8w

## Land for Sale.

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

## 420 ACRES,

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

JAMES DENNY,  
Feb. 11

## New Spring Goods.

## Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Balti-  
more a large and elegant assortment of

## GOODS

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

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

## New Spring Goods.

## Samuel Groome

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

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

## NEW GOODS.

## William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia—hand-  
some Calicoes and Chintzes, Ginghams, Cam-  
bric Muslins and mull mull &c. &c. Also  
Domestic Shirts, Sheets, Checks &c. &c.  
Which in addition to his former stock, makes  
a complete assortment of reasonable and de-  
sirable Goods for the present season.  
Easton March 25 1f

## To the Friends of the Episcopal Church.

## THE CHURCH REGISTER.

A new paper neatly printed in a quarto  
form, containing eight pages, devoted to the  
interests of Religion in the Protestant Epis-  
copal Church, edited by the Rev. GEORGE  
WELLES, late Rector of St. Stephen's Parish  
Maryland, was commenced on the 1st of Janu-  
ary last, and is published weekly by JUDAH  
DOBSON, Agent, No. 103, Chesnut street  
Philadelphia. Price three dollars per annum  
or two dollars and fifty cents if paid on sub-  
scribing.

The larger portion of each number of this  
paper consists of original matter. It has ob-  
tained respectable notice from several current  
religious publications.

It is recommended to the patronage of the  
members of the Church, by Bishop White of  
Pennsylvania and Bishop Kemp of Maryland,  
by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and Dr. Beas-  
ley, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania;  
the Rev. Messrs. Kemper, Montgomery, De  
Lancey, and Ives, of Philadelphia; William  
Tilghman, Esq. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania,  
Horace Binny, John Reel, John C. Lowber, J.  
S. Smith, J. R. Ingersoll, William Meredith,  
Esquires, and by several other highly respect-  
able Episcopals of Philadelphia.

The patronage of the paper is daily increas-  
ing. The further countenance and support of  
the Episcopal community is respectfully sol-  
icited; specimens of the paper will be sent to any  
part of the country when desired.

March 25

## VALUABLE LANDS OFFERED AT

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-  
ponas, issued out of Talbot county court  
against Alexander Hemsley, at the suits of  
James McAlpin, of Anthony C. Thompson, use  
of Samuel Groome, of Francis Turner, and  
James S. Turner, executors of Edward Turner,  
of John Irvine Troup, of Solomon Lowe, use  
of Samuel Groome, of Matthew Tilghman, of  
William W. Moore, and of Joseph E. Muse,  
and by virtue also of two several writs of fieri  
facias, issued out of the said county court,  
against the said Alexander Hemsley, at the  
suit of Thomas Hemsley and Thomas C. Earle,  
and to me respectively directed, will be ex-  
posed to sale, and sold on Saturday the 15th  
day of April next, on the premises so exposed  
to sale, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock  
in the afternoon, that farm and plantation,  
with the appurtenances, situate and being  
near Wye Mill, in the county aforesaid, called  
the Church Farm, and consisting of part of  
a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another  
tract called Lobb's Crook, and Sweet Hope,  
and containing according to their metes and  
bounds, 466 acres of land, more or less: And  
also, that other farm and plantation of him the  
said Alexander Hemsley, with the appurte-  
nances, situate and being on Wye River, in  
the said county, and adjoining the said Church  
Farm, which the said Alexander Hemsley pur-  
chased of the heirs of Dr. John Hindman, and  
containing the quantity of 517 acres of land,  
according to the metes and bounds hereof,  
more or less:

And notice is further given, that by virtue  
of the said writs of venditioni exponas and fieri  
facias, will be exposed to sale, and sold on  
Wednesday the nineteenth day of April next,  
at the house of Joseph Allen, Inkeeper, in the  
town of St. Michael between the hours of 12  
and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day,  
all and singular the title and estate for life of  
him the said Alexander Hemsley, of and in the  
following lands and tenements with the ap-  
purtenances, to wit: The farm and plantation  
near the Bay side, whereupon he now resides,  
commonly called Sherwood, containing accord-  
ing to its metes and bounds three hundred  
and four acres of land, more or less: And also  
that farm and plantation situate on the lower  
moiety of Choptank Island, otherwise called  
Tilghman's Island, lying in the Bay along the  
shore of Talbot county, aforesaid, and contain-  
ing according to the metes and bounds of the  
same farm the quantity of seven hundred and  
fifty acres of land more or less:

And notice is further given, that by virtue  
of the four writs of venditioni exponas herein  
before last mentioned, will be exposed to sale  
and sold on Thursday the twentieth day of  
the same month between the hours aforesaid,  
at the dwelling house of the said Alexander  
Hemsley, four negroes, named Fanny, Anna,  
Tench, and Andrew, and two head of horses:  
which said lands and tenements, and goods and  
chattles, were severally taken in execution at  
the suit of the respective plaintiffs aforesaid,  
and will be sold to satisfy the several sums of  
money, interest and costs required to be made  
and levied by virtue of the several writs aforesaid,  
and having respect to the priority of judgments  
obtained against the defendant, and of execu-  
tions issued against him, according to law.  
March 25. 4w of Talbot county.

## VALUABLE LANDS OFFERED AT

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,  
issued out of Talbot county court at the suit  
of Nicholas Hammond, against Alexander  
Hemsley, and to me directed, will be exposed  
to sale and sold on Saturday the 15th day of  
April next, on the premises so exposed to  
sale, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in  
the afternoon, all that farm and plantation  
with the appurtenances of him, the said Alex-  
ander Hemsley, commonly called the Church  
Farm, situate and being on the public mail  
road leading from Easton to Centerville, and  
adjoining Wye Church and near Wye Mill, &  
consisting of part of a tract of land called  
Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's  
Crook, & another parcel called Sweet Hope,  
contiguous to each other, and containing 466  
acres of land more or less; which said farm  
and plantation with the appurtenances, accord-  
ing to the metes and bounds thereof, were  
taken in execution at the suit of the said  
plaintiff, and will be sold to satisfy the debt,  
interest and costs required to be made and  
levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

Also in addition to the above farm will be  
sold at the time and place aforesaid, the farm  
and plantation of him, the said Alexander  
Hemsley, situate on Wye River, and adjoining  
the said Church Farm, which the said Hems-  
ley purchased of the heirs of Dr. Hindman,  
containing 517 acres of land, more or less, to  
pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni  
exponas, issued out of the court of ap-  
peals, to me directed against the said Hems-  
ley, to wit: at the suits of Royston A. Skinner,  
administrator of Mordecai and John Brown,  
surviving executor of James Brown: also to  
pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni  
exponas, issued out of Talbot county court,  
to me directed, to wit: at the suits of Tristram  
Faukner, Samuel Hambleton, Reubin Hub-  
bard, John Tilghman, Isaac Moore, use John  
Tilghman, William Glenn, use Daniel New-  
man, Samuel Harrison, Henrietta M. George  
and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph  
George, use of Benjamin Elliott, use William  
Barroll, Henrietta M. George and Matthias  
George, administrators of Joseph George,  
Henry Hindman, the President, Directors and  
Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland,  
(two cases) Thomas Emory, use of John T.  
Myers, use of Bynard & Myers, Thomas C.  
Earle, use of William Baker & Son, John Bar-  
nett, use T. P. Bennett, use Thomas & Kellie,  
James Wrightson, use Andrew Orem, Jr.

Also by virtue of the above mentioned  
writs of venditioni exponas will be exposed to  
sale, and sold on Wednesday 19th day of April  
next, at the house of Joseph Allen, Inkeeper  
in the town of St. Michael, between the hours  
of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the  
same day, all and singular the title and estate  
for life of him, the said Alexander Hemsley,  
of and in the following lands and tenements,  
with the appurtenances, that is to say:—the  
farm and plantation near the Bay Side, where-  
upon he now resides, commonly called Sher-  
wood, containing according to its metes and  
bounds 304 acres of land, more or less; and  
also, that farm and plantation, situate on the  
lower moiety of Choptank Island, otherwise  
called Tilghman's Island, lying in the Bay  
along the shore of Talbot county aforesaid,  
and containing according to the metes and  
bounds of the same farm, the quantity of 750  
acres of land, more or less: And notice is fur-  
ther given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri  
facias, issued out of the said county court, the  
said writs of venditioni exponas, will be ex-  
posed to sale and sold on Thursday the 20th day  
of the same month, between the hours aforesaid,  
at the dwelling house of the said Alexander  
Hemsley, all and singular his household and  
kitchen furniture: which said lands and tenements,  
and goods and chattles, were severally  
taken in execution at the suit of the respec-  
tive plaintiffs aforesaid, and will be sold to  
satisfy the several sums of money, interest and  
costs, required to be made and levied by vir-  
tue of the several writs aforesaid, having re-  
spect to the priority of judgments obtained  
against the defendant, and of executions issued  
against him, according to law.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff  
March 25 4w. of Talbot county.

## General Order.

ANAPOLIS, March 9th, 1826.  
The present deficient returns of the Militia  
of Maryland, require that every possible ex-  
ertion should be made by all Officers in com-  
mand, to effect a complete return of all per-  
sons liable to Militia duty. Colonels, or Com-  
manders of Regiments, and Majors of Extra  
Battalions, shall, as soon as practicable, cause  
the Captains under their command, to enroll  
all such persons as are subject to Militia duty  
within their respective company bounds, and  
shall cause the same to be done annually. If  
no captain is in commission in the company  
District, the Colonel or Commander of Regi-  
ments and Extra Battalions, shall appoint  
some person to act as such, until the Com-  
mission shall be received from the executive,  
to prevent any delay in making the return.  
Should any difficulty arise, as regards the  
bounds of the Regimental or Company Districts  
the Brigadier Generals, or Colonels, or Majors  
of Extra Battalions, as the case may be, shall  
proceed to correct the same as required by  
the act of 1811. And it shall be the duty of  
the Colonels, or Commanders of Regiments, or  
Extra Battalions, in addition to the return  
which they are required to make to their re-  
spective Brigadier Generals, to make returns  
annually to the Adjutant General, stating the  
number of Companies in each Regiment or  
Extra Battalion, and the Officers commanding  
each. The Brigadier Generals are required  
to make every exertion to have this order  
carried into full effect, as it is of high impor-  
tance that a complete return of the Militia  
should be made.

By command of his Excellency the Govern-  
or and Commander in Chief,  
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos  
March 25 3w Ad. Gen. M. M.

## Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes  
of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot  
county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the said negroes are for sale; among  
them are several women who are good cooks  
and house servants, and valuable men ac-  
customed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-  
resident of the State, or to any person who  
will not treat them well. For terms apply to  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent  
for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

## CASH.

## AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR

## NEGROES.

By the Subscriber, who has just received in  
addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of  
that much wished for article CASH; which he  
is willing to change for Slaves, on the most  
favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,  
at S. Lowe's Tavern.

Aug. 6

## Fountain Inn.

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

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

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

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

## EASTON HOTEL.

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

The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

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

## Denton Hotel.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 1f

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

## THE SLOOP

## Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY  
the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Re-  
turning leaving Baltimore every SATURDAY  
at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave  
Easton and Baltimore on the above named  
days, during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the  
past favours of his friends and customers and  
the public in general, and hopes that his long  
experience in the business and his unremitting  
attention, will insure him a liberal share of  
public patronage. All orders left with the  
subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. SAMUEL  
H. BENNETT, his clerk, at his office, at Easton  
Point, and at THOMAS H. DAWSON'S Drug Store,  
at Easton, will be thankfully received and  
faithfully executed.

Feb. 18. EDWARD AULD.

## Baltimore and Easton Packet.

## THE SCHOONER

## JANE & MARY.

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

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

The Public's obedient servant,  
SPENCER COBURN.

Easton-Point, Feb. 18, 1826.

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

## WANTED TO HIRE

For the present year, a Man and Woman;  
the Man must be a good farm hand, and the  
Woman a good cook and house servant, apply  
at this office.

Jan 7

## FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR,

Two or three young negro Men—apply to  
the Printer.

Jan 7

## \$100 Reward.

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

THOMAS SNOWDEN.  
June 4 1f

## YOUNG TOM,

A Chesnut sorrel hand-some-  
ly marked with white—Ten years  
old this spring, is in fine condi-  
tion, and will be let to Mares the  
ensuing season at the moderate price of Four  
Dollars the Spring's chance; two dollars the  
single leap and eight dollars to ensure a mare  
in foal, and twenty five cents to the Groom in  
each case—The season to commence the 21st  
of March and end the 23d of June, money pay-  
able the first of September.

## Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are  
universally admired on the Western Shore of  
this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of  
a half blooded Canadian Mare—It is deemed  
unnecessary to give a further description of  
him as the slightest examination cannot fail to  
convince a judge of horses that he possesses  
in an eminent degree the three grand requis-  
ites for either saddle or harness, strength,  
activity and invincible spirit. He will be at  
Easton on Tuesday the 21st March, where he  
will attend every Tuesday during the season.  
He will be at the Trappe and Miles River  
Neck, every other week.—TOM has proved  
himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are  
much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON,  
Talbot county, near St. Michael's,  
March 18 4w

## THAT ELEGANT FULL-BRED HORSE

## Chance Medley,

Formerly owned by Jas. Nabb,  
Esq. will cover mares this season  
at the low price of Eight Dollars  
the Season, and Fifteen Dollars  
to ensure a foal.—The owner of the mare to  
be ensured, must notify the subscriber by  
word or letter, at or before the time of the  
mare being put to the horse, otherwise she  
will go by the season—Four Dollars the sin-  
gle leap, and twenty-five cents must be paid  
to the Groom in every case. If the money be  
paid on or before the first day of October  
next, Six dollars and twenty five cents will  
be taken for the season. The above named  
horse will stand at Easton on Tuesday the  
28th inst. and Wednesday and Thursday fol-  
lowing at the Trappe, and the rest of the  
week at the Subscriber's Stable, in Talbot  
county, and continue to stand every other  
week at the above named places throughout  
the season, which will end on the 20th day  
of June next.

The subscriber thinks it altogether unne-  
cessary to say any thing more about the horse,  
on account of his being so well known in Tal-  
bot county. JOSEPH TURNER.

March 18. 6w

N. B. His pedigree may be seen with the  
groom at any time.

## THE CELEBRATED JACK

## Bolivar,

Owned last season by Mr. James  
Denny, 8 years old the ensuing  
spring, is in fine condition to com-  
mence the season, has proved him-  
self a sure foal getter, and is perhaps the most  
vigorous Jack in the state.

## Bolivar

Will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Easton,  
generally—Every other Saturday at the  
Trappe, at the moderate price of four dollars  
the spring's chance and eight dollars to en-  
sure a foal, provided the mare remains the  
property of the person ensuring, otherwise  
the insurance will be forfeited—25 cents in  
each case to the groom. Season to com-  
mence the 1st of April and end the 27th June.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

ALSO, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE,

## THE FULL BRED COLT,

## Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high, 3  
years old in May next.  
YOUNG CHANCE was  
sired by Chance Medley—his dam  
Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Can-  
ton, grand dam by Vingun, great grand dam  
by Black and All Black—He will be limited to  
20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance  
—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in  
each case to the groom. A few of Young  
Chance's colts will be shown the ensuing  
spring. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, March 4

## Notice.

The Board of Medical and Chirurgical Ex-  
aminers for the Eastern Shore, will meet on  
the 1st Wednesday in next month, to examine  
Candidates for license to practice, and to grant  
licences to Graduates, according to law.

March 11



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1826.

NO. 16.

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

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of Robert Kemp, deceased, in King's-Creek, on 4th day, (Wednesday) 12th, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils—Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a quantity of Corn, Corn-Blades, the crop of Wheat now in the ground—Also a quantity of Bacon and Lard, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale—a credit of 6 months will be given on all sums of \$5 & above the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under \$5 dollars, the cash will be required.—Attendance given by

ISAAC ATKINSON, Adm'r.  
of Robert Kemp, dec'd.

4th month 1st. 1826.

## Land for Sale.

A small farm near Boonsborough, in Caroline county, formerly the property of the late Dekar Thompson—It is equal in fertility to any land in the neighbourhood—

The Dwelling House is comfortable and the out-houses such as are necessary on a farm of that size.

ALSO, several parcels of land, in the lower part of said county, near Hunting Creek—all of which will be sold on moderate terms and a liberal credit—Those disposed to purchase, will apply to Theodore R. Lockerman, Easton, or to JNO. LOCKERMAN, Oxford Neck, March 25.

## For Sale, or Rent,

That part of 'Bowie's Adventure,' containing between 60 and 70 acres of land, within a mile and a quarter of Easton, on the Centreville road, which I purchased of the executors of the late James Earle, Esq.

Having removed from Easton to my Peach Blossom estate I would sell the above property at a reduced price, for either cash or good paper.

THOMAS P. BENNETT.  
Peach Blossom, March 25 3w

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Court of Talbot county, at November Term, 1825, we will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, six hundred and eleven acres of land, part of the estate of the late Philemon W. Hemmely, deceased. These lands are situated on the waters of Wye River, adjoining the land of Edward Lloyd, Esq.—The improvements are an

Overseers House, Quarters and other out buildings not in good repair—The quality of much of this land is among the best. Wye land, four hundred acres of which is arable and the residue, about two hundred acres is in fine timber and wood and will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers—Besides the advantages of fish and oysters from the water, & the quality of the land being naturally good, the low lands abound in marl of excellent quality and easily to be obtained. It is therefore considered a most desirable body of land and persons disposed to purchase are requested to see and examine it, previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale—Four thousand dollars cash and bond to be given for the balance of the purchase money with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, payable in equal instalments of twelve and eighteen months and two years.

THOS. C. EARLE,  
THOS. EMORY.

Queen Ann's co. March 25 ts S

## Look at This.

The subscriber wishes to purchase about three hundred weight of good Lard, for which a liberal price will be given in Cash.

JOSEPH CHAIN.

April 1.

## General Order.

ANAPOLIS, March 9th, 1826.  
The present deficient returns of the Militia of Maryland, require that every possible exertion should be made by all Officers in command, to effect a complete return of all persons liable to Militia duty. Colonels, or Commanders of Regiments, and Majors of Extra Battalions, shall, as soon as practicable, cause the Captains under their command, to enroll all such persons as are subject to Militia duty within their respective company bounds, and shall cause the same to be done annually. If no captain is in commission in the company District, the Colonels or Commanders of Regiments and Extra Battalions, shall appoint some person to act as such, until the Commission shall be received from the executive, to prevent any delay in making the return. Should any difficulty arise, as regards the bounds of the Regimental or Company Districts, the Brigadier Generals, or Colonels, or Majors of Extra Battalions, as the case may be, shall proceed to correct the same as required by the act of 1811. And it shall be the duty of the Colonels, or Commanders of Regiments, or Extra Battalions, in addition to the return which they are required to make to their respective Brigadier Generals, to make returns annually to the Adjutant General, stating the number of Companies in each Regiment or Extra Battalion, and the Officers commanding each. The Brigadier Generals are required to make every exertion to have this order carried into full effect, as it is of high importance that a complete return of the Militia should be made.

By command of his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos:

March 25 3w Ad. Gen. M. M.

## WELL TOLD STORY.

A whimsical circumstance lately occurred at the house of a fashionable dress-maker at the West end, in the immediate neighbourhood of St. James's:—A gentleman dressed in the first style of fashion rapped at the door about one o'clock in the day, and requested to be shown the apartments announced to be let by a bill in the window, and was ushered up stairs for that purpose by the niece of Madame, the arbitress of fashion. Satisfied with the suite of apartments, he began to be sweet upon the Lady Conductress, and on being shown by her the sleeping apartment of the servant maid, the last room into which he was ushered, he could not help sealing the bargain on her lips. He found to his cost that though the apartments were to be LET in a lot, the lady was to be LET ALONE, for, actuated by that which is so truly conspicuous among the young maidens of her cast, she screamed and fled, and awoke the whole garrison, which, in the person of her aunt marched up at the rate of 9 knots an hour, so intent on taking steps against the "feller," that she tumbled over three of them at a time. On finding the liquorish youth, she made no delay in turning him out with such rapidity that the front of the door coming in most decisive contact with his back, he would have been under the disagreeable necessity of marking out his dimensions on the handy work of Mr. M. Adam, had not the door kindly saved him that trouble by seizing one of the skirts of his coat so firmly that stringing further was out of question.—Vain were his endeavours to get free—vain his knockings, kickings, cursings, swearings, prayers, or supplications. The aunt and niece were inexorable. They scolded and laughed inside—the mobility hooted and laughed outside. Never was a discomfited in such a posture—and at last he was reduced to the sad necessity of cutting the connexion, and giving up the thing as a bone, which he effected by taking a pen-knife out of his pocket, and amputating the skirt of his coat in a manner which would have horrified Stutz, and set on edge the teeth of Nugoe. Covering his retreat with the remaining skirt, he dived into a hackney coach and flew on the wings of a Jarvey. He left as a trophy to his virtuous fair, his amputated skirt—with all its contents, which as the gentleman was a dandy, amounted to the exact sum of nothing at all.

London Paper.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram-drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which report said "he was not himself wholly exempt." "Whatever ye do brethren," said he, "do it with moderation, and, above all, be moderate in dram-drinking. When you get up, indeed, ye may tak a dram, and a nither just before breakfast, and perhaps another after; but dinna be always dram-drinking. If ye are out in the morn, ye may just brace yersel up with another dram and perhaps tak another before luncheon, and some I fear, tak one after, which is no so very blameable; but dinna be always dram-drinking away. Naeboddy can scruple for one just afore dinner, and when dessert is brought in, an' after it's ta'en away and perhaps keep ye fra' drowsing and snoozing; but dinna be always dram-drinking. Afore tea and after tea, and between tea and supper, and before and after supper, is no more than right and good; but let me caution ye brethren, no to be always dram-drinking. Just when ye start for bed, and when ye are ready to pop into't, and perhaps when ye wake in the night, to take a dram is no more than a Christian man may lawfully do; but brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned, or may be ye may pass the bounds of moderation!"

N. Y. American.

The folly of dabbling in Medicine is very pleasantly hit off in the following humorous piece. Pope's famous maxim of—  
"A little learning is a dangerous thing,"

is no where so completely verified as on the subject of Medicine. Let a person in good health, but unacquainted with the study, take up a medical book, and he will be apt to imagine, as he reads, that he certainly has some one or all of the diseases there described. Nor is this all: these imaginary complaints are in the next place to be cured. If they could be removed by imaginary remedies, no great injury would be likely to ensue. But the worst of it is, those who are suffering under these imaginary diseases, undertake to cure them with real medicines—and, like Don Quixote, in his attacks upon the wind mills, are overthrown for their folly.

## DOCTORS' BILLS.

About four years ago, I was happily married to a very prudent lady, and being of the same disposition of myself, we make a very prudent couple. Some time after our marriage, my wife told me, that *Doctors' bills* were very high, and that, as we could not always expect to be free from disease, she thought it best to purchase some *Doctors' books*, and thus, said she, with a smile, "we can steal their trade at once." This I agreed to, and made it my particular business to attend all auctions of Books, in order to buy medical books at the lowest

rate. In fine, in less than twelve months I had bought a couple of *Dispensatories*, *Buchan's Family Physician*, two or three treatises on the art of preserving health, by different authors; seven treatises on the diseases of children, and divers others of the greatest note. My wife spent all the time she could spare from the economy of her household, in studying them, and as soon as my store was shut up in the evening, I edified myself with a few receipts from my *New London Dispensatory*.

As soon as spring arrived, my dear wife informed me, that she found it positively enjoined by some of our writers, that we must all be purged with cream of tartar and brimstone, to be taken every evening for three weeks, in molasses; this the whole family had to comply with; first, I myself—who, being the head of the family. I reckon first—my wife, my brother Dick, who lives with me, my son and my daughter, my negro boy and the servant maid. This cure we all went through to the entire satisfaction of my wife, who had the pleasure to find her medicine had the desired effect.

Soon after this, the contagion of reading medical books spread through all my family, and scarce a day passed, but some of them made use of some medicine or other. My poor brother Dick, after he had permission to read my books, had acquired a dejected countenance, the cause of which I could not conceive; at last he broke silence—"Brother," said he, (supposing I had read more than himself,) "feel my pulse I think I have too much blood; had I not better get bled? you know that if too much blood gets into the head it produces apoplexy:—the symptom of its appearance, says *Buchan*, is a remarkable redness in the face, and you see that is exactly the case with me." I could not but laugh at him; he was indeed red in the face, but such redness as indicated the offspring of health. Our maid, from an education at a country school, had learned to read: she earnestly requested her mistress to lend her a *Doctor book* to read on a Sunday afternoon.

This reasonable request was granted, but poor creature! bring not of the fairest complexion in the word, she in a little time became quite low spirited, and finding my wife and me alone one evening, she came in and ventured to express herself thus: "Law! mistress, I am consarned and afraid I shall get the yellow jaundice as I begin to look very yellow in the face." Decency prevented my laughter for a while, but when she had left the room, I could not but enjoy a comfortable laugh. My negro boy is always eating roasted onions for his cold, but as he cannot read he has luckily escaped every other disorder. One night as we were about going to bed, my wife desired me in the most serious manner, that if she should ever be taken with a *locked jaw*, that I should rub her jaw with *musk*, as she was convinced from comparing the arguments of a variety of authors, that this was the best remedy. I told her there was no danger of such an event, as I had Dr. Cullen's word for it, that it seldom attacked females; indeed I am convinced, that a *locked-jawed lady* is a *rara avis* in terris.

Hitherto our family medicines were used with confidence and satisfaction on all sides, till I considered one day that our family without a *Doctor*, had consumed more medicine in one year, than my father's family used to do, with the advice of a physician in six years. But one day, when my wife told me she thought it would be well to weigh our food before we eat it, lest we should eat too much or too little, and that *Sanctorius* advised it for good reasons; I got such a disgust to our scheme that I resolved gradually to abandon it. I am now convinced of the truth of a saying of a rational medical writer. "That one or more of four things must happen to every human body—to live temperately, to use exercise, to take physic, or be sick." And I am pretty certain, that if I and my family persevere in the two former courses, we need never be in danger of the last.

*Effects of Temperance.*—We find from the Registers of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, that as a consequence of their temperance, one half of those that are born, live to the age of forty years, whereas Dr. Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half that are born, live only two and three-quarter years!—Among the Quakers one in ten arrives to eighty years of age; of the population of London, only one to forty. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue.—*Rhode Island Amer.*

*A hard case.*—Mr John C. Singleterry of Portage County, (Ohio), has recently been muled in \$600 damages, for a slander uttered by his loving spouse.—Poor Fellow! He had much better have remained Mr. Single Terry all his life, than to take a help mate who will talk away his hard earning thus. But the tongue is an unruly member which no man can tame.

In the single county of Washington, Pa. there are one hundred and ten thousand sheep. Dutchess county, in New York, contains one hundred and seventy-four thousand sheep, a large proportion of which are merinos.

## From the Connecticut Herald.

### MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, from a respectable ship-master of this port, giving an account of the destruction of the whole of the Methodist Mission family, located at the island of Antigua, by shipwreck. It is dated

ANTIGUA, March 5th, 1826.

"A most distressing and melancholy ship wreck occurred near this island the past week, attended with such circumstances as seem almost incredible, and we can only say, that, for the wisest purposes, though often to us inscrutable, the Lord has done it.

"About four weeks since there was a yearly general meeting at St Kitts, of the Methodist missionaries from the neighboring islands: from this place went the Rev. Mr. White, wife, three children and servant; Rev. Mr. Hilliar, Rev. Mr. Oake, Rev. Mr. Jones, wife, and infant child. They left St. Kitts a few days since, to return to this island, having added to their number Mr. —, another missionary, and his wife. The vessel in which they embarked, called at Montserrat; the number of the mission family, at that time, amounting to thirteen souls as above, including one servant. At Montserrat, their friends advised them to leave the vessel in which they were, (being a duit sailer,) and go on board the mail boat Maria, then ready to sail for this island. They did so; and a young lady also took passage with them.—The schooner which they had left, arrived here seasonably, and brought the baggage of the mission family, which they did not think best to take on, the ordinary passage being only a few hours. Some alarm (after the schooner's arrival) was felt for the safety of the mail boat; but as the wind was very high, it was supposed that she had probably lost some of her sail, and put back. On Friday, P. M. the 3d inst. however, word was brought to town, that part of the wreck was seen on the Weymouth, with two persons on it. Two or three boats immediately went down to her, and found it to be the mail boat Maria, and the only survivor of twenty one souls was Mrs. Jones, in a state of insensibility. It appears that she had been placed by the captain, (Whitney) between the bow-sprit bitts, where she could not wash away. She was in her night dress only, with her husband's cloak or coat on, and a sailor's cap on her head. The body of Capt. W. (and the only one found) was lying near the wreck. He was buried yesterday. He had not been dead, probably, more than an hour, as he was seen on the bow-sprit about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Jones, it is hoped, is slowly recovering, and so far restored to her recollection, as to say, that she knows all the circumstances of the shipwreck; but the doctors forbid her being questioned, at present. The following circumstances, however, have been communicated by her:—The vessel struck on the reef, in the night. Three or four days had elapsed when she was taken off. Mr. White, his wife, three children, and servant, were all swept away together, clinging to each other; Mr. Hilliar attempted to swim to Sandy Island, and was drowned in her sight; her infant was washed away from her arms; her husband died on her lap, the night before she was taken off, and was washed away. As returning recollection opens to her the horrors of the scene she has witnessed. I am told she often exclaims, "O, captain Whitney, why did you save me!" She must, indeed, be an unhappy lonely woman; and time can never efface from her remembrance this mournful event. She is undoubtedly most to be pitied, for we have good reason to indulge the hope, that her kind friends are in heaven—that the scenes of Weymouth shoal were but a passage to the heaven of bliss. Dark, deep, and mysterious, are the ways of a righteous and unerring Providence! With wonder and astonishment, we behold a delicate slender woman, of twenty years, for four days without sustenance, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, supported; while her husband was dying around her, and finally, the soul survivor of twenty-one persons! We see, in a few short hours, the whole mission family of this island, called from their earthly labours, but to receive, as we trust, a heavenly reward; but who can stay his hand? or who shall say to the Supreme Governor of the Universe, what does thou? Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?

"A shoal about four miles from the harbor, and only half a mile from a small island called Sandy Island.

### MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

The Buffalo Journal of Tuesday last, gives us an account of the melancholy disaster of two men being drawn into the restless current of Niagara, and buried into the dreadful gulf of the cataract. It appears that on Tuesday preceding the date of the paper before us, Joseph and Wheeler Buffum, sons of Richard Buffum, Esq. of Holland, in that county, and a man by the name of Quigley, of Chataque county, left Chip-pawa Creek, upon the Canada side of Niagara river, in a large open boat for Buffalo. The wind was strong directly up the river, but the current was increased by a

freshet. On being struck by the stream, they were driven a little down the river, and the man at the helm so lost his presence of mind that he headed the boat directly for Niagara Falls, which are but a short distance below. As the boat entered the Rapids, the three persons jumped out, and swam for the shore;—but Wheeler Buffum only was fortunate enough to reach it. The other two were seen struggling for some minutes, against the surges, but no help could be given from the shore, and they were precipitated into the abyss below. The boat lodged upon a small island in the rapids, a short distance above the precipice.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

### From the Utica Sentinel March 14.

An incident occurred in this village on Saturday last, which deserves to be noticed, as evincing a remarkable degree of presence of mind, exerted in saving the life of a fellow being. It seems that a boy had been paddling about on a raft in the water, which, in consequence of the freshet, has for a few days past overflowed the banks of the river. Venturing a little too far, however, he got into the stream, and was swept rapidly down the current towards the bridge. His danger was perceived by Embar Hamilton, a man whose coolness and courage in such emergencies has been frequently displayed; at a single glance he took the direction in which the boy would make his appearance after he passed under the bridge—ran to the opposite side—burst off the clap-boards with his foot—stretched himself over, and finding he would be unable to reach sufficiently low to rescue the lad in danger, seized another boy, and suspending him over the water at his arms' length, held him in that position until the one in the water had emerged from under the bridge, and been caught in the arms of the one suspended, when Hamilton drew them both out together. When it is considered that this calculation was the work of a single moment, and that too, one of considerable excitement, it strikes us as a singular instance of presence of mind, which merits mention and praise.

### From the Ballston Spa Gazette, March 21.

*Extraordinary Circumstance.*—At a celebration of several school districts held in the town of Providence, in this county, on Monday last, a circumstance transpired which we consider as worthy of record. From the novelty of the occasion, a great number of the inhabitants from the adjoining towns assembled to the number of several hundred. The place in which they assembled was a large room (the largest in the town) in the tannery of Mr. Barker; the staging being erected in a room directly over the vats—this part was not calculated to sustain such a burden as had on this occasion congregated, as will be seen in the sequel. When the exercises were about half finished, the superstructure gave way, and all men, women, and children, were precipitated a distance of fourteen feet in among the vats. In this situation, the lamps having been extinguished, and the night being dark, a scene occurred which beggars description: the air resounded with wailings and lamentations—mothers mourning the loss of their tender offspring, which in the fall had been snatched from their embrace—each one groping his way in the dark, children besmeared in the vats, crying for assistance, while others were offering up petitions to the Almighty, who before had never uttered the name of Jehovah except by horrid oaths and imprecations—timbers 21 feet in length fell in different directions over the heads of the multitude below: but he who directs the whirlwind and the storm, preserved their lives in this perilous situation. Several were partially injured, but none dangerously. Leghorn hats, silk and crape frocks were dyed in various hues. From 100 to 200 dollars worth of clothing was entirely destroyed.

### Boston, (Mass.) March 4.

*EXECUTION.*—Yesterday forenoon, at 10 o'clock, John O'Halloran, a native of Ireland, was taken from the county jail in Leveret street, and, in conformity with his sentence and a warrant from the Governor of the commonwealth, was executed on the corner of a wharf, just within the precincts of the jail yard. He was accompanied from the jail by the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, the high Sheriff of the county and other officers of the government, to the gallows, where, after prayer, and consultation, the rope and cap were adjusted, and the culprit launched into eternity at half past 10 o'clock. No useless parade through the streets was made, and we understand it was the desire of the prisoner and his friends as well as the wish of the high sheriff, that the execution should be conducted in as private a manner as a public execution could be. The discourse of spectators notwithstanding the place of execution was not generally known, was very great.—The body of O'Halloran, we understand, was last evening delivered to his friends. It will doubtless be recollected, that O'Halloran was convicted of the murder of John Houghton, an aged watchman of this city, and that the crime for which he has suffered an ignominious death was clearly proved against him.—"The sword of justice falls heavy," &c.



ADDRESS of ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, to his Constituents, upon the subject of the late law in relation to Internal Improvement.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

In undertaking to give you an account of the views I entertained upon the great question of Internal Improvement, which has engaged the attention of the late Legislature of Maryland, I shall endeavour to treat it in such a way that it may be understood by every man who is desirous to enquire into it—and as it is a question of common concern and general interest, so it ought to be a matter of universal enquiry. The only appeal I shall make on this occasion is to your understanding and love of country—that in your reflections upon this subject, you will exercise your accustomed liberality and good sense, and dismiss fears that are groundless, for supposed sacrifices, that you will never be called to make.

If there is any question on which a difference of opinion may be justly ascribed in all to honest and good motives, this is one—for it cannot enter into the heart of man, to conceive how any sinister or selfish views could mingle with it, and it is worthy of remark, that all opposition to questions of this sort, however honestly entertained, has been uniformly put down, upon the completion of the work, by proving that that opposition was founded in error and false alarm. As applicable to the Eastern Shore, it is not asked whether we shall advance the interests of the state of Maryland—upon that point there is no division of sentiment, for every man wishes the prosperity of the state, and every man would promote it. The point of hesitation lies here, viz: Will this system of Internal Improvement redound to the general welfare of Maryland? and whether the Eastern Shore is not called on to make too great a sacrifice—(i. e.) whether she will not be greatly injured in the result? This I believe is a fair and honest statement of the case, at least it is intended to be so, and this is my answer, viz: I believe, if the system is carried into effect, that the advantages to Maryland will be glorious—that the Eastern Shore need never feel any burden in the progress of the work, and that upon its completion, so far from injuring her, I am persuaded and believe that she will participate largely in its benefits.

