

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. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1833.

NO. 27.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

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BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

Pursuant to the act of Assembly, entitled
An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,
passed at November session eighteen hundred
and five, and the supplements thereto, I do hereby
refer the within application of Warner Garner for
the benefit of said act, and supplements thereto, to the
schedule, petition and other papers, to the
Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do hereby
appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the
second Monday of October next, for the final
hearing of said application, of the said Warner
Garner, at the Court House in the town of
Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations
as may be made against him, and such inter-
rogations as may be propounded to him by his
creditors, or any of them, and that he give
notice by causing this order and discharge to be
published in the Easton Gazette, once a week
for the space of three successive weeks, three
months before the first Tuesday after the second
Monday of October next.

Given under my hand this 27th day of June,
Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-
three,

RD. CHAMBERS.

June 29th

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

22d day of June, A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas Kelly administrator
of Mary Ann Pritchett, late of Caroline
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 &
the same be published once in each week
for the space of three successive weeks in one
of the newspapers printed in Easton.

Test
W. A. FORD, Regr.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county has
obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline
county in Maryland letters of administration on
the personal estate of Mary Ann Pritchett late
of Caroline county deceased, all persons having
claims against the said deceased's estate are
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or
before the sixth day of January next
or they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June
Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three.
THOMAS KELLY, Adm'r.
of Mary Ann Pritchett, deceased.

June 29

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

11 day of June A. D. 1833.

On application of Isaac Bowers and Daniel
P. Bowers, Executors of John Bowers 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 & 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 Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of proceedings
of Talbot county Orphans' court I have here-
unto set my hand and the
seal of my office affixed this
11th day of June, in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test,
JAS. PRICE, Register
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county
has obtained from the Orphans' court of Tal-
bot county in Maryland letters of Testamen-
tary on the personal estate of John Bowers 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 sub-
scriber on or before the 17th day of De-
cember next they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day
of June, 1833.
ISAAC BOWERS and Daniel P. BOWERS,
Executors of John Bowers deceased.

June 15

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A SOLDIER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

A GHOST STORY.

It was shortly after the capture of the
island of Guadaloupe from the French, in
the year 18—, that my tour of duty placed
me in command of a subaltern's
guard at Fort Matilda, where a division of
the prisoners of war were then confined.
I remember the guard mounting of that
morning. Never was there collected a
more motley group than that which, under
my command, marched on the parade
ground. The officer, an Irishman; the
sergeant, from the York Rangers, of the
same nation; half a dozen borderers from
the 25th; as many Germans from the
6th battalion of the 60th, and several Afri-
cans from my own corps, the West India
regiment figured in the "Guard Re-
port."

The day passed over in the intellectual
manner usual with Subs on duty, namely,
in writing out, and tearing to pieces the
guard report,—leaning over the parapet
of the draw-bridge,—yawning over Dun-
das,—and arranging and re-arranging the
papers in my writing-desk. Evening
came. The guard was turned out at "gun-
fire." I heard the drums of the different
regiments, encamped or hutted at small
distances round the town, beat the tattoo.
My regimental coat and wings (for I was
a Light Bob) were exchanged for the
more comfortable blue surcoat. The
white beaver, the heavy costume of the
day, gave place to a light and easy for-
aging cap; and my net hammock, from
the Spanish main, was slung sufficiently
low to allow my toe to reach the ground;
that I might give it the seesaw motion so
agreeable to a West Indian. "Who goes
there?" shouts the sentinel at the gate.
"Rounds." "What rounds?" "Grand
rounds." "Guard turn out." "Clash
sound the horse's hoofs of the field officer
on duty, as he retires from his examina-
tion of the post, and all is still again.

At eleven o'clock I rouse myself, tie
my bandana tight round my throat and
visit the sentinels; nothing more to do
till morning. I light my cigar, take a fare-
well glass of my swizzle, (cold rum and
water, very weak, and which a West In-
dian only can mix), and reclining in my
hammock, I compose myself for sleep.

The annoying buzz of the muske-
toes, and the close atmosphere of the
guard-room, precluded the possibility of
sleep. I arose and opened the *jalousee* to
admit the sea-breeze, whose sudden and
low moaning was just beginning to be
heard. How lovely was the scene that
met my view! The moon had only just
risen over the smoke-cloud that constantly
hangs on the summit of Mount Soufriere;
which, lighted by her radiance,
seemed like a palm tree of the brightest
amber, gradually reddening to a flame
colour, at the point where it emerged
from the crater of that ever-smoking fur-
nace. The mountain itself rose dark, and
giant-like, in deep shade; its outline
clearly defined against the cloudless
transparent brilliancy of a tropical sky.
Here and there a struggling moonbeam
found its way to the bottom of the nu-
merous ravines on the mountain's side,
and sparkled with brilliant light reflected
in the streams below. In the plain at
the foot of the hill, stood the town of Bas-
setere; the low flat roofs of its houses,
covered with the dew, glittered lightly in
the moonlight, which, as usual in that
climate, was so clear as to render even
the gay colouring of the verandahs and
galleries plainly distinguishable; while,
in the foreground, the ramparts and gla-
cis of Fort Matilda frowned in black and
solemn grandeur. The night breeze blew
cool and sweet; a thousand lizards chirped
shrilly beneath the window; while the
melancholy tones of the sentinels, as they
sung forth with prolonged and varying
cadence the customary warning of "All's
Well," harmonized sweetly with the mo-
notonous booming of the sea, that broke
upon the shore below the fortress.

Leaving the window open, I resumed
my place in the hammock; and, while
viewing the prospect before me, and in-
haling the fragrance of my cigar, sweet
and pleasing ideas of country and of home
rose gradually within my mind. The
landscape slowly faded from my view;
the thoughts of kindred, of friends, and
of the green banks of the Shannon, con-
tinued to mingle indefinitely with lofty
palm trees, smoking mountains, cigar
swizzle, sentries, grand rounds, rum and
prisoners of war;—in a word, I was fast
asleep; and so might have continued un-
til morning, had I not been awakened by
an unusual commotion in the men's guard
room, separated from mine by a thin
wooden partition only. The confusion
of tongues at Babel was order and regu-
larity compared with the uproar I now
heard. The Irish serjeant's brouge, as he
alternately swore and blarneyed, rose
clear and sonorous over the guttural
grumbling of the Germans, the rumbling
burr of the Northumbrians, and the jab-
bering, monkey-like squeak of my own
negroes; while at intervals I thought I

could distinguish the low moanings of
one in pain. To snatch my sabre from
the table, and run into the adjoining room
was the thought and work but of a min-
ute; and if the confusion of noises only
was astounding, the scene that met my
eyes, on crossing the threshold, was per-
fectly alarming. A huge wood fire, that
inconspicuously but invariably appurtenance
of a West India guard-room threw its
fiffling beams on the rough and marked
features of the whole assembled guard,
who were congregated round a black
soldier of my own regiment, nay of my
own company, who lay on the hearth, agi-
tated almost convulsively. His face, as
the fire-light gleamed on it, was deadly
pale. Yes, my friend, a black man can
look pale; and nothing can be more hor-
rible than the colour which at such a
time the negro assumes. The blood for-
sakes the countenance; the lips become
of a dull, yellow white; a circle of bluish
tinge surrounds the eyes; the red veins in
which, being swollen and fixed with
blood, seem of the hue of fire; while the
ivory whiteness of the teeth imparts to
the whole face a character almost de-
moniacal.

I elbowed my way with difficulty
through the circle, for authority seemed
lost; I shouted, stamped, swore, and at
last was heard, "What is the meaning of
all this confusion?"

"That black spalpeen has run away
from his post, and never stopped to look
behind him," says the serjeant. "Where
was he stationed?" "In the archway by
the prisoners' quarters." "Turn out the
relief then, and post another sentinel!"
Grumble went the Germans; the North-
umbrians rumbled over their dissatisfaction;
the negroes squeaked, but no one
moved. All the Irish blood in my veins
rushed to my head, and I was in "a lund-
kering big passion," as the serjeant after-
wards defined it. I again and again de-
manded the cause of all this uproar. No
answer. At length, by dint of shaking,
kicking, roaring, and thumping, drew an
answer from blackie; who gasped out,
while his mouth opened and shut like a
dying dog-fish, "Oh Massa Coptin!—(all
officers are captains with the West India
soldiers), oh, Massa Coptin, me save—

me do me do—me go da Guinea—me see
da Jumbie!" I was but a new-comer in
the colonies and did not understand him.
I demanded an explanation from the ser-
jeant. "Sure, and please your honour, he
says he saw the 'White Gentlemen,' that
is the devil, your honour." "The super-
stitious scoundrel!! the prisoners have
been endeavoring to terrify him," ex-
claimed I: "turn out the relief this instant;
take off his accoutrements; make a pris-
oner of him, and follow me to his post."

This was soon arranged; the serjeant &
three men were selected; the word was
given, "With ball cartridge, prime & load;"
and off we marched towards the massive
archway, dividing the lower from the up-
per compartment of the fortress, where
the sentry had been posted, and where the
French prisoners were locked up during
the night-time. We reached the spot.
It was the entrance of a long covered
way, or bomb-proof casemate, arched over-
head, that we halted; on each side of which
was the row of doors leading to the pris-
oners' quarters, and over each door, just
at the spring of the arch, was a corres-
ponding row of windows. The wind
blew fresh and cool in our faces as we
looked up the passage, whose extremity
was lost in darkness; but the moon threw
her beams from behind us as we stood,
enlightening a few paces within the ave-
nue, and marking on the walls and ground
a distinct, "cut shadow," forming a per-
ceptible division between the clear, bright
moonlight without, and the thick gloomy
darkness within the archway. I tried
each door—all was fast; the sound of
heavy sleepers from within, showed, that
whatever had disturbed Blackie, had not
alarmed the prisoners.

I passed through the archway. A
lofty traverse, and its accompanying
shallow ditch, divided it from, but did
not prevent access to, a battery beyond.
I passed round its end, and stood in the
open space. Why I was alarmed, I
know not, for I had often been there be-
fore; but true it is, a feeling of solemn
awe crept over me, on finding myself
within the precincts of a bastion, in whose
ramparts were deposited the remains of
such officers, whether English or French
as in former time had died within the fort.
The low ridges of earth covering the
British dead, were invisible among the
rank and luxuriant growth of tropical
vegetation; but the wooden crosses, at the
head of the resting-places of the Frenchmen
were clearly distinguishable, al-
though the huge building from which I
had just emerged, threw its gloomy shadow
over the limited space; solemnizing
not darkening the spot, where
those, who had once fought fiercely in
the "battle plain," now slept side by side
the calm, long sleep of death. "I threw a
hurried and inquiring glance round its

boundary. No living object met my
view. Slowly and pensively I returned
to the soldiers I had left beyond the arch;
all there continued still, and remained so
for upwards of half an hour; at the end
of which time, weary of inactivity, I
placed one of the men on the duty which
his fellow had abandoned, and proposed
returning to the guard-house with the
others.

Scarcely had I turned my back for this
purpose, when a shriek of terror burst
from the newly placed sentinel; who, af-
ter about a second presenting his musket
down the archway, flung it violently from
him, and fled precipitately, as also did
the serjeant and his comrades. My eyes
followed the direction of the levelled musket,
and I do not fear to be accused of cov-
ardice when I say, I followed the
example set me, and also ran away; for
never did a more fear-inspiring object
meet the human vision, than that on
which a terror-stricken gaze was now
riveted. The moon, as it shone brightly
in the arch, showed me, near the sum-
mit of the head, floating towards me, a
human form, self-sustained in air the arms
of which were stretched out, as if to en-
fold me within their grasp. It was clad
in a tunic of transparent white,
which showed more pure in contrast with
the deep darkness behind it, the head
was a white severed from the body,
but the right breast, attached to the neck,
showed a portion of the skin on one
side. The legs were tossed to and fro
in such a manner as clearly showed
that the bones had been broken in many
places, and from the severed neck a
stream of crimson blood gushed over the
white garment even to its feet. Covering
my eyes with my hand, I fled towards the
guard-house, and had nearly reached it,
when a sound of distant laughter from
the archway, as if a ray sunlight had pierc-
ed through the thickest darkness. The
consciousness of my conduct flashed at
once on my mind. I halted—my
breast heaved—my knees trembled—and
a cold perspiration rushed from every
pore.

Summoning every energy that fear had
not destroyed, I turned and looked back
at the entrance of the condemned criminal,
as he lay between his cell and the fa-
cades of the fortress, a state of bliss com-
pared with what I suffered, and I en-
deavored to muster in my mind every
motivation that could stimulate me to ex-
ecution.

At length I stood trembling and breath-
less on the spot I had quitted. Slowly
I raised my eyes, and shuddering, closed
them in terror, though nothing met my
view within the dreary void before me.

The heavy toned bell of the fort tolled
the hour of one. Reassured, I gazed
more earnestly towards the summit of the
arch, and beheld, while the deep note
of the bell yet sounded in my ear, the fright-
ful object emerging, as it were, from the
solid masonry of the roof. It now hovered
over my head in a horizontal posi-
tion, which, as it floated nearer and low-
er, was changed for an upright one; the
breast dilated and swelled, as when one
draws a heavy inspiration; no sound ac-
companied the motion. Despair gave me
courage. At my feet lay the loaded
musket of the sentinel; I seized, and
cocking it, viewed the object of my
dread more earnestly. The suspicions
were continued, and I now saw that the
head was but one unshapen battered mass
of red raw flesh.

Assuming as military a tone as terror
would permit, I shouted, "What goes
there?" No answer.

Again and again I shouted the sol-
dier's challenge, though each time fainter
and fainter. I now fancied I could
almost touch it. Bringing the gun to
my shoulder, I took aim,—twas within
a foot of the musket muzzle,—I fired.
The loud echo was repeated a hundred-
fold, reverberating hollowly from the
arch before me, and more sharply from
the grave yard beyond. Thick smoke
filled and obscured the passage. I could
not have missed, my courage was as the
nerve of despair.—Slowly the breeze
dissipated the dense smoke; and there,
fluttering wildly, like an eagle over its
prey, and certainly now not more than
two feet from my head, was this "thing
of fear and dread." I sprang upwards
and clasped it in my arms. I felt a
slight resistance. Something snapped
loudly and a cloth, cold, dank, and damp
as the covering of the dead, enveloped
my head, and shoulders!!! 'Twas no
"unrelenting shade;" I felt 'twas substance.
Terror vanished; and I became, on the
sudden strangely valiant. Sounds of hu-
man life were around and about me;
the prisoners were alarmed, and talked
loudly in their quarters. Lights moved
towards me from the guard-house, with
the sounds of measured footsteps. It
was the serjeant and the entire guard.
They moved in line, steadily, and with
port arms, ready for the charge; and

low at my feet lay the object of this
warlike preparation. And what was it?
—A shirt of white linen! which had
been pinned by the sleeves to a drying
line, reaching from a window of the cas-
ement to the opposite one; to the collar
was pinned a red night-cap and a pair of
red garters, (the seeming stream of
blood); and to the bottom was attached
a pair of stockings, (the jointless legs of
my Ghost!) The line being rather
slack, it had been wafted backwards and
forwards in the breeze that blew down
the passage, causing it to advance and
recede; and as it belied with the wind, it
seemed to dilate and diminish in form,
causing the before so evident suspiration,
and giving it the appearance of super-
natural animation.

Need I say that the Court-Martial
passed a lenient sentence on the poor
black delinquent who had quitted his
post? Need I enumerate the jests and
jibes that poor I endured from my brother
officers? And need I describe how
sheepish I looked when, as I was beau-
tifully round the Place de Mars, one Sunday evening
after garrison parade, I heard my ser-
jeant say, in no dulcet strains to a com-
rade, as he touched his cap in passing:
"There! that's that Irish officer who
caught the Ghost!" G.

From the Ladies Magazine.

CROWNING THE WISEST.

Not many years ago it happened
that a young man from New York visited
London. His father being connected
with several of the magnates of the
British Aristocracy, the young American
was introduced into the fashionable cir-
cles of the metropolis, where, in conse-
quence of his very fine personal appear-
ance, or that his father was reported
to be very rich, or that he was a new
figure on the stage, he attracted much
attention, and became quite the favour-
ite of the ladies. This was not at all
relished by the British beaux, but as no
very fair pretext offered for a rebuff
they were compelled to treat him civilly.
Thus matters stood when the Hon. Mr.
M.P. and lady made a party to accom-
pany them to their country seat in Cam-
bridgeshire, and the American was
among the invited guests. Numerous
were the devices to which these devo-
tees of pleasure resorted in order to kill
that old fellow who will measure his
hours, when he ought to know they are
not wanted, and the ingenuity of every
one was taxed to remember or invent
something novel.

The Yankees are proverbially ready of
invention, and the American did honor
to his character as a man accustomed
to freedom of thought. He was frank
and gay, and entered into the sports and
amusements, with that unaffected enjoy-
ment which communicated a part of his
fresh feelings to the most worn out fash-
ionists in the party. His good nature
would have been sneered at by some
of the proud cavaliers had he not been such
a capital shot, and he might have been
quizzed, had not the ladies, won by his
respectful and pleasant civilities and his
constant attention in the drawing room
and saloon, always showed themselves
his friends. But a combination was at
last formed among a trio of dandies,
staunch patrons of the Quarterly, to an-
nihilate the American. They proposed
to vary the eternal waltzing and piping,
by the acting of charades and playing
various games, and having interested
one of these indefatigable ladies who al-
ways carry their point in the scheme,
it was voted to be the thing.

After some few charades had been
disposed of, one of the gentlemen begged
leave to propose the game called
"Crowning the Wisest." This is played
by selecting a judge of the game, and
three persons, either ladies or gentlemen,
who are to contest for the crown by an-
swering successively the various ques-
tions which the rest of the party were
at liberty to ask. The one who is de-
clared to have been the readiest and
happiest in his answers receives the
crown.

Our American much against his incli-
nation, was chosen among the three
candidates. He was aware that his
position, the society with which he was
mingling requiring of him the ability to
sustain himself. He was to be sure,
treated with distinguished attention by
his host and hostess, and generally by
the party, but this was a favour to the
individual, and not one of the company
understood the character of Republicans
or appreciated the Republic.—The three
worthies had arranged that their turn
for him should fall in succession and be
the last. The first one, a perfect exqui-
site, and with an air of most ineffable
condescension put his question.

"If I understand rightly the government
of your country, you acknowledge no
distinction of rank, consequently you
have no court standard for the manners
of a gentleman; will you favour me

with information where your best
school of politeness is to be found?"

"For your benefit," replied the Amer-
ican, smiling calmly. "I would recom-
mend the Falls of Niagara—a contem-
plation of that stupendous wonder teach-
es humility to the proudest, and human
nothingness to the vainest. It rebukes
the trifler and arouses the most stupid;
in short, it turns men from their idols;
and when we acknowledge that God is
only Lord, we feel that men are our
equals. A true christian is always
polite."

There was a murmur among the
audience, but whether applause or cen-
sure the American could not determine,
as he did not choose to betray any anxi-
ety for the result by a scrutiny of the
faces which he knew were bent on
him.

The second now proposed his ques-
tion. He affected to be a great politi-
cian, mustachioed and whiskered like a
diplomatist, which station he had been
coveting. His voice was bland; but
his emphasis was very significant.

"Should I visit the United States, what
subject with which I am conversant
would most interest your people; and
give me an opportunity of enjoying their
conversation?"

"You must maintain, as you do at
present, that a monarchy is the wisest,
the purest, the best government, which
the skill of man ever devised, and that
a democracy is utterly barbarous.—My
countrymen are proverbially fond of argu-
ment, and will meet you on both these
questions, and if you choose, argue with
you to the end of your life."

The murmur was renewed, but still
without any decided expression of the
feeling with which his answer had been
received.

The third then rose from his seat, and
with an assured voice, which seemed
to announce a certain triumph, said,
"I require your decision on a delicate
question, but the rules of the pastime
warrant it, and also a candid answer—
You have seen the American and En-
glish ladies; which are the fairest?"

The young republican glanced around
the circle. His eyes bright with feeling,
and the sweet smile which wreathed
his face, he seemed to have been less
determined patriot from his allu-
sion. He did not hesitate, though he
bowed low to the ladies as he answer-
ed:

"The standard of female beauty is,
I believe, allowed to be the power of
exciting admiration and love in our sex;
consequently, those ladies who are most
admired, and beloved, and respected by
the gentlemen, must be the fairest. Now,
as I assert confidently, that there is not
a nation on earth, where woman is so
truly beloved, so tenderly cherished, so
respectfully treated, as in the United
States; therefore, the American ladies
are the fairest. But, & he again bowed
low, "if the ladies before whom I have
the honor of expressing my opinion, were
in my country, we should think them A-
mericans."

The applause was enthusiastic; after
the mirth had subsided so as to allow
the judge to be heard, he directed the
crowd to the Yankees.

OLD IRONSIDES.

A history of this gallant ship is a de-
sideratum at the present moment. We
have not the materials ourselves for that
purpose, but we can furnish a brief out-
line of her successful enterprises during
the last war. At the time of the de-
claration of war, she was lying in Ches-
apeake Bay, and soon after sailed for N.
York. Off that port she was chased 5
days by an English squadron of four fri-
gates and a 64 gun ship and escaped only
by the skillful and accomplished seamanship
of Captain Hull.

The wind during the whole time was
very light, and the boats of the whole
squadron were towing the frigate
Shannon towards her, but Captain Hull
kicked his ship forward faster than the
enemy were able to advance by towing,
and thus eluded their grasp. Before the
war had ended, the Constitution had cap-
tured two frigates, a corvette and a sloop
of war from the enemy, made upwards
of 900 prisoners and destroyed property
to the amount of a million and a half of
dollars.

She arrived in Boston Harbour each
time to announce the glorious result of
her cruise, and each time was welcomed
to her native place by buzzes and salutes.

In 1804, the Constitution was one
of the squadron that made some most
daring attacks on the batteries of the town
of Tripoli, which mounted 115 pieces of
heavy cannon. She repeatedly, and for
hours, engaged their forts within musket
shot, and her bold movements and des-
tructive fire essentially assisted in ob-
taining the release of 300 of our coun-
trymen who were held in bondage by the
Bashaw.

On the arrival of the Constitution here

after the destruction of the Java, Com. Bainbridge landed at Long wharf from the frigate, amidst the acclamations of our citizens and the roaring of cannon. All the way from the end of the pier to the old Exchange Coffee House was decorated with flags. In State street, they were strung across from the opposite buildings. The tops of the houses were covered with spectators and an immense crowd filled the streets so as to render it difficult to the military escort to march. Captains Hull and Stewart were received also with equal demonstrations of gratitude and respect.

The manoeuvre of kedging a ship at sea was an ingenious and novel experiment. It was first suggested by Com. Morris, who was at the time the first Lieutenant of the ship. On the arrival of Captain Hull, he inserted a card on the Exchange Coffee House Books, requesting the citizens to transfer a great part of the credit ascribed to him, to Lt. Morris, and the other officers, for their efforts in enabling him to escape.

Three times 'Old Ironsides' eluded the enemy's grasp in a skilful and masterly manner. The first time as above mentioned; the second time from three heavy frigates, off the Cape de Verd Islands after her capture of the Cyane and Levant; and the third time, from the English ships Junon and Tendor, off Cape Ann, on her return from that cruise into port. Well may such a ship be a favorite.

Boston Atlas.

(From the New England Farmer.)
POTATOES AND INDIAN CORN.
Massachusetts Editors:

Sir,—I here send you the result of several experiments, which I have made. Several years ago, I planted blue potatoes late in the season, and as all of those which I considered large enough for seed had been culled out, I planted small ones not more than an inch and a quarter in diameter. When I dug them, they were as large as any I raised. Last spring I planted two rows, side by side, of the red potatoes, one row of the largest size, the other the smallest, which I think proper to plant, perhaps not one-third of the weight of the large ones. When I dug them, I could not tell which were the largest. So I conclude, the reason why small potatoes yield small ones, is owing to putting too much seed in the hills; as a small potato has as many sprouts as a large one. But this I have proved, that the same results do not always arise from the same experiments in different kinds of potatoes. For several years past we have planted early whites, and early reds, side by side. If the whites were killed after the blow, they uniformly produced a large number of small potatoes, and but few of the large ones. I made an experiment in planting Indian corn a few years ago, for my own satisfaction. I planted the hills three & a half feet apart on one end of a piece of land, and four feet on the other, with the same kind and quantity of manure: about half the length of the rows was a stiff heavy soil; the other half a light loamy soil; without weighing, I could not tell which gave the best product.

Note by the Editor of the New England Farmer.—By some experiments made by J. Whitlaw, Esq. which are given in detail in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 53, and vol. iv. page 814, that gentleman ascertained that large potatoes were better for seed than small ones, and that large potatoes when cut into quarters will produce more, other things being equal, than when planted whole. Other cultivators assert that the best way is to plant potatoes of at least middling size, cutting off and applying to other uses the but and top ends of each potato, planting the middle pieces cut into quarters. The reason of this proceeding, is that the shoots or eyes from the middle part of a potato are commonly larger and stronger than those of either end; and if the whole of a large potato is planted, there are usually too many shoots in a hill, and those shoots are too near each other to afford so great a product as they would if deposited in the soil at due distances.

Mr. Knight, the celebrated English horticulturist, has found that, "for a late crop, small sets, [seed potatoes] may be used; because plants of the late varieties always acquire considerable age before they begin to generate tubers, [young potatoes] but for an early crop, he recommends the largest tubers [seed potatoes] to be planted; and he has found that these not only afford very strong plants but also, such as readily recover when injured by frost; for being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a reproduction of vigorous stems & foliage takes place, when those first produced are destroyed by frost or other cause."

[Hor. Trans. iv. p. 448.]

Shearing at Nantucket.—The owners of sheep on the island of Nantucket leave their flocks charge, free denizens of the commons, during a large portion of the year—suffering them to eat, drink and multiply at their own charge and leisure—but ever about the middle of June each proprietor hunts up his flock, with a view of possessing himself of the wool. The origin of this non-pastoral mode of conducting business does not appear, perhaps the hint was taken from the manner in which the King of England was wont to treat his colonies, now they are United States. The time of shearing is one of general jubilee on the island, and the Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer thus notices the proceeding: "We might remark that the publication of this paper was suspended on the occasion—'with a view to use the language of our craft, to give all engaged in the office."

opportunity of participating in the festivities of the occasion."—U. S. Gaz.

SHEARING.—Monday and Tuesday last, were the days appointed by the proper authorities for performing the annual operation of sheep shearing. At an early hour, accordingly, the ceremonies commenced. The number of candidates for the shears were probably seven or eight thousand; and this number would have been far greater, had the flocks been spared by the tremendously destructive storm in March last. On the previous Friday and Saturday, the sheep had been collected from every quarter of the island, driven into the great fold at Miacomet, (the site of an ancient Indian settlement, about a mile from town) selected by the respective owners, placed in separate pens, and subjected to the process of washing in the large pond contiguous. After this preparatory action, they were then ready to "throw off this muddy vesture of decay" by the aid of some hundred of shears, who began to ply their vocation on Monday morning, seated in rude booths, or beneath umbrageous awnings ranged around the circular labyrinth of enclosures, wherein the patient animals awaited the divestment of their uncomfortable jackets.

The whole ground occupied by what is termed the "great shear-pen" embraces about one square mile, this space, partially covered with the umbrageous and contented lambs, and in other spots exhibiting multitudes striped of their fleece and clamorously seeking their wandering young, presented to the eye and ear of the stranger, sights and sounds somewhat rare. There is something picturesque and unique in the arrangement of the accommodations for those who are engaged in the principal business of the day. Besides these sheds and awnings, there are commonly pitched, as on this occasion, some half dozen large tents outside of the great enclosure, furnished with divers holiday refreshments for those who are not particularly particular touching the quality of their viands or of their company. Within and around these tents is carried on all the actual revelry that attends this otherwise quiet carnival: for among the working shears, industry and sobriety are the order of the day.

We have heard however, of no disorderly acts, even among the most merrily disposed of the visitors. Both days were remarkably fine and the whole scene seemed to be highly enjoyed by the numerous strangers who honored our island with their presence—among whom we were happy to recognize the Rev. President Kirkland, formerly of Harvard University.

FOREIGN LOANS.—According to the report of the auditor general of Pennsylvania, the amount of loans to that state by foreigners, to March 30, 1832, is six millions three hundred and one thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars! and the amount held by individuals and corporations in this country, up to that time, is seven millions one hundred sixty one thousand, nine hundred and forty nine dollars and 59 cents. This is independent of the loans of the present year, which are presumed to be held by foreigners almost exclusively. The interest upon the above \$9,301,711.99 at 5 per cent is \$465,085.59: now, if the position assumed by certain voracious opponents of the bank of the United States is correct, that in proportion to the amount of stocks of this country the amount of loans is the same proportion do we behold the great Key Stone of the Union at the feet of the monied aristocracy of Europe and millions of people in the condition of taxed tributaries! But there never was a more absurd and shallow argument offered to gull the people than that urged against the bank, on the ground that a portion of its stock was held by foreigners—for there is not a sensible man in the community, who cannot see at the first glance, that all such investments in the stock of that bank, are so much added to the trading capital of the country, and that the interest of such stockholders are promoted only by our prosperity! And besides, they are not entitled to vote—and if they were, a supposition that they would use such power to embarrass the relation of this country, external or internal is in opposition to every principle of human action. Would it not be ridiculous to say that Pennsylvania is an English Province, because she is indebted to the bankers of that country in the sum of nine millions of dollars? But such stuff has been published by the Jackson presses, who affected to believe that this government will be controlled by foreigners because they hold a few shares in the United States Bank!

THE CHOLERA.—During the first sixteen days of June, there were nearly nine hundred deaths at New Orleans. On the 15th there were 42 deaths, and on the 16th 36 deaths—the diseases not stated. The Mercantile Advertiser on the 17th announces that the cholera had "disappeared." Very many persons had however previously left the city, and the consequent effects on business were expected to be serious.

At Lexington, Ky.—The Observer contains a list of all the inhabitants who have died of cholera. There were 186 whites, 164 blacks, and 25 lunatics—total 375.—The list may be seen at our office.

Various instances of liberal aid, furnished for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Lexington, are mentioned. Among others we observe that a miller near town gives notice that such of the citizens as are not in a situation to purchase corn meal can procure it without any expense on application at his mill.

Pittsburgh.—The Pittsburgh Gazette of Friday states that no case of cholera had occurred for several days, up to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

The Williamsport (Md.) Banner of the 29th ult. says:

"There has been some cholera on the line of the Canal about four miles above this place.—The first case occurred about eight days ago, and was followed by three others in the course of the 3, or 4 following days. These were violent and confirmed cases, all terminated fatally, and were all laborers belonging to the same shanties, which we learn, was in a most filthy and horrid state. It has since been vacated and burnt down. No other cases had occurred. The health of our citizens, and of the Canal hands generally along the river is good as usual."

The Cholera.—We are gratified to perceive

that the cholera has entirely abated at Wheeling. The Board of Health of that town, under date of the 25th, announce that no new case had occurred in the town or its vicinity during the preceding twenty four hours.

From the Hagerstown Telegraph, June 27.

A few cases of cholera have occurred, during the last week, along the line of the Canal, above and below Williamsport. We have heard of three confirmed cases, which resulted fatally; and others have been reported, whether upon good grounds or not we are unable to say.

Our town enjoys its usual good health, not a case having yet occurred amongst us during the present season.

Pittsburgh, (Pa.) June 27.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Board of Health on Saturday, report 3 cases of Cholera Asphyxia. No deaths.

On Sunday, one new case.

On Monday, no new case.

The Board mention that no case of Cholera has presented itself at the Hospital, during the last 24 hours, ending yesterday at 9 o'clock, A. M.

From the Louisville Herald, June 20.

We learn that the cholera is fast abating at Lexington—that no new cases had occurred within the last two days. At New Orleans, it is said, that as many as 150 had died in one day; the mortality has been great on board steamboats which have left that city. Amongst the deaths we notice that of Captain Joseph Meade, of this city, on board the Homer.

As yet this city is healthy, but in order to preserve its health, our city authorities ought to pursue with vigor the cleansing of the streets.

The Board of Health of Steubenville, Ohio, on the 23d ult. announced to their fellow citizens, that no cases of cholera had occurred in that town within the last 17 days.

Zanesville, up to the 21st ult. was free from cholera.

From Cambridge, Ohio, we learn that the Guernsey Times of the 23d ult. that the cholera had made its appearance in Seneca county, in that county. Dr. Baldrige of that place writes to the editor thus:

"We are much afflicted here at this time—cholera in its most malignant form has appeared among us—Judge Thompson died of cholera this morning at 13 minutes after 12—had about 7 hours."

Health of Natchez.—The Sexton (see the Natchez Courier of the 7th inst.) again reports a long list of deaths during the week ending on Wednesday morning. There have been only three deaths among our white population by cholera—of the blacks, there have been ten deaths by cholera.

Since yesterday morning there have been six deaths—five blacks and one white.

Port Gibson.—We have seen a letter from Port Gibson this morning, in which it is stated, that that place has been literally deserted on account of the Cholera.

New Orleans.—On the 13th there were 47 deaths, and on the 14th 33 deaths.

From the New Orleans Courier of June 15.

From information obtained from several respectable physicians of our acquaintance, we are enabled to state with certainty that the cholera has lost much of its intensity. We do not doubt the assertion, for those from whom we got our information are trustworthy, and we have also ascertained that the apothecaries have not had, by far so many calls lately as some few days ago. We have our doubts as to whether the cholera will continue to persist in its present virulent measures.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 22d ult. states that the cholera still lingers in that place; carrying off from four to six persons a day. The inhabitants who had fled were beginning to return.

At Paris, Ky. the cholera has appeared with great mortality. It is also fatal at the Lower Blue Licks, Georgetown, and Lancaster, Ky.

At Cincinnati, deaths by cholera continued to occur, but it is said "the disease assumes no epidemic character."

The steamboat Orleans, on her passage up from New Orleans, lost eighteen passengers by cholera.

The following letter comes from the most distinguished Physician west of the Alleghenies and is therefore entitled to consideration.

Cure of Cholera.—You will be cured of Cholera, take the disease in time. It begins with a sort of bowel complaint. In this stage it is easily cured; and all who neglect this stage are in danger of perishing. Whoever has a lax or sickness at stomach, or cholera, should instantly take to his bed, in a warm room; and drink hot tea of sage, balai, or thoroughwort, or even hot water—bathing his feet if cold. Without this nothing will do any good. All who go about in the damp air will get cramps and spasms and die—I again say they will die!

Besides what I have mentioned they should take a powder of ten grains of calomel, and one of opium mixed, if grown person; and children should take less in proportion, or a tea spoonful of powder rubarb.

They should also take a tea spoonful every hour, of the aromatic camphorated water, which is a cheap article, and may be had of most of the apothecaries.

All who are of a full habit, or have fever cholera, should be bled.

Again let me warn every person that the dreadful epidemic commences as a mild bowel complaint, and in that stage may be cured.

When vomiting, coldness and spasms combined come on, death will follow—has followed in almost every case that has yet occurred in the city. He who goes about with a mild complaint; upon him must expect to perish.

The epidemic would lose all its terrors, if people would attend instantly, to the first symptoms—go to bed, drink hot water or tea, promote a perspiration, and send for their family physician.

Terror is a great exciting cause. The disease produced by terror requires treatment.—Let no one presume to laugh another off his heels. All the terrified should take to their beds—this will better counteract the bad effect.

Daniel Drake, J. D.

The Presidential Tour.—Ever no, Richmond Enquirer, says the Delaware State Journal, thoroughly Jackson as it is, has with something like disgust from the scene of man worship which is now exhibited in our country.

The excessive attentions—"acolytic panegyrics" and "overloaded puffs" heaped upon the man of the people, with the ridiculous anecdotes and "silly descriptions of his worship" altogether constitute a dose too strong for this Jackson Editor. The following are his remarks, which are bitter enough if the main "though tempered with soft and sweet conclusion."

"The Tour.—We have never had any

very great penchant for Presidential tours throughout the country. We were not very much delighted with the descriptions we have read of President Washington's tour—& the excursion of Mr. Monroe during his first term of service was sufficient to satiate and sicken us.

We never witnessed any good which it produced in the measures of his administration. And we expressed at the time the disgust, which many of the attentions he received, were so well calculated to inspire in the mind of a republican.

They were more like the homage of subjects to their ruler, than of a free people towards their first magistrate. They partook more of the pomp of monarchy—than of the simplicity of the Republic.

"For our own parts, we would much rather that Andrew Jackson had remained at Washington, or visited the Hermitage, than have gone upon such an excursion as the present. He cannot indulge the simplicity of his own character, nor absolutely regulate the manners of others by his own taste. He cannot repress the excessive attentions which will be paid to him—or the syphantic panegyrics, and the over-loaded puffs, of some of the newspapers.

We have already seen the most ridiculous anecdotes told—things which would be scarcely tolerable in the acting—about ladies, and girls, and private parties, and select coteries—but the repetition and the flouting of them in the newspapers are in the wildest taste! We newspapers are in the North to avoid all such examples: "They are more honored in the breach, than in the observance."

Yet amid all these superfluous, and many of them silly descriptions, we cannot fail to perceive that the President has been received with a cordiality of kindness, and a sincerity of respect, which bespeak the great popularity of the man and his administration.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser June 29.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO LOWELL.

We are informed that the President and his suite entered Lowell about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon from Salem via Andover. He was received by a military escort and a very long procession composed of young women employed in the factories, the pupils of the Schools, and a large number of citizens.

The sight is represented as one of the most imposing that could be presented in New England; the young women, numbering about 3000, being neatly dressed in white with different colored sashes designating the different establishments, to which they were attached—their countenances expressive of happiness, contentment and independence, and their deportment graceful and modest.

They were formed four deep, extending nearly a mile in length and were marshalled by the overseers of their several rooms. After the President and his suite had passed, the Procession commenced and followed him into the village to the Merrimack Hotel, where he alighted.

The President seemed much interested with what he saw and heard, and made many enquiries respecting the number of people employed their average wages, the amount of cotton worked up daily, of cloth turned out &c. showing by his remarks that the subject of domestic manufactures had previously engaged his attentive observation. In order to show more distinctly the effect produced by the introduction of the Power Loom

last twenty years, a gentleman exhibited to him a piece of British cotton Shirting, bought at a Marshal's sale of prize goods in the autumn of 1813, at eighty-five cents per yard, cash, (Boston money or specie) and also a piece of American manufacture, of superior fabric, which now sells for fourteen cents per yard, which is considerably less than one half what he then paid for the bare weaving of the same article by hand. The President examined the fabrics attentively, and satisfied himself as to the comparative qualities of the two pieces. At his desire, (all the works having been suspended in consequence of his visit) one of the Merrimack Mills was put in operation. He visited the mill and the print works and carefully examined the machinery and the process of manufacturing.

During his visit to the Merrimack Mills and Print Works, the apparatus for extinguishing fires which is probably more effective than any other similar establishment in the country) was put in motion, and the immense power of the water wheels to which they were attached was truly astonishing, edifying the different buildings with water in a few minutes by various pipes manned by the different engineers.

The president afterwards attended a public dinner at the Hotel, where he was expected to remain that night, and proceed to Concord N. H. the next day. He appeared to be in better health than for some days previous, and even appeared less fatigued than some of his suite.

We understand by a gentleman from Dunstable, that the President passed the New Hampshire line at an early hour yesterday morning.

THE DOWNING CORRESPONDENCE.

Providence, June 20.

Dear Uncle.—We are safe and sound, and all ashore, and I am requested to answer your letter; for Major Donelson has so much writing to do that he can't find time. You can think what an impression Lady and the President make as we pass along. The women and girls are all crazy to see us. Perhaps they think we want to get married. But it's no such thing. As for me, I have no office to support a wife with, and I don't know of any vacancy which will happen very soon. And the President has pledged himself not to be engaged till he has seen our Downingville girls. I thought it was all over with us the other day when we heard they were going to turn out five thousand girls at Lowell to try our tempers. When I was reading the newspaper to the General and came to five thousand, says the President, says he, "Major Downing," says he, "have you read that right?" "Yes," says I, "five thousand—and in white too—and handsome and neat to boot!" The President laughed, and says he, "that's a hard one. Maj. Downing" says he "beats all—but the battle of New Orleans. I must see those Lowell girls. And if you and Mr. Van Buren and Cass all stay in Boston or where you please, I'll go and see those girls." "Major Downing" says he, and he struck his cane on the floor hard enough to break an inch board in two—"I was always in favour of the tariff," says I, "and I am now in the world."

And there ain't a single widow or girl of twenty, in all Connecticut, where we have just been, that believe any thing about shooting the six militia men, or killing Arbutnot and Ambister, any more than you or I or the best of

moderates that ever voted for Sam. Smith, for Governor down east. We shall all go to Lowell, every one of us, without, may be Cass and Woodbury, who have wives and children at home. And when we come away, you mark my words, it will be a hard thing to find a dry eye.

Between you and me, there is one thing I don't like in this journey, and that is, I don't like the notion of having that little New York Dutchman with us. He is always getting us into some scrape. He pretends to be a very great friend of me and of the President too. And says, if he is the next President, I shall be Secretary of State or a Foreign Minister, just as I please. But then I understand him. I ain't such a fool but what I know what became of Berrien and Ingham; and I know all about Eaton too. I ain't lived so long in Washington for nothing.

We shall certainly go to Downingville.—Get every thing ready. Pick up all the loose rocks in the lane—throw the apple-tree brush over the fence, and shut up the hogs; and have your committee of arrangements and your archery ready.

My nephew,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

[From Salem (Mass.) Papers.]

The Essex Register states that at Lynn the health of the President was so feeble that he could only show himself a few moments to the people from the porch of the hotel. He was unable to partake of the collation prepared for him, and retired to rest, while his suite, &c. were at the repast. At Marblehead, also, his tarry was short. At both places, the arrangements were extensive, liberal, and honourable to the respective towns, but could not be fully carried into effect, in consequence of the President's feeble health.

At Salem, he was addressed by Nathaniel Frothingham, Esq., chairman of the Selectmen, and welcomed to that town in an appropriate manner. His reply was very brief, and the manner of its delivery indicated extreme feebleness of body.

On Friday, the President was in much better health—he was out in the morning early, and walked to the East India Museum. He afterwards rode through the streets, and was visited on his return to his lodgings by a great number of persons. He left Salem at 9 o'clock for Andover, Haverhill and Lowell.

In the order of procession for the reception of the President at Lowell, a place is assigned for the Ladies; they are to form four deep in Jackson-street, and be escorted by the military (a regiment of light infantry and rifle-men, and the militia officers) to the place designated for receiving the President.—There are nearly 4000 females attached to the factories, and 1000 m^{en} will probably join the procession, all neatly and uniformly dressed. The display at Lowell will surpass any thing the President has yet witnessed.

The following inscription was engraved on a silver plate on the box containing the cannon-balls presented to President Jackson, at Bunker Hill, on Tuesday:

"These now harmless memorials of the 17th June, 1775, and the 8th of January, 1815, were presented to General Andrew Jackson, President at the United States, by the citizens of Charleston, on the 24th June, 1833, on his visit to Bunker Hill."

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

FROM MANZANAS, June 5.

The Boston Gazette of Saturday gives the following extract of a letter, dated

"You can have no idea of the gloom that prevails here, in consequence of that dreadful scourge, the Cholera. In the cities it has nearly ceased, but in the country its path is marked with desolation and ruin. On an estate having 60 slaves every soul perished. Another with 60 lost 55. A slave ship lately landed 400 miserable wretches, of whom all but three died. Eight negroes were taken down on an estate 18 miles from this town a few days ago, the proprietor, Mr. S. an Englishman, an old acquaintance of mine, immediately came to town to our house. His servant was taken down after he got in, and died in the yard under my window. The old gentleman returned to his estate the day before yesterday, where he found 39, out of 60, dead. He was immediately seized himself, when a black boy was despatched to us with a note stating that his master was dying. The boy had scarcely delivered the note, when he staggered, fell on the floor and in a few hours was a corpse. The old gentleman is dead, and the estate entirely deserted. This is a picture of many other estates."

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER, June 23.

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL.