Having thus stated the case as much against myself as truth and justice would permit, you will, I am sure, indulge me in a short declaration, the sentiments of which, I must beg you to bear in mind, viz: As an Eastern Shore man, I am proud of my country—I am bound to this land I live in, by ties that I could not throw off if I would, and if my poor life was of any value but to my family, I would freely offer it as a hostage for the sincerity with which I speak, for the conviction under which I have acted, and for the truth of the results I anticipate.

Rising as this country is, in the possession of every thing which essentially constitutes national power and human enjoyment, my opinion is, it becomes us to adopt that course of internal policy which will more and more consolidate the bonds of the federal union of the states, and give to the states the best opportunity of developing their resources of wealth and industry to promote and improve the condition of the people.

To proceed from year to year in one trodden and assigned path, without improving, by means of experience and science which begin to abound in our country, the great advantages that the munificent God of nature has kindly put into our power, is at once to set a destructive limit to exertion and to paralyse all those energies for which our countrymen have ever been distinguished. Our country is already great, naturally beautiful, & abundantly stored with riches—our people are intelligent, brave, enterprising and generous, and will be proud to unfold the capacities and power of their country, if those who are called to watch over their public concerns, will only afford them a favourable opportunity. Let our country then and our people be the objects of our care—with a proper devotion to the spot of our residence, and faithful to the interests of its vicinity, we should suffer no narrow or local trammels to hinder us from siding in great objects of general state welfare that lead to lasting national benefits, and in doing this, we are justified in the hope of gratifying every man, not only in his interest, but by the indulgence of his pride of country in making it the most happy, the most desirable residence of man.

The object of the law upon Internal Improvement is to better the condition of the State generally, by increased facilities of intercourse and by great augmentation of its trade and business—but the question which particularly attracts attention, is that branch of it, which designs to connect the western or inland parts of the state, by a navigable canal, with those parts which have a ready access to the sea, and by centering the interests of the whole, to unite us more firmly in one harmonious community. In doing this by an artificial water communication, called a canal, from the mountains to the Chesapeake Bay, we lay the foundation of a great national work, which, by the aid of the Federal Government, will connect the Western States, together with parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, with Maryland, by the indissoluble ties of convenient trade and common interest—and Maryland becomes both the passage way and the mart of their immense, redundant products, from whence they are to be shipped abroad, and to which are to be returned the great supplies of imported articles that are to be furnished to this vast and rich track of growing country.

It will be difficult to find a man who does not believe, that the introduction of such increased trade, to be carried on within the

heart of the state, upon the borders of the Chesapeake Bay, (Baltimore for instance) will be of incalculable advantage to Maryland—It will, I presume, be no less difficult to find one who can doubt, that such a work and such a trade will be the best means to strengthen the bond of the federal union of these states. What is the strongest cement in human society? Is it not interest? Make that interest common and as far as its community extends it binds with insoluble force.

But this work is a great one, and will cost a great deal of money, it is true—and all great works that are pregnant with great benefits will cost much money—yet the amount of the cost will be diminished in comparison with the advantages to be derived from it.

The trade of this extensive country will come down to the Federal City and to Baltimore, but the greater portion must centre in Baltimore, because there is the great capital of money and the theatre of enterprise, and from thence is the easiest and readiest access to the ocean. And here I would ask, what has increased the prosperity of Baltimore so far, but the growing western trade superadded to that of the Eastern Shore? Why has Baltimore taken the lead of all her contemporary trading places in Maryland, and even of those that were older than herself? Because she was most convenient to a Back Country trade; and the more that back country trade has been improved, the more produce has been brought to her market, and the more produce has been brought to her market, the greater have been her means to purchase it—this is part of the history of our state.

Increase that western trade by other artificial means, so as to draw to Baltimore that produce which otherwise must go elsewhere, and what will be the consequence? a correspondent extension of her faculties and means and a greater capacity to purchase.

This question, to most men, may be difficult or doubtful, because it is a profound one, and it is not strange that differences of opinion arise on it; for on such subjects, some have always felt, at first, jealous local fears. It is too great a question also to be weighed at once in an ordinary balance—it is too comprehensive to be decided on at a first glance. Men must take time and reflection together with additional information, before they can make up their minds on it.

In forming our judgments we must take into view the impetus and the exertions which pervade our country generally upon this subject—the efforts that are making on all sides of us—the contests which exist to rival us in the possession of this wealthy trade by sister states that have rich back countries and sea-ports like our own, whilst we are slow to determine whether this trade is of advantage or not. Situated as we are, in a fine level country, where almost every man has navigable water at his door, we are tempted to doubt if any country is divested of these blessings—doubting still more how the want of them can be supplied by artificial means. Nor do our doubts end here, for we even doubt, if this canal should be completed, whether the great quantity of produce of all sorts that will be brought to the Baltimore market will not overstock it, and either crowd out our produce or reduce it in price as to render it worthless—and this doubt is sustained by the example of small market towns, whose purchases are chiefly for consumption, where abundance destroys and scarcity somewhat enhances prices.

In adopting first impressions as the rule of opinion we are apt to incur the risk of error. It is safer in making up opinions upon complex questions to discriminate accurately and to listen to the voice of experience. In markets for consumption uniformly, and most generally in others, abundance and scarcity affect prices—and was there ever one, or can there be one, where this will not be the case? A sudden glut of produce at market sinks the price, but the experience of the world proves that this remark does not apply to a regularly augmented trade derived from new and established sources; because trading men who purchase produce are always awake to their interest, and when they see new sources of increasing trade opening upon any place, they follow that trade as sea birds do the fish. Regular increase of trade at any place always calls to it increase of men and money to manage it. The prices of those great articles which principally bring money to us on the Eastern Shore depend on foreign demand, and that price will be as good, nay better, at a market that exports five millions of barrels, as at one that exports only half a million; with this advantage in behalf of the larger market, that its consumption will be greater in proportion to its population and wealth, and its demands for produce will be increased in proportion to the capital it can vest in it—nor will the means of combination among traders be as easy in an extended as in a limited market.

Turning from these truths which have been established throughout all time, we are invited to cast a thought upon the canal across the Eastern Shore that is to open to us a communication with Philadelphia. Have we any fear that the whole of our produce, if thrown into the Philadelphia market will depress the price? or why are we so anxious to see that valuable work completed? Is it not that we may have a choice of markets by getting up to the greater one of Philadelphia where there is more population and more capital? With this cross cut between the two Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, whilst Pennsylvania is going on with her great works of internal improvement in opening canals to draw her extended western trade to Philadelphia—and Maryland is undertaking to draw her western trade in more abundance to Baltimore, conjointly with that from the western states beyond the mountains and

the contiguous parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, can any agricultural people have better hopes or prospects of improved benefits than the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland from their fortunate situation between, and their still more fortunate possession of the easiest access to, both these great marts that are thus destined to grow, to improve, and to flourish? Instead of desponding, we have every rational calculation for the best hope—instead of doubting, human wisdom and exertions combined could scarcely direct our labours to any thing that promises more abundant, more certain reward.

But shutting out of view the prospect of general advantage to be derived from an expansion of the market, would it not be churlish in us, because we have abundant land carriage and water carriage of the most delightful kind given to us by nature, that we should be reluctant to see the energies of the state directed to facilitate the intercourse of other parts of the state to market also—we are not so untaught, if we could be so unfeeling, as to expect that our interest is to be improved by the vain hope of checking and restricting the welfare of other parts of our own state. We know that we are members of one whole community, and that we can thrive but by the general thriftiness of the whole, and not by stopping the circulation in other parts. The work of facilitating intercourse and improved transportation to market will go on, as far as practicable whether we require it or not, nor is it in our power to prevent it, even if we had the will—and that we must be benefited by it is as certain as that we are members of that community in which it is carried on. Where all are free to participate, it is impossible to dispense benefits to some and injuries to others by means of an augmented trade in the very heart of the state—and occupation will balance itself between the wants of the city and the wants of the country, as certainly, where men are at liberty to seek employment at pleasure, as water between two reservoirs. Increase business and employment and you increase industry, and industrious employment is every where the parent of wealth and comfort.

We are entering upon no new and untried project—what is now proposed to be done in Maryland has been often done by others, and in our own country; and in every instance where it has been done, it has been uniformly accompanied by the most extended and general benefits. It is natural for those who have not made themselves acquainted with the effects of such undertakings to be at first a little cautious and timid—but caution and timidity must yield to the progress of science and experience. In the first settlement of this country we imported every thing from England—among other things were bricks to build houses and porter for drinking—this was not so much because we took up with the doubts that were entertained at that time whether American clay would make bricks, or whether any other water than that from the River Thames would make porter, but because we had no brickmakers or brewers; we did not understand either business. In time, however, this knowledge grew among us, and our convenience and our welfare have been promoted in these, as in all other things, correspondingly with the advancement of knowledge.

In reasoning upon this great point it is fortunate for us that we can have recourse to the aid of established principles of human science to conduct us, and therefore we can easily guard against every thing that can be denounced as visionary on the one hand, or as prejudice on the other. The results will be proved hereafter—the contest must therefore be, for the present, between the comparative soundness of principles, fairness of conclusions, fidelity to past experience, and rational calculations of what ought to be expected to come to pass.

From this course of general remark I will beg leave to draw your attention to some specific points with a view of being more accurately understood—for a subject of this sort, allied to so many considerations and interests, and susceptible of so many views and illustrations, presents a topic too copious to be managed within the limits of such an address as I could alone have hopes to render tolerable to your patience.

I will examine the following points.

1. The practicability of the work and the terms upon which it is to be undertaken.
2. The resources of the state to meet the expense of the work and its capacity to pay interest without additional taxes upon the people.
3. To examine this question particularly in reference to the E. Shore.
4. The appropriation of \$200,000 for the navigation and low lands of the E. Shore.

In relation to the first point, the practicability of making the canal, that must depend upon the report of the corps of Engineers appointed by the U. States to examine its route, which report, it is expected, will be made to the present session of Congress. Early in December last when the Secretary of War made his annual report to Congress, the document which accompanied it from the Engineers department stating the account of its operations, contains this paragraph. "Two brigades of topographical engineers and one brigade of civil engineers, were employed this season upon the Chesapeake and Ohio section of the canal to connect the Chesapeake and Lake Erie, and have completed all the surveys upon that section requisite to enable the Board to select the most eligible route, determine a general line of direction for the canal, and make a preparatory project and estimate, upon which the operations may be commenced."

There are no other means of deciding this point of practicability, nor could we

have better. Should it be decided that the work is impracticable, there is an end to it, and the hopes of the nation as well as our own are cut off—but if, as there is every reason to believe, they should decide that it is practicable, with reasonable means, then the work is to be undertaken, as soon as Congress shall think proper. In that case the state of Maryland has agreed to appropriate half a million of dollars upon the Eastern Section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and half a million upon the Cross-Cut, from that Canal to Baltimore—provided, 1st. that Congress appropriates not less than one million of dollars to the same Canal—2dly. that the aforesaid Cross Cut from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Baltimore is practicable—3dly. that the Governor and Council of Maryland shall be satisfied that the residue of the money necessary to complete the canal, besides what is given by Congress and Maryland, has been subscribed by bona fide and competent subscribers—Then upon these three conditions being performed, Maryland is to be called upon for her first payment, and not 'till then. It seems to have been scarcely possible to have made the matter more safe and guarded than by the terms of this law.

There is not a shadow of doubt, that the corps of Engineers engaged in this work by the United States Government, are perfectly competent to make an accurate estimate of the whole cost, so that there will be an entire security against future deficiency. Of this amount of cost, the state of Maryland promises to pay a specific part, on the performance of three stipulations before stated, viz: That the whole amount of the cost of the canal is to be taken up by good and responsible subscribers—hat this canal can be brought to Baltimore by a cross-cut—and that the United States shall invest not less than one million of dollars on her part in the canal. No person believes if the U. States invest any money, in this work, but that she will invest three or four times as much as is here stipulated—in fact, that she will carry the canal through with her own means, except what the state of Maryland has promised and what other states and banks and individuals may give. If the United States refuse to take a part in this work, there is an end to the whole business—If she does take a part in it, she will do it, knowing that she must carry it through—In that case, Maryland will be called upon, when the other two conditions are performed, to pay what she has promised in instalments as they may become due.

(To be continued in our next.)

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, March 27.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe introduced a resolution, the object of which is to institute an inquiry into the fact of a pledge being given by the government of the United States, to the South American Republics, to defend their independence against the aggressions of any European power, except Spain, and the precise character of that pledge. The resolution is grounded on a conversation detailed by Mr. Poinsett in one of his letters to Mr. Clay, (embraced in the documents accompanying the President's Message,) as having taken place between him and an officer of the Mexican government. The resolution was not finally acted on, owing to the hour having elapsed before the discussion to which it led, and in which Messrs. Wickliffe, Forsyth, Webster, Buchanan, and Cook, participated, had terminated.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs made a report, by Mr. Crowninshield, of Mass. on the subject of the Mission to Panama, which, we understand, is decidedly favourable to its objects. Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, from the Committee on Ways and Means, also reported a bill making appropriation for the objects of the Mission. It will be seen that the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be taken up on Monday next.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the consideration of the claims of the State of Massachusetts, for services rendered during the late war. Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, the Chairman of the Military Committee, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke at length, in favor of the claims, and Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, in opposition. The Committee ultimately rose, on motion of Mr. Dwight, of Mass. without coming to any decision.

TUESDAY, March 28.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of the company of rangers, under the command of Capt. James Bigger, and the bill on the subject of further relief of purchasers of public lands in Alabama, were read the third time and passed. The bill for the relief of Francis Larche, of New Orleans, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Van Buren gave notice that the consideration of the Judiciary Bill would be deferred until Wednesday.

The House of Representatives was occupied yesterday in the discussion of the resolution offered on Saturday, by Mr. Wickliffe, on the subject of a pledge to the South American Republics. The resolution underwent a variety of modifications, and was finally agreed to, without a dissenting voice. The House afterwards went into Committee on the bill to provide for an additional naval force. The object of this force is to protect our commerce on the Eastern Coast of South America, during the war between the Emperor of Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The bill experienced no opposition, but went through Committee, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day.

The select committee appointed on the

subject of adjournment, made a report yesterday, stating the impracticability of reporting a day for the termination of the present session, until the pressure of business should be lessened.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of Francis Larche, of New-Orleans, was yesterday read a third time and passed. The bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the bill authorising the re-opening of the King's road, in the Territory of Florida, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. ISACKS, of Tennessee, offered a resolution asking for information from the War Department, relative to the road from Washington City to New-Orleans. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, also offered a resolution, asking of the President a copy of the instructions given by the Congress of Confederation, immediately at the close of the revolution, to the three Commissioners appointed to negotiate treaties with the European Powers. On motion of Mr. MEXCEK, of Virginia, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the laws in relation to forgery in certain cases; and also, of augmenting the penalty annexed by the laws of the United States, to forgery and perjury committed with intent to defraud any individual of life or liberty. A Bill was reported by Mr. Newton, of Virginia, from the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the building of light houses, light vessels, &c. and clearing of the harbour of Savannah. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Messrs. Whipple, of New-Hampshire, Garnsey, of New-York, Worthington, of Maryland, Miner, of Pennsylvania, and Kellogg, of New-York, severally addressed the Committee, which ultimately rose, leaving Mr. Hoffman, of New York, in possession of the floor for to-day.

THURSDAY, March 30.

In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Tuesday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to open a canal through the United States public grounds in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution as it respects the periods to which any person may be elected President, were ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the legality of the allowances made to the Quarter-Master's Department of the Marine corps. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Isacks, of Tennessee, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, were laid on the table. A committee of five was ordered to be appointed to act with the committee of the Senate, in examining and reporting the business to be acted on at the present session.

An attempt was made by Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, to take up the bill to provide for the Officers of the Revolutionary Army, but it was not sustained, and the discussion of the amendment of the constitution was resumed. Mr. Hoffman, of New York, and Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the amendment; and an amendment was offered by Mr. Cocke. The committee rose on motion of Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire.

FRIDAY, March 31.

In the Senate the several bills engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The resolution denying the power of the Executive to appoint Foreign Ministers except with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the resolution proposing the repeal of the duty on salt, were the subjects of discussion the greater part of the day.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Forsyth moved an amendment to the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, calling for a copy of a letter from Mr. Middleton, the United States Minister at Russia, to the Russian Government; and of the instructions to the United States' Minister at Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico, relative to a proposed Congress of the South American States; which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, it was referred to the Committee on Military Pensions, to amend the act relating to Revolutionary Pensions, so as to authorize Justices to attend at the houses of Revolutionary officers, soldiers, and sailors, for the purpose of administering the oath prescribed by law. A bill was reported to increase the width of the Washington Canal; which was ordered to be read a third time to day. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Cook, of Illinois, addressed the Committee on the resolutions to amend the Constitution. Mr. M'Duffie has the floor for to day, when he will reply to the arguments brought forward against his resolutions, and it is expected the question will be taken.

SATURDAY, April 1.

In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in Executive business.

The expectation of many, we are among the number, that the discussion on the Constitutional question, in the House of Representatives, would yesterday be brought to a close, was again disappointed. After Mr. M'Duffie's reply, which consumed about four hours, on motion of Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, the Committee rose.

A resolution was introduced yesterday by Mr. Bartlett of N. H. sending it to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of removing the naval



station at Philadelphia, in consequence of an attempt to impose a tax on the U. States property by the local authorities: but after a few words, it was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Webster.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of George Hay, Esq. to be district Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

We are much gratified, and our readers will be equally so, to understand that a supplemental article to the treaty with the Creek Indians, was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation, which, it is expected, will entirely remove the objections which existed to the treaty in its original form. The arrangement of this difficulty, which threatened not only to produce a stormy discussion in both Houses of Congress, but also to protract a Session already likely to be extended too far, we are informed, is to be attributed in a great degree to the exertions of Mr. Benton, of the Senate.—*Nat. Jour.*

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

We commence to day the address of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. to his constituents upon the important question of Internal Improvement—this subject has been but little thought of, and, of course, is but little understood—there is an interest and an importance in it that does not appear at first sight, and it requires time and thought to get acquainted with it. The full, temperate and satisfactory views taken of it by Mr. Goldsborough, with his practical remarks and illustrations, we are sure will gratify and convince every one who reads them—and as our paper cannot afford space enough for the whole address at one time, we would suggest to our patrons that it would be better to give the whole one connected perusal after it is all published.

As this is a late topic, we hope that our brother Editors every where will give circulation to this address. It is a pleasing variety, thus to divert the attention of the people of Maryland from party contests and squabbles about offices and petty posts of petty power, to great subjects whose objects are to improve the state itself, and to better the condition of the people without strife and without wrangling.

### CONGRESS.

On Saturday last, the resolutions relating to election of President and Vice-President of the United States, were decided—The resolutions altering the present mode and taking the ultimate decision from the House were adopted 138 to 52—but that relating to restricting the several states, was lost 90 to 102—nothing, it is presumed, will be done on this subject, this session.

A violent course of debate is said to have taken place upon this subject—personal invective and abuse were never carried further in the House.

The Panama Mission was the order for last Monday—it is presumed, it will pass the House.

**New-Hampshire Election.**—This election took place on Monday week; Governor Morrill is re-elected in opposition to the new Caucus candidate, Gen. Pierce. In the Senatorial district, the Caucus candidates were defeated in every instance, where independent candidates were set up, except one, and in that there was no choice.

It will be seen by the extract above, that the caucus party are still slyly and secretly forming plans and making exertions to get power to dictate to those who ought to advise them. But caucus men and caucus things are out of fashion and out of favour, and it is lucky for the people that they are. The people are not now disposed to parties, but the caucus party above all things is most objectionable, and to that they never will submit—To all which we say, Amen! for so will be best for the people and the Republic.

We are authorised to state that James Polk and Thomas K. Carroll, Esquires if elected, will serve Somerset county, as electors in the next electoral college.

The British Government has appointed a Commissioner to Panama. He was to sail in the vessel that took but their Minister to Colombia.

The ministers from Peru, to the Congress of Panama, Messrs. Manuel Vidaurer and Pande, have been some time at the latter place. The plenipotentiaries from Mexico have also arrived, and those from Colombia were on the way to that place, at our last accounts.

*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

The friends of American Literature will be gratified to learn that the works of our countryman Cooper are receiving that liberal patronage to which they are so richly entitled. We learn from the Philadelphia

Journal that the *Last of the Mohicans* has met with a circulation unprecedented in this country. An unusually large edition was printed in Philadelphia, but the whole of it has been sold. Such is the extent of the orders for this work, every day coming in, that the publishers have determined to publish a stereotype edition—another circumstance, incident to works of this description, unprecedented in this country. We understand that Mr. Cooper received \$5000 for the manuscript.—*Balt. Amer.*

**Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.**—A correspondent of the Providence American states that the lottery is to go into operation as soon as the property to be disposed of is appraised. The property to be disposed of is the Albemarle tract, of 7 or 8000 acres, worth ten dollars an acre; a merchant mill, and several saw and grist mills, on the Fluvanna river; the Bedford tract, of 1500 acres of fine tobacco land, worth 20 dollars an acre, and the natural bridge in Rockbridge county.—The Monticello estate is not to be sold, unless necessary for raising the adequate sum, in that case reserving his life estate. His slaves are not to be sold by lottery, but by private sale, to persons in the neighborhood.

The Paris papers of December last, announce the arrest and murder of the members of a lodge of Free Masons at Rome. Six individuals were arraigned on charge of "Treason, Rebellion, and opposition to the church." Two only were sentenced to be beheaded, the other four condemned to the galleys for life.

Much has been said respecting the assemblage of Mexican troops in Yucatan, and the following authentic statement translated by the Editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette, from the Mexican *Aguila* of the 15th ult. throws some light upon the subject:—

"The Secretary of War has reported to the Supreme Congress, that in the opinion of the Executive, there are troops and other means enough to make a considerable landing on the coasts of Cuba which will serve as a rallying point for the inhabitants of that island who may choose to adopt the cause of liberty; and the number of these is certainly great; but that to avoid all risk, however remote, the expedition must not be single; on which account the Executive designed to concert with President BOLIVAR a joint expedition, in case the Congress should lend their sanction; that he had sent a respectable portion of our army to Yucatan, the proximity of which to the island is known to every one, with the object to resist every hostile attempt on the part of the enemy, and to be nearer for the purposes of the expedition in question."

### FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet Ship *Columbia*, capt. Graham, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 3d of March.

The Greeks were carrying on the war against the Turks with success.

The distress of the work people in the manufacturing districts, for want of employment, is, says an English paper, of the most severe and heart rending description.

The eminent house of B. A. Goldschmidt & Co. have suspended payment. Their operations are said to be extensive in North and South America.

The failure of Goldschmidt's house, in London, had produced great distress in Glasgow.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, state that it was expected the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas and the Empress Alexandra will take place at Moscow, in the month of May next.

Lindlay Murray died at Hologate, on the 18th, aged 81. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but resided in New York many years, previously to his settlement in England.

The papers do not announce any political event of great importance. The commercial advices are gloomy.

The duke of Wellington has proceeded with a splendid retinue of six carriages to congratulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accession. He arrived at Berlin on the 17th February.

The *Liverpool Mercury* says, "we can state on authority on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance, that urgent political negotiations, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of the duke of Wellington's journey. To prevent the general war to which the march of Russian Troops against Turkey might lead, he is empowered to offer our co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of Greece."

The accounts from St. Petersburg are into February. It was said four hundred officers of distinction would be condemned to death. The arrest of Wm. Kuchelbecker, had just taken place in Warsaw.

The news of the failure of Goldschmidt, produced a great sensation on the Continent.

In Amsterdam, it is said, six of the principal merchants stopped on hearing the intelligence.

The House of Benecke, of Berlin, has failed for 900,000 dollars.

The house of Reichenbeck & Co. of Leipzig, has failed for about half a million sterling. It was one of the first houses in the wool trade.

Private letters from Zante, dated Jan. 12, states that on the 8th of this month, eighteen vessels of war belonging to the fleet of the Captain Pacha, were taken, burnt, or thrown upon the shore of Etilia, near Missolonghi, and the remainder of the enemy's ships have now taken refuge under the guns of the castles of Lapanto and Patras.

Great depression existed in the Yorkshire market. At Leeds &c. the demand for cloths, was scarcely ever known to be so flat. In Manchester the present price of goods was fifty per cent. lower than in April 1825.

The number of bankrupts announced in England the first six weeks of this year, was 514.

It is said Spain has agreed to acknowledge the independence of the South American States.

By the new treaty between France and England neither nation can after the 5th March, import into the other country, for consumption, the produce of Asia, Africa and America. This provision appears to be unpopular in England. Mr. Robertson, who is opposed to the free trade system, said in the House of Commons, that the effect of it would be in a great measure to deprive the British of the carrying trade, and to destroy the warehousing system.

"THE GREAT UNKNOWN" no longer Unknown.—We have seen a letter from London, dated the 14th of February, which mentions that Sir Walter Scott had acknowledged himself (under oath) the Author of the *Waverley Novels*. It is already known, that the author of these Novels is a large creditor of the House of Constables & Co. of Edinburgh, which failed some time since. In proving his claim, Sir Walter was obliged to acknowledge himself the author of these works.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

A London paper of the 27th January, states that Capt. Chapman, of his B. M. ship *Ariadne*, had been dismissed his Majesty's service by a Court Martial held at Portsmouth on the 24th. There were nine charges brought against him, only one of which was proved; which was that Capt. C. had purchased a female slave on the Coast of Africa for thirteen dollars. This slave, after being a fortnight on board his ship, made her escape by swimming from the ship at Mombas. The charge was thought sufficient by the Court to dismiss him from the service, although he was known to be a brave and good officer.

#### PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, April 3.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$4 12 a 4 50
" City Mills, superior qual."	" 4
" Susquehanna, "	" 4
Wheat, per bushel	76 a 85
Indian Corn, "	68 a 70
Rye, "	65 a 70
Oats, "	40 a 42

[Patriot.]

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William Ross, to Miss Lydia Haddaway, all of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James C. Catrop, to Miss Ann Kirby, all of this county.

#### DIED.

In this county, on Saturday last, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY MACKAY, relict of Mr. Philip Mackay.

Departed this life on the 29th March last, at his late residence, Charles Jones, Esq. late Sheriff of Somerset county, in the 52d year of his age, leaving a large family, a long train of connections and friends, and the county itself, to deplore his death.

#### Notice.

An adjourned annual meeting of the Colonization Society of Talbot county, will be held at the Court-House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 18th day of April inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. JAMES PARROTT, Secy.

April 8, 1826. 1w

#### Caution.

I hereby caution all persons against bidding for, or buying the land and other property, that Thomas Henrix, as Sheriff, has advertised for sale, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at the Court House door in Easton, under a fieri facias against Mary Larrimore, (the elder) at the suit of Robert Larrimore, her son, as the property belongs to me the subscriber—I have undeniable proof of its being my property, and not the property of the defendant in the suit aforesaid.

MARY LARRIMORE, Jr.

Bay-Side, Talbot Co. April 8—3w

#### Notice.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Captain Clement Vickers, late of said county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, or to Thomas Parrott, her agent, who is hereby fully authorized and empowered to settle all accounts for or against said estate. SARAH VICKERS, Ex'r.

of Clement Vickers.

April 8.

N. B. A good horse for the saddle or gear for sale. S. V.

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Isaac M. Braughton, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1826.

SAMUEL MELBOURN, Adm'r.

D. B. N. of Isaac M. Braughton.

April 8 3w

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of Ann Braughton, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1826.

SAMUEL MELBOURN, Adm'r.

D. B. N. of Ann Braughton.

April 8 3w

## NEW GOODS.

### Jenkins & Stevens

Inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a handsome assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are disposed to sell at a very small advance for cash only, they solicit an early call as great bargains will be sold for the ready money.—The uncertainty in making collections, makes it necessary that they should sell for cash.

April 8 3w

N. B. Those indebted will please to make immediate payment. J. & S.

## TAILORING.

### To the Public.

The subscribers inform their friends, and customers, and the public generally, that they have determined to work for as low prices and on as accommodating terms as any other Master Tailor in this town. It has been heretofore the understanding among Tailors, that the charge for making a fashionable coat should be six dollars, and for making a plain coat, four dollars, but it appearing these rules have been violated by a certain Master Tailor (whose name it is unnecessary to mention) for the purpose of injuring the others—we the subscribers have determined to make fashionable coats for 5 dollars and plain for 3 dollars 50 cents, in the first style, for cash. we solicit the patronage of the public, at our old stands, next door to the Easton Hotel and nearly opposite the Bank.

DAVID M. SMITH,

JOSEPH COLLISON,

two doors below the Bank and opposite the Easton Hotel.

Easton. April 8.

## Public Sale.

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

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

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

April 8 ts

N. B. The above property was sold at public auction to the late Richard Sherwood, on 2d November last; but Mr. Sherwood having failed to comply with the terms of sale, it will be offered again on the 16th May.

(S.) J. G.

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, November Term, 1825, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the farm and plantation of Patrick Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, situate on Island Creek, and within 3 miles of the Trappe, called Patrick's Plains, containing between 150 and 170 acres of land, the exact quantity to be determined by an accurate survey, prior to the sale. The improvements consist of a good comfortable Frame Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Granary, &c. The soil is of good quality and may be made very productive. As it is expected, persons wishing to purchase, will view the premises, a particular description is unnecessary. The terms of sale will be, that the highest bidder or bidders will be the purchaser or purchasers, "on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale, that is to say, one half of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, shall be paid in one year from the day of sale, and the other half or residue with interest thereon in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the Trustee, with such security as he shall approve, for securing the purchase money with interest, in manner aforesaid; and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee will, by a good Deed to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the property and estate to him, her or them, sold free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainants or of the defendants, and those claiming by, from or under them, or any of them."

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Trustee.

April 8 4w

## Postponed Sale.

The plantation situate near the head of Wye River, on which the late James Battie resided, containing 170 acres, heretofore advertised to be sold on the 30th March, on the premises, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th April next, at the Court House door in Easton, on the terms heretofore stated at 3 o'clock, P. M. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee.

April 1.

## CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

An election will be held at the office of the subscriber, in Easton, on fourth day, the 12th of the present month, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, for nine Directors to manage the concerns of this company, for the ensuing year, of which the Stockholders are desired to take notice.

WM. W. MOORE, Treasurer.

4th month 8th. 1w

## Six Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on Monday the 27th ult. NICHOLAS ROBINSON, an apprentice to the Boot and Shoe Making business—about 19 years of age, light complexion, slender make, and about 5 feet 10 inches high—had on when he ran away, a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, new fur hat and short boots, but took no tools with him.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no charges will be paid.

EDWARD LUCAS.

Easton, Talbot county, Md. April 8 3w

N. B.—All masters of vessels and others, are hereby warned against harboring the above described runaway, as I am determined to put the law in force against all so offending. E. L.

April 8 3w

## Travelling Museum OF FINE ARTS.

S. RICH & SONS respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that they will open for exhibition, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, 11th and 12th instant, at the house of Mr. Solomon Lowe, a variety of WAX FIGURES, as large as life, executed by that eminent artist, Mr. Justin Street. Among them are the following characters, viz:

A STRIKING LIKENESS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, first President of the United States—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

AN EXCELLENT LIKENESS OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE, taken by Mr. Street when the General was on his late visit at New-Haven.

A STRIKING SCENE, REPRESENTING Sir WM. WALLACE killing HESSELBRIDGE, the Governor of Lanark.

SIMON BOLIVAR, the Washington of South America.

A STRIKING LIKENESS OF LORD BYRON, the great Poet, who died among the Greeks, in 1824.

GENERAL BUTLER, who fell in St. Clair's defeat—represented as wounded in the leg and breast, and an INDIAN rushing upon him with a tomahawk and scalping-knife.

HARRIET NEWELL, a Female Missionary, presenting a Tract to a Heathen Child.

LADY JANE GREY.

MADAME RECAMIERE, the celebrated French Beauty, represented asleep with her child in her arms. The American DWARF. This child was born in Massachusetts, the likeness taken when he was eight years old, 26 inches high, and weighed but 12 pounds.

An Elegant Band of Wax Musicians, consisting of 7 Young Gentlemen, apparently from 13 to 14 years of age. These inanimate Musicians are constructed so as to chime a set of Bells in concert with an excellent Organ—and their performance has never failed to give the highest satisfaction to every visitor.

The Chinese Dwarfs or Pigmies; and the Lilliputian King, sketched from Gulliver's Travels.

The Museum will be open on Tuesday, 11th inst. from 4 till 9 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, it will be open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents—Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Good Music on the Ancient Jewish Cymbal.

Smoking is prohibited.

April 8

N. B.—S. Rich & Sons respectfully inform the citizens of Dorchester county and its vicinity, that they will open their Museum on Thursday the thirteenth inst. in New-Market, at the house of Mr. LeCompte, and on Friday and Saturday the 14th and 15th, in Cambridge.

## Notice.

The members of the Female Bible Society, of Talbot county, Md. are particularly requested to attend the annual meeting, which will be held in the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Easton, on Monday, 10th April, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the President.

M. G. NICOLS, Secretary.

April 1 2w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard D Ray, and also two fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Bennett Tomlinson, and John D Green and Lambert Reardon, against Henry Morgan, garnishee of Thomas G. Callahan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all his, the said Callahan's share or shares and life estate, of, in and to all the tracts or part of the tracts of land called "Little Bristol," situate, lying and being in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, that a certain Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, died, seized in fee and possession of, and that he, the said Callahan, claims a share in as Tenant by the courtesy in virtue of his intermarriage with the widow of the said Henry Morgan—also, all his, the said Callahan's share, or part of all the monies arising, or to arise from the sale or sales of the said tracts or parcels of land, under & agreeably to the order & direction of the said Henry Morgan, in and by his last will and testament—also, one sideboard, one cupboard, six Windsor chairs, one desk, and one bed, bedstead and furniture. Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the said Thomas G. Callahan, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

April 8

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Philemon Horner, administrator of Haley Moffitt, use of William Dickinson, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm or plantation on which the said Rolle at present resides, situate in the Bay Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity more or less, also one horse—Seized and taken as the property of Fiddeman Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, also his officers fees due and payable for the year 1825, and now in my hands for collection.

Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

April 8.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Kirby, at the suit of Margaret and Rebecca Kirby, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, 150 acres of land, part of a tract called and known by the name of Harwood's Hill and Addition, situate, and adjoining the mill road leading from Easton, also five and about three miles from Easton, also five and about three miles from Easton, also five and about three miles from Easton, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

April 8.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON WASHINGTON

BLD TRNG.



## DEBRY.

STANZAS.

The world in rosy health,  
And its sweet alluring pleasures,  
And the golden shrine of wealth,  
And worship time's bewitching treasures,  
But know the hour of pain will come,  
And sickness bring its cloud of sorrow,  
To wrap in gloom our happy home,  
And quench the sunlight of to-morrow.

Twine ye the green bay wreath of joy,  
And bind it on the brow of gladness,  
But let no warning voice alloy—  
No whispering spirit breathe of sadness,  
For full shall be his meed of bliss,  
Whose hold on time so soon must sever,  
Who wins no other world than this,  
And with it—loses all for ever.

Pale sickness with its train of woes,  
Misfortune, penury, and grief,  
The mournful fate which autumn throws  
Over the sear and faded leaf—  
The good man's doom on earth may be,  
And he may struggle long with fate,  
But sweet the rest his soul shall see,  
When worlds lie wrecked and desolate.

THE ARAB.

He treads the burning waste,  
It is his native plain;  
Yet never shall its sand be traced  
By that bold foot again;  
The Arab host no more shall greet him,  
The Arab wife no more shall meet him.

He treads the burning waste,  
With pride upon his brow;  
Yet ere that pale is farther traced,  
The daring will be low;  
The sand he treads on will be o'er him,  
His grave will be the earth that bore him.

The fatal winds arise  
The sandy columns join—  
A monstrous chain! the earth and skies  
Its massy links combine.  
It comes in all the pomp of gloom,  
And leaves no traces of his tomb.

### To the Friends of the Episcopal Church. THE CHURCH REGISTER.

A new paper neatly printed in a quarto form, containing eight pages devoted to the interests of Religion in the Protestant Episcopal Church, edited by the Rev. GEORGE WALLER, late Rector of St. Stephen's Parish, Maryland, was commenced on the 1st of January last, and is published weekly by JUDAH DOBSON, Agent, No. 103, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Price three dollars per annum or two dollars and fifty cents if paid on subscription.

The larger portion of each number of this paper consists of original matter. It has obtained respectable notice from several current religious publications.

It is recommended to the patronage of the members of the Church, by Bishop White of Pennsylvania and Bishop Kemp of Maryland, by the Rev. Dr. Abernethy, and Dr. Beasley, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Messrs. Kemper, Montgomery, De Lancey, and Ives, of Philadelphia; William Tighman, Esq. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Horace Binney, John Read, John C. Lowber, J. S. Smith, J. R. Ingersoll, William Meredith, Esquires, and by several other highly respectable Episcopals of Philadelphia.

The patronage of the paper is daily increasing. The further countenance and support of the Episcopal community is respectfully solicited; specimens of the paper will be sent to any part of the country when desired.

March 25

### Davis' Improved



### PLOUGHS.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced the manufacturing of GIDEON DAVIS' IMPROVED PLOUGHS, would inform the public that he has an assortment of them on hand, manufactured in the best manner and of the best materials. Mr. Davis has recently made a great improvement in casting his shares, so as to render them much harder and stronger.

The great advantage which these ploughs possess over all others in use, for easy draft, and cheap repairs, will be readily acknowledged by those who have them in use. The subscriber is also agent for Ryland Rods, of Va. for disposing of the privilege of manufacturing his improved Patent Hill-Side Plough. This is considered a very valuable improvement for the purpose intended—they will be kept by the subscriber for sale.

ALSO—His improved Cylindrical Straw-Cutters, and Brown's Vertical Spinners, for spinning Wool, are as usual kept on hand ready to order, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Pratt near Hanover street, Baltimore.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Agent for Gideon Davis

Baltimore, Feb. 18 8w

### Land for Sale.

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

420 ACRES,

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

JAMES DENNY.

Feb. 11

## NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of Seasonable

### DRY GOODS;

ALSO,

A VERY GENERAL SUPPLY OF  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,  
CHINA AND GLASS,  
QUEENS' & STONE WARE,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS &c. &c.

Which he offers at reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for Country produce. His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call. P. S. He also has on hand and intends keeping, a supply of Patapoco Family Flour.

Easton, April 1 4w

### New Spring Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

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

### GOODS

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

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

March 25 4f

### New Spring Goods.

Samuel Groome

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

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE & CUTLERY;  
With a general assortment of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS' WARE  
Which he will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or in exchange for feathers, corn, meal, oats, &c. &c.

March 25

## NEW GOODS.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia—hand some Calicoes and Chintzes, Gingham, Cambric Muslins, book and mail mail do. &c. Also Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks &c. &c. Which in addition to his former stock, makes a complete assortment of seasonable and desirable Goods for the present season.

Easton March 25 4f.

### BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

March 27, 1836.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the company for the last six months, which will be payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next. By order,

WILLIAM HARRISON, Jr. Teller.

March 28—(April 1 3w)

### VALUABLE LANDS OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court against Alexander Hemsley, at the suits of James McAlpin, of Anthony C. Thompson, use of Samuel Groome, of Francis Turner, and James S. Turner, executors of Edward Turner, of John Irvine Troup, of Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, of Matthew Tighman, of William W. Moore, and of Joseph E. Muse, and by virtue also of two several writs of fieri facias, issued out of the said county court, against the said Alexander Hemsley, at the suit of Thomas Hemsley and Thomas C. Earle, and to me respectively directed, will be exposed to sale, and sold on Saturday the 15th day of April next, on the premises so exposed to sale, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, that farm and plantation, with the appurtenances, situate and being near Wye Mill, in the county aforesaid, called the Church Farm, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's Crook, and Sweet Hope, and containing according to their metes and bounds, 466 acres of land, more or less: And also, that other farm and plantation of him the said Alexander Hemsley, with the appurtenances, situate and being on Wye River, in the said county, and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Alexander Hemsley purchased of the heirs of Dr. John Hindman, and containing the quantity of 517 acres of land, according to the metes and bounds thereof, more or less:

And notice is further given, that by virtue of the said writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, will be exposed to sale, and sold on Wednesday the nineteenth day of April next, at the house of Joseph Allen, inkeeper, in the town of St. Michael between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, all and singular the title and estate for life of him the said Alexander Hemsley, of and in the following lands and tenements with the appurtenances, to wit: The farm and plantation near the Bay side, whereupon he now resides, commonly called Sherwood, containing according to its metes and bounds three hundred and four acres of land, more or less: And also that farm and plantation situate on the lower moiety of Choptank Island, otherwise called Tighman's Island, lying in the Bay along the shore of Talbot county, aforesaid, and containing according to the metes and bounds of the same farm the quantity of seven hundred and fifty acres of land more or less:

And notice is further given, that by virtue of the said writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, will be exposed to sale, and sold on Wednesday the nineteenth day of April next, at the house of Joseph Allen, inkeeper, in the town of St. Michael between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, all and singular the title and estate for life of him the said Alexander Hemsley, of and in the following lands and tenements with the appurtenances, to wit: The farm and plantation near the Bay side, whereupon he now resides, commonly called Sherwood, containing according to its metes and bounds three hundred and four acres of land, more or less: And also that farm and plantation situate on the lower moiety of Choptank Island, otherwise called Tighman's Island, lying in the Bay along the shore of Talbot county, aforesaid, and containing according to the metes and bounds of the same farm the quantity of seven hundred and fifty acres of land more or less:

And notice is further given, that by virtue of the four writs of venditioni exponas herein before last mentioned, will be exposed to sale, and sold on Thursday the twentieth day of the same month between the hours aforesaid, at the dwelling house of the said Alexander Hemsley, four negroes, named Fanny, Anna, Fench, and Andrew, and two head of horses: which said lands and tenements, and goods and chatties, were severally taken in execution at the suit of the respective plaintiffs aforesaid, and will be sold to satisfy the several sums of money, interest and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the several writs aforesaid, having respect to the priority of judgments obtained against the defendant, and of executions issued against him, according to law.

THOMAS HENRICH, Sheriff

March 25. 4w

of Talbot county.

## VALUABLE LANDS OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court at the suit of Nicholas Hammond, against Alexander Hemsley, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, and sold on Saturday the 15th day of April next, on the premises so exposed to sale, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public mail road leading from Easton to Centerville, and adjoining Wye Church and near Wye Mill, & consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's Crook, & another parcel called Sweet Hope, contiguous to each other, and containing 466 acres of land more or less; which said farm and plantation with the appurtenances, according to the metes and bounds thereof, were taken in execution at the suit of the said plaintiff, and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

ALSO in addition to the above farm will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, the farm and plantation of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, situate on Wye River, and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hemsley purchased of the heirs of Dr. Hindman, containing 517 acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of appeals, to me directed against the said Hemsley, to wit: at the suits of Royston A. Skinner, administrator of Mordecai and John Brown, surviving executor of James Brown: also to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, to wit: at the suits of Tristram Faulkner, Samuel Hambleton, Reubin Hubbard, John Tighman, Isaac Moore, use John Tighman, William Glenn, use Daniel Newman, Samuel Harrison, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph George, use of Benjamin Elliott, use William Barroll, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph George, Henry Hindman, the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, (two cases) Thomas Emory, use of John T. Myers, use of Baynard & Myers, Thomas C. Earle, use of William Baker & Son, John Barnett, use T. P. Bennett, use Thomas & Kellie, James Wrightson, use Andrew Orem, Jr.

ALSO by virtue of the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas will be exposed to sale, and sold on Wednesday 19th day of April next, at the house of Joseph Allen, inkeeper, in the town of St. Michael, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, all and singular the title and estate for life, of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, of and in the following lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, that is to say: the farm and plantation near the Bay side, whereupon he now resides, commonly called Sherwood, containing according to its metes and bounds 304 acres of land, more or less; and also, that farm and plantation, situate on the lower moiety of Choptank Island, otherwise called Tighman's Island, lying in the Bay along the shore of Talbot county aforesaid, and containing according to the metes and bounds of the same farm, the quantity of 750 acres of land, more or less: And notice is further given, that by virtue of sundry of the said writs of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to sale, and sold on Thursday the 20th day of the same month, between the hours aforesaid, at the dwelling house of the said Alexander Hemsley, all and singular his household and kitchen furniture: which said lands and tenements, and goods and chatties, were severally taken in execution at the suit of the respective plaintiffs aforesaid, and will be sold to satisfy the several sums of money, interest and costs, required to be made and levied by virtue of the several writs aforesaid, having respect to the priority of judgments obtained against the defendant, and of executions issued against him, according to law.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff

March 25 4w.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Mary Larimore, at the suit of Robert Larimore, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 P. M. the farm or plantation on which the said Mary Larimore now resides, situate in Dirty Neck, containing the quantity of 663 acres of land, more or less—also 2 head of horses, 7 head of cattle, 4 head of sheep, one yoke oxen and cart, 2 beds, 2 tables, 1 cupboard and contents, and 6 chairs: Seized and taken as the property of the said Mary Larimore, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THO: HENRICH, Sheriff.

April 1 3w

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Charles P. Willson, at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of John Scott, use Philimon H. Pummer, use Sangston and Whiteley, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 18th inst. at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, one third part of a house and lot in the town of Easton, on the corner of West and Port street. Seized and taken as the property of the said Charles P. Willson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, and the interest and costs due thereon, and also his officers fees in my hands for collection. Attendance by

THOS. HENRICH, Shff.

April 1 3w

### Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

### CASH.

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article, CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,

at S. Lowe's Tavern.

June 5

## Fountain Inn.

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

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

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

Easton, March 25, 1836.

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

## EASTON HOTEL.

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

Easton, Dec 25

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

## Denton Hotel.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 4f

### Easton and Baltimore Packet.

#### THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning leaving Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in the business and his unremitting attention, will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. SAMUEL H. DENNY, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, and at Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Baltimore and Easton Packet.

### THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

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

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

The Public's obedient servant,  
SPENCER COBURN.

Easton-Point, Feb. 18, 1836.

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

### WANTED TO HIRE

For the present year, a Man and Woman; the Man must be a good farm hand, and the Woman a good cook and house servant, apply at this office.

Jan 7

### FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR,

Two or three young negro Men—apply to the Printer.

Jan 7

### \$100 Reward.

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

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 4f

## Thomas J. Natt, Portrait Painter,

(FROM PHILADELPHIA.)

Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and parts adjacent, that he has taken rooms at the Easton Hotel, where he will be happy to receive visitors.

Attendance daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

Easton, March 18

## Fresh Garden Seeds

Just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a general assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, warranted genuine, for sale by  
MOORE & KELLIE.

Easton, 3d mo: 18. 1836.

## Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf,

400 bushels Clover Seed, (carefully selected for retail)

200 do. Orchard Grass Seed  
100 do. Timothy and Heards Grass Seed  
400 do. early white seed Potatoes  
200 do. Spring Barley, for seed  
300 Ploughs, of various kinds and sizes  
Wheat Fans, Cultivators  
Cutting Boxes, Corn Shears,  
Spring steel hay and manure Forks  
Spades and socket Shovels with handles  
Field and garden Hoes  
Trace Chains and Hames

ALSO,

A general assortment of Garden Seeds.  
Baltimore, March 4 8w

## WOOL COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,

No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA,

Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

## DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.

Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

### THAT ELEGANT FULL BRED HORSE

## Chance Medley,

Formerly owned by Jas. Nabbs, Esq. will cover mares this season at the low price of Eight Dollars

the Season, and Fifteen Dollars to ensure a foal—The owner of the mare to be ensured, must notify the subscriber by word or letter, at or before the time of the mare being put to the horse, otherwise she will go by the season—Four Dollars the single leap, and twenty-five cents must be paid to the Groom in every case. If the money be paid on or before the first day of October next, Six dollars and twenty five cents will be taken for the season. The above named horse will stand at Easton on Tuesday the 28th inst. and Wednesday and Thursday following at the Trappe, and the rest of the week at the Subscriber's Stable, in Talbot county, and continue to stand every other week at the above named places throughout the season, which will end on the 20th day of June next.

The subscriber thinks it altogether unnecessary to say anything more about the horse, on account of his being so well known in Talbot county.



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.


EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1826.

NO. 17.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-  
num payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in-  
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty  
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

## Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public auction, on the prem-  
ises, on Tuesday the 16th day of May, be-  
tween 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'-  
clock in the afternoon,

 THE HOUSE & PREMISES,  
which were lately occupied by Mr.  
Solomon Parrott, as a Tavern and  
Boarding House, on the East side of  
Washington street, in Easton. This house  
being in a very public part of the town, is a  
good stand for either a Store or Tavern.—The  
Garden attached to it, is large and fertile.  
TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the pur-  
chase money must be paid on the day of sale,  
and the residue, secured by bond or note,  
with approved securities, payable in six,  
twelve and eighteen months thereafter, with  
interest.—The property will be sold subject to  
Mrs. Taggart's dower therein.—A Deed will be  
given as soon as the purchase money shall be  
paid. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent,  
for Joseph Boyd, of Philadelphia.

April 8 ts

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

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the  
Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a  
court of equity, November Term, 1825, I will  
offer at public sale, on the premises, on Mon-  
day the 1st day of May next, between the  
hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the farm  
and plantation of Patrick Mullikin, late of  
Talbot county, deceased, situate on Island  
Creek and within 3 miles of the Trappe, cal-  
led Patrick's Plains, containing between 150  
and 170 acres of land, the exact quantity to  
be determined by an accurate survey, prior  
to the sale. The improvements consist of a  
good comfortable Frame  
Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn,  
Granary, &c. &c. The soil is of good  
quality and may be made very productive. As  
it is expected, persons wishing to purchase,  
will view the premises, a particular descrip-  
tion is unnecessary. The terms of sale will be,  
that the highest bidder or bidders will be the  
purchaser or purchasers, "on a credit of one  
and two years from the day of sale, that is to  
say, one half of the purchase money with in-  
terest thereon from the day of sale, shall be  
paid in one year from the day of sale, and the  
other half or residue with interest thereon in  
two years from the day of sale, the purchaser  
or purchasers giving bond to the Trustee,  
with such security as he shall approve, for se-  
curing the purchase money with interest, in  
manner aforesaid; and on the ratification of  
the sale by the court, and on payment of the  
whole purchase money, the Trustee will, by a  
good Deed to be executed and acknowledged  
according to law, convey to the purchaser or  
purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the prop-  
erty and estate to him, her or them, sold  
free, clear and discharged from all claim of  
the complainants or of the defendants, or of  
them claiming by, from or under them, or any  
of them."


THOMAS H. DAWSON, Trustee.  
April 8 4w

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable  
Court of Talbot county, at November Term,  
1825, we will sell at public sale, on the prem-  
ises, on Monday the 24th day of April next,  
between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, six  
hundred and eleven acres of land, part of the  
estate of the late Philemon W. Hensley, de-  
ceased. These lands are situated on the wa-  
ters of Wye River, adjoining the land of Ed-  
ward Lloyd, Esq.—The improvements are an  
Overseers House, Quarters and  
other out buildings not in good re-  
pair.—The quality of much of this  
land is among the best Wye land,  
four hundred acres of which is arable and the  
residue, about two hundred acres is in fine  
timber and wood and will be sold together or  
divided to suit purchasers.—Besides the ad-  
vantages of fish and oysters from the water,  
& the quality of the land being naturally good,  
the low lands abound in marl of excellent  
quality and easily to be obtained. It is there-  
fore considered a most desirable body of land  
and persons disposed to purchase are request-  
ed to see and examine it, previous to the day  
of sale. The terms of sale.—Four thousand dol-  
lars cash and bond to be given for the balance  
of the purchase money with approved securi-  
ty bearing interest from the day of sale, pay-  
able in equal instalments of twelve and eighteen  
months and two years.

THOS. C. FARLE,  
THOS. EMORY,  
Queen Ann's co. March 25 ts

## Land for Sale.

A small farm near Boonsborough, in Caro-  
line county, formerly the property of the late  
Debar Thompson.—It is equal in fertility to  
any land in the neighbourhood.  
 The Dwelling House is comfort-  
able and the out-houses such as are  
necessary on a farm of that size.

ALSO, several parcels of land, in the lower  
part of said county, near Hunting Creek—all  
of which will be sold on moderate terms and  
a liberal credit.—Those disposed to purchase,  
will apply to Theodore R. Lockerman, East-  
on, or to  
JNO. LOCKERMAN,  
Oxford Neck, March 25.

## Look at This.

The subscriber wishes to purchase about  
three hundred weight of good Lard, for which a  
liberal price will be given in Cash.  
JOSEPH CHAIN.

April 1.

## TAILORING.

### To the Public.

The subscribers inform their friends, and  
customers, and the public generally, that they  
have determined to work for as low prices and  
on as accommodating terms as any other Mas-  
ter Tailor in this town. It has been heretofore  
the understanding among Tailors, that the  
charge for making a fashionable coat should  
be six dollars, and for making a plain coat,  
four dollars, but it appearing these rules have  
been violated by a certain Master Tailor  
(whose name it is unnecessary to mention) for  
the purpose of injuring the others—we the  
subscribers have determined to make fashion-  
able coats for 5 dollars and plain for 3 dollars  
50 cents, in the first style, for cash.—we solicit  
the patronage of the public, at our old stand,  
DAVID M. SMITH,  
next door to the Easton Hotel and nearly op-  
posite the Bank.

JOSEPH COLLISON,  
two doors below the Bank and opposite the  
Easton Hotel.  
Easton, April 8.

## Notice.

The subscriber having obtained from the  
Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of  
administration on the personal estate of Cap-  
tain Clement Vickers, late of said county, de-  
ceased, all persons indebted to said estate,  
are requested to make immediate payment,  
and those having claims against said estate,  
are requested to present them for payment to  
the subscriber, or to Thomas Parrott, her  
agent, who is hereby fully authorized and em-  
powered to settle all accounts for or against  
said estate. SARAH VICKERS, Ex'rx.  
of Clement Vickers.

April 8.

N. B. A good horse for the saddle or keel  
for sale. S. V.

## Land for Sale.

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

### 420 ACRES,

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

## Negroes for Sale.

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

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

Easton, Nov. 5

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained from the  
orphans' court of Somerset county, in Mary-  
land, letters of administration de bonis non, on  
the personal estate of Isaac M. Braughton, late  
of said county, deceased; all persons having  
claims against the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouch-  
ers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before  
the 9th day of October next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th  
day of March, 1826.

SAMUEL MELBOURN, Adm'r.  
D. B. N. of Isaac M. Braughton.

April 8 3w

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained from the  
orphans' court of Somerset county, in Mary-  
land, letters of administration de bonis non, on  
the estate of Ann Braughton, late of said  
county, deceased; all persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouch-  
ers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the  
9th day of October next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of the  
said estate. Given under my hand this 7th  
day of March, 1826.

SAMUEL MELBOURN, Adm'r.  
D. B. N. of Ann Braughton.

April 8 3w

## Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in East-  
on, Talbot county, Md. on Monday the 27th  
ult. NICHOLAS ROBINSON, an apprentice  
to the Boot and Shoe Making business—about  
19 years of age, light complexion, slender  
make, and about 5 feet 10 inches high—had  
on when he ran away, a blue cloth coat and  
pantaloons, new fur hat and short boots, but  
took no tools with him.

The above reward will be given for his ap-  
prehension and delivery to the subscriber, but  
no charges will be paid.

EDWARD LUCAS.  
Easton, Talbot county, Md April 8 3w

N. B.—All masters of vessels and others,  
are hereby warned against harboring the above  
described runaway, as I am determined to put  
the law in force against all so offending. E. L.

Respecting the late personal discussion  
between Messrs. McDuffie, Vance and  
Trimble, in the House of Representatives,  
we copy the following.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.  
Extract dated,

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1826.

A scene of much interest has been ex-  
hibited in the Hall of Representatives these  
last two days. You know that the resolu-  
tions introduced by Mr. McDuffie for an  
amendment of the Constitution, have been  
under discussion for these many weeks  
past. The House has been a good deal  
weary of this discussion of late; the speech-  
es were very long, some of them very ab-  
stract and metaphysical, and all that en-  
livened them was the occasional allusions  
to the late Presidential election, and the  
state of party politics. Yesterday Mr.  
McDuffie made his general reply; much ex-  
pectation was excited, and every body  
looked to this speech as his great effort.

He was himself much excited and vehem-  
ent as his manner always is, (and it is so  
to a fault) on this occasion it was more so  
than usual. Little argument at least little  
new ground was advanced; but the lan-  
guage was impassioned, the allusions per-  
sonal, and towards the close, an assault  
was made on the administration of the most  
violent kind. A supposed picture was  
presented, in which the characters of the  
President and his Secretary of State were  
drawn in a manner that could not be mis-  
taken, and their coalition painted in the  
blackest colors. But he did not stop  
here. After finishing these pictures, he  
said he was a poor painter, and lest the  
figures he had drawn might be mistaken, he  
would put the names under them. He  
then began a direct personal attack on both,  
especially on Mr. Clay—whose conduct,  
he said, was prompted by "ambition, cor-  
rupting ambition." He spoke of his influ-  
ence over his friends—and said, in terms,  
that he had "made the President." This  
was followed by an avowed intention never  
to cease, if it were till death, his efforts to  
take the Presidential election from the  
House of Representatives, for which pur-  
pose, if his motion in the House should fail,  
he would go to the body of the people and  
call a convention.

When he closed, Mr. Everett, on whose  
consistency he had made an attack, which  
he supported by quotations from the North  
American Review made a few observations  
explanatory of his meaning in the article  
alluded to, and then Mr. Trimble of Ken-  
tucky, intimated that the debate should not  
be closed till he had an opportunity to re-  
ply—he pleaded his seven years service,  
and his forbearance as to speech-making—the  
appeal was successful; and though an  
earnest desire was felt to close the debate,  
and many gentlemen had entered the house  
with a stern determination to set it out till  
midnight or morning, they yielded, and the  
committee rose. No very high expecta-  
tions were entertained about the speech;  
but he disappointed every body, and came  
out with by far the best speech I ever heard  
him deliver.

It was not a labored answer to every part  
of Mr. McDuffie's; but was directed main-  
ly to the defence of Mr. Clay and his  
friends. After parrying the charge of po-  
litical corruption, he turned the tables and  
attacked McDuffie as a calumniator, who  
had advanced the blackest charges on mere  
suspicion. He said there were different  
kinds of perjury. A man who swore to  
what he knew was false, was guilty of it  
in one form; but a man who swore that a  
certain matter was true, without knowing  
whether it was true or false, was no less  
"a perjured felon" than the other. Ad-  
verting to the appeals which had been made  
on the other side to a future world and a  
coming judgment, he joined in that appeal;  
and in the course of his remarks, said that  
the calumniator he had described would be  
"delivered over to heaven's hangman, to  
accuse the rascal naked round the hori-  
zon of heaven's circumference"—with  
some other expressions equally extrava-  
gant and exceptionable. Mr. Trimble was  
followed by Mr. Vance of Ohio. This  
gentleman is one of the instances (on which  
I love to think) of the state of society and  
of feeling in this free republican country;  
where no previous rank is requisite to ad-  
vancement, but where native talent, if al-  
lied to virtue alone, has a "connection,"  
a "family interest," sufficient to entitle it  
to look up to public honor. Alluding in  
his speech to the present Constitution, he  
said he had reason, if any man could have,  
to prize the existing institutions of this  
country, for they had enabled him to rise  
to his present situation from what, as to  
poverty, might be denominated the very  
lowest grade of society. He then advert-  
ed with much feeling, and the tears flowed  
over his cheeks, "to his only patrimony at  
twenty two years, a widowed mother and  
six orphan children." He considered him-  
self attacked by Mr. McDuffie, and drag-  
ged into the debate to wipe off the calumny  
from the name of his children. He then  
went into a recrimination of the charge of  
inconsistency, political bargaining, &c.—  
He had begun under great excitement, and  
in too high a pitch of voice, and spoke with  
so much vehemence as to break himself  
down in about twenty minutes.

Mr. McDuffie, during the delivery of  
these speeches, had occupied a seat a little  
in advance of the speakers—where he sat,  
pale and restless, the features of his coun-  
tenance like the face of the sky when it  
bodes a whirlwind. He rose for reply, but  
stood more than a minute silent, his eye  
alone, (and he has a terrible one) uttering  
the conflict within him. During that mo-  
ment the hall and the gallery were as still  
as the grave. At length he said—"I rise,  
Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of endeavor-  
ing to obviate misunderstanding as to the  
precise and specific meaning of language  
of debate used here in its application to  
gentlemen of this house—and first I turn  
to the gentleman from Kentucky. After  
stating, in a manner calculated to induce  
the majority of any intelligent body to ap-  
ply his remarks to me, that the man who  
swears (here he quoted with accuracy the  
expressions of Mr. Trimble)—Now, sir, I  
wish the gentleman to say explicitly wheth-  
er he did not intend to apply these terms to  
me." And then he took his seat. Mr.  
Trimble now rose, and his countenance  
exhibited a state of excitement scarcely  
less than that of Mr. McDuffie's. He wait-  
ed much longer after he rose before he be-  
gan to speak, and the interest excited in-  
creased in intensity. Many members left  
their seats in the more distant parts of the  
hall, and came nearer to the speakers; the  
seats were mostly occupied by members of  
the Senate, (that House not being in ses-  
sion to-day.) At length, with the look of  
one, who, by a powerful effort, had wrestled  
down his feelings, Mr. Trimble said in re-  
ply:—"When I commenced the debate, I  
thought I put myself and the gentleman  
from S. C. on a perfect footing of equality  
—I said we were both 'lookers on in Ven-  
ice.' I assumed to myself neither any pri-  
vilege, nor any privilege here, which I did  
not allow to him. The gentleman made in  
this House yesterday, one of the most ex-  
traordinary speeches which I believe was  
ever heard in any deliberative body—and  
I have first to ask him whether he meant,  
in the remarks he then made, any personality  
to me? In what I said I meant to deal out  
measure for measure: before God I meant  
no less, and may Heaven's lightning blast  
me if I meant any more. I told him we  
were both lookers on. I meant to make no  
charge of corruption unless he did; but if  
he did, I did. I shall give no explanation  
to the gentleman from S. C. until that gen-  
tleman gives an explanation to me. I  
thought I treated the thing fairly—I treat-  
ed him precisely as he meant to be under-  
stood as treating us—I did not involve him  
further. If he says he meant no personal-  
ity, I meant none; if he did, I did; but, in  
doing so, as in the whole course of my re-  
marks, I put myself entirely on the defen-  
sive. I felt, I now feel, no malice toward  
him, or toward any man; but, whatever may  
follow this, I do not mean that either my-  
self or my friends shall have imputations  
cast upon us. The gentleman's answer is  
with himself—when he answers, I do."

Mr. McDuffie replied: "Every gentleman  
here knows, what was my language yester-  
day, as to Mr. Clay and his friends—I ask  
the gentleman from Kentucky whether he  
heard it?"—"I did not (said Mr. T.) hear  
the whole of it—I heard a part—but I was  
told by a friend that it contained a qualifi-  
cation of a very offensive kind." Mr.  
McDuffie now said, "It is useless to press  
for any explanation—perhaps it had been  
better I had not asked it—but [raising his  
voice, and flashing from every feature] I  
wish now the gentleman to understand that  
I perfectly understand the game that is go-  
ing on,—and perfectly understand the skulking  
manager who moves the wires. The hon-  
orable gentleman from Ohio, told the  
House that he came from the lowest or-  
ders of society: (here Mr. Vance said he  
had qualified his declaration as referring to  
poverty)—Sir, he need not have told us  
that—he has not disappointed his destiny.  
But, when the Secretary of State wishes to  
avoid responsibility, and puts forth only  
tools and under strappers, I have only to  
say, that if he wishes me to move in this bu-  
siness, he must send me gentlemen, and I  
never will recognize as such every one who  
happens to hold a seat here." Attempts  
were now made to have the committee rise,  
but they failed, and the debate was contin-  
ued by Mr. Moore and Mr. Henry, of Ky.  
who are friends of General Jackson, and  
who spoke in vindication of him from some  
charges alluded to by Mr. Trimble. The  
debate ended by a call of the previous ques-  
tion.

Much speculation is on foot as to the  
consequence of this scene; and the ques-  
tions, who ought to challenge?—Ought  
McDuffie, because he first demanded an ex-  
planation? Ought Trimble, because Mc-  
Duffie's attack was first made? Ought  
Vance because McDuffie called him no  
gentleman? Ought both because they were  
called tools and understrappers? Ought  
Mr. Clay, because McDuffie virtually said  
he would not fight his underlings, but would  
fight him? Did McDuffie turn tail? Will  
he fight if challenged?—are in every body's  
mouth. Would it not be better to inquire,  
what says the Decalogue?

Richmond, (Vir.) March 21.

### DIFFERENCE OF CLIMATE.

Eight or nine bushels of green peas, were  
offered for sale in the Charleston market,

on the 11th inst. They are not with us in  
flower at this time. How are they in Pe-  
noscot? In the ground? We should like  
to know when the good citizens of Darien  
have their first dish of strawberries and  
cream.

The black frost the other night, (we sup-  
pose, the black frost means a frost, which,  
invisible in itself, makes its deadly effects  
seen in the withered fruits and leaves,) is  
said to have destroyed a considerable quan-  
tity of the young fruits and blossoms in the  
country. The Wheat, however, is coming  
on much finer than was ever expected. In  
some fields it looks remarkably thriving.

The wheat and other small grain, where-  
ever we have heard from, is reported to be  
uncommonly promising. In the neigh-  
boring counties of North Carolina, we  
learn that the wheat particularly, is so far  
advanced in its growth, unless retarded by  
a hard frost, it will be ready for the sickle  
in the latter part of May.

Norfolk Herald, 24th March.

### From the American Farmer.

#### DISHLEY SHEEP.

Dead weights of four wether sheep,  
twenty one months old, bred and fed by  
Mr. Charles Champion, of Blyth, Notting-  
hamshire, and exhibited by him at the  
London Christmas Cattle Show, Sadler's  
Yard, December 1817:

1. Carcass and head,	22 st. 4½ lbs.
Loose fat or tallow	3 0
2. Carcass and head,	21 3
Loose fat,	2 3
3. Carcass and head,	20 1
Loose fat,	2 4
4. Carcass and head,	19 7
Loose fat	3 1
	94 st. 7½

8 lbs. to the stone London wt. lbs 759½  
by 4, 189-3¼—say 190 pounds dead  
weight of each sheep.

From Mr. Champion, the breeder of the  
above sheep, the editor of the American  
Farmer, has received a yearling ram and  
two ewes. One of the ewes, has a fine ram  
lamb some weeks old, and the other is ex-  
pected to lamb in a few days. These  
sheep were imported for the sake of having  
the genuine race in the country, and are  
for sale, separately or together as may suit  
persons desirous of buying, and with whom  
it is an object to have fatter mutton at an  
earlier age and of greater weight—by at  
least 25 per cent, in all these respects,  
than is to be had from any other breed.  
They are moreover well covered with  
heavy fleeces of excellent wool.

Extract from Mr. Champion's letter to

Mr. Skinner, 28th November 1825.

"I have selected for you two of my best  
ewes. They are both tupped by one of my  
best rams. The one year old ram is well  
bred, being got by a ram which was let for  
100 guineas the season."

MR. JEFFERSON.—We copy below  
an extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson  
relative to the contemplated lottery for his  
relief. The scheme of the lottery is ad-  
vancing, with care and rapidity, the survey-  
ors are laying off the lands, and the com-  
missioners fixing their value, and it will not  
be long before the details are laid before  
the public, so says the Richmond Enquirer.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson.

"I knew that my property, if a fair mar-  
ket could be obtained, was far beyond the  
amount of my debts, and sufficient, after  
paying them, to leave me at ease. I knew,  
at the same time, that under the present  
abject prostration of agricultural industry  
in this country, no market exists for that  
form of property. A long succession of  
unfruitful years, long continued low prices,  
heavy tariffs levied on this and other branches  
to maintain that of manufactures, calam-  
itous fluctuations in the value of our cir-  
culating medium, and, in my case, a want of  
skill in the management of our land and la-  
bor, these circumstances had been long  
undermining the state of agriculture, had  
been breaking up the land-holders, and land  
market here, while drawing off its bidders  
to people the western country. Under such  
circumstances, agricultural property had  
become no resource for the payment of  
debts. To obtain a fair market was all I  
wanted, and this the only means of obtain-  
ing it. The idea was, perhaps, more fam-  
iliar to me than to younger people, be-  
cause so commonly practised before the  
revolution. It had no connection with mor-  
ality, although it had with expediency. In-  
stead of being suppressed, therefore, with  
mere games of chance, lotteries had been  
placed under the discretion of the legisla-  
ture as a means of sometimes effecting pur-  
poses, desirable while left voluntary.  
Whether my case was within the range of  
that discretion they were to judge, and in  
the integrity of that judgment, I had the  
most perfect confidence.

"The necessity which dictated this ex-  
pedient cost me, in its early stage, unspen-  
sable mortification. The turn it has taken,  
so much beyond what I could have expected,  
has counterbalanced all I suffered, and  
become a source of felicity which I should  
otherwise never have known."



ADDRESS of ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, to his Constituents, upon the subject of the late law in relation to Internal Improvement.

(Continued.)

Maryland could not give less than half a million to this Canal. Regarding the work in its extension, beyond the Alleghany to the Lake, as exclusively a national one, for the accomplishment of which, as well as of that on this side the mountain, within our own state, it was essentially necessary to procure the aid of Congress; it became indispensable to give the approbation of Maryland to the work, and no evidence of that fact could be so satisfactory as this appropriation, on the terms it is given. Incapable as Maryland was of completing the part of the work, which is within her own lines, and compelled, as she was, to consider it as a part of a national system, and to rely upon the aid of the Federal Government, she was interested in early giving some earnest that would stimulate the co-operation of adjacent states, as well as of Congress—and as the whole trade drawn through this channel is to centre on the Chesapeake, it was her object as it was her interest, by all possible means, to hasten and promote the work.

The next enquiry is, if the resources of the State are able to meet the expenses of the work and to pay interest without additional taxes upon the People. When the practicability of the work is thus ensured, and all the stipulated provisions are executed, the Treasurer of the Western Shore is authorized under the direction of the Executive, to negotiate loans, as payments may become due, for Canal Stock, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent—the whole loan to be red-emptible, at the pleasure of the State, at any time after January, 1860. Supposing the loan taken at its largest limit, and that the whole interest would be payable at any one time, the amount would be only fifty thousand dollars a year. But this cannot be the case, for before the state will make its last payments, the work will, like all other works of the kind, have so far progressed that she will be receiving her first tolls.