We understand from a friend at Charlotte Court-house that the will of Mr. Randolph was opened at Roanoke, his late residence on Friday last, by Judge Leigh, in the presence of Judge Tucker and one or two other gentlemen. The following are the principal if not the only bequests.

To Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, ten thousand dollars.

To Judge Leigh of Halifax, ten thousand dollars.

To Judge Leigh's son, John Randolph Leigh, a small boy, five thousand dollars.

To John Wickham, Esq. of this place, some plate and a horse or two.

The remainder of his estate—lands, negroes, &c. to the son of his niece Mrs. Bryant, of Gloucester, daughter of John Coaler, Esq.

Judge Leigh and Judge Tucker are the executors. This will was made subsequent to his return from Russia, and was dated in January 1832.

Our informant says that he has not himself seen the will, but that he gives us the report believed at Charlotte Court House. This will will be offered for probate at the next Charlotte Court. It is the same that was left in Judge Leigh's possession. An examination is yet to be made among Mr. Randolph's private papers.

The name of our correspondent and his official situation at Charlotte Court House induce us to place the utmost confidence in the correctness of this statement.

Mr. Randolph, it is said here, has left two other wills; one dated in 1822, by which he directed the manumission of his slaves—and another in March, 1832. The former of these, is the one to which he was understood to refer, when he requested at Philadelphia that the provisions of a previous will should be carried into effect.

TO PREVENT THE ANNOYANCE OF FLIES.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer a great kindness

on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply oiling the parts most exposed. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot over which an oiled sponge has been pressed: Probably either fish or flaxseed oil would answer, but what I have known used with success was the Tanners' oil. Every man who is compassionate to his beast ought to use this simple remedy, and every lively stable and country Inn, ought to have a supply at hand for the use of travellers.

Col. Drayton.—Published in the States that Col. Drayton, who came down to course during the Carolina, elected our friend of our native tribes & hostility is known that Jud or from South Carolina, to render a ruthless spirit of endeavor to destroy who are no less emic virtues, than

For the I

Mr. Graham: In this age of science, I have frequenly Court of appeals of most of is, to have fixed ents. I live some of, seldom have but, but several of the three miles, or by now when the Court understand, the week, that are fixed duty—now, I assemed by all w excellent qualities man. Thus Sir, stance of the unce the midst of life wous dispensation of a solemn lesson ceased."

The following is Felton Harvey, of Wellington, in Whitel one of the ang, the Duke g to another part a French officer him. Sir Felton though he could from he had lost, but he faced, they swiftly drew himself on his Discovering, at stroke, his advers down his weapon salute, and his salute, in sil alry.

In this country liza C. youngest the 4th year of

W. & T. RESPECT they have just ply of new sum

recently purcha and Baltimore. Very grateful of the public, thauce of it, by k

FASHIO As Their new DR Crockery which they w Easton, Jul

BY order County, will front door of t on, on Tues month (July of Stock in the Farmers Ban Stock in the the estate of ceased. To given by

July 6th

An excolle ble Harness all in green Easton,

The whole corps of Bachelors.—May every man of them milk his own C. w as he please Wine, Wh and Beauty. The company adjourned at a usual hour, ex

on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply oiling the parts most exposed. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot over which an oiled sponge has been pressed: Probably either fish or flaxseed oil would answer, but what I have known used with success was the Tanners' oil. Every man who is compassionate to his beast ought to use this simple remedy, and every lively stable and country Inn, ought to have a supply at hand for the use of travellers.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, July 6.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS of Talbot county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY the 16th July, in order to appoint six Delegates for this county, who are to meet a like number of Delegates from Cecil, Kent, Queen Anns and Caroline Counties for the purpose of naming a Candidate to represent the Congressional District composed of said Counties in Congress.—It is proposed to hold the Convention in Centreville as the most central place, and on the 29th day of July.

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—The late Anniversary of this memorable day was celebrated in this town by a small company of Gentlemen who fell in at the Easton Hotel, without knowing what was to take place, drawn together by a sort of National sympathy to commemorate an event that gave rank among nations to our Country, and Sovereignty and Independence to her People.

With a notice of only an hour or two, Mr. Lowe, with his usual cheerful politeness, kindly accommodated the party with a neat dinner, in sitting down to which the company called upon Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. to preside—and after the cloth was drawn, the annexed toasts and sentiments were given by the different Gentlemen in turn, without any previous preparation or arrangement.

As every thing appertaining to the Revolution was most appropriate to the day, the last survivor of the Revolutionary Soldiers in Talbot, Mr. Solomon Barrott, was invited to join the party who soon gratified them with his company, and although in his 70th year was never more cheerful nor in better health. It is worthy of remark that this old soldier, though moving in the humble walks of life, has the cheering consolation in reflecting, that in youth he bore an honest share in the war for Independence—and in age, that he possesses an honest fame unsullied even by a shade of reproach.

1. The 4th of July 1776—a day never to be forgotten by Americans.
2. The memory of George Washington.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The Constitution of the United States.
5. The Health of Daniel Webster—the patriot, statesman, and faithful expounder of the Federal Constitution.
6. The Judiciary of the United States.
7. Chief Justice Marshall.
8. The Fathers of the Revolution—it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
9. The Governor of Maryland.
10. The Constitution of Maryland, as it is.
11. The Navy of the United States.
12. The Army of the United States.
13. The Liberty of the Press—no where enjoyed but where it is exclusively amenable to a Judiciary that is independent in its structure—profoundly learned in its profession—firm in the discharge of official duties—and sound in moral integrity.

The American Fair.
Ship timber and Ships—may they be objects of the special care of our country!
May the spirit of '76 never die in our country.

Peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none—John Marshall forever.

The only survivor of the old continental army in Talbot, Solomon Barrott.
Henry Clay—the patriot, statesman, and Farmer.

</

edingly gratified by the enjoyments of the
y, where no incident occurred in the slight-
degree to break in upon the convivial hor-
ony of the scene.

We regret, says the Mississippian, that it
is fallen to our lot to announce the death of
the Governor of Mississippi, COL. ABRAHAM M.
CORR. He died on Wednesday night, in the
town of Jackson, very suddenly, of Cholera.

from the Balt. Repub. July 4, 1 o'clock, A. M.
We stop the press to announce to our read-
ers the intelligence, that the President of the
United States and suite, the Vice President
and Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this city
half past 12 o'clock, in the steam boat Wash-
ington, and they will understand, proceed
thence to the City of Washington by the
at conveyance. We are sorry to have to add
that the President appeared to be in very ill
health.

Col. Drayton.—A letter from Charleston
published in the Georgia Constitutionalist,
states that Col. Drayton, whose firm and patri-
otic course during the Nullifying excitement
Carolina, elicited the heart-felt applause of
every friend of our Union, has been compelled
to abandon his native state, by the unceasing
trigues & hostility of his political opponents.
It is known that Judge Smith formerly a Sen-
ator from South Carolina, was induced, from a
similar cause, to remove to Alabama. It must
be a ruthless spirit of persecution, which would
deavour to destroy the domestic quiet of men
who are no less eminent for their private and
social virtues, than for their patriotism.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:
In this age of improvement and conve-
nience, I have frequently wondered that the
Orphans' Court of Talbot did not follow the
example of most of the counties in the State,
to have fixed days for their adjourn-
ments. I live some 8 or 10 miles from Easton,
and seldom have business with the court my-
self, but several of my neighbors have, and con-
sequently under the necessity of sending two
or three miles, or by some friend to Easton, to
know when the Court will sit—in Queen Anne's
understand, the court sits two days in the
week, that are fixed and known to an in the
country—now, I assert it, that it would be a
great convenience for the court to meet on a
fixed day weekly in Talbot, and that it would
be sustained by

VOX POPULI.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
Greensborough July 5, 1833.

Sir,—I have just time to inform you of
most serious and fatal accident, which befall
one of our fellow citizens, Mr. Alexander Har-
rington, while engaged in celebrating the Fourth
of July last night about 10 o'clock. A large
company of the citizens of Greensborough had
been engaged nearly the whole of the evening in
firing cannon, when it is supposed from the
overcharging her, she instantly burst, and a
piece struck Mr. Harrington upon the head
and deprived him of life. Such was
the force that it tore nearly all the right side
of his head entirely away. The brain was scat-
tered in different directions ten or fifteen feet.
The deceased was a very respectable young
gentleman about 30 years of age; one who was
esteemed by all who knew him for his many
excellent qualities; a sober, promising young
man. Thus Sir, we have another striking in-
stance of the uncertainty of human life. In
the midst of life we are in death, and this
serious dispensation of divine providence, should
be a solemn lesson to all survivors of the
deceased."

The following is related by Mr. Rush—Sir
Felix Harvey, aid-de-camp of the Duke of
Wellington, had lost an arm in battle.
Whilst one of the battles in Spain was rag-
ing, the Duke gave him an order to convey
to another part of the field. Half across a
French officer was seen galloping towards
him. Sir Felix's sword hung by his side,
though he could not wield it; it was his right
arm he had lost, and the other held the bridle;
but he faced the foe looking defiance. As
they swiftly drew near, the Frenchman raised
himself on his stirrups, his sword uplifted.
Discovering, at the very moment for the
stroke, his adversary to be defenceless, he brings
down his weapon in form of a complimenta-
ry salute, and rapidly passes on. He gave
his salute, in silence." This was true chivalry.

DIED
In this county on Monday morning last, El-
iza C. youngest daughter of George Stevens, in
the 4th year of her age.

W. & T. H. JENKINS
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that
they have just received and opened a fresh sup-
ply of new summer

GOODS,

recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia
and Baltimore.

Very grateful for the increasing patronage
of the public, they hope to deserve a continu-
ance of it, by keeping such an assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

As will suit all tastes.

Their new supply embraces all kinds of

DRY GOODS

Crockery Ware and Groceries.

which they will sell low for the cash.

Easton, July 6 1833.

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot
County, will be sold at public sale, at the
front door of the Court house in the town of Easton,
on Tuesday the 23d day of the present
month (July) at 3 o'clock, P. M. 110 Shares
of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, also 10 Shares of
Stock in the Bank of Caroline, belonging to
the estate of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. de-
ceased. Terms of sale, Cash. Attendance
given by

JOHN STEVENS, adm'r.
of Thos. Perrin Smith, dec'd.
July 6th 1833. sw

FOR SALE.

An excellent light BAGOUCHE with dou-
ble Harness, calculated for one or two Horses,
all in good order—for terms apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, June 8th 1833

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court
of Talbot County, on WEDNESDAY the 16th
July inst. the subscriber will expose to public
sale, at the late residence of the Rev. Lott
Warfield late of the said county, dec'd. all the
personal estate of the said Warfield, (negroes
excepted) consisting of household and kitchen
furniture, a number of Books of Divinity, &c.
&c. Also, a good Gig horse and old Gig.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
WM. H. EMORY, Adm'r.
of L. Warfield, dec'd.

All persons indebted to the said L. Warfield
are hereby requested to make speedy and prompt
payment and all persons having claims against
the same are also requested to exhibit the
same properly authenticated, as the law directs.
W. H. E. adm'r.

July 6

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of one writ of fieri facias
issued by Bennett R. Jones, Esq. at the suit
of William Potter, administrator of So-
phia Goldsborough dec'd. against Isaac Sinclair
John Camper. William B. Faulkner. George
Hale and Peter Tarr, to me directed against the
property of said Isaac Sinclair, I have seized
and taken in execution as the property of said
Sinclair, one negro girl Lucy.

And notice is hereby given that on Saturday
the 3d day of August next between the hours
of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. I
shall proceed to offer at public sale to the
highest bidder for cash at the front door of the
court house in the town of Easton, all the right,
title, claim, interest and demand at law and
in equity of the said Isaac Sinclair, of and to,
the aforesaid negro girl Lucy. Attendance
by

BENNETT JONES, Constable.

July 6

STRAYED AWAY OR STOLEN

From the subscriber (in Easton) on Monday
last the 1st of July inst. a valuable Bay Mare,
with black leg mane and tail, on her back near
her weathers she has a white spot occasioned
by a wound from a saddle, this mare will work
in any gear.—Under the saddle she paces and
wrecks,—trots hard—but canters pleasantly.
Whoever will give me such information as
will cause me to obtain her again will receive
ample satisfaction.

J. M. FAULKNER.

N. B. I lost in the same way last fall a
fine young Brindle Cow, they may be both
at one place.

July 6

VALUABLE LAND FOR

SALE.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near
Kent Point.

Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accom-
modating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on
which the subscriber resides, & contains about
Two hundred and fifty
Acres, on which there is
a good FRAMED WEL-
LING HOUSE with
two rooms below and two above.—This farm
has an abundance of WOOD; but should the
purchaser require it, more wood and cleared
land will be sold with it. It is situated on
the Kent Island, as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay,
but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Ches-
apeake Bay also—as the distance across does
not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling
there is a good view of both Bays, they being
about equally distant; the arable land is now
rich—and Sea grass and other good manure are
in great abundance, and very convenient to the
fields. No situation on the island excels this
for good health and the conveniences of Fish-
ing, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to
SAMUELA. CHIV,
Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before
the first day of August next, it will then be
rent to a good tenant.

S. A. C.

July 6

Easton Female Seminary.

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL

RESPECTFULLY announce to their
respective patrons and the public generally,
that they have associated themselves to-
gether for the purpose of establishing a Female
Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis.

They have selected gentlemen as Trustees
to whom they have submitted the general su-
perintendence and direction of this Institution.
And they propose as soon as practicable to ob-
tain the services of a gentleman, whose
testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral
and intellectual qualifications, to assist them
in giving instruction in the higher branches
of an accomplished female education.

The following branches of Education, will be
taught in this Institution, and at the following
prices, to wit:

Orthography, Reading and
plain Sewing. \$3 per quarter.

Writing, Arithmetic, Eng-
lish Grammar, & Mus-
ic. 4 ditto

Geography, with the use
of Globes and maps, As-
tronomy, History, Compo-
sition, including the a-
bove branches 5 ditto

And if sufficient encouragement be given,
the following will also be taught at the fol-
lowing prices

Embroidery, and Embossed
work &c. \$5 extra do.

Music, including use of Pi-
ano 12 do

Drawing and Painting 6 do

Theoretical painting on Vel-
vet 15 do

Also the Latin and French Languages.

Twelve weeks in a quarter.

A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentle-
man who may produce such testimonials as a-
bove mentioned, if on examination he may be
approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that
early applications should be made, which if
addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq.,
Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be
promptly attended to. It is proposed that this
Institution shall be opened on the third Mon-
day in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can
be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young
ladies, who will be under the immediate su-
pervision of Miss Nicols

June 29

Luck at the Easton Lottery Office

In the Union Canal Lottery Class No. 13
drawn numbers 91 17 55 16 8 8 21 5
Combination 7 16 55 a Prize of \$1,600, sold
to Mr. Morning on last week.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTE- RY draws on SATURDAY July 6th 1833.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

1 prize	\$50,000	30 prizes	\$1,000
1	10,000	30	500
1	5,000	55	200
1	4,000	56	100
1	3,704	56	70

Lowest Prize \$12.
Tickets \$10. Halves \$5. Quarters \$2 50.

P. SACKETS,

Prize selling Office Easton, Md.

FOR SALE.

A handsome young MILCH
COW that has recently had a
calf and is now giving a good
supply of Milk. For terms ap-
ply to

WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 6th 1833.

WOOL CARDING

I have a Carding Machine in my mill at Pot-
ter's Landing that is now in good order, where
I card wool, once through for six cents per
pound, twice through eight cents, any person
who will leave their wool with Mr. Williams
at Dover Bridge, with directions how to be card-
ed, will have it well done and rolls returned
to the same place every two weeks.

WM. POTTER.

July 6

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

According to a decree of Caroline county
court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be offered
at public sale on the premises, on SATUR-
DAY the 10th day of August next, between the
hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a tract of land called
James Reserve, or by whatsoever name or
names the same may be called, wherein
John Hardesty lived and died, lying and be-
ing in Caroline county, within one mile of
Greensborough, one mile of the Subscriber's
mill, and being immediately on Choptank river,
containing one hundred and fifty acres of land,
more or less, the principal part of which is
cleared land, and is considered to be the kind-
est and most certain to produce a fair crop of
any land in the neighborhood, and with the
least expense, with a comfortable dwelling and
necessary out buildings, standing within two
hundred yards of the river, rendering it
very convenient to ship all kinds of produce,
either to Baltimore or Philadelphia, which
lands will be carefully surveyed and a plat
thereof exhibited on the day of sale, the terms
are, a credit of 12 months will be given, the
purchaser or purchasers giving bond with ap-
proved security, with interest thereon from
the day of sale.

THOMAS BURCHENAL, Trustee.

Greensborough, July 6 (W)

C. HAYDEN,

Respectfully offers his professional services
to the Bodies and Gentlemen of Easton and
its vicinity—he is at the Easton Hotel.
June 29th

SHERIFFALTY.

WE are authorized to say, that WM. BEN-
NY, Esq. will serve his Fellow Citizens of
Talbot county, the next Sheriffalty, if elected by
the
VOX POPULI.

June 29.

NOTICE.

The Breeders to "Maryland Eclipse," are
informed, that he will return to his old stand
in Easton, where he will remain during the
ensuing week.

TO BE RENTED, OR FOR SALE.

A FARM, now in the occupancy of Mr.
Thomas Bowdell, this farm adjoins Cam-
bridge ferry, in Talbot county, and contains
say my plots and deeds, three hundred sixty-
six and a half acres of land, of which one
hundred and twenty acres are in timber.
The residue is arable, and divided into three
fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank
River and Boilingbrook creek, and is suscep-
tible of great improvements, the buildings are a
barn and other out houses; the Dwelling is
a common one story wooden building with a
kitchen, &c.

I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant
who will improve the land and take care of the
timber; or I will sell at what I deem a rea-
sonable price, it has the advantage of fish, oys-
ters and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water
situation, opposite Cambridge, for terms ap-
ply to

W. HUGHLETT.

Galloway, Talbot co. June 22 1833. 3w [W]

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court.

June Term, A. D. 1833.
On application of Thomas Kelly, adm'r. of
John Pritchett late of Caroline county dec'd,
IT IS ORDERED that he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's estate &
that the same be published once in each week
for the space of three successive weeks in
one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of the Orphans' Court of the
County aforesaid, I have hereto
set my hand and the seal of my
office affixed this 27th day of June Anno Do-
mini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline
county in Maryland letters of Administration
on the personal estate of John Pritchett late of
Caroline county deceased all persons having
claims against the said deceased's estate are
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or
before the sixth day of January next,
or they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June
Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty
three.

THOMAS KELLY, Adm'r.
of John Pritchett dec'd.

June 29

OVERSEER WANTED.

The subscriber will give a liberal price for
a person to superintend a tolerable large farm
and hands. I wish one with a small family—
who can come recommended for his honesty,
sobriety, industry, and knowledge of farming—
no person need apply who have not the above
qualifications.

J. LOOCKERMAN.

June 22

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale at public auc-
tion, on the premises, on SATUR-
DAY the 19th July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Six hundred and twenty-six acres of

VALUABLE LAND,

with a plenty of valuable timber, lying and
being upon the Long Marsh, in Caroline coun-
ty, within a few miles of the Beaver Dams &
Koon's Cross Roads, and near ten miles from
Greensborough, upon which is settled several
farms, the late residence of the Rev. John Cle-
ments, dec'd., now in the tenure of Mr. Joel
Clements, Jr., and others. These lands will
be sold upon one, two and three years credit,
from the first day of January next; the present
year's rent reserved, but the purchaser will be
permitted to seed among the growing corn in
due time, and the entire possession on the first
day of January next. Bond with approved
security, will be required, bearing interest from
the first day of January, 1834, payable in three
equal annual payments, with interest upon the
whole sum unpaid annually, with a privilege
to make any payments at an earlier day. Up-
on the payment of the purchase money with
interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed
will be executed and delivered to the purchas-
er (at his expense). The reputation of the
lands on the Long Marsh are too well known
to need any comment from me. The remote
situation of these lands, and my multifarious
concerns, induces me to be very desirous to
make a sale, at a fair and reasonable price—
to persons, desirous of purchasing lands, it is
believed, it will give a good opportunity to
make a profitable investment.

But if these lands are not sold, they will be
offered for rent to a good tenant, or tenants,
upon lease for seven years.

Attendance will be given by

WM. HUGHLETT.

Galloway, Talbot co. June 22d, 1833. (W)

SAMUEL MACKAY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens
of Talbot, and the adjacent counties,
that he has just returned from Baltimore with
a general supply of

HARVEST GOODS,

which he will dispose of very low for cash or
to punctual customers—he will take country
produce in exchange at the market prices.

He has also received a large supply of
LUMBER, consisting of WHITE and YEL-
LOW PINE PLANK of all descriptions,
SCANTLING and SHINGLES, WHITE
OAK POSTS, &c. &c.

Easton, June 22, 1833.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK

To be entitled the

DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

This is a circulating library, where the
greater portion of the Dramatic Literature of our
country must necessarily be circulated through
the medium of periodical publications. The
cheap rate at which works can be afforded by
this means, the expedition with which they
may be presented to the public, and the facility
of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of
the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.

That the advantages are not merely speculative
the flattering success that has attended "Wal-
dio's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's
Novelist's Magazine," has fully established.

These popular publications embrace distinct
departments of polite literature, and it is now
contemplated to add a third to the number,
upon a similar plan, but without any possi-
bility of interfering with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain
is rich with the noblest productions of human
genius; and yet it is remarkable with what
neglect the brightest gems in this department
have been treated even by men of taste and let-
ters.

The knowledge of few among us extends be-
yond the acting Drama, while we may find
among those pieces that have long been ex-
cluded from the Stage, many of the most finish-
ed performances. There is a difficulty even
in England in gaining access to many of the
older Dramatists, whose works, though pro-
nounced useful for theatrical exhibition, will
richly repay the attention of the scholar, by
the glowing pictures they afford of the morals
and the manners of the age in which their re-
spective authors wrote. No other depart-
ment of literature can possibly throw so much light
upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist
may be considered the best auxiliary that the
historian can call to his aid to make his ob-
scure pictures start from the canvass in natural
and vivid colors.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LI-
BRARY is designed to embrace the best pro-
ductions of the rarest of the old Dramatists,
the Standard Dramatic Literature of England,
the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other
Pieces as may appear during the progress of the
work. A brief biographical notice will be given
of every author whose productions may ap-
pear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately con-
nected with the Dramatic Literature of this
country, have been secured to superintend the
Editorial department of the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Dramatic Circulating Library will be
published twice a month, and will be printed
on good paper, with small but clear type.
Each number will contain sixteen large pages,
making annually a volume of four hundred
and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200
of the common sized octavo pages. A Title Page
and Index will be furnished for each volume.
The price will be Two Dollars per annum,
half yearly in advance. Persons procuring
Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work
gratis.

The first number of the Library will be is-
sued on the first of July. Subscriptions thank-
fully received by

GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers,
Carter's Alley near Third St. Philad'a.

June 22

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

Most respectfully informs their friends and
the public generally that they have just return-
ed from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now
opening at the store house lately occupied
by William Clark, dec'd and immediately
opposite the Court House
a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHI-
NA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,

all selected with great care from the latest
importations; their friends and the public
generally are invited to give them an early
call.

Easton, April 27.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

May Term 1833.

Whereas, heretofore, to wit, on the eleventh
day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty
three, application was made by John Camper
of said County, by petition in writing to Lam-
bert W. Spencer, one of the Justices of the Or-
phans Court of said County, praying for the
benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at Novem-
ber Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the
relief of Sundry Insolvent Debtors, and the sup-
plements thereto, on the terms mentioned in
the said acts, and the said John Camper having
complied with the several requisites of the
said acts of Assembly, the said Lambert W.
Spencer, did order and adjudge that the said
John Camper be and appear before the Judges
of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday
of the present Term, and on such other days,
as the said Court should direct, and the said
John Camper having appeared agreeably to
the above order, but not having advertised the
notice of his aforesaid application, for three
months previous to the aforesaid first Saturday
of the present Term of Talbot County Court
as required by law. It is therefore ordered
and adjudged by this court that the said John
Camper be and appear before this Court on the
first Saturday of next November Term and
at each other days and times as this Court
may direct; the said time is appointed for the
Creditors of the said John Camper to attend
and shew cause, if any they have, why the
said John Camper should not have the benefit
of the said acts of Assembly. And it is fur-
ther ordered and adjudged by this Court that
the foregoing order be published in one of the
Newspapers printed and published in the town
of Easton, once a week in three successive
weeks for three months before the aforesaid
first Saturday of November Term.

True copy

Test J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

June 29

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a
long credit, that very valuable tract of land,
called Shap's Island, if application be made
soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable in-
vestment, would do well to embrace this offer.
THEODORE DENNY, Agent
Easton, March 16 for J. W. Reynolds

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT.

POETRY.

DER FADERLAND.

The following is a translation of the celebrated song which some few months since was sung with such enthusiasm at the great meeting in Germany, and was afterwards "interdicted by authority."

Where's the German's Fatherland?
Swabia, Prussia, which of these?
Is it where the purple vine
Blossoms on the beauteous Rhine?
Is it where the sea-gulls rest
Their bosoms on the Baltic's breast?
Not ah! 'tis none of these—
Greater is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's Fatherland?
Bavaria, Syria, which of these?
Tell me; tell me, does it lie
Near Marji, or Westphalia?
Is it in the gloomy mine
Where the gold and iron shine?
Not ah! 'tis none of these—
Greater is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's Fatherland?
Pomerania, is it this?
Is it where the flying sand
Wind-blown ranges o'er the land?
Is it where the roaring river
Of the Danube flows for ever?
Not ah! 'tis none of these—
Larger is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's native home?
Bavaria, to me the glorious land!
Is it where the fire-born Swiss
Ramen contented—is it this?
Or where the Tyrolians dwell
Thou' climate and people please me well—
Yet not yet 'tis none of these—
Larger is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's native home?
Name of, name the glorious clime!
Is it Austria, fair and bright,
Rich in honors, great in fight?
Not ah! it is not here!
Greater is the Fatherland!

Where's the German's native home?
Breadth of, breathe the glorious clime!
Is it the devoted land
Snatched by Gaul's deceitful hand?
Robber of our country's rights,
By the tyranny of might—
Not ah! it is not this—
Greater is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's father-home?
Breathe at last that glorious spell!
Where'er a German's free-born speech
Is uttered, or where it can reach!
Whence by Germany's voice long,
The grateful hymn to God is sung!
'Tis that! 'tis that! hail, land divine!
That, brave Germans! that call thine!

That's the German's native land!
Vows are there sworn hand in hand!
Truth and freedom fire the eye;
Love is pure fidelity;

'Tis that! 'tis that! hail, land divine!
That, brave Germans! that call thine!

That's the German's native land!
Where warm sincerity is known;
Where ne'er is heard a foreign tone,
Where every cold, unfriendly heart
Is bidden, as a foe, depart;

Where every warm and noble mind
Is as a friend by God assign'd!
'Tis that! 'tis that! hail, land of the free!
It shall be all, all Germany!

The whole of Germany shall be
Our Fatherland! It shall be free!
O God of Heav'n, enthroned above,
Bless it with thy benignant love!

With German valor, German truth,
Fill every soul, and fire our youth,
That every harp and tongue shall tell,
They served it faithfully and well,
'Tis that! 'tis that! hail, land of the free,
It shall be all, all Germany.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 17, 1833.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Baltimore on MONDAY the 1st day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen directors for the ensuing year.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cash'r.
By the act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.
May 20 6w

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

26th June 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
June 29 (W)

FOR SALE.

An excellent light BAROUCHE with double Harness, calculated for one or two Horses, all in good order.—for terms apply to WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, June 8th 6w6w

SAMUEL MACKAY

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court-House,

A handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

TOGETHER WITH

China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of

GROceries;

Consisting in part as follows:

Hyson and Imperial

TEAS.

Java and Green COFFEE.

Prime and Common SUGAR.

Mulcira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.

Cognac BRANDY 4th proof.

Jameson and Antigua SPIRITS.

Holland and Country GIN.

Prime and Common WHISKEY.

N. E. RUM and MOLASSES.

Mould and Dipt CANDLES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.

He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.

Easton, May 4.

SAMUEL OZMON

Cabinet Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, not on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop. He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Easton, April 6. 4f

JOHN MECONEKIN,

CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS, in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some MAHOAGNY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been of long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.

March 2

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the Public that he has just received the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches at his old stand next door to the Easton Hotel, and opposite the Store of Kennard and Loveday, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. He regularly receives the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assures those who may think proper to patronize him, that their work will be executed in as neat and fashionable a manner as it can be done in either of the above cities.

N. B. J. L. S. Requests those gentlemen, whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, to call and settle. If they cannot make it convenient to pay to let him have a part to enable him to pay his journeyman, as journeymen tailors want work without their pay, should they stop, customers might be disappointed.

June 1 4w (W)

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 5 1833

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

Captain TAYLOR.

WILL commence her regular routes on Tuesday next the 9th instant. She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centerville (via the Company's Wharf on Corlies Creek) and Chesterdown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and Packages at the risk of the owners thereof.

April 6

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS, AND FANCY ARTICLES, which, added to his former stock makes his variety complete, and having selected them with great care and attention, he confidently offers them to his friends, on terms which he hopes will be thought reasonable.

He has also just received and is now opening a beautiful and excellent assortment of BOOKS, religious, entertaining and useful, AMONG WHICH ARE:

Family Bibles, \$ Bucks' Theological Polyglot pocket do. \$ Dictionary, Polyglot Testaments, \$ Rollins' Ancient History, Common Prayer, \$ ty, Methodist Hymns, \$ Josephus, Protestant do. \$ Cook's Voyages, Methodist Protestant \$ History of United States, do. \$ History of England, Evidences of Christi- \$ Life of Girard, anity, \$ Young Man's Own Watson's Apology, \$ Book, Watson's Wesley, \$ Young Ladies' Own Methodist Discipline, \$ Book, Methodist Protestant \$ Paradise Lost, do. \$ Night Thoughts, Benson's Fletcher, \$ Course of Time, \$ Year of Wakefield.

A quantity of School Books and Toy Books. A variety of Blank Books & Stationery. The Subscriber feels grateful to his friends for the patronage they have afforded him, and while he is anxious to deserve a continuance of their favour.

FREDERICK F. NINDE.
Easton, April 13 6w3t (W)

LYMAN REED & CO.,

Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.

March 30.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

ANDREW OEHLER,

TAILOR.

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

PARISIAN SCOURING.

This department of the advertiser's business he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS of every description, can be cleaned so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them.

Easton, May 4, 1833.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stropped shoes; servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
April 27

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons being in arrears on execution are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangement with the Plaintiffs on or before the 9th day of April next, otherwise their property will be immediately advertised for sale, without respect to persons. I would also say to those persons indebted for officers fees that the books are now in the hands of the Deputies who are instructed to collect the same according to law. Those persons who are indebted on executions or for officers fees will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham who is duly authorized by me to receive the same.

The Public's Ob'dient Servant

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 30

THE Subscriber may be found at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at most hours, every business day—where persons interested in the above notice will please call and settle, without delay, as I am compelled to obey the instructions I have received.

JO. GRAHAM, D. Shff.

March 30

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EDGAR.

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and customers and the public generally, that the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 17th instant, leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above named hour during the season. The Edgar is a new substantial vessel, built of the best materials that our country will afford, copper-fastened and coppered and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passage.

N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar will be thankfully received at all times at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point, and all orders strictly attended to by the

Public's Ob't. Serv't.
ROBERT LEONARD.
Feb. 16

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same, therefore those in arrears must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.
April 13

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.
April 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all persons having claims against Talbot County, that the Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on each TUESDAY in the month of June. Those persons having claims, will do well to bring them in properly authenticated during that month, as the levy will certainly be closed on the last Tuesday thereof.

Per order
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. of Commissioners for T. Co. (W)
June 1.

LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers, (single men) who are fond of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of

JOHN MECONEKIN.
N. B. They may have their pay too. Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.

150 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.
may 4

\$200 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the Bayside, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,

BILL and AMBROSE.

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a tow-linen shirt, jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burlaps, quite new jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give forty dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—sixty dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Easton Jail, and the above reward of 200 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Easton.

EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUN.
Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. June 1 1833.

The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware State Journal, Wilmington will please copy the above, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public auction; on SATURDAY 6th day of July next at the door of the Court house in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all the Farm, Plantation and Lands, situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, near the Trappe and the Hole-in-the-Wall, of which Richard Sherwood, late of Talbot county deceased, died seized & possessed; consisting of part of a tract land called "Abbingdon," also part of a tract of land called "Walnut Garden," containing the quantity of

163 acres of Land, more or less, and which will be sold subject to the widow's dower, for the payment of his debts—an accurate plot of the same will be prepared and exhibited on the day of sale.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are a framed Dwelling house, Kitchen and Meat house. Terms of sale are as follows, a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, except the sum of one hundred dollars current money, part thereof which shall be paid down on the day of sale, the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale to be secured by bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the said sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee shall, by a good deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the property to him, her or them, sold, free clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants or of the defendants & those claiming by, from or under them, or either of them, except the widows dower as aforesaid. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises.

The creditors of the late Richard Sherwood are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or monies arising from the sale of the said real estate.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.
Easton, June 8th 1833. ts (W)

In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MAY TERM, 1833.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands, mentioned in the within and foregoing report, made by Philip P. Thomas, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scott, deceased, in the case of Mahalon Phillips, Executor of Samuel Sinclair, deceased against Elizabeth Scott, the widow and administratrix of William Scott, deceased, and Ellen Maria Scott and Matilda Martin Scott, the daughters and heirs at law of Wm. Scott, deceased, reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the eighteenth day of November next; Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of October, in the present year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, (1833.)

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be four hundred & twenty seven dollars and fifty cents. \$427 50.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.
True copy,
Test—J. Lockerman, Clerk.
June 8 3w

LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts; I shall generally be at the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment, or leave such ticket at the place of residence, or to his or her tenement, this having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and if I do not close the whole Levy List within three months my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The smallittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or waiting long for levying execution and selling property I am allowed \$1 00 cost—this I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not settled by the 20th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care do not let the time slip.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.
June 8.

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the alarm has already been given—Let the citizens look well to their back yards—lime and clean them well—many of our citizens owe their present existence to the united exertions in cleaning their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.

W. C. R.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Talbot county, State of Maryland on or about the 5th day of May, 1833, an apprentice boy by the name of

JAMES MILLIS,

about twenty years of age, he is near five feet high, of a red complexion. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me but I will pay no other charges.

WM. SHEHAN.
Talbot co. June 8.

SYTHE CRADLING.

EDWARD STEWART

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he is now prepared (with a superior stock of timber) to cradle any number of Seythes, provided early application be made.

May 4

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

11th day of June A. D. 1833.

On application of John Harper, administrator with the Will annexed of Alward White late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test
W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the Will annexed on the personal estate of Alward White late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the sixteenth day of January next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JOHN HARPER, adm'r.
with the Will annexed of Alward White dec'd.

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 reflects the Manners.—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1833.

NO. 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

THE CAPTURED INDIAN.

We copy from *Blackwood's Magazine* for April the following narrative of the horrible atrocities said to have been perpetrated on board a West Indian man-of-war, which, although under convoy, had been surprised and taken by the crew of a privateer schooner:

A line of battle ship led—and two frigates and three sloops of our class were stationed on the outskirts of the fleet.

On this evening (we had by this time progressed into the trades, and were within three hundred miles of Barbadoes.) the sun set bright and clear, after a most beautiful day, and we were bowling a long right before it; but there was no moon, and although the stars sparkled brilliantly, yet it was dark, and as we were the sternmost of the men of war, we had the task of whipping in the slugs. It was my watch on deck. A gun from the Commodore who showed a number of lights. "What is that, Mr. Kennedy?" said the captain to the old gunner. "The Commodore has made the night signal for the sternmost ships to make sail and close, sir." We repeated the signal, & stood on hauling the dullest of the merchantmen in the neighborhood to make more sail, and firing a musket shot now and then over the more distant of them. By and by we saw a large West Indian suddenly haul her wind, and stand across our bows.

"Forward there," sung out Mr. Splinter, "stand by to fire a shot at that fellow from the boatgun if he does not bear up. What can he be after? *Splinter*—close by him, in the waist, get a musket, and fire over him." It was done and the ship immediately bore upon her course again; we now arranged alongside of him on his larboard quarter.

"Ho, the ship a hoy!"—"Hillo!" was the reply—"Make more sail, sir, and run into the body of the fleet, or I shall fire into you; why don't you, sir, keep in the wake of the Commodore?" No answer.

"What meant you by hauling your wind just now, sir?"

"Yesh, Yesh," at length responded a voice from the merchantman.

"Something wrong here," said Mr. Splinter. "Back your maintop-sail, sir, and hoist a light at the peak; I shall send a boat on board of you. Boatswain's mate, pipe away the crew of the jolly boat." We also backed our maintop-sail, and were in the act of lowering down our boat when the officer rattled out, "Keep all fast, with the boat. I can't comprehend that chap's manoeuvres for the soul of me. He has not hoisted a light. Why don't you heave to, sir? All silent."

Presently we could perceive a confusion and noise of struggling on board, and angry voices, as if people were trying to force their way up the hatchways from below; and a heavy thumping upon the deck and a creaking of the blocks, and rattling of the cordage, while the mainyard was first braced one way, and then another, as if two parties were trying for the mastery. At length a voice hailed distinctly, "We are captured by a—!" A sudden sharp cry and splash overboard, told of some fearful deed.

"We are taken by a privateer or pirate," sung out another voice. This was followed by a heavy crunching blow, as if when the spike of a butcher's axe is driven through a bullock's forehead deep into the brain.

By this time the captain was on deck, all hands had been called, and the word had been past to clear away two of the foremost cannonades on the starboard side, and to load them with grape.

"On board there—get below. All you of the English crew, as I shall fire with grape."

The hint was now taken. The ship at length came to the wind—we rounded to under her lee—and an armed boat, with Mr. Treenell and myself, and sixteen men, with cutlasses, were sent on board.

We jumped on deck, and at the gang-way Mr. Treenell stumbled, and fell over the dead body of a man, no doubt the one who had hailed last, with his skull clobbered to the eyes, and a broken cutlass blade sticking in the gash. We were immediately accosted by the mate, who was lashed down to a ringbolt close to the bit-

with his hands tied at the wrists by sharp cords, so tightly, that the blood was spouting from beneath his nails.

"We have been surprised by a privateer schooner, sir, the lieutenant of her and twelve men are in the cabin."

"Where are the rest of the crew?"

"All secured in the fore-cabin, except the second mate and boatswain, the men who hailed you just now; the last was knocked on the head, and the former was stabbed and thrown overboard."

By this time the lieutenant had descended to the cabin, followed by his people, while the merchant crew once more took charge of the ship, crowding sail into the body of the fleet.

I followed him close, pistol and cutlass in hand, and I shall never forget the scene that presented itself when I entered. The cabin was that of a vessel of five hundred tons, elegantly fitted up: the panels were filled with crimson cloth, and golden mouldings, with superb damask hangings before the stern windows and the side berth, and brilliantly lighted up by two large swing lamps, hung from the deck above, which were reflected from, and multiplied in several plate glass mirrors in the panels. In the recess, which, in cold weather, had been occupied by the stove, now stood a splendid cabinet piano forte, the silk corresponding with the crimson cloth of the panels; it was open; a Leghorn bonnet with a green veil, a parasol, and two long white gloves, as if recently pulled off, lay on it, with the very mould of the hand in them.

The rudder-case was particularly beautiful; it was a richly carved and gilded palm tree, the stern painted white and interlaced with golden fretwork, like the lozenges of a pine apple, while the leaves spread up and abroad on the roof.

The table was laid for supper, with cold meat and wine and a profusion of silver things, all sparkling brightly; but it was in great disorder—wine spilt and glasses broken, and dishes with meat upset, and knives and forks, and spoons, scattered all about.—She was evidently one of those London West Indian men, on board of which I knew there was much splendor & great comfort.

The captain lay across the table, with his head hanging over the side of it next to us, and unable to help himself with his hands tied behind his back, and a gag in his mouth; his face purple from the blood running to his head, and the white of his eyes turned up, while his loud stertorous breathing but too clearly indicated the rupture of a vessel on the brain. He was a stout, portly man, and although we released him on the instant, and had him bled, and threw water in his face, and did all we could for him, he never spoke afterwards, and died in half an hour.

Four gentlemanly looking fellows were sitting at table lashed to their chairs, pale and trembling, while six of the most ruffian looking scoundrels I ever beheld stood on the opposite side of the table in a row fronting us, with the lights from the lamps shining full upon them. Three of them were small but very square mulattoes; one was a South American Indian with the square high-boned visage, and long lank, black glossy hair of his cast. Those four had no clothing beside their trousers, and stood with their arms folded, in all the calmness of desperate men caught in the very act of some horrible atrocity, which they knew shut out all hope of mercy. The two others were white Frenchmen, tall, bushy whiskered, sallow desperadoes, but still wonderful to relate, with, if I may so speak, the manners of gentlemen. One of them squinted, and had a hair lip, which gave him a horrible expression. They were dressed in white trousers and shirts, yellow silk sashes round their waists, and a sort of blue uniform jackets, blue Gascon crops with the peaks— from each of which descended a large bullion tassel hanging down on one side of their heads.

The whole party had apparently made up their minds that resistance was vain, for their pistols and cutlasses, some of them bloody had all been laid on the table, with the butts and handles towards us, contrasting horribly with the glittering equipage of steel, and crystal, and silver things, on the snow white damask table cloth. They were immediately seized and ironed, to which they submitted in silence. We next released the passengers, and were overpowered with thanks, one dancing, one crying, one laughing, and another praying. But merciful Heaven! what another object met our eyes! Drawing aside a curtain that concealed a sofa, fitted into a recess, there lay, more dead than alive, a tall and most beautiful girl, her head resting on her left arm, her clothes dishevelled and torn, blood on her long hair, and foam on her mouth, with her long hair loose and dishevelled, and covering the upper part of her deadly pale face, through which her wild, spark-

ling black eye, protruded from their sockets, glanced and glared with the fire of a maniac's, while her blue lips kept jibbering an incoherent prayer—one moment, and the next imploring mercy, as if she had been in the hands of those who knew not the name, and anon, a low hysterical laugh made our very blood freeze in our bosoms, which soon ended in a long dismal yell, as she rolled off the couch upon the hard deck, and lay in a dead faint.

Alas the day! a maniac she was from that hour. She was the only daughter of the murdered captain of the ship, and never awoke in her unclouded reason, to the fearful consciousness of her own dishonour and parent's death.

From the New England Farmer.
Brother Jonathan's Wife's advice to her daughter on the day of her marriage.

—Now Mary, as you are about to leave us, a few words seem appropriate to the occasion. Although I regret the separation, yet I am pleased that your prospects are good.—You must not think all before you are Elysian Fields. Toil, care and trouble, are the companions of frail human nature. Old connections will be dissolved by distance, time and death. New ones will be formed.—Everything pertaining to this life is on the change.

A well cultivated mind, united with a pleasant, easy disposition, is the greatest accomplishment in a lady. I have endeavored from the first to the present moment to bring you up in such a manner as to form you for usefulness in society. Woman was never made merely to see and be seen; but to fill an important space in the great chain of nature, planned and formed by the Almighty Parent of the Universe. You have been educated in habits of industry, frugality, economy and neatness, and in these you have not disappointed me.

It is for the man to provide and for the wife to take care and see that everything, within her circle of movement, is done in order and season; therefore, let method and order be considered important. A place for every thing, and every thing in its place.—Time for every thing, and every thing at its time.

A thorough knowledge of every kind of business appropriate to the kitchen is indispensable; for without such knowledge, a lady is incapable of the management of her own business, and is liable to imposition by her servants every day. But in these things you have been instructed.

You will be mistress of your own house, and observe the rules in which you have been educated. You will endeavor, above all things, to make your fireside the most agreeable place for the man of your choice. Pleasant and a happy disposition will ever be considered as necessary to this important end; but a foolish fondness is disgusting to all. Let reason and common sense ever guide; these, aided by a pleasant friendly disposition, render life happy, and without these it is not desirable. Remember your cousin Eliza. She married with the brightest prospects, but from her petulant, peevish & complaining disposition and negligence, every thing went wrong and her home became a place of disquietude to her husband. To avoid this, he sought a place to pass away vacant time, where he associated with those more wicked than himself; he contracted the habit of intemperance, and was lost—and poor Eliza was thrown on the charity of her friends.