To pay this interest the pledge of the Lottery fund of the State alone, will be sufficient without recourse to other sources of revenue, and without taxation. This fund of revenue, though the most improvable one belonging to the state, has hitherto been comparatively of little use; for, as it arises without compulsion, so it has been given without discretion, and it may be said to have been preyed on and plundered by all who were asking the aid of public money. The lottery fund is this year estimated at forty-five thousand dollars, and it labours under two incumbrances, one for the Washington Monument, at Baltimore, and one for the Medical University—these incumbrances will be removed before the fund will be wanted; and when removed, the fund is easily susceptible of enlargement, under the direction of legislative wisdom and care, to twice or thrice its present annual amount. Should a tax to pay the interest on these loans be necessary, which no man acquainted with the state of our finances can expect, it would be never felt by any one in the state, in a greater degree than it was felt the past year, when although the people of Maryland were paying a tax of forty thousand dollars a year, by an increase of assessment, so little did it add to each individual's usual amount, that a great number really did not know that they were taxed. But as the State paid off all its debts last year, the late Legislature took off twenty thousand dollars of this tax, because it was not wanted—for the true maxim of good government is never to impose one cent tax upon the people without necessity, and to take off a part or the whole of any tax as soon as you can do without it. The people's money is always safest in their own pockets. But there is no necessity for a tax—the finances of Maryland are now abundant, and in a very good way. The State is out of debt, her indirect revenues are increasing, and the virulence of party having greatly declined in her public bodies, it promises to be succeeded by a temper and disposition to investigate abuses, and to have a more cautious eye to the expenditure of public money. This will be one of the good results of quieting party violence—Much money is often expended injudiciously and unwisely by legislative grants that ought to be saved, but this is a thing which prevents the accumulation of state wealth to create funds to be applied to state objects, more than an inconvenience to the people's pocket. According to the system of revenue in Maryland, that thing which is most oppressive to the people is your excessive County Charges, your assessments to pay county expenses—this is the most grievous incumbrance under which the people labour, and this is only to be relieved by law and by reform—nor is it the work of a year—it can only be brought about by a revised system, undertaken by judicious, active men, selected by the people and continued in the duty until they understand the defects and know how to apply the remedies. I assert it, as of my own experience, that the condition of your money concerns, is a good and improving one—that much can be done, if the people and the legislature please, to lessen the county assessments, which are the only taxes you are compelled to pay, and they are the chief, if not the only payments that you feel. That your present resources, well and properly husbanded, are ample for all state purposes, and for the present system of internal improvement, without the addition of one cent more tax.

I am next to examine this subject with a particular reference to the Eastern Shore. If the Chesapeake Bay with its abundant navigable waters, instead of being the

channel of foreign commerce and of easy intercommunication between the different parts of the state, through which they fortunately pass, and the great trading city of Baltimore, is to be considered a line of geographical demarcation that is to divide the state into conflicting interests and opposing plans; instead of benefits, as they were intended by the great Author of all nature, they will be transformed into curses that will embitter our lives and wither our prosperity.

Nothing can be more unwise, nothing more dangerous than to try questions by sectional influences. I will do every thing I can to dissuade my fellow-citizens from such considerations—they are the sources of inflammatory bickerings, they will become the nurseries of ruinous discord. To us, the weaker party, they can lead to no good—dissatisfaction will be the forerunner of change, and we have every thing to fear and nothing to gain by change.

Yet, dangerous as this course is in most cases, we need not fear to examine this question fairly by such lights; for when well understood, it will be found not to confer exclusive benefits upon others and exclusive evils upon ourselves, but, as all state and national works should do, that it will tend advantageously to the whole. That the canal is not to pass through our territory on the Eastern Shore is true, nor do we stand in need of it—that it is intended to, and will enhance the value of lands through which it passes, and of those whose products it bears to market, is certain—but does this injure us? does the prosperity of the citizens of our own state injure our interest or wound our feelings? I have already showed you that the regular increase of trade, so far from depressing, must enliven a market—that the terms upon which the state has promised to contribute to this canal, are such, that she will not be necessarily called on to go further—and that the condition of her finances, is such, that by prudent management, there will be no necessity for a tax. What then have we to fear on the Eastern Shore? Not the prosperity of our Western Shore brethren—not the drawing an immensely increased branch of trade to animate and enrich the very heart of our State—much less our participating in the undertaking to effect one of the most important national objects, whose results are to be particularly beneficial to Maryland. Yet it is supposed, as the canal is not to go through the Eastern Shore, where it is not wanted, that its benefits to others must necessarily be injuries to ourselves—and that so far from agreeing to lend the credit of the state for its accomplishment, we ought to resist it.

Without waiting to examine either the rationality or the temper that could dictate such a supposition, let us for a moment consider the proportional relationship in which we stand politically to the rest of the state, and see if there is nothing there that a prudent statesman ought to take into view when he is called to act upon a great state question—and whilst we remember that we have rights to defend and interests to protect, let us not forget that others have the same which are equally important to them.

Considering the Eastern Shore as a section of the State, we are in population not one third—in territory about the same—in assessable property not so much. We contribute about one fourth of the revenues drawn from the people of the State. Our representation on the senate floor is more than one third of the whole, and in the House of Delegates it is two fifths of the whole—we have two fifths of the executive branch always, and alternately with the Western Shore, the chief member of that body—and finally, we have a constitutional guarantee that nothing in the present constitution that relates particularly to the Eastern Shore shall be altered, without the majority of two thirds of both branches of the general assembly at two successive sessions. I ask, is not this a political relationship that is worthy to be preserved by a weaker party through liberal views and generous sentiments? We have a deeper and more solid interest in preserving this relationship under the present constitution than in any thing else. The people of Maryland are not now to be informed that a strong disposition has been manifested of late to call a convention for a different distribution of power from that which now exists, as well for other things—Shall I tell you that when a strong local opposition was expected against this great state undertaking of Internal Improvement, both the appearance and the murmurs of discontent were visible and audible among those who had hitherto resisted all attempts at conventions, and the determination was seriously gaining ground, that if the present distributions of power were to be thus exercised, as supposed upon exclusive local views, an appeal to a convention would be no longer resisted? In consequence of this design, which I found to be a deliberate and not a passionate sentiment, I used my best exertions to compose this troubled spirit, and publicly, on the floor, explained the reasons why, at first, it might be expected that different opinions would be held on this interesting and difficult subject by different portions of the people of the state—and that whilst there were many on the Western Shore who had doubts, they could not fairly impute the doubts of the Eastern Shore to unfriendly or selfish feelings—This exertion was made on my part in good faith and sincerity—for whilst I did honestly believe that my fellow countrymen of the Eastern Shore would act, on all occasions, with proper liberality, I did not doubt but that time and the means of more information and reflection would give them better views of this question,—and whilst I was anxious to defend them from what I knew to be an unjust imputation of illiberality of intention, I was most ardently

desirous to allay the spirit of change, to preserve the balance of power and influence now prescribed by our existing constitution, and to extinguish as far as possible every disposition to yield to a convention. In the course I here took, & in the vote I gave upon the measure, I feel justified by every criterion that my heart and understanding can afford, and I have no more doubt than I have of my present existence, that they will both stand the test of time—and that it will be pronounced hereafter that, in this instance, I have not misjudged the real and substantial interests of the state—for whatever evils may surround us, be assured that the greatest calamity we have to dread is a convention to new model the present constitution.

When this State was asked a few years ago to aid the cross cut canal now making through the Eastern Shore of Maryland and State of Delaware, by which the Eastern Shore was to be eminently benefited by a choice of markets, viz. that of Baltimore and the greater one of Philadelphia, I should have thought it a most ungenerous, a most unjustifiable act on the part of the Western Shore if they, constituting the majority, had refused the money of the state upon the ground that they had no immediate interest in the work, but that it was more directly intended for the benefit of the Eastern Shore. The truth is, we must mutually consult each others welfare, knowing full well that it will speedily tend to the advantage of the whole—and we must make those improvements that are generally beneficial to the State at large, without yielding to sectional jealousies that would array us in hostility to each other, and put a stop to all improvement in the condition of the state and of the people.

It is said that the produce of the West will overstock the market at Baltimore and reduce that of the Eastern Shore in price to nothing—this fear has before been shown to be groundless—but we will take another view of it. The Canal now contemplated from the base of the Alleghany Mountain to tide-water on the Potomac and through to Baltimore, will not at once very much increase the quantity of flour and grain brought to that market, for Baltimore is already the market, by land carriage, for all that is produced in that country—the effect that canal would have, would be to cheapen the transportation of these products to the farmers, which would have no effect upon the market—that would only affect the wagon interest of the Western Shore—but the greater benefit of this water conveyance would be in getting things to market from the west, that they cannot send down without it, many of the articles being too heavy for profitable transportation by land, and they are articles not such as we want to sell to foreign markets, but such as we want to buy for our own use—I allude to such articles as Coal, Iron, Lime, &c. These articles coming by the Canal, would be cheapened to our mechanics, and of course, to us generally, for they are articles of home consumption. At present, we cannot get their fine coal, which they have in such abundance, for it will not afford to pay the price of land carriage. We do get a little of their lime, but scarcely any of their iron, because transporting it by land more than doubles its price.

If this canal is extended westwardly from the Alleghany to the river Ohio, as it no doubt will be, if begun at all, & through the State of Ohio to the Lakes, it will make the Federal City and Baltimore, the markets of the immense productions of that vast and fertile region, whose products now find markets elsewhere, in other parts of our country. The price of our grain depending altogether upon foreign demand, that demand would be the same, whether all the grain or flour exported from the United States, was shipped from one or at a dozen markets, and of course the price would be the same—But how great would be the advantage of that state, that should draw to herself this extraordinary increase of trade? What would be the inevitable effect of it? First, it would draw to her an immense increase of population, that would continually grow with the trade—Secondly, it would draw to her a prodigious increase of money capital, a great portion of which, would be expended in the state, and of course, diffused among the people—Thirdly, it would double and treble the value of timber lands, as timber would be in highest demand by ship-carpenters, to build vessels to transport this accumulation of produce—and fourthly, it would cause an increased demand for all species of produce, to support this increasing population—and that part of the supplies of a large city must always be in greatest proportion from those who are nearest to market. Can it be possible then, that there is any one, with a view of these considerations, that can believe that the Eastern Shore, with its natural and easy access to Baltimore by water, will not be greatly benefited by this state of things? That these results might flow from the Canal, whenever completed, no man will deny—and that the Eastern Shore will not receive her fair proportion of benefits, it is madness to doubt.

The Eastern Shore is both an agricultural and a timbered country. How can such a country grow in prosperity without access to a large Commercial Town? Does not the increase in the wealth and population of the town produce a correspondent increase in the value of the lands, of the neighbouring country—and the larger the town, the greater the extent of the increased value of those lands? Thus a thriving village in a county, that is destined to grow to a particular extent, increases the value of lands for a few miles just around it—but as the village can't swell beyond the county resources, so the extent of improvement in value imparted to the adjacent lands must be equally circumscribed. But compare

this with a large and growing Commercial City, that sells in proportion to what it buys, and buys whatever the country that has access to it, no matter how far, can produce—the more produce it receives at its market, the more it sells—and the more it sells, the more it prospers—the more extensively its prosperity grows, the more widely it diffuses its influence to improve the value of lands, because its population consumes more, and its increase of capital makes it more able to purchase the produce of those lands.

That money capital and population will follow trade wherever it flows with increasing flood, is a truth too well founded in common sense, and too well fortified by experience, even to be questioned—and the very reason of the matter unfolds an argument that defies denial—which is this—that money to be useful must be employed, and it can only be employed in paying for labour, or in purchasing the products of labour, or the materials to which labour may be applied.

We all agree, I presume, that the more we can add to the wealth and trade and population and general prosperity of our great Emporium, the city of Baltimore, the more we add to the welfare of the State. How can this be done so extensively and so certainly as by drawing to her the great trade of the West? The welfare of this State, and particularly that of the Eastern Shore, is identified with the growth of Baltimore—They are inseparable. In her growing activity and industry we see the revival of our own prosperity. Annihilate Baltimore and what would our lands be worth? Double or quadruplicate her citizens and wealth, and what would then be the worth of our lands? To improve her commercial welfare is to consult our own—and whatever tends to enlarge and extend the sphere of trade and the dimensions of Baltimore, is the sure means of promoting the welfare of the Eastern Shore. One common prosperity and one common adversity await us both. I appeal to the history of our own times to justify the assertion. (To be concluded in our next.)

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

According to the motto you have assumed, your paper is open to the essays of the Agriculturalist. Although I am aware that common newspaper publications are ephemeral in their nature, and attract about as much notice as the flaming meteor, which appears and vanishes ere one can say behold, yet this idea should not operate in excluding useful information through this medium.

As the season for planting corn has once more revolved—that vegetable which surpasses all others in its nutritious qualities, and the numerous purposes to which it is applied as a food both for man, beast and its mother earth; it becomes all who have been engaged in its cultivation, to give in their experience, and to make a statement of the facts connected with it that have come under their knowledge. The old observation, "that there are a thousand ways of doing the same thing," can apply to nothing more appropriately than to the planting and tillage of corn: for there are almost as many modes formed as there are farmers in the country, and we very often find the same man varying his system almost every year. It is utterly impossible that all these varieties should be equally good, although each individual plan may have its advocates; for where there are opposites there must be both right and wrong. I have always been of opinion, that the want of systematic and fixed rules, dependent only on the seasons and the nature of the soil, was one of the greatest defects in modern agriculture.

This may simply be defined to be the art or science of producing the greatest quantity of any proposed vegetable, on the smallest surface of any proposed soil, of the same quality, at the least expense. There is an almost infinite diversity of soils both in kind and quality. If therefore a premium was offered for the greatest quantity of corn, produced from one acre of land, without regard to quality, how would it be possible for the possessor of land that had never produced more than ten bushels to the acre, to compete with his neighbour, whose land has been made capable of producing twenty bushels to the acre, either by the agency of man or by the hand of God? This then, is one of those rules to which there can be no exception.

The first rule which every farmer ought to be governed by, is to study and understand the nature of the vegetable he intends to deposit in the earth, and the laws by which it is governed in its progress to maturity: for every species of the vegetable kingdom is governed by certain peculiar and immutable laws, which were attached to each, by our allwise Creator, from which none can be forced to deviate, without danger of dissolution.

I shall now proceed to give a succinct history of the growth of corn. When planted late in March or early in April, its roots extend to a considerable distance underground, before it appears above, and hence is derived one of the advantages of early planting. As the blades unfold, and progress in height, the roots will not only keep pace with, but actually outstrip the growth of the top, and, as some assert, will under favourable circumstances, grow to the same length of the stock and tassel, when the grain is fully ripe. The seed should never be planted less than two inches deep. For whoever takes the pains to examine, will find that every stalk of corn, when it has arrived at the height of four or five inches, always takes fresh root about one inch above the first, which gradually decays & dies. If it is planted only at the depth of one inch, the new roots in the effort they make to obey the laws of their nature, will not have sufficient depth of

earth in which to display themselves, and of course the corn will become pale and sickly. About mid-summer it again throws out another set of roots, the same distance above the former; and lastly, those roots which shoot above ground and descend into the earth, and appear designed by Providence, as a prop to the luxuriant stalk and its appendages. All farmers will admit that this plant requires careful and repeated culture, and that it should be planted at a convenient distance. The plan of drilling, and cultivating the corn with the plough or harrow, only one way, may answer on land where silex or sand predominates, when the soil consists of a deep, black, porous or spongy loam. But I take it to be an undoubted axiom, in agriculture, that corn should be always cultivated with the plough and harrow both ways, on all soils where argil or clay predominates. But such is the inveteracy of custom, and the pride of opinion, that some are blind and obstinate, in spite of experience.

The most usual and approved distance is from four and an half to five feet each way. This is perhaps the best in good land, or where manure can be applied. But in our tired and exhausted soils, which cannot be assisted with manure, the above distance one way, and two and an half feet the other, with only one stalk in a hill, will prove better. The number of corn hills in an acre will of course, be the same. Care should also be taken, to have the rows the narrow distance, sufficiently straight, to admit the plough and harrow between them. It would be well for some to make an experiment of the above plan, on a small scale, by which they can test its efficacy.

Nothing farther occurs at present on the subject of planting. You may expect shortly, a few remarks on the cultivation of corn. A TALBOT FARMER.

A number of the most respectable citizens of Queen Anne's county have requested a public meeting of the people at Centerville, on Monday the 1st of May next for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting measures to restrict undue and improper practices, in obtaining votes for any office in the gift of the people.

From our personal knowledge of some of the gentlemen above referred to, we think we may reasonably infer that something decisive will be done at the contemplated meeting. We hope some efficient steps will be taken, not only in Queen Anne's, but in every county of the state, to put this matter to rights; to put an entire stop to the practice of electioneering. Our principle on this point is, to let the aspirants to the respective public stations within the gift of the people announce themselves as candidates, and for the result of the election to rest entirely on their merits. Let every man, without any kind of bias, come to the polls unpugged and unrestrained. All must acknowledge that such a state of things, instead of being detrimental to the public welfare, would be the means of adding talent and integrity to our state government.—*Chestertown Telegraph.*

A most important, and we think beneficial change, was made by a law passed at the last session of the Legislature of this state, as to the effect of devises of lands and other real property—by this rational law, one of the absurdities borrowed from the decisions of English judges, is expunged from our legal system.—The following is the law we allude to.—*Balt. Gaz.*

AN ACT respecting Last Wills & Testaments. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland—That in all and every will or wills hereafter to be made, whereby any lands or real property shall be devised to any person or persons and no words of perpetuity or limitation are used in any such devise, the devisee or devisees shall take an estate in fee simple under and by virtue of such devise, unless it shall appear by devise over, or by words of limitation, or otherwise, that the testator or testatrix intended to devise a less estate than a fee simple; and provided, such will shall be in all respects executed and proved in the manner prescribed by law.

At the late session of the Legislature, we are informed that the Law of this State which secured to the creditors of deceased persons, residing in the State, a preference against creditors residing out of the State, was repealed. As this law has long been a subject of reproach among the citizens of neighboring States, and has very probably proved injurious to the commercial character and credit of Delaware, we publish this notice of its repeal, in the hope that Editors in the neighboring States will give it the necessary circulation.—*Del. Watchman.*

BALTIMORE, April 10. FALL OF THE CASTLE OF CALLAO. We have at length the gratification to announce the surrender of the Castle of Callao, the last hold of Spanish despotism on the American continent, to the Patriot arms. This auspicious intelligence, which will no doubt have the effect to hasten the recognition of the independence of the South American republics by Spain, was received last night by the arrival of the schooner Betsey, captain Hunter, in twenty six days from Carthage. We learn from the supercargo of the Betsey, that the day before sailing, the news was brought to Carthage by a vessel from Chagres, and in consequence a grand salute was fired and a general rejoicing took place during the whole day and succeeding night, which continued when he sailed. We have received the Bogota Constitutional of the 23d February.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, April 8. Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 50 a " City Mills, superior qual. " 4 Wheat, white, per bushel 85 a " red, " 78 a Indian Corn, " 68 a 78 Rye, " 65 a 70 Oats, " 42 a [Gazette.]



# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

We learn by letter from Washington, that notwithstanding the Committee of Commerce had reported without making appropriations for a Light-House on Smith's Island, and a Light-Boat in Hooper's Straights, yet upon better representation, they have been induced to make the appropriations for these important objects—This will be acceptable to those employed in the navigation of the Chesapeake Bay, and more particularly to those engaged in the navigation of the various rivers and waters from the Pocomoke Bay and about Tangier Sound.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton, on Friday the 14th inst. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. was duly elected Cashier, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Joseph Haskins, Esq.

The Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will meet on Monday next.

**THE DUEL.**—The Washington papers contain the following authentic statement of the late duel between Messrs. Clay and Randolph, furnished by the friends of the parties:—

"On Saturday, the 8th April, at half past four o'clock, a meeting took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph, upon a call of the former, in consequence of certain expressions used by the latter in a recent debate in the Senate, which Mr. Clay considered offensive, and applied personally to him.

Mr. Randolph was attended by Col. Tatnall, of Georgia, and Major Hamilton of South Carolina. Mr. Clay by Gen. Jessup, of the Army, and Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana.

The parties met on the ground—exchanged salutations, and took their stations.

The pistol of Mr. Randolph, which was suspended by his side, went off. It was perceived to be an accident, and so pronounced by Mr. Clay; immediately, however, upon the report of the pistol, Mr. Randolph turned to Col. Tatnall and said, "I told you so." Col. Tatnall, then turning to Gen. Jessup, observed, "Sir, the fault is mine; Mr. Randolph protested against the use of the hair trigger: it was at my express instance the hair was sprung."—Another pistol was immediately handed to Mr. Randolph—the parties resumed their stations, & exchanged shots without effect.

Immediately after the report of the pistols, while Col. Tatnall and Gen. Jessup were re-loading, Col. Benton, of Missouri, rode up, and united with Mr. Johnston and Maj. Hamilton in an effort to stop the affair, which proved ineffectual. The parties again took their stations, and the word being given, Mr. Clay raised his pistol and fired, and the ball passed through Mr. Randolph's clothes. Mr. Randolph reserved his fire—holding his pistol perpendicularly up—and said, "I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay;" and discharged his pistol in the air. He added, "It was not my intention to have fired at you at all; the unfortunate circumstance of my pistol going off accidentally, changed my determination." At this instant Col. Benton came up, and said, "Yes, Mr. Randolph told me so expressly, eight days ago." The parties simultaneously approached each other, both with extended hands—Mr. Randolph remarking, "Sir, I give you my hand"—which was cordially received by Mr. Clay; and the affair thus honorably and happily closed.

The friends of the parties, without consulting their respective principals, in the hope of terminating the difference in a manner alike honorable to both, were induced to delay the period of meeting for a few days."

At a public commencement held in the University of Maryland on the 3d inst. the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on 27 gentlemen.

At a public commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, held last week in Philadelphia, 114 gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

At the annual commencement of the College of Physicians of New York, on the 4th instant, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on thirty five gentlemen.

We are authorized to announce *Levin Gale*, Esq. as a candidate to represent the Congressional District composed of Kent, Cecil & Harford counties in the Congress of the United States.—*Elkton Press.*

**ERRATA.**—In first part of the address of Mr. Goldsborough, published last week—last line of last paragraph, first column, for "track" read tract.

**MARRIED.** On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William B. Multikin, to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, of this town.

On same day, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. William Chance, to Miss Sarah Rowse, all of this county.

**DIED.** In Somerset county, on Saturday night the 9th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH BARNES CARROLL, relict of Maj. Henry J. Carroll, after a lingering illness.

## Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, on Thursday 27th of April, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, at the farm of the late Lloyd Nicols, Esq. all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, of all kinds—Farming Utensils—Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs—nice Bacon—Corn in the ear—the crop of Wheat on the ground—and the unexpired time of three Servants, two men and one good sized boy before their manumission takes effect—also some valuable Books.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required—for all sums above five dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, upon bond and approved security being given, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd. April 15 2w—S

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Matthew Driver, late of Talbot county deceased, on the 26th of the present instant, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs and farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, together with a quantity of corn and wheat, the crop of wheat now in the ground, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—a credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Attendance given by

JAMES SINGSTON, Adm'r. of Matthew Driver, dec'd. April 15 2w—S

## Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, will be exposed at public sale, on Thursday the 11th May next at Cove-Fields, the late residence of William Hensley, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock, farming utensils, corn, household furniture and sundry other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a number of servants having a term of years to serve. For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving note with approved security.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and terms more particularly then stated.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A. of William Hensley. April 15 4w—S

## Boarding School

AT NEWARK, DELAWARE. COURSE of instruction:—Orthography; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic, mental and mechanical; English Grammar and Composition; Geography and History, ancient and modern; use of Maps and Globes; delineation of Maps; Natural History; Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry; Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Elements of Moral Science.

Young Ladies will be carefully and diligently instructed in any of the foregoing studies, according to their respective capacities, and the wishes of their parents or guardians. At the same time, special regard will be paid to their health, comfort, manners and morals. In superintending the dress, manners, and conduct of the young ladies, Mrs. Sherer will be assisted by a governess of unexceptionable character, good education, and accomplished manners. In short, every possible exertion will be made, to render this school equal to any similar institution in our country.

The summer term commences on the first day of May, and terminates on the seventh of October. Board and tuition for the whole term, \$60; one half to be paid in advance, the remainder at the end of the term. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices.

Extra charges:—Music \$10; use of Piano \$2; French \$6, per quarter of twelve weeks.

W. SHERER. Newark, April 7, 1826.

The following testimonials in favour of the school, are respectfully submitted. The undersigned, having generally attended the semi-annual examinations of Mr. Sherer's school, can truly say that they were, in every instance, much pleased with the proofs of proficiency which his pupils exhibited. The promptness and accuracy with which they answered almost every question proposed in the course of extensive and minute examinations, evinced an intelligent acquaintance with the branches on which they were examined. The undersigned, therefore, with entire confidence, declares their opinion that for all the useful, and some of the ornamental branches of female education, as well as for attention to the health, manners, and conduct of the young ladies, the Boarding School at Newark is equal to the most distinguished institutions of the kind, with which they are acquainted.

A. K. RUSSEL, SAMUEL BELL, ANDREW GRAY, HENRY WHITELEY. My daughter was at Mr. Sherer's Boarding School in Newark, for more than a year; I attended one of the examinations, and I fully concur in the opinion expressed in the above certificate. WILLARD HALL. Wilmington, April 8 April 15 3w

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Willing, late of Somerset county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1826.

SAMUEL GORDON, Ex'r. of William Willing dec'd. April 15 3w

## Notice.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George B. R. Costen, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of October, 1826, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 4th day of April, 1826.

WINDER CANNON, Adm'r. of G. B. R. Costen. April 15 3w

## Baltimore & Centreville Packet.

The Ship GEN. P. BENSON, is now painted and fitted up in a very superior style, for the accommodation of Passengers. Her Cabin is large and commodious, having 12 large berths in her forward cabin; also two large state rooms, with 4 berths in each—Passengers can be as comfortably accommodated as on board the steam-boat.

The General P. Benson will commence her regular route on Tuesday 4th of April, leaving Centreville every TUESDAY, at nine o'clock, A. M. and likewise leaving Baltimore, every FRIDAY, at the same hour, throughout the season. The subscriber thought it better to change his days of sailing, from Wednesday and Saturdays, to Tuesdays and Fridays; giving persons from a distance, an opportunity of reaching home previous to the Sabbath; also, that persons in and near Centreville may have an opportunity of being at the above place on Saturday, as it is the most public day.

All persons sending Grain, or for Articles, will please come on Saturdays for settlement—and those having Orders for Baltimore, will leave them at the store of Mr. Pere Granger where the Packet business of the subscriber is transacted.

White Passengers, with accommodations \$2 Coloured do. do. 1 The Cabin will be expected in every case where a previous understanding has not been had.

Both Forward and Back Freight, at the usual rates, and all orders accompanied with the cash will be strictly attended to.

The subscriber, returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for their liberal support, and as he intends commanding on board in person, he flatters himself that from his strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. With due respect, the public's obedient servant, NICHOLAS N. NEEDS.

N. B.—Passengers will be taken off, or set ashore, (weather permitting,) any where between Centreville and Love-Point—and those persons wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be placed on board the steam boat, in the bay proceeding for that city. N. N. M. April 15 4w

## Masonic.

By virtue of a dispensation from Benjamin C. Howard, Esq. Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Winder Lodge, No. 78, will be consecrated to Masonic purposes, and the officers thereof installed, on Tuesday the 25th inst. On this interesting occasion, a Masonic Procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. and move (accompanied by a full band of music) from the Hall to the Church, where a sermon and oration will be delivered, after which, the investment peculiar to the Craft, will take place. The Lodges in the vicinity of this place, as well as all brethren of good standing, are respectfully invited to a tend. Chestertown, April 15.

## Notice.

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

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

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff. April 15 8w

## Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Edward K. Gibson, use Thomas P. Bennett, use Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of said Rolle, of, in and to the farm and plantation where he now resides, being part of a tract of land called "Rolle's Range," and part of "Dorothy's Enlargement," containing two hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less; also one bay mare and one bay horse. Seized and taken as the property of the said Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

PHILIP HORNEY, one of the Coroners of Talbot county. April 15 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued from Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, against Solomon Lowe, will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. one wagon and harness, three head of horses, one negro boy, Horace, one do. Oliver, subject to prior executions, levied on and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff. April 15 1s

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Noah Lednum, at the suit of William W. Moore, administrator of Joseph Barlett, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. 1 horse, 1 horse cart and gear, also all the right, title, interest and estate of him, the said Noah Lednum, of, in and to the plantation adjoining William Pearson and Richard Austin: Seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff. April 15 1s

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Levin Marshall, at the suits of the state of Maryland, use Richard Spencer, guardian of Hugh Meredith Marshall, and Amely Ann Marshall, & also by virtue of an execution for officers fees for 1825, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Easton, at the Court House door, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, of the same day, the following property, to wit, the life estate of him the said Marshall, of, in and to the one third part of that farm on which the said Marshall at present resides, situate in Broad Creek Neck, being part of several tracts, to wit: Wesbick, part Upper Holland, part Mabb, containing the quantity of 178 acres of land, more or less, also one negro woman, called Milly, one negro boy called Joshua, aged about 17 years, the crop of wheat now on the ground, on the farm on which said Marshall at present resides, also 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 ox cart and 6 head of cattle—seized and taken as the property of said Marshall, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due thereon, and also to pay and satisfy the above mentioned officers fees.

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15 5w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against William Wrightson, at the suit of Robert Lambdin, executor of Wm. Lambdin, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to the farm or plantation, where he the said Wrightson now at present resides, situate in the Bay Side, be the quantity what it may, also 3 head of horses and 8 head of cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said William Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Jonathan Bartlett & Mary his wife, against Richard Darden, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House Green, between 10 & 12 o'clock, the following property, viz: One negro woman named Hannah, one negro girl called Hannah, one negro girl named Louisa Ellen, one Horse and Carriage, a tract of Land where the said Darden now resides, containing 97 3-4 acre, more or less—seized and taken to satisfy the said venditioni, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, against Richard L. Austin, at the suit of Richard Austin, use of John W. Blake, use of Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the ninth of May, on the Court House green, at Easton, between ten and twelve o'clock, the following property viz: the farm where the said Austin now resides—one brown horse, one grey colt, 3 head of cattle—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named debt, with the interest & costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Philipmon Skinner, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th of May, at the Court-house door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: the farm of said Rolle, on which he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, also 2 head of horses—seized, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15

## 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 Philipmon Skinner, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th of May, at the Court-house door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: the farm of said Rolle, on which he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, also 2 head of horses—seized, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, & to me directed, against Levin Marshall, at the suits of the state of Maryland, use Richard Spencer, guardian of Hugh Meredith Marshall, and Amely Ann Marshall, & also by virtue of an execution for officers fees for 1825, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Easton, at the Court House door, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, of the same day, the following property, to wit, the life estate of him the said Marshall, of, in and to the one third part of that farm on which the said Marshall at present resides, situate in Broad Creek Neck, being part of several tracts, to wit: Wesbick, part Upper Holland, part Mabb, containing the quantity of 178 acres of land, more or less, also one negro woman, called Milly, one negro boy called Joshua, aged about 17 years, the crop of wheat now on the ground, on the farm on which said Marshall at present resides, also 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 ox cart and 6 head of cattle—seized and taken as the property of said Marshall, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due thereon, and also to pay and satisfy the above mentioned officers fees.

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15 5w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against William Wrightson, at the suit of Robert Lambdin, executor of Wm. Lambdin, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to the farm or plantation, where he the said Wrightson now at present resides, situate in the Bay Side, be the quantity what it may, also 3 head of horses and 8 head of cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said William Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Patton, at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one house and lot on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. David Ring, and subject to a ground rent; seized and taken as the property of the said James Caldwell, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Patton, at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: the tract or parts of tracts of land, which the said Patton purchased of Wm. Ferguson, situate on the main road, leading from the Chapel to Wye Mill, containing about 70 acres, more or less, also one grey mare; seized and taken as the property of the said James Patton, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Patton, at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: the tract or parts of tracts of land, which the said Patton purchased of Wm. Ferguson, situate on the main road, leading from the Chapel to Wye Mill, containing about 70 acres, more or less, also one grey mare; seized and taken as the property of the said James Patton, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, against John Hopkins, at the suit of Edward Auld, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House green, between 2 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz: the farm where the said Hopkins now resides, known by the name of Tighman's Fortune; seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named claims with the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, against John Hopkins, at the suit of Edward Auld, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House green, between 2 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz: the farm where the said Hopkins now resides, known by the name of Tighman's Fortune; seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named claims with the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni, at the suit of Edward Lloyd, Thomas & Groom, use of Philipmon Thomas and William W. Moore, 2 fieri facias use at the suit of William Farlow, administrator of Thomas Harrison, of Jos. the other at the suit of John Welch, use of John J. Welch, against Fayette Gibson, all issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, will be sold on Wednesday 10th May, on the premises of said Gibson, the following property, viz: the plantation where be the said Gibson now resides, containing 550 acres, more or less, 13 head of horses 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the said writs, with the interest and costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Philipmon Skinner, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th of May, at the Court-house door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: the farm of said Rolle, on which he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, also 2 head of horses—seized, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, against Richard L. Austin, at the suit of Richard Austin, use of John W. Blake, use of Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the ninth of May, on the Court House green, at Easton, between ten and twelve o'clock, the following property viz: the farm where the said Austin now resides—one brown horse, one grey colt, 3 head of cattle—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named debt, with the interest & costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Philipmon Skinner, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th of May, at the Court-house door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: the farm of said Rolle, on which he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, also 2 head of horses—seized, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15



## POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

LIFE.

I've seen at noon the sun arise  
Serene and calm as Beauty's eyes,  
Mantling the trees with golden hue  
And gently walking o'er the dew—  
But evening came in lightning flash,  
And thunder rolled in furious crash,  
The rocks from firmest base were riven  
And rootless trees in whirlwinds driven.

I've seen the bark with snowy sail  
Ride proudly on the swelling gale,  
And all on board in joyous laugh,  
To feed their mirth, the goblet quaff;  
Night came tempestuous—round the ship  
The mountain seas most furious rave,  
They dash the goblet from their lips,  
And they all drink the briny wave.

I've seen the gay, the laughing bride  
With health and splendor at her side,  
Along her path to hymen's bowers  
Were strewn spring's sweetest, freshest  
flowers;  
Short lived these charms so sweetly blessed,  
Death claimed her, on the bridal day—  
He came—an uninvited guest,  
And bore her to his house of clay.

I've seen thro' low penurious walk,  
The miser in devotion stalk,  
And spend his years in ceaseless pain  
On foul schemes of secret gain;  
Tho' oft he dreamed in fond delight,  
On treasures that he loved to hold—  
Death came as thief, at dead of night,  
And stole him from his bags of gold.

Such are the joys we seek to gain,  
With anxious care—but seek in vain;  
And tho' we meet our hopes to-day,  
To-morrow sees them fade away.

## NEW GOODS.

### Jenkins & Stevens

Inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a handsome assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are disposed to sell at a very small advance for cash only. They solicit an early call as great bargains will be sold for the ready money. The uncertainty in making collections, makes it necessary that they should sell for cash.

April 8 3w  
N. B. Those indebted will please to make immediate payment.

### New Spring Goods.

#### Wm. H. Groome

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

## NEW GOODS.

### James M. Lambdin

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of Seasonable  
**DRY GOODS;**

ALSO,  
A VERY GENERAL SUPPLY OF  
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CHINA AND GLASS, QUEEN'S & STONE WARE, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.**  
Which he offers at reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for Country produce. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call. P. S. He also has on hand and intends keeping, a supply of *Patapasco Family Flour*.

### New Spring Goods.

#### Samuel Groome

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

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

## NEW GOODS.

### William Clark

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

Easton March 25 1f.

**BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.**

March 27, 1826.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the company for the last six months, which will be payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next. By order,

WILLIAM HARRISON, Jr. Teller.

March 28—(April 1 3w)

## Fountain Inn.

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

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year,  
By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD D. RAY.**

Easton, March 25, 1826.

## EASTON HOTEL.

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

Easton, Dec 25  
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

## Denton Hotel.

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

Feb. 18 1f  
**ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.**

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

### THE SLOOP

#### Edward Lloyd,

**EDWARD AULD, Master.**  
Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaving Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in the business and his unremitting attention, will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. SAMUEL H. BERRY, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, and at THOMAS H. DAWSON'S Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Feb. 18.  
**EDWARD AULD.**

## Baltimore and Easton Packet.

### THE SCHOONER

#### JANE & MARY.

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

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

The Public's obedient servant,  
**SPENCER COBURN.**

Easton-Point, Feb. 18, 1826.

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

**FOR HIRE THIS PRESENT YEAR,**

Two or three young negro Men—apply to the Printer.

Jan 7

## \$100 Reward.

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

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 1f

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## Postponed Sale.

The plantation situate near the head of Wye River, on which the late James Battle resided, containing 170 acres, heretofore advertised to be sold on the 30th March, on the premises, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th April next, at the Court House door in Easton, on the terms heretofore stated at 3 o'clock, P. M. **EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee.**

## Fresh Garden Seeds

Just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a general assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, warranted genuine, for sale by  
**MOORE & KELLIE.**

Easton, 3d mo: 18, 1826.

## Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf,

400 bushels *Clover Seed*, (carefully selected for retail)  
200 do. *Orchard Grass Seed*  
100 do. *Timothy and Heards Grass Seed*  
400 do. early white seed *Potatoes*  
200 do. Spring *Barley*, for seed  
300 *Ploughs* of various kinds and sizes  
*Wheat Fans, Cultivators*  
*Cutting Hoes, Corn Shellers*  
*Spring steel hay and manure Forks*  
*Spades and socket Shovels* with handles  
*Field and garden Hoes*  
*Trace Chains and Hames*

ALSO,  
A general assortment of *Garden Seeds.*

Baltimore, March 4 8w

## WOOL COMMISSION

## WAREHOUSE.

**J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,**

No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

## DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.

Refer in Easton to **WILLIAM CLARK.**

Philadelphia, Nov. 26

## To the Friends of the Episcopal Church.

### THE CHURCH REGISTER.

A new paper neatly printed in a quarto form, containing eight pages, devoted to the interests of Religion in the Protestant Episcopal Church, edited by the Rev. GEORGE WELLES, late Rector of St. Stephen's Parish, Maryland, was commenced on the 1st of January last, and is published weekly by **JUDAH DOBSON**, Agent, No. 103, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Price three dollars per annum, or two dollars and fifty cents if paid on subscription.

The larger portion of each number of this paper consists of original matter. It has obtained respectable notice from several current religious publications.

It is recommended to the patronage of the members of the Church, by Bishop White of Pennsylvania and Bishop Kemp of Maryland, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and Dr. Beasley, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Messrs. Kemper, Montgomery, De Lancey, and Ives, of Philadelphia; William Tilghman, Esq. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Horace Binny, John Read, John C. Lower, J. S. Smith, J. R. Ingersoll, William Meredith, Esquires; and by several other highly respectable Episcopalians of Philadelphia.

The patronage of the paper is daily increasing. The further countenance and support of the Episcopal community is respectfully solicited; specimens of the paper will be sent to any part of the country when desired.

March 25

## THE CELEBRATED JACK

### Bolivar,

Owned last season by Mr. James Denny, 8 years old the ensuing spring, is in fine condition to commence the season, has proved him self a sure foot getter, and is perhaps the most vigorous Jack in the state.

## Bolivar

Will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Easton, generally—Every other Saturday at the Trappe, at the moderate price of four dollars the spring's chance and eight dollars to ensure a foal, provided the mare remains the property of the person ensuring, otherwise the insurance will be forfeited—25 cents in each case to the groom. Season to commence the 1st of April and end the 27th June.

**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.**

## ALSO, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE,

### THE FULL BRED COLT,

#### Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high, 3 years old in May next.

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

**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.**

## THAT ELEGANT FULL BRED HORSE

### Chance Medley,

Formerly owned by Jas. Nabbs, Esq. will cover mares this season at the low price of Eight Dollars the Season, and Fifteen Dollars to ensure a foal—The owner of the mare to be ensured, must notify the subscriber by word or letter, at or before the time of the mare being put to the horse, otherwise she will go by the season—Four Dollars the single leap, and twenty-five cents must be paid to the Groom in every case. If the money be paid on or before the first day of October next, Six dollars and twenty five cents will be taken for the season. The above named horse will stand at Easton on Tuesday the 28th inst. and Wednesday and Thursday following at the Trappe, and the rest of the week at the Subscriber's Stable, in Talbot county, and continue to stand every other week at the above named places throughout the season, which will end on the 20th day of June next.

The subscriber thinks it altogether unnecessary to say any thing more about the horse, on account of his being so well known in Talbot county.

**JOSEPH TURNER.**

March 18 6w

N. B. His pedigree may be seen with the groom at any time.

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**NOTICE.**  
An adjourned annual meeting of the Colonization Society of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 18th day of April inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
**JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.**  
April 8, 1826. 2w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard D. Ray, and also two fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Bennett Tomlinson, and John D. Green and Lambert Reardon, against Henry Morgan, garnishee of Thomas G. Callahan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all his, the said Callahan's share or shares and life estate, of, in and to all the tracts or part of the tracts of land called "Little Bristol," situate, lying and being in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, that a certain Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, died, seized in fee and possession of, and that he, the said Callahan, claims a share in as tenant by the courtesy in virtue of his intermarriage with the widow of the said Henry Morgan—also, all his, the said Callahan's share, or part of all the monies arising, or to arise from the sale or sales of the said tracts or parcels of land, under & agreeably to the order & direction of the said Henry Morgan, in and by his last will and testament—also, one sideboard, one cupboard, six Windsor chairs, one desk, and one bed, bedstead and furniture.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the said Thomas G. Callahan, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Philemon Horney, administrator of Haley Moffitt, use of William Dickinson, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm or plantation on which the said Rolle at present resides, situate in the Bay Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity more or less, also one horse.—Seized and taken as the property of Fiddeman Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, also his officers fees due and payable for the year 1825, and now in my hands for collection.

Attendance by  
**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Denny, at the suit of Margaret and Rebecca Kirby, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, 150 acres of land, part of a tract called and known by the name of Harwood's Hill and Addition, situate, and adjoining the mail road leading from Easton to Centerville, and about three miles from Easton, also five head of horses—Seized and taken as the property of the said James Denny, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.—Attendance by  
**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**

## VALUABLE LANDS OFFERED AT

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court against Alexander Hensley, at the suits of James McAlpin, of Anthony C. Thompson, use of Samuel Groome, of Francis Turner, and James S. Turner, executors of Edward Turner, of John Irvine Troup, of Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, of Matthew Tilghman, of William W. Moore, and of Joseph E. Muse, and by virtue also of two several writs of fieri facias, issued out of the said county court, against the said Alexander Hensley, at the suit of Thomas Hensley and Thomas C. Earle, and to me respectively directed, will be exposed to sale, and sold on Saturday the 15th day of April next, on the premises so exposed to sale, in the afternoon, that farm and plantation, with the appurtenances, situate and being near Wye Mill, in the county aforesaid, called the Church Farm, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobbs Crook, and Sweet Hope, and containing according to their metes and bounds, 466 acres of land, more or less: And also, that other farm and plantation of him the said Alexander Hensley, with the appurtenances, situate and being on Wye River, in the said county, and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Alexander Hensley purchased of the heirs of Dr. John Hindman, and containing the quantity of 317 acres of land, according to the metes and bounds thereof, more or less:

And notice is further given, that by virtue of the said writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, will be exposed to sale, and sold on Wednesday the nineteenth day of April next, at the house of Joseph Allen, Innkeeper, in the town of St. Michael between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, all and singular the title and estate for life of him the said Alexander Hensley, of and in the following lands and tenements with the appurtenances, to wit: The farm and plantation near the Bay side, whereupon he now resides, commonly called Sherwood, containing according to its metes and bounds three hundred and four acres of land, more or less: And also that farm and plantation situate on the lower moiety of Choptank Island, otherwise called Tilghman's Island, lying in the Bay along the shore of Talbot county, aforesaid, and containing according to the metes and bounds of the same farm the quantity of seven hundred and fifty acres of land more or less:

And notice is further given, that by virtue of the four writs of venditioni exponas herein before last mentioned, will be exposed to sale and sold on Thursday the twentieth day of the same month between the hours aforesaid, at the dwelling house of the said Alexander Hensley, four negroes, named Fanny, Anna, Trench, and Andrew, and two head of horses, which said lands and tenements, and goods and chattels, were severally taken in execution at the suit of the respective plaintiffs aforesaid, and will be sold to satisfy the several sums of money, interest and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the several writs aforesaid, having respect to the priority of judgments obtained against the defendant, and of executions issued against him, according to law.

**THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff**

March 25. 4w

of Talbot county,

## VALUABLE LANDS OFFERED AT

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court at the suit of Nicholas Hammond, against Alexander Hensley, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on Saturday the 15th day of April next, on the premises so exposed to sale, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him, the said Alexander Hensley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public mail road leading from Easton to Centerville, and adjoining Wye Church and near Wye Mill, & consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobbs Crook, & another parcel called Sweet Hope, contiguous to each other, and containing 466 acres of land more or less; which said farm and plantation with the appurtenances, according to the metes and bounds thereof, were taken in execution at the suit of the said plaintiff, and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

ALSO in addition to the above farm will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, the farm and plantation of him, the said Alexander Hensley, situate on Wye River, and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hensley purchased of the heirs of Dr. Hindman, containing 317 acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of appeals, to wit: at the suits of Royston A. Skinner, administrator of Mordecai and John Brown, surviving executor of James Brown; also to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, to wit: at the suits of Tristram Faulkner, Samuel Hambleton, Reuben Hubbard, John Tilghman, Isaac Moore, use of John Tilghman, William Glenn, use of Daniel Newnam, Samuel Harrison, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph George, use of Benjamin Elliott, use of William Barroll, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph George, Henry Hindman, the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, (two cases) Thomas Emory, use of John T. Myers, use of Baynard & Myers, Thomas C. Earle, use of William Baker & Son, John Barnett, use of T. P. Bennett, use of Thomas & Kellie, James Wrightson, use of Andrew Oram, Jr.

ALSO by virtue of the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas will be exposed to sale, and sold on Wednesday 19th day of April next, at the house of Joseph Allen, innkeeper, in the town of St. Michael, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, all and singular the title and estate for life of him, the said Alexander Hensley, of and in the following lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, that is to say: the farm and plantation near the Bay Side, whereupon he now resides, commonly called Sherwood, containing according to its metes and bounds 304 acres of land, more or less; and also, that farm and plantation, situate on the lower moiety of Choptank Island, otherwise called Tilghman's Island, lying in the Bay along the shore of Talbot county aforesaid, and containing according to the metes and bounds of the same farm, the quantity of 750 acres of land, more or less: And notice is further given, that by virtue of sundry of the said writs of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to sale and sold on Thursday the 20th day of the same month, between the hours aforesaid, at the dwelling house of the said Alexander Hensley, all and singular his house, hold and kitchen furniture; which said lands and tenements, and goods and chattels, were severally taken in execution at the suit of the respective plaintiffs aforesaid, and will be sold to satisfy the several sums of money, interest and costs, required to be made and levied by virtue of the several writs aforesaid, having respect to the priority of judgments obtained against the defendant, and of executions issued against him, according to law.

**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff**

March 25 4w.

at Talbot county.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Charles P. Willson, at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of John Scott, use of Philemon H. Plummer, use of Sangston and Whiteley, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 18th inst. at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, one third part of a house and lot in the town of Easton, on the corner of West and Port street. Seized and taken as the property of the said Charles P. Willson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, and the interest and costs due thereon, and also his officers fees in my hands for collection. Attendance by  
**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**

April 1 3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Mary Larrimore, at the suit of Robert Larrimore, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. the farm or plantation on which the said Mary Larrimore now resides, situate in Dirty Neck, containing the quantity of 664 acres of land, more or less—also 2 head of horses, 7 head of cattle, 4 head of sheep, one yoke oxen and cart, 2 beds, 2 tables, 1 cupboard and contents, and 6 chairs: Seized and taken as the property of the said Mary Larrimore, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by  
**THOS. HENRIX, Sheriff.**

April 1 3w

## Caution.

I hereby caution all persons against bidding for, or buying the land and other property, that Thomas Henrix, as Sheriff, has advertised for sale, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at the Court House door in Easton, under a fieri facias against Mary Larrimore, (the elder) at the suit of Robert Larrimore, her son, as the property belongs to me the subscriber—I have undeniable proof of its being my property, and not the property of the defendant in the suit aforesaid.

**MARY LARRIMORE, Jr.**

Bay-Side, Talbot Co. April 8—3w

## CASH,

### AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR

#### NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article *CASH*; which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

</



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1826.

NO. 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an  
num payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in-  
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty  
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

## NEW GOODS.

### Jenkins & Stevens

Inform their friends and the public gener-  
ally that they have just received from Phila-  
delphia, and are now opening a handsome  
assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present  
and approaching season, which they are  
disposed to sell at a very small advance for  
cash only, they solicit an early call as great  
bargains will be sold for the ready money.—  
The uncertainty in making collections, makes  
it necessary that they should sell for cash.  
April 8 3w  
N. B. Those indebted will please to make  
immediate payment. J. & S.

### New Spring Goods.

### Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Balti-  
more a large and elegant assortment of  
**GOODS**

Adapted to spring sales, consisting of a great  
variety of  
**PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS,  
HARDWARE,  
CUTLERY,  
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,  
GROCERIES,  
QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS,  
&c. &c. &c.**  
All of which will be sold at the most re-  
duced prices for Cash, or exchanged for meal,  
oats or feathers. March 25 1f

## NEW GOODS.

### James M. Lambdin

Has just received from Philadelphia and Balti-  
more, a choice assortment of Seasonable  
**DRY GOODS;**

ALSO,  
A VERY GENERAL SUPPLY OF  
**GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,  
CHINA AND GLASS,  
QUEEN'S & STONE WARE,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.**  
Which he offers at reduced prices for cash, or  
in exchange for Country produce. His friends  
and the public, are invited to give him a call.  
P. S. He also has on hand and intends  
keeping, a supply of *Potapsc Family Flour*.  
Easton, April 1 4w

### New Spring Goods.

### Samuel Groome

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

CONSISTING OF  
**DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE & CUTLERY;**  
With a general assortment of  
**CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,**  
Which he will sell at the lowest prices for  
Cash, or in exchange for feathers, corn, meal,  
oats, &c. &c. March 25, 1f

## NEW GOODS.

### William Clark

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

### Sinclair & Moore

Offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository,  
near Pratt street wharf,  
400 bushels *Clover Seed*, (carefully selected  
for retail)  
200 do. *Orchard Grass Seed*  
100 do. *Timothy and Heards Grass Seed*  
400 do. *early white seed Potatoes*  
200 do. *Spring Barley*, for seed  
300 *Ploughs*, of various kinds and sizes  
*Wheat Fans*, *Cultivators*  
*Cutting Boxes*, *Corn Shellers*  
*Spring steel bay and manure Forks*  
*Spades and socket Shovels* with handles  
*Field and garden Hoes*  
*Trace Chains and Hames*  
ALSO,  
A general assortment of *Garden Seeds*.  
Baltimore, March 4 8w

### WOOL COMMISSION

### WAREHOUSE.

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

### MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Fountain Inn.

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

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

### EASTON HOTEL.

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

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

### DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the  
public generally, that he has taken the well  
known **Brick House** in Denton,  
occupied the last year by Mr. Samu-  
el Lucas, where his customers will  
be accommodated with the best of  
every thing in season, afforded by the mar-  
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-  
sonal attention and those of his family, he can  
assure the public of the best accommodations  
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-  
lent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he  
will keep constantly on hand the best liquors  
that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will  
be constantly supplied with the best of provi-  
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times  
be furnished with private rooms at the short-  
est notice—travellers and the public gener-  
ally are invited to give him a call. The subscrib-  
er is provided with rooms to accommodate  
the court and bar during the session of our  
Courts.  
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.  
Feb. 18 1f

### Baltimore and Easton Packet.

### THE SCHOONER

### JANE & MARY.

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

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

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

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

### Easton and Baltimore Packet.

### THE SLOOP

### Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY  
the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Re-  
turning, leaving Baltimore every SATURDAY  
at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave  
Easton and Baltimore on the above named  
days, during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the  
past favours of his friends and customers and  
the public in general, and hopes that his long  
experience in the business and his unremitting  
attention, will insure him a liberal share of  
public patronage. All orders left with the  
subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. SAMUEL  
H. BENNETT, his clerk, at his office, at Easton  
Point, and at THOMAS H. DAWSON'S Drug Store,  
at Easton, will be thankfully received and  
faithfully executed.  
Feb. 18. EDWARD AULD.

## CASH,

## AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR

## NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in  
addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of  
that much wished for article **CASH**; which he  
is willing to change for Slaves, on the most  
favourable terms to the owners  
JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,  
at S. Lowe's Tavern.  
Aug. 5

## MASONIC.

By virtue of a dispensation from Benjamin  
C. Howard, Esq. Most Worshipful Grand  
Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland,  
Winder Lodge, No. 78, will be consecrated to  
Masonic purposes, and the officers thereof in-  
stalled, on Tuesday the 25th inst. On this  
interesting occasion, a Masonic Procession  
will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. and move  
(accompanied by a full band of music) from  
the Hall to the Church, where a sermon and  
oration will be delivered, after which, the in-  
vestment peculiar to the Craft, will take place.  
The Lodges in the vicinity of this place, as  
well as all brethren of good standing, are re-  
spectfully invited to attend.  
Chesterstown, April 15.

## Land for Sale.

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

## 420 ACRES,

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

## Notice.

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

## NOTICE.

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

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained from the  
orphans' court of Somerset county, in Mary-  
land, letters of administration de bonis non, on  
the personal estate of Isaac M. Braughton, late  
of said county, deceased; all persons having  
claims against the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the  
9th day of October next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the  
said estate. Given under my hand this 7th  
day of March, 1826.

SAMUEL MELBOURN, Admr.  
D. B. N. of Isaac M. Braughton.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained from the  
orphans' court of Somerset county, in Mary-  
land, letters of administration de bonis non, on  
the estate of Ann Braughton, late of said  
county, deceased; all persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the  
9th day of October next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of the  
said estate. Given under my hand this 7th  
day of March, 1826.

SAMUEL MELBOURN, Admr.  
D. B. N. of Ann Braughton.

## THE CHURCH REGISTER.

A new paper neatly printed in a quarto  
form, containing eight pages, devoted to the  
interests of Religion in the Protestant Epis-  
copal Church, edited by the Rev. GEORGE  
WELLES, late Rector of St. Stephen's Parish,  
Maryland, was commenced on the 1st of Jan-  
uary last, and is published weekly by JUDAH  
DOBSON, Agent, No. 103, Chesnut street,  
Philadelphia. Price three dollars per annum,  
or two dollars and fifty cents if paid on sub-  
scribing.

The larger portion of each number of this  
paper consists of original matter. It has ob-  
tained respectable notice from several current  
religious publications.

It is recommended to the patronage of the  
members of the Church, by Bishop White of  
Pennsylvania and Bishop Kemp of Maryland,  
by the Rev. Dr. Abernethy, and Dr. Beas-  
ley, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania,  
the Rev. Messrs. Kemper, Montgomery, De  
Lancey, and Ives, of Philadelphia; William  
Tilghman, Esq. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania,  
Horace Binny, John Read, John C. Lowber, J.  
S. Smith, J. R. Ingersoll, William Meredith,  
Esquires, and by several other highly respect-  
able Episcopalians of Philadelphia.

The patronage of the paper is daily increas-  
ing. The further countenance and support of  
the Episcopal community is respectfully sol-  
lited; specimens of the paper will be sent to any  
part of the country when desired.  
March 25

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

upwards of fifteen hands high, 3  
years old in May next.  
**YOUNG CHANCE** was  
sired by Chance Medley—his dam  
Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Can-  
ton, grand dam by Vington, great grand dam  
by Black and All Black—He will be limited to  
20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance  
—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in  
each case to the groom. A few of Young  
Chance's colts will be shown the ensuing  
spring.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton, March 4

## THAT ELEGANT FULL BRED HORSE

## Chance Medley,

Formerly owned by Jas. Nabb,  
Esq. will cover mares this season  
at the low price of Eight Dollars  
the Season, and Fifteen Dollars  
to ensure a foal.—The owner of the mare to  
be mated, must notify the subscriber by  
word or letter, at or before the time of the  
mare being put to the horse, otherwise she  
will go by the season—Four Dollars the sin-  
gle leap, and twenty-five cents must be paid  
to the Groom in every case. If the money be  
paid on or before the first day of October  
next, Six dollars and twenty five cents will  
be taken for the season. The above named  
horse will stand at Easton on Tuesday the  
28th inst. and Wednesday and Thursday fol-  
lowing at the Trapper, and the rest of the  
week at the Subscriber's Stable, in Talbot  
county, and continue to stand every other  
week at the above named places throughout  
the season, which will end on the 20th day of  
June next.

The subscriber thinks it altogether unne-  
cessary to say anything more about the horse,  
on account of his being so well known in Tal-  
bot county. JOSEPH TURNER.  
March 18 6w  
N. B. His pedigree may be seen with the  
groom at any time.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the  
Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of  
administration on the personal estate of Cap-  
tain Clement Vickers, late of said county, de-  
ceased, all persons indebted to said estate,  
are requested to make immediate payment,  
and those having claims against said estate,  
are requested to present them for payment to  
the subscriber, or to Thomas Parrott, her  
agent, who is hereby fully authorized and em-  
powered to settle all accounts for or against  
said estate. SARAH VICKERS, Ex'rx.  
April 8. of Clement Vickers.  
N. B. A good horse for the saddle or keel  
for sale. S. V.

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in East-  
on, Talbot county, Md. on Monday the 27th  
ult. **NICHOLAS ROBINSON**, an apprentice  
to the Boot and Shoe Making business—about  
19 years of age, light complexion, slender  
make, and about 5 feet 10 inches high—had  
on when he ran away, a blue cloth coat and  
pantaloons, new fur hat and short boots, but  
took no tools with him.

The above reward will be given for his ap-  
prehension and delivery to the subscriber, but  
no charges will be paid.  
EDWARD LUCAS.  
Easton, Talbot county, Md. April 8 3w  
N. B.—All masters of vessels and others,  
are hereby warned against harboring the above  
described runaway, as I am determined to put  
the law in force against all so offending. F. L.

"The editor of the American Farmer,  
appropriates a certain portion of each  
number of his journal to the amusement  
and improvement of the fair sex—giving  
them every week essays, recipes, lectures  
on domestic economy, cookery, &c. &c.—  
For some weeks past he has been publish-  
ing "a whisper to a newly married pair."  
The whisper to the Husband ran through  
several numbers and has been concluded.  
It is said the ladies were much delighted  
with that whisper, and whilst they were  
felicitating themselves on its good effects,  
out comes the "whisper to the wife," under  
various heads. The last *American Farmer*  
contains the following:—**Amer.**

## ON PRUDENCE AND DECORUM.

"Though a woman before her marriage  
may be admired for her gaiety, her dancing,  
dress, painting, singing, &c. yet after it,  
we expect her character to display some-  
thing more substantial. To a man who  
must spend all his days in her company,  
these little superficial decorations would  
speedily become insipid and unimportant.  
Love can be preserved only by the quali-  
ties of the heart, and esteem secured by  
the domestic virtues."

"A man does not want to be dazzled in  
his matrimonial connexion, or to possess a  
partner who seeks the admiration of ex-  
coquets or beaux. He wants a person who  
will kindly divide and alleviate his cares,  
and prudently arrange his household. He  
seeks not a coquette, a fashionist, a flirt;  
but a comfortable assistant, companion and  
friend."

"On the day of her marriage," says an  
admirer of the fair, "a woman's tour of gaiety  
should end." In one of the *Gentoo* coun-  
tries, during the wedding day, a large fire  
is made, and the bride enters with a little  
basket in her hand, containing all her or-  
naments, rude and simple as they are—  
shells, beads, &c.—and flings them into it;  
intimating her intention of assuming for the  
future the dress as well as character of a  
matron—O! that our British matrons  
would take a hint from these wild and un-  
tutored Indians!

How indecorous, offensive and sinful, is  
it to see a woman exercising authority over  
her husband, and saying "I will have it so."  
It shall be done as I like. But I should  
hope the number of those who adopt this

unbecoming and disgraceful manner is so  
small as to render it unnecessary for me  
to enlarge on the subject.

Never join in any jest or laugh against  
your husband. He may be a plain and  
insignificant, even a ridiculous man; be it  
so; why did you marry him? You should  
have known all those defects before mar-  
riage. It is now too late; and as a wife,  
self (not to say a word of duty) calls on  
you to hide his faults; and, whenever you  
possibly can, to bring him forward and  
make him of importance.

Assiduously conceal his faults, and  
speak only of his merit. In the married  
life, confidants are by no means desirable.  
You may be listened to with sympathy and  
interest—but will this redress your griev-  
ance? By no means. Therefore never  
complain of him. In the first place, you  
violate a sacred duty by exposing your hus-  
band's faults; and in the next, even a  
certain degree of female dignity should  
combine with better motives to prevent it.

I would also strongly recommend a con-  
cealment from others of any little discord  
or disunion which occurs between you.—  
Repeated with additions and aggravations,  
it only gives food to the busy whisper of  
the malevolent, and as the witty Richar-  
dson says, "is sure to be remembered long  
after the honest people have quite forgotten  
it themselves." Besides, on those occa-  
sions, rely on it, the world is much more  
inclined to be your husband's advocate than  
yours.

In my opinion, there can hardly be a  
more despicable object than a married wo-  
man receiving the particular attentions of  
any man but her husband.

A flirting girl is indeed bad enough; but  
a flirting married woman should be an ob-  
ject of contempt where ever she appears.

Perhaps your husband may be a plain  
man, or an old man; and though possessing  
both sense, merit, and feeling, neither cul-  
tivated nor captivating. Let this circum-  
stance make you regularly circumspect in  
your conduct. The eye of the world is  
on you; and though your husband may  
seem to betray even by a look, any ex-  
pression of jealousy, believe me it gives  
him no pleasure to see you dancing and  
chatting away with every young man who  
approaches you; for, at the moment per-  
haps when his good sense and manly pride  
make him smile, and join in the laugh  
and chat around, his heart may be exceedingly  
vexed and fretted at what he is ashamed  
to acknowledge even to himself. To say  
the truth, I never met with any husband,  
handsome, ugly, young, or old, who was  
pleased at seeing his wife's conversation  
and attraction much engrossed by other men.

Be you ever so conscious of a superiority  
of judgement or of talent, never let it ap-  
pear to your husband. "A wife rules best  
by seeming to obey." And a man cannot  
endure the idea of inferiority in intellec-  
tual endowments. The very idea of being  
reflected on makes him infinitely more ob-  
stinate, and more wedded to his own opin-  
ion, when perhaps a little management and  
good sense would bring him at once into  
your plans and wishes.

**THE WEEVIL.**—A writer over the  
signature of "A Farmer" in the *Baptist Re-  
corder*, (a paper printed in Bloomfield, Ky.)  
states that he has been completely success-  
ful this year—in which the Weevil has been  
remarkably destructive—in saving his wheat  
from its ravages. The plan which he ad-  
opted and recommends is, as he terms it  
"the old plan of putting it up in the chaff."

—The course pursued is, to get the wheat  
out as soon as possible after harvest—tak-  
ing care to have it dry—for in this the  
whole secret of salvation lies. There should  
be as much of the horse litter thrown out  
as possible—if put up in pens, they should  
be floored with rails or plank, ten or twelve  
inches from the ground then a good floor  
of straw—line the sides as you go up—the  
whole should be well covered from the wea-  
ther, and therefore a good barn would be  
preferable to pens."—*Gaz.*

**Surgical operation.**—In the 17th num-  
ber of the *New York Medical and Physical  
Journal*, Dr. David L. Rogers has report-  
ed an important and interesting case of  
epilepsy, of fourteen years standing cured  
by the operation of trepanning.

The subject of the case was a Mr. D.  
aged 46 years, who had labored under fits  
of epilepsy for the previous 14 years. "For  
the last ten," says the report, "they have  
occurred so frequently as to disqualify him  
for labour of any kind and they have gradu-  
ally increased in frequency and violence.  
From their long continuance his mind is  
much impaired, and he is fast approaching  
to a state of idiocy." It appears that he  
had received a blow on the head, some time  
previous to these fits, which fractured his  
skull. Dr. Rogers conceiving this to be the  
cause of the fits, recommended an operation  
for his relief; and accordingly on the 5th  
of Feb. 1825, assisted by Professor Mott  
and Dr. King, he removed the injured por-  
tion of bone by the application of the tre-  
phine, and found a spicula of bone pro-  
jecting into the brain. Dr. R. adds, "nine  
months after the operation, I saw this man  
in the street: he stated that his memory had  
nearly recovered its usual strength, he had  
had no return of the fits; and is so far res-  
tored to health as to attend to his business  
without any inconvenience."



ADDRESS of ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, to his Constituents, upon the subject of the late law in relation to Internal Improvement.

(Concluded.)

Lastly, we are to consider the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of such rivers on the Eastern Shore as may have become obstructed—and for draining and reclaiming low and marshy lands.

This seems to be an idea of so much novelty that it is scarcely regarded with becoming seriousness. The history of mankind has shown that while some novelties fascinate, there are others, not less rational, that often meet with incredulity, merely because they are novelties. But we ought not to be deterred from making attempts at useful improvements, because the plans suggested may be new—something new and beneficial is what we are in quest of—let inquiry be instituted, and the investigation of one thing may lead to another, and if the immediate object of pursuit is unattainable, some other beneficial one may be developed that has not yet been thought of.

In looking around upon the condition of our country there is nothing that captivates attention so much as our beautiful and numerous water courses, spread through every district; which, whilst they adorn the scenery and improve the comforts and luxury of our people, are the most convenient high ways of profitable intercourse with a market for all our produce. Enjoying these blessings, it might perhaps be worthy of inquiry, whether those navigable water courses fill up—whether the progress of time and the course of nature or of art interpose no obstructions to any navigation that formerly existed—and whether no inconvenience may arise from such obstructions? If none, there is no necessity to pursue the subject further, and the ascertainment of the fact will be pleasing as well as useful. But if these questions are answered affirmatively, it is then inquired further, if these obstructions can be removed or prevented—and if so, whether the interest of the public requires that it should be undertaken, provided it can be done by means commensurate to the end? Such inquiries appear to be rational and in strict accordance with the public welfare—they may eventually be highly useful, they certainly can be productive of no injury. We are at a loss to see any thing in them that is either reprehensible or idle.

Again we may inquire, are there no low, fertile lands in our country, which, in their present condition, are not only useless, but destructive to the health of the inhabitants of the country all around, and which may be reclaimed and rendered dry, healthy and valuable by a reasonable expense? If there are such lands, are they sufficiently extensive to render it an object to reclaim them? It is presumed that the reclaiming of such lands is beyond the means of individuals in their vicinity, as such an attempt has never been made by them, and therefore the only hope of their improvement relies on public aid. If there are any such lands, the question is, are they public or private property? If public, the public can do with them as they please—If private, what could they be purchased for per acre, for the purpose of reclaiming them? what would it cost per acre to reclaim them, and what would they be worth after they were reclaimed?—We inquire not at all as to the effect that would be produced upon the adjacent lands and inhabitants for many miles around—and if it is found that these lands can be reclaimed, nothing could be more beneficial to the immense tracts of country through which they lie. In their present condition, these lands are the objects of terror, they are the sources of periodical diseases, the lurking habitation of reptiles and of vermin—reclaimed, they would be amongst the richest lands in the world, adapted to cotton, corn, grass, hemp and most abundant grazing.

Situated as the Eastern Shore is, it is difficult to say at first what course of internal improvement of a public nature would be generally acceptable—Blessed with great natural advantages, our prosperity would seem to equal all our wishes from high markets alone, without the expenditure of a dollar of public money amongst us—yet the draining of our country and the reclaiming of our marsh lands would effectually redeem the Eastern Shore from the most prevalent objection against it, viz: that of unhealthiness, and one which prevents emigration to it more than all other things. As an agricultural country, as a place of luxurious and delightful residence, none can be superior to many parts of it—the improved fresh water marsh lands and the extended wood land swamps are the sole causes of all our ills and of all our disabilities. It would seem then, that if these ills are removable by any reasonable means, the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for such purposes ought to be hailed as a welcome boon.

No remark is more generally made, and we are therefore to conclude that none is more generally true, than that on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, whilst the citizens are industrious in their private spheres and intelligent and liberal in their sentiments, there is among them a great want of public spirit and of public enterprise. To what cause can we attribute this but to the nature of our country, which, in the times of our forefathers and ourselves, has been found so convenient and so abounding in all the ordinary comforts for man, without much effort, that there seemed to be no necessity for further exertion to improve? As our country however grows in years, she increases in knowledge, and with knowledge, luxury and enterprise grow. Must we be doomed to inhale the noisome pesti-

lence which killed our forefathers because they inhaled it—and shall we refuse to attempt to convert those sources of disease into objects of beauty and into the means of health, wealth and abundant enjoyment, because they never made the attempt, or because some persons now amongst us may not approve of it? Without an effort we know not what can be done—and if to convert thousands and thousands of acres of unwholesome, nuisance bog into meadows, would be a universal blessing to the community all around, is it not worthy of the attempt, and would it not be rational for those who are in the country where the attempt is contemplated, to lead their countenance to the undertaking? This work, like every thing else, must be begun before we shall know what can or what is desirable to be effected—for without beginning we must linger at a stationary point, whilst our surrounding sister states will be draining us of our population through the insuperability of their improvements, which the unfolding spirit and knowledge and enterprise of the times are now directing. With us, it is hardly a matter of choice, it is more a matter of self defence—Maryland, both Eastern and Western, must shake the drowsy influence from her mind and cast off her lethargic habits from around her, to enter the lists in the war of exertion. Accustomed and disposed to tranquillity and languid ease, we are yet invincible in every contest for self defence, and it is only requisite that Maryland should be as gallant in the benevolent struggle of improvement as she has been in the war of blood to ensure her victory and glory.

But an objection it seems is found in the smallness of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, alleging that there is too great a disproportion between what is given to the Western Canal and what is assigned to the Eastern Shore. This objection comes ill from those who cast a total disapprobation upon the whole system. But let us examine this, as all the rest, by the lights of calmness and reason. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars approaches somewhat in proportion to one million, as the amount of revenue collected from the people of the Eastern Shore bears to that collected from those of the Western Shore—But a still better explanation may be found in the nature of the two sections of the State—the whole of one abounding in navigable waters, plain roads and physical advantages, whilst the greater portion of the other is inland, difficult of communication and very mountainous—The natural facilities and conveniences of the Eastern Shore are infinitely greater than those of the Western, whilst each is susceptible of much improvement—yet the one requires much more than the other. Shall we object to the improvement of either or of both on account of this inequality, which from its very nature produces a correspondent inequality in the cost, and abandon the whole? This would appear to me to be a course neither dictated by wise policy, good sense or liberal views.

It would be better to regard this subject more kindly, and at least set ourselves dispassionately to inquire, whether what is contemplated can be reasonably and usefully accomplished, or whether any other public or general advantage is within our reach.

The Western Shore wants facilities to market—the Eastern Shore wants high prices—We have the means of making facilities to market, but the price of our staple products depending upon foreign demand, that is out of our control. Preserving and improving our facilities to supply the foreign demand, whenever it may arise, it will be well, in the mean time to produce a state of things in Maryland that would add to our population and to the consumption of our produce, and thereby give additional value to our lands. Much capital exists in the country at large, and may be applied in this way. If this capital can be thus employed, without additional burdens upon the people, why not do it? Is it better to sit moping over the desperation of the times and indolently to fall a prey to them, or to rouse both government and people to exertion to create new sources of wealth, to draw value to our lands from other means, by creating new objects of industrious occupation? Should the canal be completed and the effects of it seen in the extension of the great trading city of Baltimore—can any people successfully compete with the Eastern Shore in furnishing that market with every thing necessary for its consumption and trade? Our natural and easy access to it, the small distance of every part of the Eastern Shore from it, must give our people an advantage in furnishing all sorts of supplies that nothing can deprive them of, and instead of our population being drawn off to this busy scene, finding less laborious and equally lucrative employment here from the new state of things, we ought rather to look forward to an increase drawn to us to aid in furnishing supplies for an augmented and growing demand. If our bogs can be converted into cotton lands (for they are precisely similar to the low lands on the lower Mississippi) there will be opened new sources of new trade that will create profitable demand for more labour—or, drawing to it exclusively one species of labour, that will create an opening demand which must be supplied by another—But if those lands fail of being converted into cotton lands they will become corn lands, hemp lands and richest meadow, and will profitably aid in furnishing supplies to be consumed in our growing emporium.

Let us then neither cavil nor despond, but if this very suggestion shall be the means of rousing us to think, to inquire and to act, it will inevitably result either in ascertaining whether the present project is feasible (which can be done with but trifling expense and a little attention) or in directing us to something else of a generally

beneficial character that will be found to be more easily accomplished.