Be pleasant and obliging to your neighbors—ready to grant assistance when necessary. Be careful of their characters, and not readily believe an ill report.—Throw the mantle of charity over their failings, knowing that we are all human and liable to err. Abhor a tattler, and give no place to the reports of such.—However strong a provocation may be, never contend for the last word.

Let your bible show that it is used. Give no place to novels in your library. Let history, biography, and travels be read, when time and opportunity admit—without interfering with the important duties of the family. Be not ignorant of the events of the time being; therefore read some journal of the day. As to friends who may call on you—never be confused nor in a hurry; treat them with hospitality and politeness, and endeavor to make them happy in their own way. Never tease them to do this, or that which they do not prefer. True politeness consists in an easy deportment, and making our friends easy, and permitting them to enjoy themselves in that way which is most pleasing to them.

Speak with deliberation. The other sex tell us that, "the female tongue is never tired;" be it so; let it be regulated by reason and common sense.

At the close of the week, if possible, let all your work for the time, be done; so that on Sunday you may improve your time in such a manner as will be appropriate to the day, and never, extraordinary exceptions, let your seat be vacant at Church.

To dress; decency is becoming to all; but extravagance opens a door to follow the fashions of the day so far as decency and good sense will approve, but avoid singularity. Be not troubled for what you have not; but be thankful for, and take care of what you have. A Leghorn hat loaded with flowers, will not cure the headache, nor a gold watch prevent the consumption. Avoid night meetings at private houses, where every one is a priest. These, I fear, have a tendency to affect the passions more than mend the heart. Who knows the resting place of an enthusiastic fanatic mind? Let your evenings generally be spent at home.

If you have attended to the study of history and discovered a taste for flowers, you could not by any means draw your attention from so innocent and pleasing an amusement. But let your garden be well and laid out, and the plants selected to your taste. See to the management of it yourself. It is a pleasant exercise, productive of health of body and serenity of mind. Let the order and neatness, and the display of beauty in your garden, be the index of what may be seen in your house.

One thing more: the management of domestics. See that all things go right in the kitchen. Let every thing be done according to order. Never dispute with a servant in what way a thing shall be done. Let your commands be promptly obeyed. Observe a mild dignity but avoid all improper familiarity with those who may be placed under you. Be never hasty and impetuous; but calm and deliberate. Reprove when necessary, with mildness and determination; but never make a long harangue about matters of minor importance. Too much reproof, especially if delivered in a passion, or with a high tone of voice, is apt to lose its desired effect, and produce reaction on the part of the dependent. Dignity, decision and condescension, to be assimilated in such a manner as to command respect, create affection and hatred. Never charge a domestic with lying without irrefragable proof—then punish or dismiss him. To say frequently and upon all occasions to a domestic, "you lie," is perfectly ridiculous, and has an evil tendency. If he be a liar you harden him; if otherwise, you injure his feelings and destroy his confidence.

I have done—you have my best wishes.

The following account of Black Hawk's visit to the New York State Arsenal, is given in the *Evening Post*:

Perhaps nothing has more deeply interested and impressed this old warrior and his companions, in a whole course of a tour which must have presented so many objects to astonish them, than the view they had of the Arsenal in White street, on Thursday last. They were conducted thither at about half past four P. M. with much greater privacy than their other visits have generally admitted of, and were shown every part of this imposing and beautifully arranged repository of the implements of war, unnumbered by the crowd which must usually have occasioned their great inconvenience. They were first shown the heavy ordnance on the basement floor, and whatever characteristic indifference they may have maintained on other occasions, the sigh and explanation of the eight and ten inch shells and mortars, and of the thirty-two pounders, evidently filled them with wonder and awe. Old Black Hawk nodded and shook his head most significantly and his reverend companion, the Prophet, "ginned horribly a ghastly smile," from the least lovely countenances ever seen. That fascinating young giant the sable fulcon's adopted nestling, presided a much loftier mien upon the matter than the rest of his companions, and he expressed any thing but cordial disaffection at the sight of engines so dispaing to savage power. But when the pity ascended to the next floor and beheld the long and dense avenues of brilliant bayoneted muskets, standing in numbers which to them must have appeared countless, they all involuntarily expressed a most lively admiration; they all gazed and scowled most amiably, and nodded and muttered their approbation, heartily and most graciously. The Old Hawk bent a hawk's eye along the lines spotless pans and keen flints, and doubtless reconnoitred the severe lessons which similar military alphabet had already taught him. The circular arrangements of pistols and sabres on the different compartments of the ceiling, also frequently attracted their attention and they gazed them out to each other with evident interest. Indeed the state of this arsenal under the present Commissary, General Arcturius, is such as might gratify there of an experienced soldier of

the best disciplined army; and there is not perhaps an arsenal either in this country or in Europe, in more perfect order or more tastefully arranged in proportion to its extent. After they had been shown the musquetry, they were taken to an apartment which contained among other things some modern cuirasses, resembling those of Napoleon's celebrated guards, and General Arcturius placed one of them on his breast to explain their use; but although the party were evidently surprised at the security which this defensive armour was calculated to afford there was something unequivocally sarcastic in the manner with which Black Hawk and the Prophet conferred upon the subject. But perhaps nothing surprised these savages more highly than Mr. Enoch Hadden's new patent artillery lock which the Commissary had fixed for trial on the beautiful brass three pounder, presented to the State by Governor Tomkins in 1814. This gun having been placed in the yard and loaded with a blank cartridge, General Arcturius, who seemed to take great pleasure in impressing upon the minds of these untaught warriors the immense power of our scientific inventions, drew the string with which this invaluable lock operates, and discharged the piece, their utter astonishment could not be concealed by any saint or savage amongst them, and the whole apparatus appeared to them so awfully mysterious that it was not without considerable solicitation either of them could be induced to repeat the experiment for himself. Black Hawk, and all the rest in succession, declined with manifest timidity; but at length the Prophet, probably relying upon the sanctity of his character for security, manfully stepped forward and drew the string. He started a little at the report, and then laughed most heartily. Emboldened by his sacred friend's example, Black Hawk ventured to discharge the gun, and afterwards all the rest summoned equal courage. The peculiar satisfaction which each of them expressed at the successful result of his experiment afforded much amusement to the spectators, and when the vacant seriousness and gravity with which they returned it, as a matter quite too profound for their comprehension, was irresistibly comic.

The party having been invited by the Commissary to take refreshments in the house adjoining the arsenal yard, a select company of ladies and gentlemen were politely afforded an opportunity of hearing these children of the forest converse upon the objects they had seen, and of having their conversation translated by the interpreter who attends them. Among other gallant things said by Black Hawk on this occasion, there were the following: "I have had the satisfaction of taking many ladies, beautiful as the moon and flowers, both in this city and in others through which I have passed, by the hand; and I will tell my young warriors never more to take up weapons against the fathers and brothers of the pretty squaws who have used me so kindly. We will hereafter live in peace, and I am anxious to return home to tell them this."

LETTER FROM MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Boston, in the Tremont House.
Tuesday morning, June 25, 1833.
To Uncle Joshua Downing, in Downingville down east in the state of Maine, to go in the fast mail through Portsmouth in N. Hampshire, with care and speed.

Dear uncle Josh.—The President told me a good deal to-day when he and I were setting alone smoking a couple of long lines in one of the hind rooms after we had got clear of the governor and the rest of the Boston folks that come to pay their respects to us in the Tremont house.

Says he, Major—now you and I are alone I want to tell you what I think of the folks this side of New York.—Well says I—say on general—"Well" says he, "Major Downing, if it had not been for the Proclamation about the nullifiers I never should come here and been treated in such a masterly style as this. The Bostonians don't seem to care for what a lot of children we hail about on the Common. They behaved as orderly as grown up folks. Yes, says I, that's true general, we've seen nothing like it yet but wait till we get to Downingville and if we don't show you something grander and more substantial than we've had here then my name ain't Jack Downing. You may judge a little general, of what you will see there from my company of Rangers that I took on to Washington last winter. That's true, said the general, we can tell better than now. Now uncle Joshua I want just to tell you again that you must spruce up and take away all the old pine brush & siff-like stuff

from the door yard so we can drive up in front of your house full chisel and have all Downingville wide awake to meet us. You must mend up the bridges all along the road for fear we shall have another scrape worse than the one we got into in New York.

When you get to Portland, you must mind an shake the old general first of any body—don't stop to speak to me, for he'll be as mad as a march hare if you do. The old gentleman has got some grand notions about all the folks down east, and says every word I've told him comes true about 'em. I shall have some pretty queer things to tell you about me and the President sense we first started on our tower from Washington. Most of the handsomest of the ladies have mistook me for him. He and I come peaky near getting into pretty considerable of a quarrel this morning, and if it hadn't been that we both hauled in our horns, there's no knowing how it might ended. You see, uncle Josh, there's Van Buren joined the President's caravan at New York, you know, and after the bridge smashed in and liked to kill me and the President and Mr. Woodbury, thinks I to myself how comes this—we've travelled all the way from Washington and have had nothing like it—besides, here's a bridge in this great city of N. York that every body has been used to for going on twenty years, and it never carved in before; and I guess I can smell a rat in this business; so all at once I jumped up out of my chair, and says I to the general, "about that are plucky New York bridge that come so near drowning us all in a bunch." "Well, what of it, Major," says he—"what is your opinion about it?" Why, says I, it's my firm opinion that Van Buren sawed off the sleepers the night before we got to the city, on purpose to get us into a scrape.

At this the President rared right up on his legs about the quickest and looked me in the face as if he'd eat me up as quick as your old greyhound will swallow a junk of fresh meat, and says he, "it will never do Major to mention such a thing I can't help that if we do say it, we took in Van Buren into our company and ever since that you've been in trouble, and it's my opinion he's at the bottom of it." I'de no sooner said this than the old general stepped up to me and hissed his old green specks up on to his forehead and I see what was coming so I tho't seeing we'd got so near home to Downingville that 'twas best to ease off a little and hush the matter up—so says I "well you've a right to your opinion and I've a right to mine; so we dropt talking about it. But I'll tell you what, I mean to keep a sharp look out for 'em, for I'm fraid they are a tryin to kill the president some how or other; howsoever we both made up on the spot an agreed to say nothing about what passed. I've a great deal more to tell you but I'm hurried most to death and can't say a quarter as much as I want to. Tell aunt Keziah she had better skour up all her tin milk pans and puter platters and spoons and set 'em in a row on the long settle.

I must wind up this letter uncle Josh for the President says he must be jogging down to Salum.

In great haste your loving nephew,
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

P. S. Tell the Company of Downingville Rangers to be ready—we shall be there by the 4th of July. The President looks a great deal better sense Doctor Warren blooded his arm. This ere Boston water aint the thing for him. We dont drink brandy; and they give us what they call French Champagne wine, and frisky stuff 'tis it. I wish aunt Keziah would have a porringer of sage tea steaped for us against we get to your house—but don't make any fuss about it. I sent this letter to you through the old Portsmouth Journal because I was afraid some of the bridges might brake down before the mail got to Portland.

The original, Simon Pure Jack Downing complains thus in the Courier of the men who steal his name.

"Now I think out, there is the most rascally set of fellows skulking about somewhere in this part of the country—that ever I heard of and I wish you would blow 'em up. They are worse than pickpockets. I mean them are fellows that's got to writing letters and putting my name to 'em and sending 'em to the printers. And I heard there was one sassy fellow last Saturday down to Newburyport that got on to a horse and rid about town calling himself Major Jack Downing and all the soldiers and the folks marched up and shook hands with him and thought it was me. Now my dear old friend isn't this too bad? What would you do if you was in my case? I say again they are worse than the pick-

POETRY.

DER FADERLAND.

The following is a translation of the celebrated Song which some few months since was sung with such enthusiasm at the great meeting in Germany, and was afterwards "interdicted by authority."

Where's the German's Fatherland?
Swabia, Prussia, which of these?
Is it where the purple vine
Blossoms on the beauteous Rhine?
Is it where the sea-gulls rest
Their bosoms on the Baltic's breast?
Not ah no! 'tis none of these—
Greater is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's Fatherland?
Bavaria, Syria, which of these?
Tell me; tell me, does it lie
Near Marsi, or Westphalia?
Is it in the gloomy mine
Where the gold and iron shine?
Not ah no! 'tis none of these—
Greater is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's Fatherland?
Pomerania, is it this?
Is it where the flying sand
Wind-blown ranges o'er the land?
Is it where the roaring river
Of the Danube flows for ever?
Not ah no! 'tis none of these—
Larger is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's native home?
Brother to me the glorious land!
Is it where the fireborn Swiss
Roman contented—is it this?
Or where the Tyrolians dwell?
Thou'lt clime and people please me well—
Yet not yet 'tis none of these—
Larger is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's native home?
Name! oh, name the glorious clime!
Is it Austria, fair and bright,
Rich in honors, great in fight!
Not ah no! it is not here—
Greater is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's native home?
Breathe! oh, breathe the glorious clime!
Is it the devoted land
Satched by Gaul's deceitful hand?
Robber of our country's rights,
By the tyranny of might!
Not ah no! it is not this—
Greater is his Fatherland!

Where's the German's father-home?
Breathe at last that glorious spell!
Where'er a German's free-born speech
Is uttered, or where it can reach!
Whence by Germany's power,
The grateful hymn to God is sung!
'Tis that! 'tis that! hail, land divine!
That, brave Germans! that call thine!

That's the German's native land!
Vows are there sworn hand in hand:
Truth and freedom fire the eyes;
Love is pure fidelity;
'Tis that! 'tis that! hail, land divine!
That, brave Germans! that call thine!

That's the German's native land!
Where warm sincerity is known;
Where ne'er is heard a foreign tongue;
Where every cold, unfriendly heart
Is hidden, as a foe, depart;
Where every warm and noble mind
Is as a friend by God assign'd!
'Tis there! 'tis there! land of the free!
It shall be all, all Germany!

The whole of Germany shall be
Our Fatherland! It shall be free!
O God of Heav'n, enthroned above,
Bless it with thy benignant love!
With German valor, German truth,
Fill every soul, and fire our youth,
That every harp and tongue shall tell,
They served it faithfully and well,
'Tis here! 'tis here! land of the free,
It shall be all, all Germany.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

May 17, 1833.

THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Baltimore on MONDAY the 1st day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen directors for the ensuing year.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cash'r.
By the act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.
May 25 6w

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

26th June 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Baltimore on MONDAY the 1st day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
June 29 (W)

FOR SALE.
An excellent light BAROUCHE with double Harness, calculated for one or two Horses, all in good order.—For terms apply to
WM. H. GROOMER.
Easton, June 8th cow6w

SAMUEL MACKAY

AS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court-House,

A handsome assortment of
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.
TOGETHER WITH
China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of
GROCERIES;
Consisting in part as follows:

TEAS.
Java and Green COFFEE,
Prime and Common SUGAR,
Mulleira, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenciff and Malaga WINES.

Cognac BRANDY 4th proof,
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS,
Holland and Country GIN,
Prime and Common WHISKEY,
N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,
Mould and Dips CANDLES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.
He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.
Easton, May 4.

SAMUEL OZMON

Cabinet Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, no on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.
Easton, April 6. 4f

JOHN MECONEKIN,

CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS, in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, on the Easton Hotel, and see his stock of MATERIALS, NY SIDEBORDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.
March 2

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the Public that he has just received the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches at his old stand next door to the Easton Hotel, and opposite the Store of Kennard and Loveday, where all orders in his line will be than fully received and punctually attended to. He regularly receives the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assures those who may think proper to patronize him, that their work will be executed in as neat and fashionable a manner as it can be done in either of the above cities.

N. B. J. L. S. Requests those gentlemen, whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, to call and settle. If they cannot make it convenient to pay all, to let him have a part to enable him to pay his journeyman, as journeyman tailors wont work without they are paid, should they stop, customers might be disappointed.
June 1 4w (W)

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to
A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Jan. 5 1833

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

Captain TAYLOR.

WILL commence her regular routes on Tuesday next the 9th instant. She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centerville (via the Company's Wharf on Corcoran Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and Packages at the risk of the owners thereof.
April 6

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the Baking Business in his various branches at the old stand where he is ready to supply his customers with all the articles in his line on accommodating terms.

He would likewise notify them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS, AND FANCY ARTICLES, which, added to his former stock makes his variety complete, and having selected them with great care and attention, he confidently offers them to his friends, on terms which he hopes will be thought reasonable.

He has also just received and is now opening a beautiful and excellent assortment of BOOKS, religious, entertaining and useful,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Family Bibles, \$ Bucks' Theological Dictionary, Polyglott Testaments, \$ Collins' Ancient History, Common Prayer, \$ ry, Methodist Hymns, \$ Josephus, Protestant do \$ Cook's Voyages, Methodist Protestant \$ History of England, do \$ Life of Girard, Evidences of Christi- \$ Young Man's Own anity, \$ Book, Watson's Apology, \$ Young Ladies' Own Watson's Wesley, \$ Book, Methodist Discipline, \$ Paradise Lost, do \$ Night Thoughts, do \$ Course of Time, Denson's Fletcher, \$ Vicar of Wakefield.

A quantity of School Books and Toy Books. Also a variety of Blank Books & Stationary. The Subscriber feels grateful to his friends for the patronage they have afforded him, and while he is anxious to deserve by a continuation of their favor.

FREDERICK F. NINDE.
Easton, April 13 cow3t (W)

LYMAN REED & CO.,

Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.
March 30.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

ANDREW OEHLER,

TAILOR.

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

PARISIAN COIFFURE.

This department of the advertiser's business he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having availed themselves of him.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS of every description, can be cleaned so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them.
Easton, May 4, 1833.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stropped shoes; servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's Morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red Morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The Public's Obedt. Serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
april 27

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons being in arrears on execution are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangement with the Plaintiff on or before the 9th day of April next, otherwise their property will be immediately advertised for sale, without respect to persons. I would also say that those persons indebted for officers fees that the books are now in the hands of the Deputies who are instructed to collect the same according to law. Those persons who are indebted on executions or for officers fees will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham who is duly authorized by me to receive the same.

The Public's Obedt. Serv't.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
March 30.

THE subscriber may be found at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at most hours, every business day—where persons interested in the above notice will please call and settle, without delay, as I am compelled to obey the instructions I have received.

JO. GRAHAM, D. Shff.
March 30

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EDGAR.

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and customers and the public generally, that the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 17th instant, leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above named hour during the season. The Edgar is a new substantial vessel, built of the best materials that our country will afford, copper-fastened and coppered and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passage.

N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar will be thankfully received at all times at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point, and all orders strictly attended to by the
Public's Obedt. Serv't.
ROBERT LEONARD.

Feb. 16

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same, therefore those in arrears must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.
April 13

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.
april 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all persons having claims against Talbot County, that the Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on each TUESDAY in the month of June. Those persons having claims, will do well to bring them in properly authenticated during that month, as the levy will certainly be closed on the last Tuesday thereof.

Per order
THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.
or Commissioners for T. C.
June 1. (W)

LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers, (single men) who are fond of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of
JOHN MECONEKIN.
N. B. They may have their pay too.
Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.

150 NEGROES WANTED,

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25, years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

may 4

\$200 REWARD.

Ranaway, from the subscriber, living in the Bayside, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,
BILL and AMBROSE.

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a tow-linen shirt, jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burlaps, quite new jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give forty dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—sixty dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Eastern Jail, and the above reward of 200 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Easton.

EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUN.

Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. June 1 1833.

The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware State Journal, Wilmington will please copy the above, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity; the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY 6th day of July next at the door of the Court house in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all the Farm, Plantation and Lands, situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, near the Trappe and the Hole-in-the-Wall, of which Richard Sherwood, late of Talbot county deceased, died seized & possessed; consisting of part of a tract land called "Abington," also part of a tract of land called "Walnut Garden," containing the quantity of

163 Acres of Land,

more or less, and which will be sold subject to the widow's dower, for the payment of his debts—an accurate plot of the same will be prepared and exhibited on the day of sale.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are a framed Dwelling house, Kitchen and Meat house. Terms of sale are as follows, a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, except the sum of one hundred dollars current money, part thereof which shall be paid down on the day of sale. The purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale to be secured by bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the said sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee shall, by a good deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the property, to him, her or them, sold, free clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants or of the defendants & those claiming by, from or under them, or either of them, except the widows dower as aforesaid. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises.

The creditors of the late Richard Sherwood are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or monies arising from the sale of the said real estate.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.

Easton, June 8th 1833. (W)

In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MAY TERM 1833.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands, mentioned in the within and foregoing report, made by Philip F. Thomas, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scott, deceased, in the case of Mahlon Phillips, Executor of Samuel Sinclair, deceased against Elizabeth Scott, the widow and administrator of William Scott, deceased, and Ellen Maria Scott and Matilda Martin Scott, the daughters and heirs at law of Wm. Scott, deceased, reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the eighteenth day of November next; Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton; in Talbot county, before the first day of October, in the present year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, (1833).

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be four hundred & twenty seven dollars and fifty cents. \$427.50.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

True copy.

Test—J. Lockerman, Clerk.

June 8 3w

LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts; I shall generally be at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment, or leave such ticket at the place of residence, or to his or her tenement, this having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and if I do not close the whole Levy List within three months my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The small pittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or waiting long for levying execution and selling property. I am allowed \$1 00 cent—this I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not paid by the 20th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care do not let the time slip.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

June 8.

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the alarm has already been given—Let the citizens look well to their back yards—lime and clean them well—many of our citizens owe their present existence to the united exertions in cleaning their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.

W. C. R.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Talbot county, State of Maryland on or about the 5th day of May, 1833, an apprentice boy by the name of
JAMES MILLIS,

about twenty years of age, he is near five feet high, of a red complexion. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me but I will pay no other charges.

WM. SHEHAN.

Talbot co. June 8.

SYTHE CRADLING.

EDWARD STEWART

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he is now prepared (with a superior stock of timber) to cradle any number of Sythes, provided early application be made.

May 4

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

11th day of June A. D. 1833.

On application of John Harper, administrator with the Will annexed of Alward White late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly and correctly read from the minutes of proceedings of the county of the Orphans' court SEAL of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the Will annexed on the personal estate of Alward White late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the sixteenth day of January next or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JOHN HARPER, adm'r.

with the Will annexed of Alward White dec'd June 15

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court the undersigned commissioners will proceed to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the lands &c. of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county, dec'd. on a credit of 12 months from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers to pay interest from the day of sale, on the purchase money, and to give bond or bonds to secure principal and interest, with approved security, to the persons entitled, bearing interest from the day of sale. The property referred to, consists of a large and valuable Brick Building and two small frame houses, and lots on Washington street, Easton; also, a lot of ground about one mile therefrom, on the road leading to Centerville containing six acres and an undivided share in a small lot adjoining the town of Easton.

JAS. PARROTT,
WM. H. GROOMER,
SAML. T. KENNARD,
SAML. ROBERTS.
June 8. 4w (W)

PROSPECTUS

OF

A Novel and interesting weekly Publication.

To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

THE SPY

IN PHILADELPHIA

And Spirit of the Age,

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually serviceable to society.

ing and all the soldiers and the
marched up and shook hands with
and thought it was me. Now my
old friend isn't this too bad? What
would you do if you was in my case?
say again they are worse than the

stand that contracts for the delivery of 100 lbs. have been made by one house, be the whole of their stock, the terms not own.

TO THE CITIZENS OF late Congressional District, composed of Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline counties. TALBOT CITIZENS.

It was my fixed resolution, many months ago, to decline being a Candidate for the next Congress. This design was early communicated to some of my friends & before my return in the last Session, was, by my authority, formally made known in the district. The protracted session of 1831-2 proved detrimental in my professional and private affairs, that, with the most unequivocal tokens of popular favor throughout our new district, should now find it necessary for me to withdraw from your service, at least for a season; & having long enjoyed your confidence and receiving, under very peculiar circumstances and successive modifications of party, repeated manifestations of preference and personal kindness from a vast majority of the real people, I might feel it a sufficient gratification of a moderate and honest ambition to have had the honor of serving, on such terms, such constituents. But, the great extension of the District, under the last census, would, just at this time, impose on me the task of a canvass, which would be wholly incompatible with the discharge of some imperative duties, at home.

As I hear the note of preparation for such a canvass, I deem it proper thus publicly to announce to all the determination which I have long since communicated to many,—that I shall not be a candidate, under any circumstances, at the election, in October. I know, my fellow citizens, that I have served you faithfully and, as your representative, have ever held an honest and independent course. Let the upright, intelligent and disinterested citizens be my judges.

I would be idle in me, at this time, to look back upon opposition or maliganties, which every honest politician may expect, soon or late, to encounter. Be the record of them written in water. To all those, who have hitherto sustained me, from confidence in my political principles and my fidelity to the high trust reposed in me, I tender the homage of respect and gratitude but, as for personal friends who, on all occasions, have proved true, who have sympathized with me in difficulties and trials, and indicated my honest faith,—I will grapple to my soul with hoops of steel. I could be recreant to my feelings, if I omitted, on this occasion, to offer, in an especial manner, to the people of Caroline, the expression of my heartfelt gratitude for the generous confidence and the marked attachment they have always shown me.

I remain, Fellow Citizens, your faithful and obedient servant.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, July 12, 1833.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Graham, "Hear me for my cause, and be attentive, that you may be the better Judges." Agriculture is a subject which, as it is the great source of the prosperity of all, ought not to do it any thing like justice, or, indeed, to do it to my own experience.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Calcutta, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, London dates to the 31st May, and Liverpool to the 1st of June.

The Courier and Enquirer says: A preliminary treaty has been entered into by Holland for the settlement of the long projected Belgian question. The King of Holland, however, concedes nothing, unless it be the free navigation of the Scheldt and Meuse; the other points in dispute are, it would seem, to be settled under the supervision of Austria and Prussia. The repeal of the hostile measures adopted by England towards Dutch commerce will assuredly afford great relief to Holland, and we presume be the signal for some valuable Dutch ships and cargoes which have taken refuge in our ports, to return to their own country.

Disturbances have taken place in Antwerp, & other parts of Belgium; but not of a very serious character. They appear to have been caused by the violent attacks made by the opposition papers on the conduct & character of King Leopold. The elections for members to the Legislative Chamber also caused a good deal of excitement. On these subjects we have full details from our correspondent at Brussels, of which we shall commence publication tomorrow.

That a treaty of peace has been concluded between the Grand Seigneur and the Pacha of Egypt is now placed beyond a doubt, but a Russian force is still at Constantinople and excites great uneasiness; particularly in France.

Affairs in Portugal are thought to look more favorable to the cause of Pedro. The majorities of the French Ministers in the Chamber are becoming much smaller, than they have lately been.

That the political horizon of England is unusually dark is certain; that a storm will soon break seems scarcely doubtful. The press is most vituperative and the ministry is far from popular.

Very Strange.—While one of the ships recently arrived from New Orleans was on the passage, it became necessary to open the scuttle into the run, when the passengers were appalled by the sight of a black woman and new born infant lying on the floor, both dead. No one had any knowledge of such a person having been on board, and it was matter of earnest inquiry who she could possibly be. At length suspicion fell upon the steward, a colored man, who has a family in the city. The body of a ship is under the charge of the steward, being used as a store room, and communicating with his department. This scene was suspected to be the result of his criminal indulgence and an effort to remove the object of them to this city in a clandestine manner. He was accordingly put in confinement, to await legal examination.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Anecdote.—The minister of a neighbouring parish was called, some time ago, to effect a reconciliation between a fisherman, of a certain village and his humpate. After using all the arguments in his power to convince the offending husband that it was unmanly to elapse, manually, his beloved car's spousa, the minister concluded.—David you know that the wife is the weaker vessel, and ye should take pity on her." "Confound her, replied the furious fisherman, if she's the weaker vessel, she should carry the less sail."

publication we shall be enabled to announce its departure, and we pray to Providence for ever.

On Sunday night last, we had a heavy storm of lightning and thunder, accompanied with rain, and soon after the wind blew black and continued up to the present time. The change in the atmosphere is very great, and every thing has the appearance of renovation.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of stolen property recovered.—On the nights of the 8th and 9th of June, (Saturday and Sunday) the Jewelry store of Lewis Muh in New Orleans was entered and robbed of every article it contained, consisting of upwards of \$15,000 worth of watches and jewelry, among which were four-six Gold Patent Levers and Lepines, and 61 Silver Watches, 1 Diamond Breast Pin of the value of \$400, another one of the value of \$120, a set of Diamond Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings worth \$800, together with gold chains, seals, keys, &c. in abundance.

Information of the circumstance was immediately transmitted to the high constable of this city with a request that he would keep an eye on the passengers who should arrive from that port. On Sunday he received another letter from Mr. Muh stating that a suspicious character had just sailed in the ship Newark, Capt. Brewer, bound to this city, and it so happened that the ship arrived at quarantine, Staten Island, the same afternoon that the letter was received by mail. Messrs. B. J. Hays and Sparks accordingly proceeded down to the Island yesterday noon, arrested this person whose name was ascertained to be John Charles Collins, in the act of taking his effects ashore, which consisted of 2 large and 1 small box, and 1 large trunk.

On the passage to the city in the steamboat, the prisoner admitted that one of the boxes contained jewelry, but said that it had been given into his charge by a stranger in New Orleans, who intended to come on by land. The other box he said merely contained children's clothing, and the trunk was filled with his own and wife's apparel.

On opening the box of jewelry at the police-office, the numbers of the watches and other marks exactly coincided with a description of the articles stolen from Mr. Muh. They were also identified by Mr. Reed of this city of whom they had formerly been purchased, and also by the maker of the principal part of the jewelry, Mr. Joseph Deguerre. The other large box which he said contained children's clothing was found to be filled with an elegant assortment of dresses, silks, silk handkerchiefs, silk hose, two rolls of blue cloth, barges, and almost every thing in the dry goods line, probably obtained in the same manner as the jewelry. In the small box were found all the implements of a regular burglar, consisting of false keys, chisels, piers, dark lantern, pistols, with a variety of other tools and implements. The large trunk apparently contained nothing but wearing apparel, but on diving into its recesses about five or six pounds of melted silver were brought to light, which also answered a description of a lot taken from Mr. Muh.

Collins is a good looking middle aged man small in stature, with a countenance any thing but roguish. He brought a wife and four children from New Orleans with him in the Newark. He is now in confinement, in Bridewell awaiting an examination.—Standard

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

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DIED
In this town on Tuesday last, SALINA, daughter of Edward Mallikin, Esq. in the 12th year of her age.

The Rev. Dr. Spencer takes this method of tending to the ladies of St. Michaels Parish, his grateful acknowledgments for the very handsome present they have recently made him, and he indulges the hope that by increased attention to the duties of his profession, he will be able to merit the favourable sentiments of which they have given him so gratifying a proof.

PRICES CURRENT.		BALTIMORE, July 10.
Wheat	1 15 a 1 22	
Corn	60 a 62	
Rye	65	

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Robert Banning, Esq. on Thursday the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
July 13

Luck at the Easton Lottery Office
In the Union Canal Lottery Class No. 13 drawn numbers 31 17 7 55 16 6 8 62 21 5 Combination 7 16 55 a Prize of \$1,600, sold to Mr. Murning on last week

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,		CLASS No. 14.
To be drawn on SATURDAY July 20th 1833.		
1 prize \$12,000 10 prizes \$500		
1 5,000 10 400		
1 2,500 10 300		
1 1,500 40 150		
1 1,300 40 100		
5 1,000 56 50		

Tickets \$4. Halves \$2. Quarters \$1.
P. SACKETS,
Prize selling Office Easton, Md.
July 13

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,
I offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
Easton, July 13th 1833.

Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officers fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of those delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.
JO. GRAHAM, Deputy Shff.
July 13.

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons interested in making a public road in the Chapel District of Talbot county (as petitioned for by forty two inhabitants of said district May 10th 1833), to attend at the Chapel SATURDAY July 20th, inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. to devise ways and means for putting said contemplated road in such condition as to be legally received as a County road by the Commissioners of said County.

One of the Commissioners.

July 13
N. B. Said road beginning near the house of Hyson Kirby, and running as the private road now runs to the mouth of Joshua Dixon's lane, thence to the mouth of Tilghman's lane.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

WANTED as an overseer for the next year, on a Farm near Easton, an elderly experienced farmer, with a small family. He must be well recommended for his sobriety, honesty, knowledge of farming and attention to his business. Enquire of the editor of this newspaper. No contract will be made till after the 1st August.
July 13

\$400 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last, the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,

BILL and AMBROSE.

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 9 in inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a tow linen shirt, jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burleys, quite new jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give 100 dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—200 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Easton Jail, and the above reward of 400 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Annapolis.

EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUR.
Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. July 13 1833.
The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware State Journal, Wilmington, National Gazette, Philadelphia, Messenger, Salem, N. J. will please copy the above, law, 4w and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

WANTED

AS an Overseer for the next year, a man who can produce good certificates of his practical knowledge of farming, as also of a good moral character. One with a small family would be preferred. For further particulars enquire of the editor.
July 13

C. HAYDEN,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity—he is at the Easton Hotel.
June 29th

TO BE RENTED, OR FOR SALE.

A FARM, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thos. Bowles, this farm adjoins Cambridge ferry, in Talbot county, and contains as per my plots and deeds, three hundred sixty-six and a half acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty-one acres are in timber. The residue arable, and divided into three fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank River and Boilingbrook creek, and is susceptible of great improvements, the buildings are a barn and other out-houses; the Dwelling a common one story wooden building with a kitchen, &c.

I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant who will improve the land and take care of the Timber; or I will sell at what I deem a reasonable price, it has the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water situation, opposite Cambridge, for terms apply to
W. HUGHLETT.
Galloway, Talbot Co. June 23 1833. 3w [W]

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

June Term, A. D. 1833.
On application of Thomas Kelly, adm'r. of John Pritchett late of Caroline county dec'd, 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Boston

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 22d day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Pritchett late of Caroline county deceased all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the sixth day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
THOMAS KELLY, Adm'r. of John Pritchett dec'd.
June 29

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, on TUESDAY the 16th July inst. the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the late residence of the Rev. Lott Warfield late of the said county, dec'd all the personal estate of the said Warfield, (excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, a number of Books of Divinity, &c. &c. Also, a good gig horse and old Gig. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
WM. H. EMORY, Adm'r. of L. Warfield, dec'd.

All persons indebted to the said L. Warfield are hereby requested to make speedy and prompt payment and all persons having claims against the same are also requested to exhibit the same properly authenticated, as the law directs.
W. H. E. adm'r.
July 6

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued by Bennett R. Jones, Esq. at the suit of William Potter, administrator of Sophia Goldsborough dec'd against Isaac Sinclair, John Camper, William B. Faulkner, George Hale and Peter Tarr, to me directed against the property of said Isaac Sinclair, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of said Sinclair, one negro girl Lucy.

And notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 3d day of August next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. I shall proceed to offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand at law and in equity of the said Isaac Sinclair, of and to, the aforesaid negro girl Lucy. Attendance by
BENNETT JONES, Constable.
July 6

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point.

Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about

Two hundred and fifty Acres, which there is a good FRAME DWEL- LING HOUSE with

two rooms below and two above.—This farm has an abundance of WOOD; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it.—Greens Creek Farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also.—The distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and Sea grass and other good manure are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island excels this for good health and the conveniences of Fishing, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to
SAMUELA. CHIEW.
Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant.
S. A. C.
July 6

FOR SALE.

A handsome young MILCH COW that has recently had a calf and is now giving a good supply of Milk. For terms apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 6th 1833.

WOOL CARDING.

I have a Carding Machine in my mill at Potter's Landing that is now in good order, where I card wool, once through for six cents per pound, twice through eight cents, any person who will leave their wool with Mr. Williams at Dover Bridge, with directions how to be carded, will have it well done and rolls returned to the same place every two weeks.
WM. POTTER.
July 6

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

According to a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 10th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a tract of land called James' Reserve, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, whereon John Hardesty lived and died, lying and being in Caroline county, within one mile of Greensborough, one mile of the Subscriber's mill, and being immediately on Choptank river, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the principal part of which is cleared land, and is considered to be the kindest and most certain to produce a fair crop of any land in the neighborhood, and with the least expense, with a comfortable dwelling and necessary out buildings, standing within about two hundred yards of the river, rendering it very convenient to ship all kinds of produce, either to Baltimore or Philadelphia, which lands will be carefully surveyed and a plot thereof exhibited on the day of sale, the terms are, a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

THOMAS BURCHENAL, Trustee.
Greensborough, July 6 (W)

NOTICE.

A generous price will be given for a likely mulatto Girl about 12 or 14 years of age, of good character, she is wanted for a waiting maid for a lady in Baltimore, and will not be sent out of the State of Maryland, et, ure of the
PRINTER.
June 22

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable tract of land called Sharps Island, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.
THEODORE PENNY, Agent
Easton, March 16 For J. W. Reynolds

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

May Term 1833.

Whereas, heretofore, to wit, on the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty three, application was made by John Camper of said County, by petition in writing to Lambert W. Spencer, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of said County, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Sundry Insolvent Debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in and under the said said John Camper having complied with the several requisites of the said acts of Assembly, the said Lambert W. Spencer, did order and adjudge that the said John Camper be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of the present Term, and on such other days, as the said Court should direct; and the said John Camper having appeared agreeably to the above order, but not having advertised the notice of his aforesaid application, for three months previous to the aforesaid first Saturday of the present Term of Talbot County Court as required by law. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by this court that the said John Camper be and appear before this Court on the first Saturday of next November Term, and at such other days and times as this Court may direct; the said time is appointed for the Creditors of the said John Camper to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Camper should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. And it is further ordered and adjudged by this Court that the foregoing order be published in one of the Newspapers printed and published in the town of Easton, once a week in three successive weeks for three months before the aforesaid first Saturday of November Term.

True copy
Test J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
June 29

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

May Term 1833.

On application to the Judges of Talbot county Court, by petition in writing, of James Barnes, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned,—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition. And the said James Barnes having satisfied the Judges of the said county court, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the term of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

It is ordered and adjudged that the said James Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday, after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the said Judges shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his Creditors by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton; once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Saturday in November next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House Door, three months before the said Saturday, to appear before the Judges of the said county court, on the said day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James Barnes should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements, as prayed.

Test J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
June 15.

W. & T. H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have just received and opened a fresh supply of new summer

GOODS,

recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Very grateful for the increasing patronage of the public, they hope to deserve a continuance of it, by keeping such an assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS,

As will suit all tastes.

Their new supply embraces all kinds of

DRY GOODS

Crockery Ware and Groceries,

which they will sell low for the cash.

Easton, July 6 1833.

NEW STORE.

GOLDSMITH AND HAZLE,

HAVE just opened at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith, situate on Washington Street, in Easton and next door to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES,

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks, and Bombazines, Gauze and Crapo Deansie Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Capes, Jackonet, Mull, Swiss and Plain and Figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA

AND QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES.

Brown Sugars, Loaf do, Coffee of the best qualities.

All of which they have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the lowest market prices, and will sell on accommodating terms.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange—they invite their friends and the public to give them a call.</

POETRY.

From the N. Y. American.
SONG—ROSALIE CLARE.

Who owns a not she's peerless—who calls her
not fair—
Who questions the beauty of Rosalie Clare?
Let him saddle his charger and wend to the
field,
And though coated in proof, he must perish or
yield;
For no falchion can parry, nor corslet can bear
The lance that is couched for young Rosalie
Clare.

When goblets are flowing, and wit at the board
Sparkles high, while the blood of the red grape
is poured,
And fond wishes for fair ones around offered up
From each lip that is wet with the dew of the
cup,
What name on the brimmer floats oftener
there,
Or is whispered more warmly than Rosalie
Clare?

They may talk of the land of the olive and
vine—
Of the maids of the Elro, the Arno or Rhine;
Of Hours that gladden the East with their
smiles,
Where the sea's studded over with green sum-
mer isles—
But what flower of far away clime can compare
With the blossom of ours—bright Rosalie
Clare?
Who owns a not she's peerless—who calls her
not fair?
Let him meet but the glances of Rosalie Clare!
Let him list to her voice—let him gaze on her
form—
And if, hearing and seeing, his soul does not
warm,
Let him gubreat it out in some less happy air
Than that which is blessed by sweet Rosalie
Clare.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine for July.
OH GAZE UPON YON BRILLIANT
STAR

BY E. C. LINDEN, GENT.

Oh, gaze upon yon brilliant star,
And give a thought to one
Who, though on distant lands afar,
Will sigh for thee alone,
And thou wilt not forget the hours
Which we have spent together—
Moments like sunshine, mid the showers
That fall in wintry weather.

Oh, gaze upon this lovely light;
A cloud is gathering o'er it:
Our fortune was but now as bright,
And sorrows now obscure it.
But see the cloud has passed away,
It shines as bright as ever—
Farewell—I can no longer stay—
We part, but not for ever.

SAMUEL MACKAY

Has the pleasure of informing his custom-
ers and the public in general, that he
has just returned from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore and is now opening at his store, opposite
the Court-House.

A handsome assortment of
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

TOGETHER WITH
China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of
GROCERIES;
Consisting in part as follows:

Hyson and Imperial
TEAS.

Java and Green COFFEE,
Prime and Common SUGAR,
Molasses, Libon, Sherry, Tenuferre and
Malaga WINES.

Cognac BRANDY 4th proof,
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS,
Holland and Country GIN,
Prime and Common WHISKEY,
N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,
Mould and Drip CANDLES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or
in exchange for Towel, Tear Linen, Wool,
Fashions, Quills, &c. &c.

He invites his friends and customers to call
and view his assortment, learn prices, and
judge for themselves.

Easton, May 4.

SAMUEL OZMON

Cabinet Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has
commenced the above business in the house
formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin,
on the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F.
Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a
first assortment of WELL SEASONED
MATERIALS in his line, which he is pre-
pared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into
FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully
received, and the strictest attention will be
paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Olden or my
self, who can at all times be found at the shop.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his
employ, who will execute all orders in his line
with neatness and dispatch.

Easton, April 6. If

SHERIFFALTY.

WE are authorized to say, that WM. BEN
NY, Esq. will serve the Fellow Citizens of
Talbot county, the next Sheriffalty, if elected by
the

June 22.

VOX POPULI.

June 22.

JOHN MECONKIN, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers
and the public, that he has just received
his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS,
in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture
at the shortest notice, into furniture of all de-
scriptions, which he will warrant will be as
good, and will be sold as low, as they can be
purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He in-
vites the public to call at his Ware Room,
where he has now on hand some MAHO-
GANY SIDEBORDS, BUREAUS, TA-
BLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will
dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends
whose accounts have been of long standing, to
call without delay and settle, as they must
know it is impossible for him to carry on his
business to advantage, without, at least, a little
Cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he
has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will
execute any business in his line with neatness
and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the
lowest notice.

March 2

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs
leave to announce to his friends and the public
generally, that he has just returned from Bal-
timore, and is now opening a splendid supply of
the above articles, which, having been selected
by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal,
if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which
added to his former stock, renders his assort-
ment extensive and complete. Comprising
Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin
and Calf Skin Slippers and stropped Shoes;
servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of
children's morocco and leather boots; also a
beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco
trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He
invites the public to call and view his supply,
hear his prices, decide for themselves and in-
vites economy in all consulted, he will
receive as he has endeavored to merit a con-
tinuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

April 27

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,
Captain TAYLOR.

WILL commence her regular routes on
Tuesday next the 9th instant. She will leave
Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning
at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the
Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton
leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday
morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the
Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis
and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday
morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centerville
(via the Company's Wharf on Corsica Creek) and
Chesapeake, and return to Baltimore the
same day. All baggage and Packages at the
risk of the owners thereof.

April 6

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

ANDREW OEHLEH,
TAILOR.

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens
of Easton, that he has commenced business in
Washington Street, near the Bank, and is pre-
pared to receive and execute orders of every de-
scription, in the most correct and fashionable
style; and pledges himself to use his utmost en-
deavor, by industry, punctuality and the use
of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

PARISIAN SCOURING.