The opportunity is afforded us to undertake a system of general improvement if we please—it depends upon ourselves whether we will wisely take advantage of it, or whether more prone to colloquial argument than to practical exertion, we shall prefer the idleness of the fire side to active employments for the general welfare of the people.

If this two hundred thousand dollars is not wanting for any public purpose of internal improvement on the Eastern Shore, there is no harm done by the offer—if it is not enough, more may be obtained—and if the object proposed is not the right object, let the better information of the country suggest another, and there is no doubt it will be promptly transferred to it.

I feel that I have already trespassed too long upon your patience in these observations, yet there is one more general view of this question that ought to be taken, which is of itself enough to answer the hearty approbation of every man for this great work, who looks to this federal system of government, under the favour of Divine Providence, as the protection and happiness of himself, and his children, and his fellow men. I will briefly trace it.

This general system of internal improvement is not only a great State object, certainly calculated to draw more trade and wealth into the state of Maryland than is likely to be possessed by any other state, and of course, so far as wealth produces happiness, to diffuse that in a greater degree among our citizens in all parts—but viewed as a national, as a federal object, it is one of the most imposing and desirable works that this or any other country ever undertook. From the beginning of our government to the present day, we have heard of the alarm and fear that the confederacy of these States would not last long—that our territory was too extensive, that our local interests were too separated and variant for us to be kept together—that the Northern & Southern, the Western & the Atlantic States could never long cohere, but as they grew in strength and power, we should be dismembered, and like all other great sovereignties upon the same continent, showing jealous of each others growth, we should begin to regard each other as strangers; and as rivals, and finally as foes.

To embody our strength and consolidate our interests and our hopes is the first of all earthly wishes—In union we are invincible by the world arrayed against us—in the preservation of our present association we shut out all fears and doubts. By this system of Internal Improvement we make the Western States Atlantic ones, and rivet the interests of the whole together—By this facility of artificial intercourse we obliterate space and distance and bring those into social intercourse that seemed to be planted beyond a natural intervening barrier. A Canal from Lake Erie to the Federal City and through to Baltimore will bring eight states of this union into close connexion by the bonds of common interest and usefully beneficial association—and whilst it will give opulence and splendour to the Federal City of this Union, that monument of Washington, the illustrious founder of the Republic, the pride of every American, the heart of our Confederacy—it will render it as accessible and familiar to the inhabitants of the West as to those of our own State—it will throw into Maryland, as into a store house, all their rich products that are to be converted into money at the growing city of Baltimore, from which, in turn, they will take those productions from beyond Sea that will keep up the interchange of commerce between us and all the nations of the earth.

In this, imagination has no hand—It is a fair and succinct view of the destiny which awaits us, if this work is found practicable and if it is pursued. Should it be decided to be impracticable, we are just where we were, without pecuniary sacrifice, but without a brilliant expectation, destitute of a refuge that would have defied the policy or the hostility of foreign nations.

Under these several views I submit this great subject to the serious contemplation of my fellow-citizens, with the firmest confidence, that the more they investigate the matter the more satisfied they will become, that this undertaking is in the strictest union with the general interests of Maryland and of those of the confederacy of the States which constitute this great Union.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

From the Centreville Times.

MR. SPENCER: As the subject of Internal Improvement is one which will, and which ought to engage the attention of the people of Maryland to its full extent, and as I merely adverted in my remarks on the bill in the Senate to my reasons for believing that no time ought to be lost in passing the bill, I will request if you shall think proper to publish those remarks, that you will also afford me sufficient space now to assign them, in my justification.

The majority of Congress at the present time are in favour of that construction of the U. States Constitution, which admits the right of Congress to make roads and canals through the states, when the assent of the state is first had and obtained—This question of right I conceive to be a delicate and a dubious one, as all rights by inference and implication necessarily are, and I consider it yet far from being permanently settled. The present majority in Congress is known to be small, and exists after a hardly contested exertion; its opponents being still obstinate and unyielding in their mode of construction.

This majority has designated the route through Maryland as the best route from the west to the ocean, to further which, congress ought to apply its energies; and they have had a survey made of this route, preparatory to a final adoption of it, and an investment of a portion of the funds of

the union. I hold this then to be the acceptable time for Maryland to act, to meet the views of Congress, or omitting now to meet them, she may lose hereafter forever, the opportunity of doing so. The Maryland act just passed depends on this contingent act of Congress, and on another contingency, not less important in its character—the filling up the subscription for the whole stock, by bona fide subscribers, before the act can be operative.

If the act then is destined to be operative, it will be safely so, as regards the interests and the funds of the state. If it shall prove inoperative, it will be wholly so, and will fall as a dead letter. Then what rational Marylander will be found unwilling to have lost, the time employed by the Legislature, and the little money expended as preparatory to these measures, even if they shall be found to have been only experimentary, when the reasonable chance of obtaining so much is the object aimed at? My mind is heavily oppressed with the belief that the present construction given to the Constitution, by Congress, is not destined to be one of long continuance. It is certainly liable to be reversed by any succeeding Congress. And I hold interest to be a strong preponderating circumstance in the final determination of all nicely balanced constitutional questions, and without meaning to call in question honorable motives on such occasions, I will say that it usually has, and most probably will turn the scale towards that end of the beam on whichsoever side, it may be found to hang. In a general point of view, every member of congress ought to be favorable to internal improvement, because they are justly considered to be among the ligaments and bonds, necessary to bind the union together forever—This general duty however may be merged in or over-balanced by one which comes nearer home—in local interest.

Whenever one state possesses advantages, not enjoyed by others, and which by being extended to others, will operate to diminish her advantages, you will find her tenacious of them, and opposed to extension. Such is human nature. How stands the matter at present in Congress? The majority in the House of Representatives, is not very large, and the Senate by the last vote which tests the matter, shews only a bare majority in its favour. By the last papers, Mr. Cobb's motion "to strike out the item of \$50,000 from the appropriation bill, which was for making surveys and estimates on the subject of roads and canals," stood for it 13, against it 19—so that the majority now stands 6; just half of what it was last year. A vote then upon a similar point stood 16 and 28, shewing a majority of 12.

How stands the matter in the states? Virginia well knows that Congress will not make her James River and Kenawha canal, and she is determined to make it for herself—She seems in this as in many other points to hold a determined opposition to the views of the majority of that body;—her legislature has just passed a resolution declaring "that Congress does not possess the right to execute works of internal improvement," by an almost unanimous vote.

New York has already finished, or nearly so, her internal improvements and I observe on the motion of Mr. Cobb in the Senate, her Senators voted for the motion.—She may therefore be set down against internal improvement being extended by Congress, to other states.

Ohio is rapidly approaching to the same state of feeling and of independence as N. York, and will undoubtedly follow the footsteps of her matron ere long.

Massachusetts too, is likely before many years to be gratified to the full extent of her desires, and once render these four great states indifferent, or opposed, and add them to the opposition elsewhere, and you will then see members returned who will boot the subject out of Congress, at least certainly so, as regards any great work—unless it be to cut some ship channel, where all may be again interested. It is now therefore, that Maryland is called on, boldly and frankly to step forth and reciprocate pledges with Congress, and reciprocate the benefits which the people over the mountains are willing to give and to receive. It is now or never. I cannot be charged with disrespect to congress, in what I have said, when my qualification of the charge, if charge it may be called, is attended to. I hold moreover, that a representative has not the right to sacrifice the interests of his district, for the benefit of other districts, in acts which his oath to support the constitution does not clearly compel him to make; for it is by an aggregation only of district benefits, that the general good can be shewn. If however any shall determine that I have made an unwarrantable charge against Congress, let us see whether it can be borne out by what has already transpired in that body.—Upon recurring to the vote taken on the great constitutional Missouri question. A question, not of expediency and policy; but of sheer right.—It will be found that almost every member living on one side of a certain geographical line, voted one way; and the same unyielding unanimity was found to exist the opposite way, on the other side. I need go no further back.

I understand that I have by my vote on the internal improvement bill, given great umbrage to some of my friends in an adjoining county. This I regret exceedingly.—because I am exceedingly tenacious of the good opinion and feelings of my friends. The approbation of my own conscience and theirs, was the only reward I ever received or looked to receive, from holding any office with which I have ever been honored. I regret the umbrage taken, but I cannot repent the vote, till I meet some reasoning to satisfy me, or time shall disclose that I was in error. I might have avoided the responsibility of this vote, by refusing to accept a seat in the Senate. But I chose to

accept. I was called to this, as to the last office with which I was honored, without one word on my part to authorise my most intimate friends in the belief that I desired it; and when this last unolicited call was made, believing my domestic duties did not rigidly prohibit it, I felt it a duty to accept, and to shoulder, whatever of responsibility it might impose. The interests of the subject, which we cannot discuss and understand too soon, I hope may be a sufficient apology for obtruding so much of self, before a community, from whom I have already received much kind and liberal indulgence, for a full share of those errors, incident to human passions and infirmities.

THOS. EMORY.

Poplar Grove, March 28th, 1826.

We regret that our duty as editors compels us to copy many articles which reflect discredit upon members of the National Legislature, but this duty, unpleasant as it is, must be performed, and we therefore reluctantly copy the following from the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Bull Gaz.

SHOCKING—There seems to have been more mischief going on at Washington the present season, than we hereabouts are aware of. In the Missouri Advocate of the 18th of February, it was stated that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Hon. D. P. Cook, member of Congress from Illinois, by a Senator of the United States, who, as it is said discharged a horse-pistol at the head of Mr. C. while he was in bed at his boarding house. Fortunately the ball lodged in his pillow. It is intimated that the Senator (we forbear to name him) was intoxicated at the time. The affair is said to have taken place on the night of the 13th of January. When this shocking and disgraceful story first appeared, we could not believe it. But the Advocate of March 4, in reply to a correspondent, reaffirms the fact, declaring that "ample confirmation of the truth of the report has been received, accompanied with the particulars of the occurrence, exceedingly mortifying to their pride as citizens of Missouri." We refrain from comment at present, further than to say, that a gentleman of high respectability from Washington, of whom we made inquiry upon the subject, informs us that there was a whisper at the capital about that time, that something of the kind had taken place.

The following letter, which appeared in the Paris Etoile, may at this moment be interesting to many of our readers. Some of the facts related are new to us, and develop designs respecting the recent conspiracy in Russia, that were not thought of by many politicians in this country.

"L'YON, Feb. 28.

"The Lyons Universal Gazette, publishes the following extract from a letter on the subject of the Russian conspiracy:—

"The unforeseen death of the Emperor ALEXANDER, says this letter, as caused that to be rashly undertaken which was not to have taken place for some months to come; and this fault has saved Europe, by furnishing a proof and a clue to the whole conspiracy.

"Lieut. General MICHAEL ORLOFF, who had spoken to me of all his projects for the last ten years, dared to say to the Emperor in his closet, that he himself had undertaken to poison him, and that in that he had done right, and was far from repenting of it. He had confessed all, and justified all. While crossing the halls of the Palace he cursed the General, who, for the miserable title of Count, had betrayed the cause of the country.

"The Princess TROUBETSKOI has written to the Emperor, that if her husband loses his head on the scaffold, he will die a most holy martyr in the most legitimate of all causes. "Prince TROUBETSKOI, shut up for four hours together in the Emperor's Cabinet, sometimes for fear, sometimes repentance, has written all the details of the conspiracy.

"During five years all the leaders have been bound to each other by the most horrid oaths. Twelve among them, at the head of whom was MOUAVIEFF, were to assassinate ALEXANDER; six of them, at the head of whom was MICHAEL ORLOFF, undertook the murder of NICHOLAS—six that of MICHAEL—six that of CONSTANTINE. In one single day all the Imperial Family was to perish, and a Republic was to have been proclaimed. The Imperial Palaces, of the Grand Dukes, were to have been given up to pillage. MICHAEL ORLOFF, under the title of the First Consul, and the Prince —, second Consul, were to take upon themselves the direction of public affairs.

"In 1816 and 1818, when I was acquainted with, and opposed to their projects, no act of assassination was contemplated. They only wished to extort from ALEXANDER some constitutional concessions. The Generals — and —, and ORLOFF, were then the chiefs of the party. Now it should seem that the two former have more or less withdrawn themselves from the plot, for they are not arrested, but all the rest of the conspirators of 1818, are now in custody. It was in Paris that the last plot was organised, at the House of Madame Dg —; and it was in the House of the Princess TROUBETSKOI, St. Petersburg, that all the correspondence was discovered. The latter had procured 200,000 roubles, to cover the expense of the rising. She is arrested. She is a Russian lady, very rich, and married a Frenchman, whom Louis XVIII. raised, in 1822, to the dignity of a Count, and whose eldest daughter is wife of M. de Lebelzorn.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, April 18.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 50 a

City Mills, superior qual. " 4

Wheat, white, per bushel 85 a

" red, " 78 a

Indian Corn, " 68 a 70

Rye, " 65 a

Oats, " 42 a

[Gazette.]



# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

## CONGRESS.

What has been done in Congress this year?—In the Senate they spent nearly three months in organizing a regular opposition to the administration, which had been predetermined from the election of the President—and in the House they have been cooking up an alteration of the Constitution, that all knew would come to nothing, for the sake of giving certain individuals in that House an opportunity to abuse the President and Secretary of State, and thereby to try to arrange an opposition there.—A more unprofitable session of Congress, up to this time, never existed—in truth, it would seem that those who were determined to oppose the administration, right or wrong, have made use of this whole session to mature their schemes.

SOLOMON KIRVAN, esq. has been announced as a candidate for the office of Elector of the Senate in Dorchester county—and PHILEMON CHEW, esq. in Prince George's county.

The Baltimore Chronicle says, that Mr. GEORGE W. P. CURTIS is engaged in a work to be called 'Recollections of Washington.'

The House of Goldschmidt.—Writs of Foreign attachment have issued in Philadelphia city against the property of this house, in which bail of \$50,000 have been demanded.

Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, recently stated before a committee of the House of Commons, that America now manufactures as much as England did 26 years ago, and that France is only 13 years behind England.

The Charlotte, (N. C.) Journal states that a Gold Mine has been discovered about half a mile from that town, which promises to be both extensive and rich.

The Board of Public Works was this day organized, and B. I. Merrick, Esq. of Washington county, appointed Secretary to the Board. Mr. M. was Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvement, in the House of Delegates.

Balt. Pat. April 18.

It will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the two Houses, that Congress have finally determined to close the present session on Monday the 22d of May.—Some efforts were made in the House to prevent this decision, which falls with as chilling an effect on the blossoms of oratory, just putting forth and promising fruit, as the frost of an April morning falls on the opening buds in the realm of nature. The result of this determination will be to turn the dispositions of members into a business channel, and to put an end to the practice of speaking for effect. There are nearly two hundred private bills on the docket, many of which, in strict justice, should be acted on, involving claims which equity and humanity alike ask for.—The Bankrupt Bill may, perhaps, pass the Senate, where there is certainly a majority in favor of the measure, and will then be in a state for the House to take it up early in the next session. Of the various other public bills of importance, it is not probable but that some will be also driven over to the next session. Five weeks of practical legislation will, indeed, rid the docket of such a prodigious mass of business, that we should not be surprised if nearly all the important business should be completed.—Nat. Jour.

Edward Thompson's Teas, &c.—It appears from the report of Mr. Samuel H. Smith, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the frauds on the revenue committed at Philadelphia, that Mr. Thompson had been for a number of years extensively engaged in the Canton trade, and particularly in the importation of Teas. On all these importations the duties were regularly paid, until the 19th of November, 1825. In 1825, he made importations in the ship William Savery, which arrived Feb. 28, the Addison, April 5, the Woodrop Sims, April 13, Benjamin Rush, July 1, and Thomas Scattergood, July 2. Annexed to the report of Mr. Smith, are statements exhibiting the quantities and qualities of the teas entered as stored; those bonded for the payment of duties; those remaining in stores, and those which have been surreptitiously removed, with the portions of the latter which have been seized at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, together with the amount of duties accruing. The amount of duties unbonded is \$437,916. Of this amount about \$85,000 are duties on teas which remain in store, leaving duties unbonded, on teas taken away, \$352,916. The debt of Mr. Thompson for duties bonded, is \$557,331, making the whole amount of duties for property not remaining in store, \$910,247, from which a deduction of almost \$53,000 is to be made for the estimated amount of debenture, leaving the whole debt of Mr. Thompson for duties \$857,247. The above amount of debt due to the U. States is subject to such deductions as may be made, for teas seized, should it be decided that the United States are entitled to hold them against the claims of bona fide purchasers, in whose possession they are seized, and also for the teas remaining in store, which are claimed by Messrs. J. & W. Lippincott & Co. under an assignment to them. The bonds appear to be considered, not good for any amount.—Daily Adv.

M. de Stael Holstein, son of the late & celebrated Madame de Stael, observes in a valuable work on England, which he published last year at Paris:—

"I have never crossed the Atlantic, but those who have enjoyed the good fortune to be present at the sittings of the Congress at Washington, have assured me that more decorum and dignity prevail there, than in the British House of Commons. I should have presumed this to be the case. The American representatives feel themselves to be constantly in presence of the people, their judges, who alone have made them what they are: the members of Parliament, always sure of their election, by right of birth or conquest, resemble, little, legitimate kings, who would hold their power only of God and their sword; and be accountable to no one."

We are glad (remarks the editor of the National Gazette) that M. de Stael did not arrive in Washington, the week before last. If he had been present in the House of Representatives when Mr. McDuffie railed at the administration, and during the altercation on the succeeding day, he would have been led to doubt whether the American representatives feel themselves to be constantly in the presence of the people. Members of Congress who violate decorum, and consume the time of that body by mere harangues, wrong and insult their constituents. The press should, on every occasion, call the attention of the people to the vindication of their rights and majesty. When the history of the present session of Congress shall be examined in detail, it will be acknowledged to afford more than one subject of just complaint and reprobation.

A letter from Washington of March 30, says:—Last Friday Mr. Randolph came into the Senate Chamber with a red flannel hunting shirt on his arm. He made a motion to adjourn on account of its being good Friday.—While the motion was under consideration, well, said he, 'I believe I will put on my shirt,' and he did put it on and wore it as long as he continued in the Chamber. His attachment to this garment proceeds, I suppose from the fact, to which he often alludes in his speeches, that his father raised a hunting shirt company, at the commencement of the revolutionary war.

From Mr. R.'s attachment to this garment, it must have been afflicting to himself, and a subject of deep regret to his friends, that it should have got wounded in the late duel.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

The Great Unknown.—STILL Unknown.—We have seen a letter just received by a gentleman of Philadelphia, from Edinburgh, which states that Sir WALTER SCOTT, in making his claim against the house of Constable & Company, which had failed, acknowledged himself to be the proprietor only and not the author of the Waverley Novels. The acknowledgment of proprietorship was sufficient to establish his claim against the estate of the firm.

SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS.—The following decision of a Court in Rhode Island is important. Many persons have been imposed upon by the specious and dazzling prospectuses, circulated for the publication of new works, which productions when they appeared have been found to correspond in no degree with the previous announcement, and frequently to be absolutely worthless. Yet the subscribers have generally considered that inasmuch as they had entered their names, they were bound to pay for and receive them 'with all their imperfections.' The subsequent case detailed in the Rhode Island American, shows that he who undertakes to publish, is as firmly bound to fulfil his part of the contract as he that subscribes.

At a Justices Court held at the State House in Newport R. I. on the 3d inst. an action was tried, brought by Fenner vs. Eddy, for the amount of subscriptions to a certain "new and complete Biographical Dictionary, containing the lives and characters of 10,000 persons of all countries, and a sketch of living characters." The ground of objection on the part of the defendant, was that the volume did not correspond with the terms of the prospectus. That instead of giving the lives, or even prominent incidents, of the lives of eminent characters, it gave in many parts, only the date of birth and death; that it was defective and erroneous, and instanced the date of Perry's death; and the manner of Murrat's massacre. That the paper was poor, and the binding too slight to admit of its being a useful book, even for reference.—& that the promised frontispiece of 20 portraits was altogether deceptive, containing in no instance any thing like a likeness.

The plaintiff argued that the book was well bound and printed—that it did contain the requisite number of notices and sketches—that no subscriber could have expected the whole lives of 10,000 characters in a duodecimo volume of 400 pages. That it was what the prospectus purported it to be, a Dictionary, and that it contained notices of all distinguished men from Adam (for he had looked no farther) down to the present day. From Confucius ('the Chinese Philosopher') down to Logan, ('the American Savage') and that the plaintiff had conformed in all things to the prospectus and that it was a cheap book at the price asked.

The Court, in giving its opinion, said that the book did not answer the description given in the prospectus—it was slightly and insufficiently bound—was defective in portraits—in many instances instead of a full biography of individuals, it contained the brief epitaph of 'born and died' naming the years—that the case was in the nature of a contract, and both parties were bound to fulfil it. Judgment was accordingly given for the defendant with costs, by which decision, it is stated, about forty subscribers in Newport will escape imposition.

## CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, April 10.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, calling for information on the subject of a survey just concluded, with a view to ascertain the practicability of uniting the Pennsylvania with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Massachusetts Claim, when a somewhat desultory debate took place, but the Committee rose without coming to any decision.

In the course of the discussion of these claims, on Friday, Mr. Weems, of Maryland, having made an attack on the Federalists and Federalism of Massachusetts, and contrasted it with the Federalism of Maryland, Mr. Bayles, of Mass. turned to certain resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, approving of the course adopted by the authorities of the State of Massachusetts, during the late war. Mr. Dorsey acknowledged himself to be the author of these resolutions; and on Saturday he acknowledged the impolicy of them, and attributed them to the high tone of party excitement which prevailed at that period. Mr. Barney, with a view to vindicate the character of the Legislature, stated that the resolutions referred to were unanimously rejected in one branch of the Legislature.

TUESDAY, April 11.

In the Senate yesterday the consideration of the Judiciary Bill was resumed, and was the subject of discussion the whole day. The motion pending was the motion by Mr. Rowan, to amend the bill, by requiring a concurrence of seven of the Justices of the Supreme Court in any decision whatever affecting the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of any State, the law of any State, or any law of Congress; and providing further, that such kind of process only shall be issued, and in such order only, upon the judgments of the United States Courts, as are authorized and permitted by the laws of the State. Mr. Rowan supported his amendment in a speech of great ability. Mr. Tazewell moved to amend the amendment by striking out seven and inserting six, so as to require the concurrence of six Judges.—This motion was lost, and the question on the first part of the original amendment was determined in the negative, Ayes 20—Nays 21. On the second branch of the amendment, the vote was Ayes 7—Nays 34.

Mr. Thompson of Georgia, offered a resolution yesterday in the House of Representatives, calling on the President for information whether any other Government has been invited to send Ministers to the Congress at Panama; and Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, laid a resolution on the table, on the subject of discharging the Committee of the whole from the consideration of the Massachusetts Claims, with a view to refer the same to the Secretary of War, for him to report what part of the claims comes within the principles on which other claims of a similar character have been settled. The House then took up a bill making appropriation for the Florida Indians; which passed through the Committee, called for the same discussion there, and was subsequently laid on the table for the present. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, finished his remarks in opposition to the mission, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor for to day.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

The Judiciary Bill yesterday occupied the attention of the Senate the whole day. A motion was made by Mr. Woodbury to recommit the bill, with instructions to report such amendments as will remove any existing grievance, without an increase of the Judges of the Supreme Court; but no vote was taken upon it.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Polk of Tennessee, offered resolutions declaring it to be the right and duty of this House, to pronounce on the expediency or inexpediency of foreign missions, when called on for appropriations; that sending Ministers to Panama would be a departure from our uniform course of policy; and that therefore the proposed mission is inexpedient. The resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. The bill making appropriation for the relief of the Florida Indians, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to day, as was also a bill making appropriation for the repair of a post road from Jackson to Columbus, in Mississippi. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Buchanan spoke in favor of the amendment of Mr. McLane to the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the subject of Panama, and Mr. Wurtz, of Pennsylvania, spoke against it, and in favor of the mission.

THURSDAY, April 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Robbins of Rhode Island, yesterday finished his argument against the Judiciary Bill, and Mr. White, of Tennessee, spoke in favour of it. Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, has the floor for to-morrow. Mr. Randolph gave notice that he would to-morrow move to reinstate the Senate in the possession of its ancient and accustomed privileges—the appointment of Committees, and the supervision of the Journal.

In the House of Representatives yesterday several interesting communications were received from the War Department on the subject of recent surveys, among which are those of the three routes for a road from this City to N. Orleans; & also a letter from the Secretary of War, relative to the Topographical Engineers for Internal Im-

provement. The Bill for the relief of the Florida Indians was passed; as also was the bill making an appropriation for the repair of the road from Jackson and Columbus, in Mississippi. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, and Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the Mission to Panama.

FRIDAY, April 14.

In the Senate yesterday a motion was submitted and supported by Mr. Randolph, to rescind the rule giving the appointment of the Committees and the revision of the Journal to the President of the Senate. The Committee appointed to consider and determine the business necessary to be done, and when Congress shall adjourn, were discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and Mr. Holmes submitted a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House to adjourn the two Houses of Congress on Monday, the 22d day of May next. The Judiciary Bill was again the subject of discussion, when Mr. Berrien, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Findlay, and Mr. Randolph, spoke on the subject, but no vote was taken upon it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, introduced a preamble and resolutions, hostile to the mission to Panama, and declaratory of the rights of the House, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On motion of Mr. Vinton of Ohio, the Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to make an inquiry in relation to the settlement of the Florida Indians. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, spoke against, and Mr. F. Johnson, of Kentucky, in favor of the mission to Panama.

Mr. Webster obtained the floor for to day, stating that as it was the general desire of the House to get through the discussion of this subject during the present week, his colleague, (Mr. Crownshield) would to day move to postpone the private business, which according to the rule, has preference in order to continue the debate on the Panama Mission.

SATURDAY, April 15.

In the Senate, the resolution proposing to fix the day of adjournment on Monday, the 22d day of May next, yesterday underwent some discussion, but was finally laid on the table, by a vote of 20 to 19. The consideration of the Judiciary Bill was resumed, and after considerable debate, in which Mr. Harper and Mr. Randolph spoke in favour of the motion to recommit, and Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Van Buren, against it, the motion of Mr. Woodbury, to recommit with instructions to report such amendments as will remove any existing grievance without an increase of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was determined in the negative, by a vote of 34 Nays to 8 Yays. Mr. Mills moved to reduce the proposed number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court from 9 to 8. This motion was negatived—Ayes 7—Nays 30. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, introduced a joint resolution, fixing the day of adjournment for the 15th May. Some discussion, which was cut short by the expiration of the hour allotted to resolutions, took place, in the course of which, Mr. Webster stated that the situation of the Bankrupt Bill, which is pending in the Senate, formed the principal objection, in his opinion, to the determination on the subject of a specific day of adjournment. He thought the important bill in question would be destroyed by such a measure. The discussion will, as a matter of course, be resumed to-day, when Mr. Wright, of Ohio, has stated it as his intention to move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday, and then to move a call of the House. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Webster made a most able and eloquent speech in favor of the mission to Panama. His observations, throughout, were characterized by that vigour of thought, and that nervous felicity of expression, which are so peculiar to this distinguished individual; but it was towards the close when, warmed with his subject, the orator quickened into a more stirring and lofty style of eloquence, that he seemed to exercise a power over the physical and moral faculties of the House, which has, perhaps been seldom exceeded in any legislative assembly. If there be any truth in physiognomy, even those gentlemen who are opposed to the measure, felt themselves exalted in having such a noble adversary to encounter.

The ship Marcus, from Bremen, arrived at Boston, in the short passage of twenty three days. She brought answers from Germany to letters which left here February 6. The Marcus has brought out in good order, a flock of very fine Saxony Sheep.

## MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday evening last, at Ratcliffe, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Henry Holiday, Esq. of Queen-Anns, to Miss Ann, daughter of Henry Holiday, Esq. of this county.

## DIED.

In Caroline county, on Thursday the 13th inst. at his late residence, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Ford, in the 55th year of his age.

—In this county on Tuesday last, Miss Louisa Dixon.

—In this town, on Wednesday last, Miss Charlotte Vincent, after a lingering illness.

—On Thursday last, Eugene Montello, only son of Mr. David M. Smith, of this town.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at Pimlico, the seat of Trench Tilghman, Esq. on Friday next, the 28th inst. By order, S. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

## C. Hayden, Dentist.

Is at the Easton Hotel, where he will remain a few days, and will be happy to render any assistance that may be required of him, in the line of his profession. April 22.

## Sheep for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the whole of his flock of Sheep, at Horn's Point, except one, which is intended to be retained, being about 300 in number, at the low price of \$1 25 for the grown Sheep, and 50 cents for the Lambs, if application is made for them in two weeks from the date of this advertisement. The object of this very low demand is to effect a sale of the whole to one person and to have them taken away immediately. They will be found to be an advantageous bargain to the purchaser.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Shoal-Creek, April 22, 1826.

## For Sale

4000 prime Oak and 3000 Pine RAILS. For terms apply at this Office. April 22

## Joseph Chain

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

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

## NOTICE

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are particularly requested to come forward and make payment without delay, those who neglect to comply with this request may expect legal steps will be taken to compel payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. April 22.—S. RACHEL LEEDS KERR.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

By order,

JOHN BROWN, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for C. C. Denton, April 22. 7w

## MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans Court, APRIL TERM. A. D. 1826.

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

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

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

## 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 William A. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April, 1826.

THOMAS BULLEN, Adm'r.

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

April 22 3w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

April 22 3w THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, &c. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, at the suits of the state of Maryland, use Richard Spencer, guardian of Hugh Meredith Marshall, and Amely Ann Marshall, & also by virtue of an execution for officers fees for 1825, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, of the same day, the following property, to wit, the life estate of him the said Marshall, of, in and to the one third part of that farm on which the said Marshall at present resides, situate in Broad Creek Neck, being part of several tracts, to wit: Westwick, part Upper Holland, part Mable, containing the quantity of 178 acres of land, more or less, also one negro woman, called Milly, one negro boy called Joshua, aged about 17 years, the crop of wheat now on the ground, on the farm on which said Marshall at present resides, also 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 ox cart and 6 head of cattle—seized and taken as the property of said Marshall, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due thereon, and also to pay and satisfy the above mentioned officers fees. THOS. HENRIX, Shff. April 15.



## POETRY.

From the *Mammoth Herald*.

TO IRENE.

List love, list, o'er Adria's sea  
Soft plays a moonlight smile,  
And with the water's revelry  
Joins many a laughing tale,  
The gondolier has sunk to sleep  
Upon the weary oar,  
And giant shadows ghost like creep  
O'er silent plain, and reach the deep,  
Beyond the bending shore.

They tell me that in oceans far  
Floats many a spicy land,  
Where pennon never waved for war  
Nor trumpet gave command;  
Where one eternal summer's light  
Shews ever blooming flowers,  
And where the stars that gem the night  
Are woman's eyes, which make a bright,  
Fond heaven of earthly bowers.

And say they true, when thus they tell  
Of climes so wondrous fair?  
Oh then we'll breast the heaving swell  
And pass existence there.  
We'll cull those flowers, we'll see those eyes  
With starry lustre beaming;  
And life beneath those sunny skies  
Be one never ending Paradise,  
One dream on beauty's breast.

## Public Sale.

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

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

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

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

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, November Term, 1825. I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the farm and plantation of Patrick Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, situate on Island Creek, and within 3 miles of the Trappe, called Patrick's Plains, containing between 150 and 170 acres of land, the exact quantity to be determined by an accurate survey, prior to the sale. The improvements consist of a good comfortable frame Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Granary, &c. &c. The soil is of good quality and may be made very productive. As it is expected, persons wishing to purchase, will view the premises, a particular description is unnecessary. The terms of sale will be, that the highest bidder or bidders will be the purchaser or purchasers, "on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale, that is to say, one half of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, shall be paid in one year from the day of sale, and the other half or residue with interest thereon in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the Trustee, with such security as he shall approve, for securing the purchase money with interest, in manner aforesaid; and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee will, by a good Deed to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the property and estate to him, her or them, sold free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainants or of the defendants, and those claiming by, from or under them, or any of them."

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Trustee.  
April 8 4w  
**Postponed Sale.**  
The plantation situate near the head of Wye River, on which the late James Battie resided, containing 170 acres, heretofore advertised to be sold on the 30th March, on the premises, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th April next, at the Court House door in Easton, on the terms heretofore stated at 3 o'clock, P. M. EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, Trustee.  
April 1.

## Land for Sale.

A small farm near Boonsborough, in Caroline county, formerly the property of the late Dekar Thompson—it is equal in fertility to any land in the neighbourhood. The Dwelling House is comfortable and the out-houses such as are necessary on a farm of that size. ALSO several parcels of land, in the lower part of said county, near Hunting Creek—all of which will be sold on moderate terms and a liberal credit—Those disposed to purchase, will apply to Theodore R. Lockerman, Easton, or to JNO. LOCKERMAN, Oxford Neck, March 25.

## Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.  
Easton, Nov. 5

## Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, on Thursday 27th of April, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, at the farm of the late Lloyd Nicols, Esq. all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, of all kinds—Farming Utensils—Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs—nice Bacon—Corn in the ear—the crop of Wheat on the ground—and the unexpired time of three Servants, two men and one good sized boy, before their manumission takes effect—also some valuable Books.

**Terms of Sale.**—For all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required—for all sums above five dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, upon bond and approved security being given, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.  
April 15 2w—S

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Matthew Driver, late of Talbot county deceased, on the 26th of the present instant, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs and farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, together with a quantity of corn and wheat, the crop of wheat now in the ground, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—a credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Attendance given by JAMES SARGSTON, Adm'r. of Matthew Driver, dec'd.  
April 15 2w—S

## Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, will be exposed at public sale, on Thursday the 11th May next, at Cover-Fields, the late residence of William Hemsley, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock, farming utensils, corn, household furniture and sundry other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a number of servants having a term of years to serve. For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving note with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and terms more particularly then stated. E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A. of William Hemsley.  
April 15 4w—S

## YOUNG LADIES

## Boarding School

AT NEWARK, DELAWARE.  
**COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.**—Orthography; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic, mental and mechanical; English Grammar and Composition; Geography and History, ancient and modern; use of Maps and Globes; delineation of Maps; Natural History; Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry; Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Elements of Moral Science.

Young Ladies will be carefully and diligently instructed in any of the foregoing studies, according to their respective capacities, and the wishes of their parents or guardians. At the same time, special regard will be paid to their health, comfort, manners and morals. In superintending the dress, manners, and conduct of the young ladies, Mrs. Sherer will be assisted by a governess of unexceptionable character, good education, and accomplished manners. In short, every possible exertion will be made, to render this school equal to any similar institution in our country.

The summer term commences on the first day of May, and terminates on the seventh of October. Board and tuition for the whole term, \$60; one half to be paid in advance, the remainder at the end of the term. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices. Extra charges:—Music \$10; use of Piano \$2; French \$6, per quarter of twelve weeks. W. SHERER.

Newark, April 7, 1826.

The following testimonials in favour of the school, are respectfully submitted. The undersigned, having generally attended the semi-annual examinations of Mr. Sherer's school, can truly say that they were, in every instance, much pleased with the proofs of proficiency which his pupils exhibited. The promptness and accuracy with which they answered almost every question proposed in the course of extensive and minute examinations, evinced an intelligent acquaintance with the branches on which they were examined. The undersigned, therefore, with entire confidence, declares their opinion that for all the useful, and some of the ornamental branches of female education, as well as for attention to the health, manners, and conduct of the young ladies, the Boarding School at Newark is equal to the most distinguished institutions of the kind, with which they are acquainted.

A. K. RUSSEL,  
SAMUEL BELL,  
ANDREW GRAY,  
HENRY WHITELEY.

My daughter was at Mr. Sherer's Boarding School in Newark, for more than a year; I attended one of the examinations, and I fully concur in the opinion expressed in the above certificate. WILLARD HALL.  
Wilmington, April 8  
April 15 3w

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.** That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Willing, late of Somerset county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1826. SAMUEL GORDON, Ex'r. of William Willing dec'd.  
April 15 3w

## Notice.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George B. R. Costen, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of October, 1826, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 4th day of April, 1826. WINDER CANNON, Adm'r. of G. B. R. Costen.  
April 15 3w

## Baltimore & Centreville Packet.

The Sloop GEN. P. BENSON, is now painted and fitted up in a very superior style, for the accommodation of Passengers. Her Cabin is large and commodious, having 12 large berths in her forward cabin; also two large state rooms, with 4 berths in each—Passengers can be as comfortably accommodated as on board the steam-boat. The General P. Benson will commence her regular route on Tuesday 4th of April, leaving Centreville every 1 UESDAY, at nine o'clock, A. M. and likewise leaving Baltimore, every FRIDAY, at the same hour, throughout the season. The subscriber thought it better to change his days of sailing, from Wednesdays and Saturdays, to Tuesdays and Fridays; giving persons from a distance, an opportunity of reaching home previous to the Sabbath; also, that persons in and near Centreville may have an opportunity of being at the above place on Saturday, as it is the most public day. All persons sending Grain, or for Articles, will please come on Saturdays for settlement—and those having Orders for Baltimore, will leave them at the store of Mr. Pere Granger, where the Packet business of the subscriber is transacted.

**White Passengers, with accommodations \$2 Coloured do. do. 1**  
The Cash will be expected in every case, where a previous understanding has not been had.

Both Forward and Back Freight, at the usual rates, and all orders accompanied with the cash will be strictly attended to.

The subscriber, returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for their liberal support, and, as he intends commanding on board in person, he flatters himself that from his strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. With due respect, the public's obedient servant, NICHOLAS N. MEEDS.

N. B.—Passengers will be taken off, or set ashore, (weather permitting,) any where between Centreville and Love-Point—and those persons wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be placed on board the steam boat, in the bay proceeding for that city. N. N. M.  
April 15 4w

## \$100 REWARD.

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

## CORONER'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of said Rolle, of, in and to the farm and plantation where he now resides, being part of a tract of land called "Rolle's Range," and part of "Dorothy's Enlargement," containing two hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less; also one bay mare and one bay horse. Seized and taken as the property of the said Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by PHILIP HORNEY, one of the Coroners of Talbot county.  
April 15 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, against Solomon Lowe, will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. one wagon and harness, three head of horses, one negro boy, Horace, one do. Oliver, subject to prior executions, levied on and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni. EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.  
April 15 ts

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Noah Lednum, at the suit of William W. Moore, administrator of Joseph Barlett, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. 1 horse cart and gear, also all the right, title, interest and estate of him, the said Noah Lednum, of, in and to the plantation adjoining William Pearson and Richard Austin: Seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.  
April 15 ts of Talbot county.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Patton, at the suit of Daniel Feddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: the tract or parts of tracts of land, which the said Patton purchased of Wm. Ferguson, situate on the main road, leading from the Chapel to Wye Mill, containing about 70 acres, more or less, also one grey mare; seized and taken as the property of the said James Patton, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, against John Hopkins, at the suit of Edward Auld, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House green, between 2 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz. the farm where the said Hopkins now resides, known by the name of Tilghman's Fortune; seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named claims with the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, & to me directed, against Levin Marshall, at the suits of the state of Maryland, use Richard Spencer, guardian of Hugh Meredith Marshall, and Amey Ann Marshall, & also by virtue of an execution for officers fees for 1825, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Easton, at the Court House door, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, of the same day, the following property, to wit, the life estate of him the said Marshall, of, in and to the one third part of that farm on which the said Marshall at present resides, situate in Broad Creek Neck, being part of several tracts, to wit: Wesbick, part Upper Holland, part Mabb, containing the quantity of 178 acres of land, more or less, also one negro woman, called Milly, one negro boy called Joshua, aged about 17 years, the crop of wheat now on the ground, on the farm on which said Marshall at present resides, also 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 ox cart and 6 head of cattle—seized and taken as the property of said Marshall, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due thereon, and also to pay and satisfy the above mentioned officers fees. THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against William Wrightson, at the suit of Robert Lambdin, executor of Wm. Lambdin, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to the farm or plantation, where he the said Wrightson now at present resides, situate in the Bay Side, be the quantity what it may, also 3 head of horses and 8 head of cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said William Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Jonathan Bartlett & Mary his wife, against Richard Darden, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House Green, between 10 & 12 o'clock, the following property, viz: One negro woman named Hannah, one negro girl called Hannah, one negro girl named Louisa Ellen, one Horse and Carriage, a tract of Land where the said Darden now resides, containing 97 3-4 acres, more or less—seized and taken to satisfy the said venditioni, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, against Noah Manship, at the suit of Daniel Feddeman, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House Green, between ten and 1 o'clock, the following property, viz: the life estate of him, the said Manship, of, in and to the farm where he now resides—seized and taken to satisfy the above named venditioni, with the interest and costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, against Richard L. Austin, at the suit of Richard Austin, use of John W. Blake, use of Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the ninth of May, on the Court House green, at Easton, between ten and twelve o'clock, the following property viz: the farm where the said Austin now resides, one brown horse, one grey colt, 3 head of cattle—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named debt, with the interest & costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni, at the suit of Edward Lloyd, Thomas & Groom, use of Philomen Thomas and William W. Moore, 2 fieri facias one at the suit of William Farlow, administrator of Thomas Harrison, of Jos. the other at the suit of John Welch, use of John J. Welch, against Fayette Gibson, all issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, will be sold on Wednesday 10th May, on the premises of said Gibson, the following property, viz: the plantation where he the said Gibson now resides, containing 550 acres, more or less, 13 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the said writs, with the interest and costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, against Henry Hindman, at the suit of John Tilghman, use of Peregrine Granger, use of Philomen B. Hopper, executor of Henry Darden, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court-house door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land, called Hindman's Reserve, containing 1160 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, also 11 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, 30 head of sheep, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and cost due and to become due on said venditioni. THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15 ts

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, namely:—at the suit of Lucretia Teackle, John D. Green and Lambert Reardon and one venditioni, at the suit of James Chambers, administrator of John Crowder, use of James Wilson, Jr. use of John W. Biske, and one venditioni, issued out of the Court of Appeals, at the suit of James Cockayne, all to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, of Charles, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House green in Easton, between 11 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. the dwelling plantation where the said Goldsborough now resides, called Mount Hope, situate on the main road, leading from Easton to Dover Bridge, containing 177 acres of land, more or less, also 5 head of cattle, 1 grey mare and 1 cart; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named claims, with the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Jabez Caldwell, at the suit of Tristram Needles, use of David and J. Ruddock, use of the President, Directors & Company of the Commercial & Farmer's Bank of Baltimore, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one house and lot on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. David Ring, and subject to a ground rent; seized and taken as the property of the said Jabez Caldwell, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard D. Ray, and two fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Bennett Tomlinson, and John D. Green and Lambert Reardon, against Henry Morgan, garnishee of Thomas G. Callahan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all his, the said Callahan's share or shares and life estate, of, in and to all the tracts or part of the tracts of land called "Little Bristol," situate, lying and being in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, that a certain Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, died, seized in fee and possession of, and that he, the said Callahan, claims a share in as Tenant by the courtesy in virtue of his intermarriage with the widow of the said Henry Morgan—also, all his, the said Callahan's share, or part of all the monies arising, or to arise from the sale or sales of the said tracts or parcels of land, under & agreeably to the order & direction of the said Henry Morgan, in and by his last will and testament—also, one sideboard, one cupboard, six window chairs, one desk, and one bed, bedstead and furniture. Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the said Thomas G. Callahan, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 8

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Philomen Horney, administrator of Haley Moffitt, use of William Dickinson, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm or plantation on which the said Rolle at present resides, situate in the Bay Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity more or less, also one horse—Seized and taken as the property of Fiddeman Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, also his officers fees due and payable for the year 1825, and now in my hands for collection. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 8

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Denny, at the suit of Margaret and Rebecca Kirby, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, 150 acres of land, part of a tract called and known by the name of Harwood's Hill and Addition, situate, and adjoining the main road leading from Easton to Centreville, and about three miles from Easton, also five head of horses—Seized and taken as the property of the said James Denny, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.  
April 8

## PRINTING,

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



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1826.

NO. 19.

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

## Baltimore and Easton Packet.

### THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

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

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

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

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

### THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.  
Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaving Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in the business and his unremitting attention, will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, and at Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Feb. 18. EDWARD AULD.

## Baltimore & Centreville Packet.

The Sloop GEN. P. BENSON, is now painted and fitted up in a very superior style, for the accommodation of Passengers. Her Cabin is large and commodious, having 12 large berths in her forward cabin; also two large state rooms, with 4 berths in each—Passengers can be as comfortably accommodated as on board the steam-boat.

The General P. Benson will commence her regular route on Tuesday 4th of April, leaving Centreville every TUESDAY, at nine o'clock, A. M. and likewise leaving Baltimore, every FRIDAY, at the same hour, throughout the season. The subscriber thought it better to change his days of sailing, from Wednesdays and Saturdays, to Tuesdays and Fridays; giving persons from a distance, an opportunity of reaching home previous to the Sabbath; also, that persons in and near Centreville may have an opportunity of being at the above place on Saturday, as it is the most public day.

All persons sending Grain, or for Articles, will please come on Saturdays for settlement—and those having Orders for Baltimore, will leave them at the store of Mr. Pere Granger, where the Packet business of the subscriber is transacted.

White Passengers, with accommodations \$2 Coloured do. do. 1  
The Cash will be expected in every case, where a previous understanding has not been had.

Both Forward and Back Freight, at the usual rates, and all orders accompanied with the cash will be strictly attended to.

The subscriber, returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for their liberal support, and as he intends commanding on board in person, he flatters himself that from his strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. With due respect, the public's obedient servant,  
NICHOLAS N. NEEDS.

N. B.—Passengers will be taken off, or set ashore, (weather permitting,) any where between Centreville and Love-Point—and those persons wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be placed on board the steam boat, in the bay proceeding for that city.  
N. N. M.  
April 15 4w.

## EASTON HOTEL.

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

The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25  
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.  
S. L.

## New Spring Goods.

### Wm. H. Groome

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

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

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

## New Spring Goods.

### Samuel Groome

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

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

## NEW GOODS.

### William Clark

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

## Joseph Chain

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

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

## WOOL COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,

No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.  
Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of  
**DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,**  
they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.  
Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.  
Philadelphia Nov. 26.

## MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1826.

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

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

## 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 William A. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April, 1826.  
THOMAS BULLEN, Admr.  
D. B. N. of William A. Abbott, decd.  
April 22 3w

## AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE,

### THE FULL BRED COLT,

### Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high, 3 years old in May next.

**YOUNG CHANCE** was sired by Chance Medley—his dam Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Canton, grand dam by Vinton, great grand dam by Black and All Black—He will be limited to 20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in each case to the groom. A few of Young Chance's colts will be shewn the ensuing spring.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton, March 4

## The Natural Age of Man.

We have no hesitation in saying that the natural age of man is an hundred years. Those do not consider sufficiently the numerous circumstances by which death occurs, who fix the term of natural life at three score years and ten. But Physicians are well aware that in nineteen of twenty causes which terminate in death, the causes of the disease is known and related.—The patient almost always begins thus—"About a week ago I went out and wet my feet," &c. or I have had a good deal of writing to do lately and set up late every night over the desk, and have taken no exercise—"I have been obliged to work hard and have over fatigued myself." "I ate for my supper last night some partridges," or some such indigestible trash—"I have had my mind worried a good deal of late"—"I went into the vapor bath about a week ago, and it has laid me up ever since," &c. &c. In almost every case there is some obvious cause, which might have been easily avoided. There are many cases in which although the immediate occasion of the disease which terminates life, is not recollected, the memory of early disappointments or early dissipation, will point out as clearly the cause, as if it happened yesterday.

These too, by prudence and discretion might have been avoided: and although poverty or misfortune may subject a man to bodily exposure or mental agonies, which unman his system, and make him an easy prey to the Destroyer, yet such cannot be considered fair cases in forming an estimate of man's natural life. The same remark will apply to those whose final dissolution is to be attributed to scrupulous and other constitutional complaints, which were an unfortunate inheritance and beyond their control.

In forming our opinion on this subject we should consider how long a man would live in our climate, if born of a sound constitution, and avoiding all those circumstances which usually interrupt the processes of nature and thus produce disease and death; we should consider how long before life would go out, if removed from all those causes by which it is usually prematurely extinguished.

Examples of this kind are so rare that we must form our judgment, not from cases which have actually occurred, but from what we know of the causes of death among mankind. Every physician who reflects on this subject will remark that there are four destroying angels abroad among men—IDLENESS—INTEMPERANCE—IMPRUDENCE—AND SORROW. Let a man shun these FOUR—let him take regular exercise in the fresh air; be temperate in eating, drinking, and all his habits; be prudent in avoiding exposure and quackery; and preserve an equable disposition, and uniform cheerfulness, and if he has not some constitutional disease which he has inherited from his parents, an hundred years are without doubt, his portion on earth. To this age, every one who has a good natural constitution, may attain by avoiding the four evils we have spoken of and cultivating the virtues which are opposed to them.

There is a carelessness among us about these causes of disease, which evidently shows that we do not reflect sufficiently on their wonderful influence. But when we remark that Nature has designed us for a century, and that a great majority of the human race scarcely attain to half that age, we shall see, in its true light, the power of slight causes, and the importance of regarding them more than we now do.

May you live a thousand years, is an Eastern salutation. Gentle reader—to wish you so many would be fruitless: but if you have not deviated from, and will continue to follow our injunctions, we can safely promise you an hundred.

Med. Intel.

## Cobbett's Character of Himself.

From his Register, Feb. 11.

"What trouble have I not taken myself? What labours have I not performed? What risks have I not run? What perils have I not encountered; aye, and a numerous family along with me? And, if I had preferred ease to labour; if I had preferred interest to duty; how rich might I not have been; and in what complete ignorance might not the country have been of the cause of its calamities. Whatsoever else men may say of me, whatsoever else they may even think of me: there is not a man in the kingdom who will look another man in the face and say, that I might not have wallowed in wealth; that I might not have been covered with what the world calls honours, if I had chosen to aid in the work of delusion and oppression, instead of having, without the exception of one single act of my life, endeavoured to dissipate the former, and to put an end to, or mitigate the latter. It is agreed, amongst all descriptions of men, that I possess extraordinary powers, that I wield a pen more powerful than any other man now living in England. This is acknowledged by all. I have wielded it by turns against many descriptions of men; but in no one single instance can I be charged with wielding it for the purpose of furthering my own interest."

## SOMETHING VERY IMPORTANT!

The following dialogue is supposed to have taken place between a Printer and one of his creditors—supposed, did we say? It has much more of reality in it than of supposition, as many Printers can testify.

**Creditor.** Why are Printers poor paymasters?

**Printer.** Because they have not the means of paying.

**C.** Why then do they go in debt?

**P.** To carry on their business.

**C.** But have they no income?

**P.** Yes—But it comes in too slow to defray current expenses.

**C.** What would make them punctual as other men?

**P.** Other men can compel payment, but a Printer cannot.

**C.** None of your mysteries—A Printer cannot compel payment! Where is the law?

**P.** Of the law he does not complain. But how is it possible for him to collect his accounts, scattered as they are to the four winds of heaven, and attend to the duties of his office at the same time? Answer this.

**C.** I see it all I pity you. But I must have my pay. [Exit Creditor.]

**P.** (Solus) Oh, that I had never been a Printer! Would that my voice could reach every delinquent subscriber. I would ring in his ears the sad tale of all my cares. But cheer up; I will write fifty duns this very night, and wait for the return of the mail. [Exit.]

The mail returns; and no answer.—Another, and another comes, but it bears no greeting to him. He sighs and sighs again;—but he sighs to the winds.—[Here out of pity to the publisher, the curtain drops and conceals the melancholy catastrophe.]

A novel and curious exhibition has just been opened in New York, which is thus described in the Commercial Advertiser. The Chess-Player is the same which has astonished and baffled the most skilful players of that game in Europe.

## AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER.

The first exhibition of Mr. Maelzel's Wonder of the World, took place last evening, in the spacious hall attached to the National Hotel, and was witnessed by from two to three hundred spectators, who departed equally astonished and delighted. We have not room this evening for a full account of the exhibition, but must despatch it briefly. The wonderful figure, whose movements, or rather the cause of whose movements, has baffled the inquiries of the learned and curious of Europe for many years, sits by a table in an erect attitude, with great gravity and composure. He is in Turkish costume, with a long heavy black beard, and large grey eyes.—The table stands upon castors, and was repeatedly moved about, showing conclusively that there was no connection with any other apartment, but that the machine is perfect in itself. Two accomplished chess-players played jointly against him, but were beaten with great ease. When he check-mated them, he articulated "echec," with the promptness of an accomplished player; and when false moves were made by his antagonists, he rapped upon the table with his right hand, and shook his head in displeasure, while with his left he replaced the chess-men as they stood before. He looks around upon the audience occasionally, but intently upon every movement in the game, his eyes moving with the quickness of life. But wonderful as this part of the exhibition is, it is not the whole of it. There is the automaton trumpeter, an elegant figure in the military costume of the French lancers, who blows the French and German Ordinance in the greatest perfection, with the accompaniment on the piano forte. We never saw or heard a living and breathing trumpeter who could compare with him.—Then we have another wonder in the automaton rope dancers. Hunter, great as he is, is a clumsy fellow in comparison with these little fellows upon the slack rope; and were it not that with the chess-player, thought must in some way be made to counteract tho't, we should put the rope-dancers down as the greatest wonders. They execute the most surprising feats with the greatest agility, and without any apparent mechanism.

## TRICKS IN TRADE.

Two rogues in the city have been making a laughable experiment enough upon the force of truth, or puff, between them; and I believe the matter is to end in an application to the Court of Chancery; but, for the time, the impostor has carried the day. One of these people, who are both hair-dressers, and live opposite to each other, near the Exchange, is—or was lately—thriving, by selling the fat of bears as a kind of cosmetic. The other (his neighbour) knowing that it was just as good to sell any other material in pots, with "Bear's Grease" for a label, as genuine bear's grease, immediately started with the same "pots," filled with an inexpensive unguent, in opposition. The true dealer, who keeps forty live bears in his cellar, and has himself taken up once a week before the sitting alderman, as a nuisance, by way of advertisement, killed a bear upon this, hung him up whole in full sight in his shop, and wrote in the window, "A fresh bear killed this day!" The impostor, who

had but one bear in the whole world, which he privately led out of his house, after dark, every night, and brought him back (to seem like a new supply going in) in the morning continued his sale, writing in his window, "Our fresh bear will be killed tomorrow."

The original vender then—determined to cut off his rival's last shift—kept his actual bears, defunct, with the skins only half off, hanging up always at his door, proclaimed all bear's grease sold in "pots" a "vile imposture;" and desired his customers to "walk in" and see theirs, "with their own eyes, cut and weighed from the animal." This seemed conclusive for two days; but, on the third, the opponent was again in the field, with a placard, "founded on the opinion of nine doctors of physic," that bear's grease "obtained from the animal in a tamed or domestic state," would not "make any body's hair grow at all." In consequence of which he "has formed an establishment in Russia (where all the best bears come from) for catching them wild, cutting the fat off immediately, and potting it down for London consumption." And the rogue actually ruins his antagonist, without going to the expense of a bear skin, by writing all over his house, "Licensed by the Imperial Government—Here, and at Archangel!"  
Blackwood's Magazine.

## From the Saturday Evening Post.

### PETER SINGLE'S ESCAPE FROM MATRIMONY.

"For what is wedlock forced, but a hell, An age of discord and continual strife, Whereas the contrary bringeth forth bliss, And is a pattern of celestial life."

### King Henry VI. Act 5th.

We are all subject to disappointment, says my aunt, with a sigh—true, we are, I answered; but you surely don't pretend to call mine a disappointment? What else, you blockhead? Why an escape aunt, a wonderful, a miraculous escape. Why these are strange words, Peter. No more strange than true, my good aunt—and every day's observation makes it more so.—How so—Merely peeping aunt—Peeping? Aye, peeping aunt—looking into the hearts—the secrets and houses of those that are married, and I am taught then the true blessings of liberty. 'Tis a gift of Heaven, bestowed on man by his divine creator—and all animated beings free from the thralldom of slavery, sing together for joy—for why—because they are free. Why Peter, you seem inspired. I am aunt, when speaking of liberty. Then you don't regret the loss of Dolly. Not a fig—not a fig—did you ever hear the reason of our separation, aunt? No! Well I will tell it to you—'tis an excellent joke, I assure you—we were on our way to the church for the awful crime of matrimony—trudging along the path leading to the Holy Pile, quite loving and affectionate, when all of a sudden Dolly looks up in my face and cries, Peter, Peter; What, Dolly, says I—Peter, says she, who is to make the fire after we are married?—You, of course, Dolly, I replied—that you must be aware is a female's place—her duty; Mr. Single, I tell you it is unmanly, ungentlemanlike, and it is unwholesome too, to say I must make the fire; do you think I will get up of a cold frosty morning, while you are sleeping in bed, and make your fire, Sir?—Why Dolly, my dear this is strange conduct—and I went on to tell her, that I would prepare the wood over night, and have every thing ready for her—and Dolly you know my business will call me out early. I don't know, nor I don't care, Mr. Single, make the fire I will not. You won't make the fire, Madam?—No Sir. Then Dolly, curse me if I have you.—Then Mr. Single, curse me if I care. And so you parted.—Yes, on the spot—and I have rejoiced at the event ever since.  
PETER SINGLE.

The annexed advertisements are copied from a late number of the London Morning Herald.

**MATRIMONY.**—A gentleman of family, 29 years of age, and who is almost immediately going out to India, wishes to meet with a lady willing to be united to him, and share his fortune. She must have the immediate command of £4,000: if possessed of more the surplus will be entirely at her own disposal. By a union with the advertiser, the lady will be mistress of a most comfortable and respectable establishment, and will have the entire into the best society the country affords. The most satisfactory references will be given, and secrecy and honor will be observed. Letters (post-paid) addressed to No. 256, Post-office, Bristol, will be attended to.

**To Noblemen, Members of Parliament, and Gentlemen.**—The advertiser, a solicitor of good education, appearance, and address, who is well versed in the law on elections, qualifications of voters, &c. is desirous of being employed as a *Private Secretary* or *Amanuensis*, or as an Agent to any nobleman or gentleman who is likely to be engaged in a contest at the approaching election, possessing a talent for composing electioneering songs, squibs, speeches, &c. and capable of addressing a meeting with effect, his services in the latter capacity would be truly valuable. Personal applications, or letters free of postage, addressed S. H. at No. 4, Leicester-place, Camberwell New Road, will be duly attended to.



## CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, April 17.

In the Senate on Saturday, the motion submitted by Mr. Randolph, to change the rule which gives to the President of the Senate the appointment of all committees, was agreed to, by a vote of 40 yeas to 2 nays. The motion in relation to the Journal of the Senate, was adopted by a vote of 34 to 7. The Judiciary bill was passed, and returned to the House of Representatives, for their concurrence in the amendment changing the arrangement of the several circuits. The vote on the final passage stood—yeas 31, nays 8. The Senate concurred in the resolution fixing the day of adjournment on the 22d of May next, so that the present session will expire on that day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker's resolution to adjourn was taken up, and after attempts to postpone and lay it on the table, in each of which the vote was taken by yeas and nays, it finally passed, fixing on Monday the 22d of May, by a vote of 149 to 29. An interesting message was received from the President, in answer to a resolution of the House, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, and copies of correspondence, showing what ministers from other foreign courts are expected to attend at the Congress at Panama. The message, report, and correspondence, will be found in another column. In committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Weems, spoke in favour of the amendment to the original resolutions. Mr. McLane, of Delaware, obtained the floor for to-day, in order to reply to the arguments against his proposition. After he shall have concluded, Mr. Cook has given notice of his intention to move to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject; and then, in the House, in order to ascertain the opinion of the majority as to the propriety of continuing the present discussion, to move to lay the resolutions on the table. The hour of meeting was fixed at ten o'clock during the remainder of the session.

TUESDAY, April 18.

In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was occupied about five hours in the discussion of the Panama Mission. Mr. McLane and Mr. Forsyth occupying the floor during all that time, except for a few minutes while Mr. Cook made his promised motion for the Committee to rise, with a view to terminate the discussion. On this question the yeas were 63—nays 32. It is probable that the House may now be occupied for two or three days longer before any decision will be made.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.

In the Senate yesterday the Bill altering the time of holding the session of the Supreme Court of the United States was passed to a third reading. The resolution submitted by Mr. Branch, in relation to the power of the Executive to appoint certain public ministers, was taken up, when Mr. Mills spoke against it, and Mr. Randolph in favor.

In the House of Representatives, Messrs. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Garney, of New-York, and Ingham, of Pennsylvania, severally addressed the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the Panama Mission, the two former gentlemen being in favor of the Mission, and the last gentleman against it. Mr. Buchanan then offered an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. McLane, as a modification to his amendment. Some brief discussion took place on a motion that the Committee rise; and after that had succeeded, on another motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the resolutions. This last question, on which the yeas and nays were taken, was negatived by a vote of 79 to 103. A very general disposition to put an end to the discussion prevailed, and there is no doubt, if the amendment of Mr. Buchanan had not been offered, that the debate would have been brought to a termination last night. It is understood, however, that the question will be taken to-day.

An interesting communication was received from the War Department, on the subject of the Florida Indians, which will be found in another column.

THURSDAY, April 20.

In the Senate yesterday a good deal of discussion took place on the bill to authorize the claimants of certain lands in Florida, known as "Forbes' Purchase," to institute suits against the United States, which resulted in laying it on the table. The resolution of Mr. Branch was resumed, and Mr. Randolph spoke in favor of it from 1 until after 7 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, after a little preliminary business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Messrs. Archer, of Virginia, Dorsey, of Maryland, Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Sawyer, of North-Carolina, Worthington, of Maryland, and J. Johnson, of Kentucky, severally addressed the Committee on the Panama Mission. On motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, the Committee then rose.

FRIDAY, April 21.

In the Senate yesterday the resolution offered by Mr. Barton was adopted, Mr. B. accompanying it with some appropriate explanatory remarks. A number of bills were passed to a third reading—for the relief of Wm. P. Gould; for the relief of Otway Burns; for the erection of a Custom-House at Newport, R. I. for the exemption of the Students of the Columbian College from militia duty; and for the ap-

propriation of \$6000 for the repair of the Post Road from the Chatahouchee to Line Creek in the State of Alabama. The adoption of the new rule proposed by Mr. Benton, it thus appears, has a very salutary operation, by enabling the Senate to proceed in the consideration of private bills until 1 o'clock, reserving the subsequent part of the day for the discussion of important subjects. The consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; and Mr. Harper, Mr. Tazewell, and Mr. Chandler, spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Lloyd against it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the question on the Panama Mission was decided, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. McLane's amendment was negatived. In the House, however, the question was again taken, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 99 to 94. On motion of Mr. T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, the House then adjourned. The motion pending when the House adjourned, was to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

SATURDAY, April 22.

In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the motion made by Mr. Powell, of Virginia, on the preceding day, to lay, the resolution and amendments on the subject of the mission to Panama on the table, was negatived. The question was then taken on the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as amended by Mr. McLane, and the resolution was negatived by a vote of 143 to 54.

The House then, on motion of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriation for the Mission. A proposition was made to amend the bill, by Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, by reducing the sum allowed for the outfit of Mr. Anderson, from \$9,000 to 4,500, but it was not sustained. Mr. McDuffie then moved to strike out the enacting words, and spoke at some length on the subject, but after some explanations and rejoinders, the motion was negatived, (the yeas and nays being called,) by a vote of 133 to 61. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed & read a third time to day.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From our correspondents of the Merchants' Coffee House, Philad. Gazette and Aurora, under date of Sunday, 11 A. M. we learn, that the British ship *Marmion*, Capt. Peire, had arrived at that Port, bringing London dates to the 20th and Liverpool to the 22d March inclusive. The King of Portugal died on the 10th March. The King of England has been ill. The reports of his illness had an effect on the funds, and on the 16th of March his Physicians began to publish daily bulletins.

Letters from Holland of the 14th, state that the funds were advancing, and that there was a general improvement in trade, particularly in the demand and in the prices of coffee.

At Halifax and Leeds, trade was generally improving. At the latter town, wool had advanced, and it was hoped woolen goods would reach something like their fair value.

From a letter, which we publish below, it appears that there has been a considerable fall in the price of Tobacco.

To show the fall prices had sustained, the Brighton paper states, that "timber oil" which was sold about five months ago at 124 per ton, a price then considered "extraordinarily low," was sold last week at 116 per ton; being a reduction of one third.—Cargoes of coals which were never less in Shoreham harbor at any period last year than 42s. per chaldron, are now offered to be delivered in Brighton, free of expense, at 11 19s. 9d."

St. Petersburg Journals to the 28th of February, contain not a word of political intelligence.—The Emperor continues to bestow favors on those who exerted themselves on the occasion of the late commotion.

The York Gazette reports that a lady just recovered from an illness of a few weeks, has presented her physician with a check on her banker for 15000.

An article dated St. Petersburg, March 4, announces the arrival of the Duke of Wellington in the city on the preceding day. His grace had immediately an audience of the Emperor and Empress, to whom he delivered the condolence and felicitations of the King of England. No allusion is made to the political object of his grace's mission.

From the *Gazette Universelle de Lyons*.

The state of trade in our market place is extremely distressing. Money is plentiful, but useless, no sales being made. The manufacturers of stuffs are suffering severely. The price of silk has been on the decline for some days; and the fluctuation of prices renders sales difficult and disadvantageous. The manufacturers are obliged to make sacrifices, in order to keep up a part of their manufacturing establishments. The number of looms unemployed may be fairly estimated at a third at least. The fall in the price of manufactured goods exceeds that expected on the materials and several lots of stuffs are mentioned within a few days as having been sold at a very reduced price.

The silk harvest is still uncertain, and is exposed to a variety of dangers. At St. Etienne we understand some orders have been received, and silks are at present in demand.

LONDON, March 20.

Death of the King of Portugal.—The *Etoile* dated yesterday, which we have re-

ceived this morning by express, announces the above event, intelligence of which reached Paris by a telegraphic despatch. The following are extracts:

"On the 4th inst. his Majesty was attacked with an apoplectic fit, together with epilepsy. On the 5th and 6th his malady increased to such a degree as to create the greatest alarm for his life.

"After the crisis of the 6th, his Majesty experienced no new attack till the 9th, when his malady returned with augmented violence, to which the King yielded, and laid down his life on the 10th, at six in the evening.

"At the departure of the Courier, the Princess Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of the King, acted as Regent.

"Lisbon was quite tranquil.

"We are enabled to state, that the legation of his Majesty the King of Portugal has not despatched a courier to the infant Don Miguel, who is at Vienna, to announce the illness of the King, his father, as a journal of this day asserts.

"It was not by the telegraph, as the *Journal des Debats* says, but by a courier sent to the Portuguese embassy, that the news of the late King's illness was received.

BALTIMORE, April 26.

From the American.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship *General Putnam*, M. Manus, arrived last night, in the short passage of 23 days from Liverpool. We are indebted to the polite attention of a commercial friend for London papers to the 22d and Liverpool to the 24th March inclusive.—The late hour at which they were put into our hands, precluded the possibility of giving extensive extracts in this morning's paper.

The London Courier of the 22d says:—"The accounts from Windsor this morning respecting the King's health continue to be most favourable—his progress towards convalescence was extremely satisfactory." It was deemed unnecessary to issue any more bulletins on the subject of his health.

According to a paragraph in the last Liverpool paper commercial affairs were assuming a more favorable aspect.

The accounts from Gottenburgh were very alarming. Seven or eight houses had stopped payment—among them *Pryz* is said to have failed for 400 000 rix dollars.

A London paper of the 22d ult. announces on what it terms good authority, that regard being had to the very delicate circumstances in which the kingdom and Royal Family are placed by the demise of the Crown, and complex entanglements of Don Pedro, the existing Regency is to be continued for some considerable time; and to be supported by the influence of the British and French governments.

The same paper asserts that in order to overawe, if requisite, the Queen's faction, a strong squadron of English men of war has been gradually collecting in the Tagus, where it now remains; and where it cannot fail to inspire the necessary confidence in the Regent and her Ministers, against all opponents.

*Wellington's Mission to Russia*.—On the 20th ult. dispatches were received at London from Lord Wellington at St. Petersburg. The London Times of the 22d gives the following account of the objects of the Duke's mission to Russia.

LONDON, March 22.—We have much satisfaction in stating, that the mission of his Grace the Duke of Wellington has commenced under favourable auspices. If our intelligence be not incorrect, the first interview of his Grace with his Imperial Majesty bore the aspect not merely of a gracious feeling towards the Ambassador, but of an unequivocal concurrence in the great object of his embassy—viz. the preservation of unbroken tranquility throughout Europe.

It is understood—as we, indeed, announced the fact to be at the period of the Duke's departure from this country—that he was charged with what might be termed credentials, from France, and Austria, and Prussia, as well as from Great Britain, all calculated to impress the cabinet of St. Petersburg with the conviction that the above great powers are unanimous in their purpose—

1st. Of protecting the Greeks against the Ottomans.

2d. Of protecting the latter against an attack from Russia.

The Duke of Wellington is said to have received the most prompt assurances of the satisfaction with which the Emperor Nicholas regarded the first of the two objects explained to him, and of his entire acquiescence in the second.

The five most powerful States of Christendom are now it is added, to unite in a common and peremptory declaration to the Grand Seigneur, that Greece shall no longer be occupied or invaded by his armies—that he must give up all pretensions to the sovereignty of that people, and cease in any manner to molest them.

On their part it is affirmed that the Greeks, aware of the negotiation with Russia and contemplating its successful result, have offered the constitutional throne of their country to each in succession of three foreign princes—the Duke of Sussex, Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and the son of Gustavus the Swede; but that by none of them has the royal prize been accepted. The Greek nation, however, will be left to the choice of its own chief, and of the form of government which best may suit its genius, wants or prejudices.

With respect to Russia, she will feel the necessity of abstaining from any positive act, or even from demonstrations and menaces of aggression upon Turkey. There is little doubt that Nicholas has troubles to contend with at home, which would not be appeased, but might be aggravated, by the incidents and casualties of foreign warfare.

A reduction, therefore, of the military malcontent power of Russia may be naturally anticipated by surrounding states.—Let, then, the Duke of Wellington come back to England, after happily concluding a negotiation on the success of which has depended the peace of Europe and the only chance of breathing time for this overburdened and exhausted country, and we shall hail the execution of such a task as among the most glorious of his achievements.

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—The terrible commercial crisis which is now felt in the chief mercantile cities in Europe, has extended its consequences to us. Some Gottenburgh houses have stopped payment, but it is hoped that the most of them will be able soon to begin again. Our Exchange has not been much affected by these misfortunes, and the loss of those who had the most connection with Goldschmidt is inconsiderable. But events in England have had an immediate and very injurious effect.

BERLIN, March 11.—His excellency count Lieven has arrived here from London, and immediately proceeded on his way to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, March 23.—City, 2 o'clock.—The funds have improved this morning, but the transactions continue extremely limited. Consols opened at 77 3/4 7-8, advanced to 78 1-8 1-4, and are now 78 1-8. Exchequer Bills are 4 to 5 prem.

From the *Quotidienne* of Sunday.

PARIS, March 18.—Our correspondent at Madrid, in a letter of the 9th March, says, that an important piece of news, the report of which was spread in that capital, was a general subject of conversation.

The Political Government of Valencia, it is said, has sent a report to the government, according to which the two brothers Bizan, who landed on the coast of Malaga, and whose death has been announced, desired at the last moment to make disclosures. On this application their execution was suspended, after the departure of the courier who brought the news of it. The result of their disclosure is, that they have announced the existence of revolutionary forces at Naples, at Paris, and at London, where plots against monarchical governments are continually formed.