This department of the advertiser's business
he can with confidence assert will not be
surpassed, if equaled, by any individual in this
or any other city; having had the most perfect
experience and given invariably, the most ample
satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

of every description, can be cleaned so as to
make one half worn appear entirely new, by
restoring the colours, extracting grease, and
preventing the moth from eating them.

Easton, May 4, 1833.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

May 17, 1833.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are
hereby notified that a general meeting will be
held at their Banking House, in the City of
Baltimore on MONDAY the 1st day of July
next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 2 o'clock, P.
M. for the purpose of electing sixteen directors
or the ensuing year.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cash'r.

By the act of Incorporation, not more than
eleven of the present board are eligible for the
ensuing year.

May 25 6w

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

26th June 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock-
holders in this institution, that an election will
be held at the Banking house in Easton on the
first Monday of August next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P.
M. for the purpose of choosing from among the
Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch
Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the
charter.

By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

June 29 (W)

PRINTING

Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office.

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

Easton and Baltimore Packet SCHOONER EDGAR.

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favours of a
generous public, begs leave to inform his friends
and customers and the public generally, that
the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her
regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on
Sunday the 17th instant, leaving Easton Point
every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning
leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above
named hour during the season. The Edgar
is a new substantial vessel, built of the best ma-
terials that our country will afford, copper-fast-
ened and coppered and is now in complete or-
der for the reception of freight or passengers.

N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar
will be thankfully received at all times at the
subscriber's granary at Easton Point and all or-
ders strictly attended to by the

Public's Ob't. Serv't.

ROBERT LEONARD.

Feb. 10

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests
all those who have not settled their Tax, that
they will no longer defer the payment thereof.
The collector is bound to make his payments to
those who have claims on the county in a cer-
tain specified time, which has nearly expired,
and is much pressed for the same, therefore
those in arrears must be prepared to settle the
amount of their Taxes when called on, or in
case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be
his guide.

PHILIP MACKAY,
Collector.

April 13

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-
timore, and is now opening the best assortment
of BOOTS AND SHOES, that he has ever had.
His friends and the public are requested to call
and see him. He is determined to sell at the
most reduced prices for cash. He has also a
great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c.
&c.

PETER TARR.

April 13

LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers, (single
men) who are fonder of work than the subscri-
ber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet
shop of

JOHN MECONKIN.

N. B. They may have their pay too.
Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14
to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the
above business.

150 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes
to purchase one hundred
and fifty servants of all
descriptions.—Mechan-
ics of all kinds, from 12
to 25 years of age. He

also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is
desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they
will be settled in Alabama, and will not be
separated. Persons having slaves to dispose
of, will do well to give him a call as he is per-
manently settled in this market and is pre-
pared at all times to give the highest cash prices.
All communications directed to him in Easton
will be promptly attended to. He can at all
times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.

may 4

LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commis-
sioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the
taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the per-
formance thereof, I take this method to inform
the citizens that I am now ready to receive
their amounts; I shall generally be at the office
of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. with the Levy List,
prepared to receive payments from such as will
call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that
I shall deliver within ten days after receiving
the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a
ticket of the amount of his or her assessment,
or leave such ticket at the place of residence,
or to his or her tenement, this having been
done, all those who refuse or neglect to come
forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith
proceed to collect by levying execution on the
property of such delinquent, and if I do not
close the whole Levy List within three months
my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The small
pittance allowed me for collecting, will not just-
ify my having much trouble or waiting long
for levying execution and selling property I am
allowed \$1 00 cost—this I hope I shall in no
instance have to demand, but I wish to be dis-
tinctly understood that if their accounts are not
settled by the 20th of July next, I shall pro-
ceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care
do not let the time slip.

WM. C. RIDGWAY.

June 8.

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—
the alarm has already been given—Let the
citizens look well to their back yards—lime
and clean them well—many of our citizens owe
their present existence to the united exertions
in cleaning their back houses and yards so
promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect
it now.

W. C. R.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very ac-
commodating terms, that small and convenient
brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in
Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E.
C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to

A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

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Easton, Jan. 5 1834

Easton, Jan. 5 1834

LYMAN REED & CO., Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting infor-
mation respecting the state of the Market will
receive immediate attention.

March 30.

In Talbot County Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MAY TERM, 1833.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of
the lands, mentioned in the within and afore-
going report, made by Philip F. Thomas,
Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wil-
liam Scott, deceased, in the case of Mahalon
Phillips, Executor of Samuel Sinclair, deceased,
against Elizabeth Scott, the widow and ad-
ministratrix of William Scott, deceased,
and Ellen Maria Scott and Matilda Martin
Scott, the daughters and heirs at law of Wm.
Scott, deceased, reported by the Trustee, be
ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the con-
trary be shown on or before the eighteenth day
of November next; Provided, a copy of this or-
der be inserted in each of three successive
weeks, in two of the newspapers published in
Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day
of October, in the present year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and thirty three, (1833.)

The report of the Trustee states the a-
mount of the sale to be four hundred & twenty
seven dollars and fifty cents. \$427 50.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

True copy,
Test—J. Lockerman, Clerk.

June 8 3w

THE STATE OF MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit:

Pursuant to the act of Assembly, entitled
An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debt-
ors, passed at November session eighteen hun-
dred and five, and the supplements there-
to, I do hereby refer the within applica-
tion of Warner Garner for the benefit of said
act, and supplements thereto, together with the
schedule, petition and other papers, to the
Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do
hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after
the second Monday of October next, for the
final hearing of said application, of the said War-
ner Garner, at the Court House in the town of
Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations
as may be made against him, and such inter-
rogations as may be propounded to him by his
creditors, or any of them, and that he give no-
tice by causing this order and discharge to be
published in the Easton Gazette, once a week
for the space of three successive weeks, three
months before the first Tuesday after the se-
cond Monday of October next.

Given under my hand this 27th day of June,
Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-
three,

RD. CHAMBERS.

June 29th 3w

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court.

22d day of June, A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas Kelly, administrator
of Mary Ann Pritchett, late of Caroline
county deceased, it is ordered that he give the
beneficiaries of the said deceased estate notice
of his claims against the said deceased estate &
that the same be published once in each week
for the space of three successive weeks in one
of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pyed from the minutes of proceed-
ings of the Orphans' court of the
county aforesaid, I have heret- set
my hand and the seal of my office affixed this
22d day of June Anno Domini eighteen hun-
dred and thirty three.

Test

W A FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath
obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline
county in Maryland letters of administration on
the personal estate of Mary Ann Pritchett late
of Caroline county deceased, all persons having
claims against the said deceased estate are
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or
before the sixth day of January next or
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June
Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three.

THOMAS KELLY, Adm'r.
of Mary Ann Pritchett, deceased.

June 29

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

11 day of June A. D. 1833.

On application of Isaac Bowers and Daniel
P. Bowers, Executors of John Bowers 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 & that they cause the same to be published
once in each week for the space of three suc-
cessive weeks in one of the newspapers printed
in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pyed from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Talbot county Or-
phans' court I have heret-
o set my hand and the
seal of my office affixed this
11th day of June, in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAS. PRICE, Register
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county
hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Tal-
bot county in Maryland letters Testamentary
on the personal estate of John Bowers 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 sub-
scriber on or before the 17th day of De-
cember next they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of
June, 1833.

ISAAC BOWERS and
DANIEL P. BOWERS, Executors
of John Bowers deceased.

June 15

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot
County, will be sold at public sale, at the
front door of the Court house in the town of East-
on, on Tuesday the 23d day of the present
month (July) at 3 o'clock, P. M., 110 Shares
of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, also 10 Shares of
Stock in the Bank of Caroline, belonging to
the estate of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. de-
ceased. Terms of sale, Cash. Attendance
given by

JOHN STEVENS, adm'r.
of Thos. Perrin Smith, dec'd.

July 6th 1833. 3w

OVERSEER WANTED.

The subscriber will give a liberal price for
a person to superintend a tolerable large farm
and hands. I wish one with a small family—
who can come recommended for his honesty,
sobriety, industry, and knowledge of farming—
no person need apply who have not the above
qualifications.

J. LOCKERMAN.

June 22

Valuable Lands for Sale.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1833.

NO. 29.

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TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

THE MYSTERIOUS COUNTESS.

FOUNDED ON AN ANECDOTE.

"I was bred a lady, and must have my state,
through the prejudice of education."—INCON-
STANT, 1M.

On the fourth of October, 1829—I love
to be particular in dates—a coach and
six drew up before the shop of the well
known jeweller, M. Rue St. Honore—
The equipage was covered with a pro-
fusion of gilding and heraldic devices,
and the liveries of the footmen indicated
high rank in the possessor. The steps
being adjusted, a lady splendidly dressed,
descended, and entered the shop, where
all the attendants, and even M. himself,
were profuse in their attentions; anticipat-
ing every look and sign, and displayed
before her the most costly diamonds and
pearls.

The lady, with the most lofty non-
chalance, selected jewels to the amount of
about five thousand pounds, which were
immediately placed in a casket by the
obsequious attendants, when handing her
purse to the jeweller, he found it contain-
ed a sum somewhat exceeding three thou-
sand pounds, and short of the requisite
amount. The lady, with many graceful
apologies & a momentary flush of vexa-
tion, begged pardon for the mistake—de-
sired M. to lay the parcel by until she
should call again with money, & giving her
name as the Comtesse de L., departed
with all the ceremony and splendour
that marked her first appearance.

The coach passed on the Rue St.
Honore in the direction of the barriere
Neuilly, turned by the place de Louis
Quinze, and finally stopped at the house
of a celebrated physician in the splendid
Rue de Rivoli. The lady alighted here,
and was shown into the presence of the
well known Dr. N., who, arising from
his seat at a table covered with anatomical
preparations, saluted her with his
usual courtesy, and begged to know why
he was honoured with this unexpected
visit.

"The lady assuming an air of settled
melancholy, replied, 'I can hardly com-
mand my feelings, to tell you the cause
of my unhappiness. My dear husband
the Comte de L., during the early years
of our marriage, was all that a fond wife
could desire; my slightest word, hint, or
sign was sufficient inducement for him
to obtain any object of my wishes; but
latterly, the scene is changed—(here her
voice became nearly inarticulate through
grief.) 'he has become moody, sullen
and reserved; at times breaking forth in
violent fits of rage without any ap-
parent cause, thus making my life a
perpetual scene of misery—in short, dear
doctor, I more than suspect he is touched
with insanity, and it is on his account
that I now visit you, to obtain your advice
which I consider of more weight than
that of any other member of the profes-
sion.' (here the doctor, much flattered
made a low disclaiming bow.) 'espe-
cially as the dreadful secret has been
concealed from all his family, not even
his brothers and sisters having the slight-
est intimation of it.

The following circumstance, doctor,
has especially influenced my present vi-
sit. My dear husband, the comte, wishing
to support the honor of his house, sent
me last spring to the noted jeweller, M.
Rue St. Honore, with a *carte blanche*, to
select ornaments to wear at the approach-
ing festival. I at first hesitated, but fi-
nally, urged by his earnest protestations,
went to-day, and chose a few to a trifling
amount more to please him than myself
as he delights, the dear comte," (here
the lady sobbed) "in seeing me splendidly
dressed and supporting my rank. But
from the many similar instances I
have observed, I have not the least doubt
that, on being reminded of the fact, he will
pretend utter incredulity, and on being
assured of its truth, burst into those ter-
rible paroxysms, which but too clearly
indicate the cause of his disorder. There-
fore, dear doctor, favour me with your
best—kindest advice—and—excuse the
feelings of a wife;" (here the lady applied
her handkerchief to her face and was si-
lent.)

The doctor, crossing his legs, and sup-
porting his chin upon his gold-headed
cane, began to cogitate, with his eyes
half closed, and his body inclining for-
ward at an angle of forty-five degrees.
"Hum—madame, confine him—yes,

madame—we must—a clear case mad-
ame—the humours, which, had they
been pituitous or salivary, would have been
expurgated, having become sanguinous
and melancholic, have retrograded upon
the cerebellum—hem—m—and, collect-
ing within the parietal developments, have
partially obtunded the organ of memory,
and occcated the mental perceptions—
yes, madame—water-gruel and flagella-
tion"—(here the lady's tears redoubled)
"beg pardon, madame, tell the worst—
always best—what says Galen, 'Non de-
cipiendum sed monendum,' but excuse
me, madame, while I make the necessary
preparations.

So saying he arose, rung a bell, and
directed his valet to see his chariot at
the door, and to order Jean le porteur,
and Francois le cocher to attend him
immediately, "and, lark'ye," said he in
an undertone, "tell them to bring all my
apparatus, des lunatiques, depechez, and
let them follow in my chariot. I will a-
vail myself of the carriage of the com-
tesse," (the lady made a bow of grati-
fied acknowledgment, "and be careful
to remain in the anteroom till I call a-
loud."

The servant retired, and in a few min-
utes announced every thing ready. The
doctor entered the carriage of the com-
tesse; his own chariot followed at a short
distance behind. During the ride, he
used every argument to assuage the grief
of the lady, which would burst forth at
times with increased vehemence, until
the honest medicen himself, harden-
ed as he was to the details of his profes-
sion, became affected by sympathy. It
seemed as if every tranquil moment only
added to the violence of the succeeding
paroxysm.

Passing down the St. Honore, they
reached the jeweller M. before mention-
ed, when the lady pulled the string of the
coach & alighted. Upon entering the shop,
she desired M. to take the packet of jew-
els, and accompany her in her coach, as-
suring him of his pay as soon as she
reached the hotel of the comte, adding,
with a fascinating smile, that he could
have no apprehensions, since the jewels
were still in his keeping. The jeweller,
with a low obeisance of flattered vanity,
took the parcel into his hands, insisted
upon handing Madame la Comtesse into
the coach, sprang in himself, and the
coachman snapping his whip, the equip-
age rolled magnificently down the Rue
St. Honore.

After a drive of a mile and a half, and
crossing the Boulevard they stopped at a
splendid hotel in the Place due Trone
celebrated in history as the site of the
Bastille. The jeweller with his packet a-
lighted first, then the doctor, and lastly
the comtesse. The doctor, making a
sign to his myrmidons, they remained in
the hall, while the lady ushered the jew-
eller & doctor into an anteroom until the
comte should be apprised of his visitors.
After a short interval, she returned, and
directed them to follow her. Ascending
a splendid flight of stairs, she pointed to
the apartment of the comte, at the
same time receiving from the jeweller
the package of diamonds, hinting to him
to present his bill to the comte, who was
ready to satisfy him.

Upon entering the room, an elegant
chambre carree, they found a fashionably
dressed gentleman engaged in writing at
an *escriutoir*. He arose at their approach
and seemed to regard them with a look
of astonishment.

"Symptoms to a hair," ejaculated the
doctor, in an under tone.
"To what am I indebted," said the
comte, "for the honour of this visit?"
"I believe I am addressing the Comte
de L.," said the doctor.

"The same," replied he, with a slight
bow.

"My name is N.," rejoined the doctor,
after a pause.

"I have not the pleasure of knowing you,"
said the comte.

To be so coolly and sensibly received
by a madman, was a circumstance be-
yond the doctor's comprehension, the
comte shrunk not from his fixed gaze,
which, from custom immemorial, has
been known to enlure the insane, nor
did any "gaucheries" betray the com-
pression of his cerebellum. However,
the doctor determined to persevere until
some symptom should manifest itself, to
justify calling in his posse comitatus.

"Were you never—that is to say—have
you never been—hem—Monsieur le
Comte—afflicted with a violent vertigo,
or head ache, proceeding from—a—hem
pressure of the cerebral particles—indeed
sir, you look pale—let me feel your pulse
—there it is—unsteady—tremendous ac-
celeration!" ah.

"Sir!" replied the comte, who had
yielded his hand in passive astonishment
"your language is entirely incomprehen-
sible—explain yourself, sir, or I shall or-
der my servants to show you the door."
"Now don't be getting warm," replied
the doctor coolly, delighted at what he
thought unequivocal symptoms; "don't

fly into a passion; we all know your sit-
uation; a little touched," (pointing to his
head) "just as your wife the comtesse
said—very sensible at times," (aside to
the jeweller.)

"My wife?" almost gasped the comte,
"this is beyond all endurance! I have
no wife—and, sir, let me tell you—"

"Poor man—poor man—just as she
said—forgot his nearest friends and re-
lations. I suppose then, M. le Comte,
you do not remember the jewels you or-
dered for the comtesse against the com-
ing fete of M. M? nor your repeated sol-
icitations against her will?" nor—

"*Monsieur que devienrai-je?*" almost
yelled the comte, leaping up and throw-
ing down his chair in his fury, as the jew-
eller advanced obsequiously, with his
bill a foot long in his left hand, making
a sweeping courtesy with his right.

"Now, now," said the doctor, first in
a deprecating, then in a violent tone, as
the incensed comte approached him,
"you had better be quiet—all ready to
seize you in the ante-chamber;" then, as
he rushed to the bell and rang it furio-
usly—"no use—no use—servants know
your situation—won't come."

And the comte, fairly exhausted by
passion, sunk into a chair.

"By what authority do you invade my
house? and who are you?" he exclaimed.

"You'll know soon enough—got 'em
outside—strait jacket and all—here!"
cried the doctor, stamping his foot.

The men stationed without burst in
with cords, canvass all the apparatus for
confining lunatics, and made a rush upon
the astonished comte, who, at the moment
of their entrance, drew a concealed pistol
and fired it at the doctor. The ball
grazed the left side of his head, carry-
ing off a curl of his periwig, and so jar-
red his "cerebral developments," that
he fell completely stunned.

The rest rushed upon the defenceless
comte, and overpowered him. They
then slipped a strait jacket upon him,
and bound his legs with ropes, prepara-
tory to carrying him to the doctor's main-
tenance.

The doctor himself recovered im-
mediately from the stunning effects of
the shot, and superintended the opera-
tions with all professional precision.
"bearing," he said, "no ill to the patient,
comte for what he did, *mente non com-
pote*, and labouring under a mental
plethora of sensibility."

But the cries of the comte were long
and loud; he roared, foamed, and grin-
ed at the benevolent doctor, and was
in a fair way to occupy a cell of any
maison desette with due lunatic propriety,
when the neighbours and passers-by, al-
armed at his outrageous cries, poured in
to the chamber from all quarters, and
among them his intimate friends, the
Duke de C., and the Viscount de S.

On seeing them, the comte suddenly
burst into tears, and entreated them to
free him from his confinement, assuring
them of his sanity of mind in such convinc-
ing terms, that the vicomte could hardly
be restrained from drawing his sword,
and making an example of the doctor
on the spot.

"*Ecoutez moi donc! ecoutez moi!* was
all the terrified man of physic could ut-
ter.

His story was told—the jeweller's coin-
cided—but where was the lady? and the
casket?

About two years afterwards, I made
an official visit to the *conciergerie*, to
attend the dying confession of a female
who had been arrested by the police as
an agent of the Carlists, and had taken
poison at the moment of her apprehen-
sion. She was evidently sinking fast, and
yet her eyes seemed to grow more lustrous
and her speech more articulate and pa-
thetic, as the lividness of death over-
spread her beautiful countenance. There
was a wild and fearful energy in her
manner, as if she dreaded that life would
fail ere she could unburden her con-
science of its secret load.

She began—"My name is Madeline
Alaine, otherwise Jeanne Patignon, other-
wise the Comtesse de L."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

A NATIVE HOEDMAN.—On passing the new
buildings now erected upon the site of the late
fire, on Main street, the other day, we were
a little surprised to see a steam engine bu-
sily engaged in the laudable employment of
passing up bricks and mortar from the ground
to the workmen above. And the engine
grappled with a timber or two, and hauled
them aloft to their places, and then returned
to its task of mud. It proceeds with all the
gravity of a Turk, in its task; and by means
of ropes and pulleys distributes materials thro'
buildings upon either side of the one in which
it is located. It is one of the most orderly,
temperate and industrious laborers upon the
premises—and has thus far, secured the good
will of the employers.—*Buffalo Journal.*

"Patrick, said an employer the other morn-
ing to one of his workmen, 'you come late this
morning, the other men were at work an hour
before you.' 'Sure, and I'll be even with 'em
to-night, then.' 'How Patrick?' 'Why, faith,
I'll quit an hour before 'em all sure!'

MERCANTILE DRUMMING.

That mode of getting custom, employed by
certain merchants, and commonly known by
the name of Drumming, has been very ripe for
the present season. Sundry new houses have
opened, whose business it was to get custom by
book or by crook. It would not do to sit with
folded hands and see all the trade going to the
old establishments. The new firms must be-
stir themselves, and draw off the business from
the old ones if possible. It would not do to be
too modest neither. A little impudence, well
employed, will sometimes do wonders in the
way of making money. To ask a man to buy
of you, instead of your neighbours, is but asking
him in other words to benefit himself—inasm-
much as you will sell cheaper, of course, and
give him better bargains than your neighbours.
At least, it is your interest to make him believe
so; for as to telling the precise truth, that
would not by any means serve your turn.

Among all the drummers, who have distin-
guished themselves in this Commercial Em-
porium the present season, none perhaps have
made themselves more notorious than the firm
of Thumgudgoun, Pumphandle & Co. The
first named gentleman is chief drummer to the
establishment. He hires his board at a Hotel
where country merchants "most do congregate,"
and like a certain ancient personage, who at
present shall be nameless, is constantly on the
lookout seeking whom he may devour.

He espies a gentleman, the brim of whose hat
is of somewhat broader dimensions than the
well known dandy style, and whose immoun-
table is not the biggest on the little end—he
forthwith takes it into his head, that the gen-
tleman is a countryman; that he is in all proba-
bility a merchant; that he has come to pur-
chase goods; and that ten to one he can bam-
boozle him. At all events he will try; and it
shall not be his fault if he does not succeed.

But every countryfied looking man is not so
easily bamboozled as Messrs. Thumgudgoun,
Pumphandle & Co., and others of their class,
are apt to imagine. A man is not necessarily
a Johnny Raver, because he makes a rustic ap-
pearance; as many a drummer has no doubt
found out to his cost.