The Duke de L'Infantado has immediately dispatched official notes on the subject to the cabinets of Paris, Naples and London.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

I now proceed to investigate the best method of cultivating our great staple commodity, Corn, which should be founded on a previous and correct knowledge of the nature, both of the soil and the vegetable. On light, porous, sand land, or what is emphatically called corn soil, this plant will thrive with almost any reasonable kind or degree of culture; but far, very far different is the case on our low, cold, stiff, argillaceous tenacious earth, which, when ploughed up in the spring & exposed to the first warm rays of the sun, looks like a field of chalk, and dazzles the eyes of the beholder. And were he to the blind man or blind horse that happens to sojourn amidst this wilderness of clods! To make the former fit for the reception of the grain, is a light and easy task; but to pulverize and prepare the latter, "*hoc opus, hic labor est.*" Richly would he be entitled to a premium and a patent too, who should discover this great desideratum, how to insure a crop of corn on such land.

It has fallen to my lot, Sir, to be engaged in that most honorable, dignified and independent, but at the same time most laborious, vexatious and unprofitable of all occupations, called farming: and to live on a farm, of which about three fourths is of the low, argillaceous nature above described. It will therefore be admitted, that both interest and experience prompt to the inquiry now proposed. I have just now discovered, (which would appear self-evident,) that our low land requires at the least, double the labour, expense and manuring, that would suffice for a light soil: yet, strange to tell, we have all, I believe, been in the habit of appropriating the same, both in kind and degree to each. Now such a system is indeed highly erroneous.

After replanting, rousing, &c. the next important operation is the clearing of corn. The common method of passing a drag-barrow across the ridges to level the ground and break the clods will answer well enough in high land; but it is questionable, if the plough would not be the best instrument for that purpose in our low lands which are usually baked by the spring rains. I is well known that even the best of our harrows will make little, if any impression on them, and have no effect in loosening the earth near the tender plant. And such is the irrational system of Eastern Shore agriculture—and so much more of this poor, hard unimproved soil is always under-taken than can be properly cultivated, that few fields receive more than one harrowing before the cross-ploughing commences, and this operation is seldom finished before harvest overtakes us. Since one, two or even three operations with the harrow has no beneficial influence on the clay baked barrow around the struggling roots, the corn in that part of the field last cross-ploughed has received no advantage from the labours of the farmer, from the time it was planted, up to the very threshold of harvest.

If the above is true, how can a crop be expected under such circumstances. It is impossible!

I am inclined to think that the harrow should never be used in low, stiff land, and that it should be well ploughed three and sometimes four times before and during harvest, and twice or thrice rolled. I can imagine the reader to exclaim, that no Talbot Farmer can accomplish such a task. To this I can only reply, that every man of them undertakes too much ground for the force employed. This is a great evil under the sun, and it must sooner or later be

remedied. For it has certainly carried many to perdition with their eyes wide open.

As it regards the tillage after harvest, the farmers of Maryland or rather the Eastern Shore, and those of Pennsylvania are directly at points. The former always plough or harrow one, two or three times, the latter never work it at all. This proceeds altogether from choice, and from an apprehension of evil to the corn: for as the ground lies fallow all winter they could till it as they please. With us the corn ground is always sowed down in wheat, and as the high, rank grass that grows in it, in the fall is a serious inconvenience, it is considered necessary to keep the grass under, and prepare for wheat. It is a fact susceptible of demonstration, that the crops in this county are diminished some hundreds of barrels, by such an injudicious, murderous system, particularly in dry seasons. If farmers will persist in killing the grass they should by all means use such implements as will not kill their corn at the same time. Although the roots grow very near the surface, yet a machine might be constructed, which being regulated to a certain depth by means of wheels, would skim off the grass without injuring the corn. I should not conceive it necessary to stir ordinary light land at all after harvest, unless in very rainy weather. Yet even then, if very hot, clear weather succeeds, it will prove injurious. Perhaps after a great fall of rain, the implement above described might be useful, in low, stiff land, before it become too dry, to prevent the ground from baking too hard around the tender fibres.

From the fact before stated, of the progressive tendency of new roots to shoot above the former, a very powerful argument is deduced in favour of the plough in all soils, or of a number of small ploughs inserted in a narrow frame. The common harrows act by lacerating the roots—by dragging some of them longitudinally to the surface—by levelling any hill that might have been thrown to the corn by the plough, and always leave a track behind them according to the size of the teeth. The large roots on both sides being divided or mangled, remain with their bleeding stumps, either exposed to the direct rays of a burning sun, in the trench made by the teeth, or are loosely covered with dirt that is almost destitute of moisture. On the contrary, the plough, after the share has divided the roots near the corn, and the mould-board has thrown a fresh hill partly around the stalk; by the second furrow, covers over the stumps of the roots with a soft bed of fine, moist earth, which is deep enough to protect them from the scorching rays, until they heal up, and throw out other branches. This supply of earth, thrown over the roots, also enables those that are progressively shooting above, to grow out without too much exposure.

Some modern farmers are of opinion, that the earth cannot be kept too level around the corn. But I have heard those of the older time, observe, that *hilling* of corn was deemed an indispensable part of the tillage, and was usually done by piling the earth round the stalks with the hoe. This custom, so universal, must have been founded in reason, and on the nature of the plant, and was right in theory: but the practice of scraping the earth from off the roots to put it round the stalk, was injurious, and should have been taken from the centre between the hills. The plough, judiciously used, will in my estimation, give the plant a good and sufficient hilling, and the hoe after it is high enough to take a furrow, may be entirely dispensed with.

Every farmer should prepare for the drought which is always expected in July; in which we are seldom disappointed, and the above remarks are intended as applicable to such a season. When there is a constant succession of refreshing showers, it is difficult to go wrong, with proper industry and application of the ordinary means. Yet it is surely right to adopt the best mode in all cases, and to prepare for all contingencies.

A TALBOT FARMER.

April 22d, 1826.

## Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. KAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

## DENTON HOTEL.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 26



# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

We understand that this Board met for the first time, in Baltimore, on the 17th instant, and engaged in the duties of their office. The Board was full, except one member, the Gov. of Maryland presiding.

The duties of this Board are to explore the state of the country and to ascertain the practicability of those internal improvements that are designed to be carried into effect if they are found practicable by means commensurate with the end. They are to reflect on and propose such other improvements in the local condition of the state as may promise advantages to the citizens at large, and they will most respectfully receive and duly consider any suggestions that the intelligence and zeal of their fellow citizens of Maryland may make to them. Their great object is to pursue a system of inquiry and to ascertain both what can be done, and what is most advantageous to be done. This is the best time to effect public objects at the cheapest rates by the agency of money—labour and living are now cheap, and employment is most desirable to a great many. The operations of the Board, however energetic, must be gradual and their results slow—the requisite prudence and precaution in undertaking a new and great public work will necessarily impose a tardiness upon the results of their operations, and it will best comport with public feeling as well as with the proper completion of the design to deliberate well and thoroughly, to ascertain every thing necessary to effect whatever may be undertaken.

The Board established an office in Baltimore in one of the rooms of the Exchange—They have communicated with the General Government and have procured an Engineer to explore the route between the basin of Baltimore and the line of the Potomac Canal, and to ascertain its practicability—They have also deputed their Secretary, Mr. Joseph I. Merrick, to proceed to New York, for the purpose of employing the best civil Engineer that can be procured, to be united with the gentleman from the Engineer department, that the most satisfactory view and estimate may be taken.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Board, that they would act most safely and effectively by engaging in one object at a time, and as the ascertainment of the practicability of the route for a canal from Baltimore to the Potomac, was the point on which all the rest chiefly depended, they considered that it was most important to devote themselves to that in the first instance with undivided attention.

It is supposed that operations will commence between Baltimore and the Potomac in the course of six weeks.

On Thursday night last the shop of Mr. William Kemp, shoe-maker, in this town, was broken open and robbed of a quantity of shoes, &c.; the next morning, before 8 o'clock, by the prompt exertions of Mr. Gaskins, one of our police officers, the greater part of them were found buried in the garden of a negro fellow, by the name of Ennalls Dorrell, who was immediately apprehended, acknowledged his guilt and safely lodged in jail. Dorrell is an old offender, and has already served one or two terms in the Penitentiary of this state—Our County Court sits in a few days, when we hope their honours will reinstate him permanently in his old quarters.

The Orphans' Court of this county, will meet on Friday next, the 5th day of May.

We published a letter a few days since from a member of Congress to the editor of a Pennsylvania paper, which stated, that "General Jackson would not stand a candidate for the Presidency at the next election; and that the people of Tennessee, under this change of position, are decidedly in favor of De Witt Clinton, as the next President."

On the above, the Alexandria Herald, says—"Antecedent circumstances, with which we are acquainted, induce us to believe that the information is highly probable."—Pat.

The Panama Mission.—This subject has, at length, been finally disposed of in the House of Representatives, by the passage of an appropriation for the expenses of the Mission. Our readers will have observed, that, after rejecting, in Committee of the whole House, the qualification with which it was proposed to accompany the appropriation of the Mission, and then by a subsequent vote, agreeing to that qualification, the House finally refused, by a large majority, to make any declaration at all on the subject, by rejecting both the resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations, and the qualification appended to it on the motion of Mr. McLane; thus leaving the whole matter to the Executive discretion and responsibility.—Nat. Int.

[This is as it should be.]

The National Gazette says it was rumoured in Philadelphia on Friday, that Col. Burr had proceeded to Washington, with the intention to call Mr. Randolph to account for having termed him a scoundrel in one of his speeches in the Senate, which has been published in most of the newspapers.

There is a little white Obelisk at Hoboken, on the shore of the Hudson, that appears, as you are sailing on the river in the twilight of evening, like a spectre moving slowly through the bushes that surround it. Has Mr. Randolph ever seen this sight? Whether he has or has not, let him beware—the schedule of Artemidorus was not more true, nor the soothsayer's "Beware the ides of March," more prophetic of Caesar's fate, than is this white marble ominous of the fate of those who stand before the hair trigger of Aaron Burr.

The appropriations made for the support of the Military and Naval establishments of Great Britain, for the current year, are, for the army, 17,747,000; for the navy, 16,135,000; for the ordnance, 11,754,000; and 12,800,000, for the Half-pay; making an aggregate 118,436,000, or nearly eighty two millions of dollars. Among the miscellaneous appropriations for the year, we notice the following: For salaries of officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons, 123,000; for expense of said Houses, 120,300; for Printing, acts of Parliament, bills &c. 1109,324; for stationary, &c. 1102,060; for printing the records of the kingdom, for the present year, 17,500; for preparing an index to twenty volumes of the journals of the House of Commons, 110,180; for secret services, 156,000.—Nat Jour.

Sentence of death was passed on Saturday last, by the court of Anne Arundel county, on negro woman Rachel, for setting fire to a dwelling house in this county, of which she was found guilty on Friday.

Mid Rep. April 25.

The Fruit, we regret to learn, has been nearly all destroyed in this neighborhood, by the frosts in the early part of the month.

HAYTI.—By the schooner Nancy, at this port, copies of the following proclamation have been received: LIBERTY, EQUALITY, REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.—Proclamation.

JEAN PIERRE HUYER, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI. The motives which induced this government to forbid all intercourse between its vessels and foreign countries being no longer in existence, since, by the acknowledgment of our independence and the establishment in Hayti of consuls from several powers, the Haytian flag can appear on the high seas with that respectability which the laws of nations guarantee, we declare, that from the 13th inst. our proclamation of the 20th of March shall be revived, in order that the citizens of Hayti, in carrying on commerce with foreign countries, may enjoy all the advantages which they have a right to expect.

Nevertheless, our vessels may navigate the high seas and trade with the countries that are on terms of friendship with the republic, taking care strictly to observe the laws of nations. Nevertheless, our determination to avoid most scrupulously every occasion of umbrage to other governments, in relation to the internal police of their colonies, requires, that we should renew once more, by these presents, our express prohibition to Haytian vessels to go to the islands and colonies belonging to those governments, as well as to North and South Carolina in the United States of America.

Nevertheless, in conformity with the wish formerly expressed by the governments of St. Thomas and Curacao, that our commercial relations should continue on their ancient footing, and now that we can reply to those friendly advances without endangering the honor of the national flag, we authorize Haytian vessels to trade freely with the said islands of St. Thomas and Curacao.

This proclamation shall be printed and published wherever it may be necessary, and inserted for three months in the Official Gazette. The authorities, both civil and military, will conform thereto.

Given at the National Palace of Port au Prince, this first day of April, 1826, in the twenty third year of our independence.

BOYER, Balt. Amer.

## SLAVE TRADE AND PIRACY.

By captain Clark, of the schr. Alert, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. in 25 days from Martinico, the Commercial Advertiser is informed, that a short time before his arrival at Porto Rico, a French slave ship arrived there from Africa, with a cargo of slaves, which the masters sold to the planters for notes payable at a future day. No suspicion arose against the officers or crew, until, after waiting some time, they were induced for the sake of cash, to offer the notes at 50 per cent discount. This created a suspicion that all was not right. The master finally sold the notes at a discount, for a draft on St. Thomas, where he went with the ship and presented his draft, and was informed that it would be paid in a few hours. In the mean time (notice of foul play having been received from Porto Rico) a Danish sloop of war got under way and took possession of the ship. The officers and crew were arrested, and on investigation it was found that the former officers of the ship had been all murdered by the crew on the passage from Africa, excepting the second mate, whom they preserved, until they arrived in sight of Porto Rico, when they murdered him, chose new officers, went boldly on shore, and conducted as above stated. The crew consisting of 17 persons, were to be executed at Martinique, soon after capt. Clark left.—Pat.

Captain Sever, of the ship Hamilton, arrived at Boston, from Calcutta, informs, that official accounts were received at Calcutta the day he left, of a severe battle between the Burmese and English, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

The Bridgeport, Conn. Courier gives the following as "something new."—A log was brought to the saw mill of capt. Jas. Johnson in Weston, a few days since; after sawing off the butt, they discovered that they had sawed in two a whole pack of cards; 90 grains were counted from the cards to the outside of the log; they must therefore have been deposited there 90 years since; they were perfectly sound, and but a very little soiled and would have been as good as new had they not been cut in two by the saw. The log was perfectly sound all around the cards. We are authorized to say that the above can be sustained by numbers of respectable persons living in that neighborhood.

## From the Baltimore American. GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS.

The following is a summary of the stipulations of the new treaty between the U. States and the Creek Indians, a notice of the ratification of which by the Senate we published yesterday. The preamble sets forth, that a great majority of the chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation have protested against the execution of the treaty which was concluded at the Indian Springs, on the 12th of February, 1825, [the same that has caused so much disturbance, and for the enforcement of which Governor Troup called on the Georgia Legislature to stand by their arms.] they declare, that it was signed by persons having no sufficient authority to form treaties or make cessions, and that it is therefore void. And it is further declared that the United States are unwilling that difficulties should exist in the Creek nation that may lead to an intestine war, and still more unwilling that any cession of lands should be made to them unless with the fair and understanding and full assent of the tribe making such cession and for a just and adequate consideration. It is therefore stipulated—

Art. 1st. The treaty concluded at the Indian Springs 12th February, 1825, and ratified 7th March of the same year is declared null & void, and every claim arising from the same is cancelled and surrendered.

Art. 2. The Creek Nation of Indians cede to the United States all the land belonging to the said Nation in the State of Georgia, and lying on the east side of the middle of the Chatahoocly river. And, also, another tract of land lying within the said State, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the western bank of the said river, forty-seven miles below the point where the boundary line between the Creeks & Cherokees strikes the Chatahoocly river, near the Buzzard's Roost, measuring the said distance in a direct line, and not following the meanders of the said river; and from the point of beginning, running in a direct line to a point in the boundary line, between the said Creeks and the Cherokees, thirty miles west of the said Buzzard's Roost; thence to the Buzzard's Roost, and thence with the middle of the said river to the place of beginning.

Art. 3. The United States agree to pay to the chiefs of the Creek Nation \$217,600, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, and, Art. 4, they also agree to pay the said Nation a perpetual annuity of 20,000 dollars. Art. 5. stipulates that the difficulties that arose in the nation in consequence of the treaty of the Indian Springs, shall be adjusted, and that that portion of the nation who signed that treaty shall be admitted to all their privileges as members of the Creek Nation.

Art. 6. That portion of the Creek Nation known as the friends of General McIntosh having intimated their wish to remove west of the Mississippi, it is agreed, that five persons shall be sent by them, at the expense of the United States, to examine the Indian country west of the Mississippi. And the United States agree to purchase for them, if the same can be conveniently done upon reasonable terms, an extent of country proportioned to the opinion of the President to their numbers, wherever they shall select. Art. 7. The emigrating party to remove within 24 months, the expense of removal, and for subsistence for 12 months, to be paid by the United States.

Art. 8. An agent and interpreter to accompany and reside with them; and a blacksmith and wheelwright to be furnished by the United States. Art. 9. The United States to present \$100,000 to the followers of Gen. McIntosh, in consideration of their services in obtaining a cession at the Indian Springs and of their past difficulties and contemplated removal.

Art. 10. The President to appoint an agent to ascertain the damages sustained by the followers of McIntosh in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the treaty of the Indian Springs, as set forth in an agreement with General Gaines at Broken Arrow, and which have been done contrary to the laws of the Creek nation, such damages to be repaired by the nation, or the amount paid out of their annuity. Art. 11. Improvements to be appraised by commissioners, and the owners to be paid for the same. Art. 12. Possession of the country ceded to be yielded by the Creeks on or before the first of January next.

Art. 13. The United States guaranty to the Creeks all the country not herein ceded, to which they have a just claim, and to make good to them any losses they may incur in consequence of the illegal conduct of any citizen of the United States within the said country. Art. 14. The President authorized to select two sections of land in the Creek country for the residence of the agent. Art. 15. When rivers form the boundary of the Creek country over which ferries may be necessary, the Creeks to have the right of ferryage from their own land and the citizens of the U. S. from the land to which the Indian title is extinguished. Art. 16. The Creeks to appoint three commissioners to attend the running of the line west of the Chatahoocly river, the expense of whom to be paid by the United States. Art. 17. This treaty made obligatory on the United States and on the Creek nation.

The treaty is signed by James Barbour, Secretary of War, and thirteen Creek Chiefs and Warriors.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE to the above treaty. Whereas a stipulation in the second article of the Treaty of the twenty fourth day of January, 1826, between the undersigned, parties of said Treaty, provides for the running of a line "beginning at a point on the western bank of the Chatahoocly river, forty seven miles below the point where the boundary line between the Creeks and Cherokees strikes the said river, near the Buzzard's Roost, measuring the said distance in a direct line, and not following the meanders of the said river, and from the point of beginning, running in a direct line to a point in the boundary line between the said Creeks and the Cherokees, thirty miles west of the said Buzzard's Roost, thence to the Buzzard's Roost, and thence with the middle of said river to the place of beginning." And whereas it having been represented to the party to the said Treaty in behalf of the Creek Nation, that a certain extension of said lands might be found to lie within the chartered limits of Georgia, and which are owned by the Creeks, the undersigned do hereby agree to the following extension of said line, viz: In the place of "forty seven miles," as stipulated in the second article of the Treaty aforesaid, as the point of beginning, the undersigned agree that it shall be fifty miles, in a direct line below the point designated in the second article of said Treaty; thence running in a direct line to a point in the boundary line between the Creeks and Cherokees, forty five miles west of said Buzzard's Roost, in the place of "thirty miles," as stipulated in said Treaty; thence to the place of beginning—being understood that these lines are to stop at their intersection with the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama, wherever that

may be, if that line shall cross them in the direction of the Buzzard's Roost, at a shorter distance than it is provided they shall run; and provided, also, that if the said dividing line between Georgia and Alabama shall not be reached by the extension of the two lines aforesaid, the one three, and the other fifteen miles, they are to run and terminate as defined in this supplemental article to the Treaty aforesaid.

It is hereby agreed, in consideration of the extension of said lines, on the part of the other party to the Treaty aforesaid, in behalf of the United States, to pay to the Creek Nation, immediately upon the ratification of said Treaty, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

## EDUCATION.

The present posture of affairs in Maryland in relation to this important subject, will necessarily lead to considerable discussion. The question is to be put to the people, of adopting, or rejecting, a general system of schools for the public instruction of ALL the youth of the state, a bill for which passed the Legislature at their last session, and will shortly be published by the proper authorities for the consideration of the voters, who are to decide by ballot at the October election for public instruction, or against public instruction. The merits of the proposed system should be deliberately examined—Those who have not thought upon the subject, should consider it a duty to themselves, and their country to do so, that they may be prepared to give a vote for which they can answer to posterity, which is so deeply interested in the issue. Happily the question in this case will not be involved with any party or personal difficulties. There will be no embarrassment as to this candidate, otherwise approved, but not thinking with the voter on this question, or that candidate, in other respects disliked, but in this, representing his ardent wishes. The naked question is put to the voter—He is himself to decide for himself and his vote will count as much in the result as the richest nabob in the district. If a majority of votes are deposited in the ballot box "for public instruction" in October next, the system is adopted by that act. It is then a law of the voters own enacting, and its blessings are insured to them by their own election. If a majority of votes are found to be deposited "against public instruction," then it will be determined by the voters themselves to put away this thing, from themselves and their children. It is a subject truly worthy of reflection.—Mid. Rep.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, April 24. Flour—Sup. Howard C., per bbl. \$4 37 1/2. " City Mills, superior qual. " 4

Wheat, per bushel 81 a 84 Indian Corn, " 68 a 71 Rye, " 65 a 70 Oats, " 40 a 42

To Correspondents.—"Civis" is received and shall appear in our next.

DIED in this town on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst. BATHOLOMEW ENNALLS MARTIN, son of Dr. Ennalls Martin.

Scarcely had this promising youth attained his twenty-first year, when he was selected as the victim of a lingering and fatal disease. Throughout the day on which he died, he appeared fully aware of his situation, and faced the approach of death with a fortitude which might have done honor to a veteran champion of the cross. An hour before his dissolution he appeared to revive, and sensible himself of the change, he exclaimed that he was much better. But alas! it was delusive—it was only the momentary flickering of life's taper—it sunk again into the socket to rise no more.

In this county, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. JOHN W. BLAKE.

## MASONIC FESTIVAL.

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

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

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

## C. Hayden, Dentist,

Is at the Easton Hotel, where he will remain a few days, and will be happy to render any assistance that may be required of him, in the line of his profession.

April 22.

## INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

You will parade on the Public Square, in front of the Court House, on Saturday the 13th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. fully equipped for drill—after which an election will take place for non-commissioned officers.

By order of Capt. Ns. Thomas, JAS. M. LAMBDIN, O. S.

## MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

APRIL TERM A. D. 1826.

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

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

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

## In Compliance with the above Order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Councell, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 31st of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 28th day of April, 1826.

SARAH COUNCELL, Adm'r. RICHARD T. COUNCELL, Adm'r. of Henry Councell, dec'd.

## Martin & Hayward

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

Easton, April 29, 1826.

## DANCING, MUSIC AND FRENCH.

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

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

The Terms will be,

For Dancing - - - \$6 per quarter.

" French - - - - - 6 do.

" Music not exceeding 8 do.

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

D. RING.

Easton, April 29.

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

April 29 3w

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

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

## 20829 Prizes!

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

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25

Halves, . . . . 2 50 | Halves, . . . 63

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

## COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore;

Where the great and magnificent Capital Prize of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

in the last Grand State Lottery, was sold in One Half and Two Quarters (all to Distant Adventurers.) And where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America. Orders from any part of the U. States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Be particular in directing to J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, BALTIMORE.

April 29 2w

## St. Michaels and Baltimore PACKET.

The new built & fast sailing Sloop

## AMANDA,

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

EDWARD DODSON, Captain.

St. Michaels, Talbot co. Md. April 29 4w

## \$5 Reward.

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

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no charges will be paid.

April 29 3w

## Sheep for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the whole of his flock of Sheep, at Horn's Point, except one, which is intended to be retained, being one of 300 in number, at the low price of \$1 25 for the grown Sheep, and 50 cents for the Lambs, if application is made for them in two weeks from the date of this advertisement. The object of this whole to one person to effect a sale of the whole to one person, and to have them taken away immediately. They will be found to be an advantageous bargain to the purchaser.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Shoal-Creek, April 22, 1826. 3w

## For Sale

4000 prime Oak and 3000 Pine RAULS.

For terms apply at this Office. April 22.



## POETRY.

### SONG.

From the *News of Literature and Fashion.*

Ours is the land of gallant hearts—  
The land of lovely forms—  
The island of the dark brown heath,  
The torrents and the storms—  
The land that blooms with freeman's tread,  
And withers with the slave's,  
Where deep and broad the wild woods spread,  
And where the Thistle waves.

Ere ever Ossian's lofty voice  
Had sung of Fingal's fame—  
Ere ever from their native clime  
The Roman eagles came—  
Our land had brought to heroes birth,  
That durst the boldest brave,  
And taught above tyrannic dust  
The Thistle tufts to wave!

What need we say how Wallace fought,  
And how his foemen fell;  
Or how on glorious Bannockburn  
The work went wild and well.  
Ours is the land of gallant hearts—  
The land of honour'd graves,  
Whose wreath of fame shall ne'er depart  
While yet the Thistle waves.

## Public Sale.

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

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

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

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

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, November Term, 1825, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the farm and plantation of Patrick Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, situate on Island Creek, and within 3 miles of the Trappe, called Patrick's Plains, containing between 130 and 170 acres of land, the exact quantity to be determined by an accurate survey, prior to the sale. The improvements consist of a good comfortable Frame Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Granary, &c. &c. The soil is of good quality and may be made very productive. As it is expected, persons wishing to purchase, will view the premises, a particular description is unnecessary. The terms of sale will be, that the highest bidder or bidders will be the purchaser or purchasers, "on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale, that is to say, one half of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, shall be paid in one year from the day of sale, and the other half or residue with interest thereon in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the Trustee, with such security as he shall approve, for securing the purchase money with interest, in manner aforesaid; and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee will, by a good Deed to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the property and estate to him, her or them, sold free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainants or of the defendants, and those claiming by, from or under them, or any of them."

**THOMAS H. DAWSON, Trustee.**  
April 8 4w

## Land for Sale.

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

## 420 ACRES,

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

**JAMES DENNY.**  
Feb 11

## Negroes for Sale.

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

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

## Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, will be exposed at public sale, on Thursday the 11th May next, at Cover-Fields, the late residence of William Hemley, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock, farming utensils, corn, household furniture and sundry other articles.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a number of servants having a term of years to serve. For all sums exceeding ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving note with approved security.

**E. F. CHAMBERS, Adm'r. C. T. A.**  
April 15 4w—S of William Hemley.

## Land for Sale.

A small farm near Boonsborough, in Caroline county, formerly the property of the late Dekar Thompson—It is equal in fertility to any land in the neighbourhood—

**The Dwelling House** is comfortable and the out-houses such as are necessary on a farm of that size. **ALSO** several parcels of land, in the lower part of said county, near Hunting Creek—all of which will be sold on moderate terms and a liberal credit—Those disposed to purchase, will apply to Theodore R. Lookerman, Easton, or to **JNO. LOCKERMAN.**  
Oxford Neck, March 25.

### YOUNG LADIES

## Boarding School

**AT NEWARK, DELAWARE.**  
**COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.**—Orthography; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic, mental and mechanical; English Grammar and Composition; Geography and History, ancient and modern; use of Maps and Globes; delineation of Maps; Natural History; Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry; Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Elements of Moral Science.

Young Ladies will be carefully and diligently instructed in any of the foregoing studies, according to their respective capacities, and the wishes of their parents or guardians. At the same time, special regard will be paid to their health, comfort, manners and morals.—In superintending the dress, manners, and conduct of the young ladies, Mrs. Sherer will be assisted by a governess of unexceptionable character, good education, and accomplished manners. In short, every possible exertion will be made, to render this school equal to any similar institution in our country.

The summer term commences on the first day of May, and terminates on the seventh of October. Board and tuition for the whole term, \$60; one half to be paid in advance, the remainder at the end of the term. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices.

**Extra charges.**—Music \$10; use of Piano \$2; French \$6, per quarter of twelve weeks.

**W. SHERER.**  
Newark, April 7, 1826.

The following testimonials in favour of the school, are respectfully submitted.

The undersigned, having generally attended the semi-annual examinations of Mr. Sherer's school, can truly say that they were, in every instance, much pleased with the proofs of proficiency which his pupils exhibited. The promptness and accuracy with which they answered almost every question proposed in the course of extensive and minute examinations, evinced an intelligent acquaintance with the branches on which they were examined. The undersigned, therefore, with entire confidence, declares their opinion that for all the useful, and some of the ornamental branches of female education, as well as for attention to the health, manners, and conduct of the young ladies, the Boarding School at Newark is equal to the most distinguished institutions of the kind, with which they are acquainted.

**A. K. RUSSEL,**  
**SAMUEL BELL,**  
**ANDREW GRAY,**  
**HENRY WHITELEY.**  
My daughter was at Mr. Sherer's Boarding School in Newark, for more than a year; I attended one of the examinations, and I fully concur in the opinion expressed in the above certificate.

**WILLARD HALL.**  
Wilmington, April 8  
April 15 3w

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Willing, late of Somerset county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October, 1826, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 4th day of April, 1826.

**SAMUEL GORDON, Ex'r.**  
April 15 3w of William Willing dec'd.

### NOTICE.

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

**ROBERT STEWART, Shff.**  
April 15 8w of Somerset county, Md.

### NOTICE.

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

**THOMAS CARLTON, Sherif.**  
April 15 8w

### NOTICE.

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

**RACHEL LEEDS KERR.**  
April 22—S.

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

By order,  
**JOHN BROWN, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for C. C.**  
Denton, April 22 7w

### \$100 REWARD.

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

**THOMAS SNOWDEN.**  
June 4 tf

## Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, use Thomas P. Bennett, use Edward W. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of said Rolle, of, in and to the farm and plantation where he now resides, being part of a tract of land called "Rolle's Range," and part of "Dorothy's Enlargement," containing two hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less; also one bay mare and one bay horse. Seized and taken as the property of the said Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

**PHILIP HORNEY,**  
one of the Coroners of Talbot county.  
April 15 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

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

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 22 3w

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, against Solomon Lowe, will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. one wagon and harness, three head of horses, one negro boy, Horace, one do. Oliver, subject to prior executions, levied on and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni.

**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.**  
April 15 ts

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Noah Lednum, at the suit of William W. Moore, administrator of Joseph Barlett, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. 1 horse, 1 horse cart and gear, also all the right, title, interest and estate of him, the said Noah Lednum, of, in and to the plantation adjoining William Pearson and Richard Austin: Seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

**E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.**  
April 15 ts of Talbot county.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Patton, at the suit of Daniel Feddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: the tract or parts of tracts of land, which the said Patton purchased of Wm. Ferguson, situate on the main road, leading from the Chapel to Wye Mill, containing about 70 acres, more or less, also one grey mare; seized and taken as the property of the said James Patton, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, against John Hopkins, at the suit of Edward Auld, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House green, between 2 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz. the farm where the said Hopkins now resides, known by the name of Tilghman's Fortune; seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named claims with the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due. Attendance given by

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15 5w

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, & to me directed, against Levin Marshall, at the suits of the state of Maryland, use Richard Spencer, guardian of Hugh Meredith Marshall, and Amely Ann Marshall, & also by virtue of an execution for officers fees for 1825, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, of the same day, the following property, to wit, the life estate of him the said Marshall, of, in and to the one third part of that farm on which the said Marshall at present resides, situate in Broad Creek Neck, being part of several tracts, to wit: Westcott, part Upper Holland, part Marble, containing the quantity of 178 acres of land, more or less, also one negro woman, called Milly, one negro boy called Joshua, aged about 17 years, the crop of wheat now on the ground, on the farm on which said Marshall at present resides, also 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 ox cart and 6 head of cattle—seized and taken as the property of said Marshall, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due thereon, and also to pay and satisfy the above mentioned officers fees.

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against William Wrightson, at the suit of Robert Lambdin, executor of Wm. Lambdin, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to the farm or plantation, where he the said Wrightson now at present resides, situate in the Bay Side, be the quantity what it may, also 3 head of horses and 8 head of cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said William Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Jonathan Bartlett & Mary his wife, against Richard Darden, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House Green, between 10 & 12 o'clock, the following property, viz: One negro woman named Hannah, one negro girl called Hannah, one negro girl named Louisa Ellen, one Horse and Carriage, a tract of Land where the said Darden now resides, containing 97 3-4 acres, more or less—seized and taken to satisfy the said venditioni, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15 4w

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Noah Manship, at the suit of Daniel Feddeman, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House Green, between ten and 1 o'clock, the following property, viz: the life estate of him, the said Manship, of, in and to the farm where he now resides—seized and taken to satisfy the above named venditioni, with the interest and costs due and to become due. Attendance given by

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15 4w

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, against Richard L. Austin, at the suit of Richard Austin, use of John W. Blake, use of Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the ninth of May, on the Court House green, at Easton, between ten and twelve o'clock, the following property viz: the farm where the said Austin now resides, one brown horse, one grey colt, 3 head of cattle—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named debt, with the interest & costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance given by

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni, at the suit of Edward Lloyd, Thomas & Groom, use of Philomen Thomas and William W. Moore, 2 fieri facias one at the suit of William Farlow, administrator of Thomas Harrison, of Jos. the other at the suit of John Welch, use of John J. Welch, against Fayette Gibson, all issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, will be sold on Wednesday 10th May, on the premises of said Gibson, the following property, viz: the plantation where he the said Gibson now resides, containing 550 acres, more or less, 13 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, 32 head of sheep—seized and taken to pay and satisfy the said writs, with the interest and costs due thereon and to become due. Attendance given by

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Henry Hindman, at the suit of John Tilghman, use of Peregrine Grainger, use of Philomen B. Hopper, executor of Henry Darden, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court-house door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land, called Hindman's Resurvey, containing 1160 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, also 11 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, 30 head of sheep, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and cost due and to become due on said venditioni.

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15 ts

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, namely:—at the suit of Lucretia Teackle, John D. Green and Lambert Reardon and one venditioni, at the suit of James Chambers, administrator of John Crowder, use of James Wilson, Jr. use of John W. Blake, and one venditioni, issued out of the Court of Appeals, at the suit of James Cockayne, all to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, of Charles, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May, on the Court House green in Easton, between 11 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. the dwelling plantation where the said Goldsborough now resides, called Mount Hope, situate on the main road, leading from Easton to Dover Bridge, containing 177 acres of land, more or less, also 5 head of cattle, 1 grey mare and 1 cart; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named claims, with the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due.—Attendance given by

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Jabez Caldwell, at the suit of Tristram Needles, use of David and J. Ruddock, use of the President, Directors & Company of the Commercial & Farmer's Bank of Baltimore, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one house and lot on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. David Ring, and subject to a ground rent; seized and taken as the property of the said Jabez Caldwell, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 15

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard D. Ray, and also two fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Bennett Tomlinson, and John D. Green and Lambert Reardon, against Henry Morgan, garnishee of Thomas G. Callahan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all his, the said Callahan's share or shares and life estate, of, in and to all the tracts or part of the tracts of land called "Little Bristol," situate, lying and being in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, that a certain Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, died, seized in fee and possession of, and that he, the said Callahan, claims a share in as Tenant by the courtesy in virtue of his intermarriage with the widow of the said Henry Morgan—also, all his, the said Callahan's share, or part of all the monies arising, or to arise from the sale or sales of the said tracts or parcels of land, under & agreeably to the order & direction of the said Henry Morgan, in and by his last will and testament—also, one sideboard, one cupboard, six Windsor chairs, one desk, and one bed, bedstead and furniture.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the said Thomas G. Callahan, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 8

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Philomen Horney, administrator of Haley Moffitt, use of William Dickinson, will be sold at public Sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, J. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm or plantation on which the said Rolle at present resides, situate in the Bay Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity more or less, also one horse.—Seized and taken as the property of Fiddeman Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, also his officers fees due and payable for the year 1825, and now in my hands for collection.

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 8

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Denny, at the suit of Margaret and Rebecca Kirby, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, 150 acres of land, part of a tract called and known by the name of Harwood's Hill and Addition, situate, and adjoining the mail road leading from Easton to Centerville, and about three miles from Easton, also five head of horses—Seized and taken as the property of the said James Denny, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
April 8

## PRINTING,

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