It was but the other day that Mr. Thum-
gudgoun found himself prodigiously mistaken
in a gentleman of this sort. Judging from the
cut of his clothes that he was a man for his
money, he accosted him, as is usual in such
cases, with some preliminary observations about
the weather, and then proceeded to the main
point.

"Very fine morning," said he, bowing and
smiling.

"Why, yes sir," said the man, with a strong
Yankee accent, "I dare say 'tis so, for I've
heard ever so many people say the same thing
ever since I came to the country, I presume."

"Yes, sir, I came from up country—where
did you come from, I dare say he would say."

"Oh, you do?—for that matter I live here."

"Oh, you do?—for that matter I live here."

"Precisely so, sir. I am engaged in the dry
goods line. My name is Thumgudgoun, of the
firm of Thumgudgoun, Pumphandle & Co."

"Well, you're a darned queer soundin' set,
any how. 'Pumphandle & Co.' Thumgudgoun
& Co! 'Tat beats me, by hoky. I thought we
had some mighty odd names in Vermont, in the
town of Lunkensipple, where I came from; but
by gorry! they're nothing to compare with
yours."

"Oh, as to that," said the merchant, a little
mortified, "it's of very little consequence what
a man is called, so that"

"He isn't called too late to dinner," inter-
rupted the Yankee—"that's just what I tell my
wife. Says I, Mrs. Flipper—my name, sir, is
Flipper, of Lunkensipple—says I, Mrs. Flip-
per, call me what you please, but don't call me
too late to dinner."

"Mr. Flipper," said the merchant, bowing,
and giving his hand to the countryman,
"I shall be happy to see you further acquainted.
But as I was saying about a name, a now by
any other name would smell as sweet, as the
divine Miss Kemble says."

"Miss Kimball did she say that?—I under-
stand she's a heavenly creature, faith."

"But haven't you seen her yet?"

"I no, Mr. Thumgudgoun, I very seldom go
to the play-house. I can't afford it."

"Oh, as to that, sir, it small cost you nothing
—if you will do me the favor to accept a treat."

"I'm much obliged to you, Mister Thumgud-
goun—so small a favour as that I can't refuse
now in politeness."

"I suppose you're engaged in trade in your
town?"

"Yes, sir, I live by trade, and have done ten
years or more."

"You're down here now I presume to make
your purchases?"

"Yes, sir, I've got a little grain of cash in
this 'ere old pocket-book"—taking out and dis-
playing a greasy bit of old leather apparently well
fitted—"which has come down to me from my
grandfather, and which has contained many a
good bank bill. I've got a little trifle of cash
here, which I want to lay out to the best ad-
vantage."

"Of course," said the merchant, his eyes
eagerly devouring the old money-case, "and
I'm the very man to give you good bargain."

"I—that is our house—don't shavle like some
of our neighbors. Our principle is to—"

"I shall open for your interest—I dare say 'tis
so, Mister Pumphandle Gulgoun. That's the
very principle I go upon. I like to buy cheap
and sell dear—I do."

"Exactly so, Mr. Flipper—you're the very
man we shall like to deal with. We'll sell
you goods twenty per cent cheaper than any
other house in Pearl street."

"Will you, by hoky? I'm amazin' glad I
happened to light on you."

"I hope we shall be mutually satisfied—
You'll want some dry goods, of course?"

"Why, yes, sir, I mostly deal in the dry
way."

"I hope you'll do us the favour to call at our
store, No.— Pearl street. You'll stay some
days in the city, I dare say?"

"Yes, sir, it'll take me some days to get
through with my business."

"Do you attend the races?"

"No, I can't no how afford it—I've got a
wife and seven children to support."

"Oh, it shan't cost you a cent. I'm going
over, and shall be very happy to bear all the
expense."

"I'm much obliged to you Mr. Thumgud-
goun—as I said afore, it would'n't be polite to
refuse so small a favor."

"Confound the fellow!" said the merchant,
aside, "if he wasn't a great flat, I should
think he intended to insult me by talking a-
bout small favors. But small as they are, if
I can only get a bill of goods on to him, I'll
make up for all—by heavens, I'll shave him."

"Ahem! sir, if there's any other pleasure I
can treat you to—such as the Museums, Sau-
ber's exhibition, Tam O'Shanter, or any thing
of that kind, I shall be very happy."

"Oh, sir, I'm much obliged to you—You're
very polite, Mr. Thumgudgoun—I couldn't
no how in reason, as a body may say, refuse
such small favors."

In short, not to make our story tedious,
wooden-headed Yankee, as he appeared to the
very knowing and shrewd Mr. Thumgudgoun,
accepted all the invitations of the latter, wheth-
er to attend the various amusements, drink
wine, eat oysters, or what not. After gutting
him thus well baited, as he thought, the mer-
chant resolved to make a lunge upon him—
Having one day treated him to two or three
bottles of champagne, which the Yankee de-
clared to be tarantula good cider, he took him
to his store—laughing at the same time in his
sleeve to think how well he was going to get
paid for the twenty or thirty dollars he had
laid out in pleasures and amusements for the
countryman.

The latter, appearing to be tolerably drunk,
began to gaze about the store as if to feast his
eyes with the variety of goods around him,
while Mr. Thumgudgoun, tipping the wink to
his partner, asked him if he had a memoran-
dum of the articles he wanted?

"Why, no, I haven't nothin on paper," said the
countryman—"I've just merely set them down
in my head. But what kind of hides are
you'n? Do they come from Buenos Ayres, or—"

"Hides!" exclaimed the merchant—and
"Hides!" echoed his partners, with astonish-
ment—"We thought you were in pursuit
of dry—"

"Surely—I'm a tanner by trade, and dry
hides is the very thing I want—if you have
any such that you can put me at a good job I'd
as lieves deal with you as any other gentle-
man whatsoever, seen you've been so polite
as to confer various small favors upon me."

"I—on the favours!" muttered Thumgud-
goun—who finding, that in his attempt to bite
the countryman, he had bitten himself—"You
are welcome to the favours, if you'll go and
say nothing about it."

"I couldn't possibly think of such a thing,"
said the other, who all at once seemed to have
got rid of the effects of the champagne—"it's
too good a story to keep. A New York mer-
chant undertakes to get round a Yankee tanner!
Ha, ha, ha! I shall never forget the small fa-
vours as long as I live."—*New York Const.*

From the New York Evening Post.

SHAKESPEARE A HORSE JOCKEY.—An ac-
quaintance of ours inquiring the other day, of a
person somewhat noted for his perfect know-
ledge of whatever appertains to the Turf, what
book he could refer him to for such a concise
and accurate description of the points and qual-
ities of a horse as might serve to guide him in
the selection of a good one, we were not a little
surprised to hear the latter answer, Shakespeare.
Universal and various as are the topics which
his pen has adorned and illustrated, one would
hardly suppose that he could turn to his works,
as to a Turf Register, or Sporting Dictionary,
for information of the kind sought by the in-
dividual alluded to. Yet it is quite true that he
can find a passage or a few lines in Shake-
peare, which might serve his purpose as well
as a much more extended and elaborate de-
scription in books written exclusively on the
subject. In the volume of the Library of Use-
ful Knowledge devoted to a Treatise on the
Horse, several pages are taken up with a dis-
cussion on the points and qualities which dis-
tinguish the best specimens of that noble ani-
mal. In Shakespeare, the same information is
conveyed in the compass of a dozen lines. For
example, what better vade mecum could a per-
son wishing to purchase a fine steed desire,
than the following stanza from *Venus and
Adonis*?

Round-hoof'd, short jointed, fetlocks shag and
long,
Broad breast, full eyes, small head, and nostrils
wide,
High crest, short ears, straight legs, and pas-
sing strong;
Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender
hide;
Look what a horse should have, he did not
lack,
Save a proud rider on so proud a back.

This is a description of a horse at rest; but
let us mount a "proud rider" upon him, and see
whether his action equals his beauty:

His ears are prick'd; his braided hanging
mane,
Upon his compass'd crest, now stands on end;
His nostrils drink the air, and forth again,
As from a furnace, vapours doth he send;
His eye, which scornfully glistens like fire,
Shows his hot courage.

Sometimes he trots, as if he told the steps,
With gentle majesty, and modest pride;
And anon he rears and bounds, curves and leaps,
As who should say, let thus my strength be tried.

The whole passage from which we take
these fragments is a remarkable spirited and at
the same time, accurate description of a fine,
proud, full-blooded horse; and we recommend
to much of our readers as are connoisseurs of
that animal to turn to it at once.

From the American Farmer.

EARLY GREEN CORN.—We have for several
years had a variety of early corn of a very
extraordinary kind, both as to quality and the
season at which it comes into use. We have
never failed having it on our table about the first
of July, till this year, and this exception was
caused by an accidental omission to plant till
the 30th of May—and it is even now in full
flower, and will be ready for use by the 30th
inst. A few persons who have tried it this
year, have informed us of the result. Mr.
J. Fries's gardener, sold some of it in the
market, on Friday, 21st of June, and Mr.
Fries had it on his table, the 23d of June—
Mr. Wm. H. Foot, of Alexandria, writes to us
under date of June 25, that he had been eating
this corn for more than eight days; and that he
has no doubt of having it next year, in the
week of June. He says it is small, yet it is
sweet and good. The ears of this corn are
about eight to ten inches long, and one and
a half, to two inches in diameter. The grain is
pure white, and of a good size and depth, and
of the most delicate flavor—it is in all respects
incomparably better than the small yellow corn,
heretofore the first in season; and three to four
weeks earlier. Notwithstanding the great su-
periority of this corn, we have heretofore been
unable to induce our gardeners to adopt it, ex-
cept in a very few instances. It will work its
way, however, for gardeners will hardly stand
by and see one of their profession monopolizing
the market, and selling green corn at 37 1/2 cts.
a dozen, for three or four weeks, as has been
the case with Mr. Fries's gardeners this year,
without making an effort.

This corn is the result of an attempt at im-
provement made by the Editor of the Ameri-
can Farmer. He obtained the earliest white
corn to be found, and by planting early, and
carefully selecting the first formed ears, for seed,
has brought it to the state above described.
It grows only four to five feet high, to the tip
of the tassels; has generally two to four ears on
the stalk; bears planting three feet apart, and
three stalks in the hill.

From the American Farmer. WILLIS' GREAT GRAPEVINE. Port of Oxford, June 16, 1833.

DEAR SIR:—As to my great grapevine, as
it is called, I must inform you that the first
of the sort came from the island of Jersey, be-
tween England and France; but many people
have contended and called it an American sort.
I cultivated the sort many years with success,
before I planted this in my yard, and when I
put this there, I applied my new discovery of
the soap suds, &c. &c. twice a week on its roots
and the first year's growth added a little more
weight. I then trained the first sprout that it put
forth to forty-five degrees elevation, with combs
in the stem. At three or four years' growth, it
was taking down some valuable fruit trees; I
then pruned off about two-thirds of the vine,
and trained the other to cover the yard before
the door for a shade; and I still ordered the side
to be applied at least twice a week. Its growth
took the attention of so many strangers that
some thought that there was more than one
stem to it, and it was examined by some, think-
ing it was several vines put together. My
respectable friend, Mr. Hammond, the Presi-
dent of the Easton Bank, came and viewed it
he had lived in Jersey, that run over the houses,
and the fruit gathered out of the windows, but
when he tasted it he said it was not the same
taste; but if it was ripe it would be as good,
and much like it. I find it is best to hang out
late, even until winter, and it is a fine table
fruit. It is now in its eighth year's growth,
and is more than one hundred and twenty yards
in length, and in circumference, the stem only
twelve and a half inches round—What would it
be if taken care of, and allowed
to run until old, as the Hampton Court Grape-
vine, in England, planted in the reign of King
William? A vine to grow fast and live long
should be taken from the root of the mother
vine, or raised from seed. I am, dear sir, yours,
with due respect,
JOHN WILLIS.

SELLING A DOG.—Dick Lazybones
was the owner of a large dog, which
cost him as much to keep him as it was to
keep two pigs; & the

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A revolution in Great Britain appears now to be looked upon as a matter of course—not a bloody or physical revolution, perhaps, but certainly a change in the ministry, that will grow out of a defeat both of the Whigs and Tories, as it appears to us, can prevent such a thing, but a union between the two former parties, and such a union would only strengthen the Radicals in the end, and lead to their ultimate success. The late meeting in Birmingham, numbering so many thousands, so orderly in its proceedings, and so decided in its resolutions, cannot but have a powerful effect throughout the empire. At all events it exhibits the condition of opinion among a very large portion of the public, and that portion, too, that, in defeated in compassing the change they desire, will not long hesitate before they adopt the Paris plan. Adverting to this meeting, an intelligent contemporary observes:

"We observe that no where in the address resolutions, or petitions, is any distinct proposition made for affecting the rights of the fundholders, either by arbitrary adjustment, or by depreciation of the currency. In the first petition, the subject is obscurely hinted at by the allegation that the reduction of the wages of labour in agriculture and manufactures since 1825, is mainly to be attributed to the alterations that have been made in the value of money by former corrupt parliaments—and the complaint is urged that no steps have been taken to raise wages to the former level, but that ministers have determined to adhere to the present system."—This is Mr. Atwood's doctrine recognized, that the wages of labour and all things else, except the funds, have depreciated by the appreciation of the currency since the return to specie payments and the abolition of the pound notes; and upon that argument much stress is laid for reducing the funds, or altering the currency again. "This argument has been powerfully & conclusively answered on various occasions in England, both on general principles of justice towards the present holders, and upon accurate calculations of loss and gain to the fund holders, as a class: It has been shown that not only the government creditors now who have paid value for their stock at the market rate, would be plundered without an excuse, but that the original creditors have not gained more by the appreciation since the alteration, than they lost by the previous depreciation. The general notion of Mr. Atwood is vaguely admitted at the Birmingham meeting, but no practical application is suggested. With this exception, the measures they recommend harmonize with the views of the entire Radical party, and with few exceptions, the whole popular portion of those who carried the Reform Bill."

The party alluded to is the immense one—admirable majority, and the moment they unsheathe the sword, or attempt openly to resist the Government, we unto old England. Ireland is ripe for revolt and liberty, and it only requires a little more treachery and oppression on the part of the Whig Ministry, to rouse the people of the whole country to open rebellion and concerted action. We know the power of armed troops. But it sometimes happens that even the troops themselves become tainted with the spirit of liberty, and take sides with the people. We unto monarchy in old England when that day arrives.

The above was written before the arrival of the last packet, and our impressions are rather confirmed than weakened by the intelligence furnished by such an arrival. A New York editor, in summing up the intelligence from England, says:

"If we turn our attention to England, we are forcibly impressed with a belief that an important change is about to take place there. The ministers are becoming more and more unpopular and the attacks of the Radical press more violent. The political Unions at Birmingham, Newcastle and many other places, are continually in session, and pass the most violent resolutions. A meeting has been held for the purpose of presenting some mark of public approbation to the Coroner's Jury who brought in a verdict of 'justifiable homicide' in the case of the police man at the Spafford meeting.—The legality of this verdict had been brought in question by the Government before the Court, of Kings Bench, which has squashed it as being contrary to law. A suit for libel has also been commenced by the Attorney General against 'The True Sun' newspaper, chiefly on the ground that that paper had recommended the people not to pay the taxes, and had endeavored to bring the House of Commons into contempt. These measures will probably tend more to excite popular feeling against the government than to suppress it, and it seems likely that the King will either be compelled to change his present cabinet for a high Tory one, which will attempt to still the public voice by high handed measures, or else to give way still further to the Radical party. Either course is pregnant with the most serious consequences."

Various are the ways of fortune—but that hit upon by the "bummer." In the annexed paper report from a London paper, it is truly original:

FISH FOR SALE.—On Saturday last, Thomas Gilson, a hatter, or retailer of fish in Billingsgate, was brought before the Lord Mayor, for having followed Mr. Goldham, the clerk of the market, from place to place, with a loaded stick, a blow of which, inflicted by a man of moderate strength, would fall an ox. Mr. Goldham, to the surprise and amusement of the crowd in the lower room, gave the following account of the case: "I have had a great deal of trouble, my lord, with the defendant, who is constantly in the habit of imposing on the public by the tricks of his trade. He puts the gills of fresh fish into the bodies of fish that have been long dead, and he also supplies the heads of stinking fish with fresh eyes. Sometimes he throws a little blood amongst the pale old gills of a fish, and the old ladies are deceived by the freshness of the appearance, the red or mackerel-like looking as if it had just passed the agonies of death, and they throw down their money with pleasure for a prize which, when they get it home, turns out to be as bad as the three weeks old mackerel. [Great laughter.] The Lord Mayor.—Have you heard of giving new feathers to birds, and of making a 'wonderful crocodile' out of the skin of a buffalo lined with blacked tin? [laughter.]—But I never heard of making up fish in the market before. Mr. Goldham.—It was only the other day that he imposed a Dutch plaice upon an old lady for what he called a turbot. She said 'Oh dear, a turbot! a young undergrown fish, I suppose?'—'Yes, my lady,' says he, 'just like a parrot, which like a parrot, you may see it more tender.' But the lady took her turbot, and it was more

tender than enough. [Great laughter.] The lady came down the next day, but Tom was too good a judge to be there. She had paid 3s. for the turbot, and he had sold its fellows, when good, at 4d. apiece. The Lord Mayor.—Is it true, defendant, that you act in this way? Gilson.—Why my lord, they do put new gills and eyes into the fish what comes up to the market; but, howsoever, the fish isn't the worse for having had bad eyes and white gills. The fish may be good fish though his eyes is sore [laughter]—but there's some people as won't have no fish as isn't perfect every where, and so we're obliged for to please 'em, and we do put in a fresh eye or two what looks bright, and the moment they sees the eyes glisten they says 'I'll have that one.' [Lord Mayor.]—Howsoever, we never beautify barrin the fish is good fish. Mr. Goldham.—A lady bought a turbot a short time ago lying on his back and as it had been lying on his back for some time, it began to get flabby. To remedy this defect, he shoved a stick up the body, which, of course, became stiff enough, and he soon found a customer.—Down came the lady next day, to the terror of the defendant, who, however, had not much reason to be frightened, for she says to him:—'My good man, I don't blame you, but we couldn't eat a bit of the turbot yesterday.—Do you know that the poor unfortunate fish must have suffered a great deal of agony, for, upon boiling him, we found that he had swallowed a piece of wood as long as himself.' [laughter.] Gilson.—But the fish was good, please your lordship. This lady didn't think there was any good in him if he want as stiff as a poker; and I think it no harm for to ram a bit of clean wood in him, to make it an out and out caper. [laughter.] She might eat him if she chose for the wittles he got 'ter the life was out on him, done him no harm. Lord Mayor.—Well, you have acted candidly at any rate, & confessed that you are a practised impostor; but pray, what sort of blood do you color the gills of the fish with?—Gilson.—It don't signify, please you, my lord; any blood as is nearest at hand.—Lord Mayor [to the defendant].—How much do you get for doctoring fish in this manner to cheat the public with?—Gilson.—I'd like to have a little to do in that way, my lord, but not for cheating. I takes a pride in beautifying the watery animals, but they never sticks in my hands. [laughter.]—Lord Mayor.—For all that I'll make you find fault.—Here the son of the defendant also a fish-retailer, but a respectable young man, offered bail, and it was immediately received.

THE SEA SERPENT—AGAIN.

From the Boston Centinel of the 9th inst.

THE SEA SERPENT.—A party of 80 or 100 ladies and gentlemen embarked yesterday morning in the steamboat Centinel, for the purpose of taking an excursion in the lower harbor, with the expectation of getting a view of His Serpentine Majesty. About 12 o'clock, when the steamboat was half way between Nahant and the Graves, the monster was seen approaching. A number of gentlemen took the small boat and made directly for it, but unfortunately did not run upon the animal as was intended, owing to a little mismanagement in rowing. The serpent came within an arm's length of the boat, and with out appearing at all alarmed or uneasy, took a slight curve towards the steamboat, and passed under her stern within fifty or sixty feet, and then disappeared. We understood it was the opinion of those in the small boat that he might easily have been struck, but unfortunately there was no harpoon on board. At this time his motion was not undulating as has sometimes been stated, but rather like the movement of an eel or common water snake. It has been reported that there have been three or more of these strange creatures seen lately, one of which is supposed to be 150 feet long.—The one seen yesterday, was from 60 to 70 feet in length. We would recommend some of our sporting friends who are skilled in the management of a whale boat, and use of the harpoon, to make an attempt upon the liberty of this marine monster, and there is but little doubt he might be taken.

The foregoing account is furnished by a gentleman who was one of the passengers, and had a good opportunity to see the serpent from the small boat, and whose certificate is annexed.—This statement in its material bearings is also corroborated by several other gentlemen with whom we have conversed, who were on board the steamer. The excursion of yesterday, has afforded a much better opportunity of seeing this strange animal, than has occurred for years, and it is not inconsistent with the whole tenor of the statements that have been made at different times by great numbers of persons for the last fifteen years, since a monster of this description was first announced in our waters, it is admitted on all hands that the appearance of a marine animal of this description would be still more extraordinary, if so many witnesses should be grossly deceived, as would be the case, if no such animal had appeared. One or the other of these extraordinary difficulties is presented for the belief of the public, and we are of opinion that it would not require so great a stretch of credulity to believe in the existence of such an enormous Sea Serpent as to believe that so many persons could be so greatly deceived. We learn that a gentleman, fired at him with a market gun from the steamer, but without effect. The shot was given before he had approached so near the steamer as he did a few minutes afterwards. The first thing that attracted the attention of those who were in the steamer, was a peculiar appearance in the water at a distance, supposed to be occasioned by a shoal of small fish that he was apparently pursuing. Three distinct appearances of this kind were observed at the same time and place, and the steamer made for one of them, in pursuit of which the serpent appeared to be. It is therefore inferred by some of the passengers that there are three of the strange animals, as has been before stated.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the steam boat Centinel, do hereby testify that we were in the small boat which put off from the steamer, and approached within ten feet of a Sea Monster, which passed under our bow at a very rapid rate.—As near as we can judge from the view we had of him, his head resembled that of a pickerel. His head only appeared on the surface, as to the length of it, it is impossible to determine.—The motion was not like that of the porpoise, but resembled that of a common snake.

Bosch, H. Norton, Jas. W. Hale, W. Tewksbury, Jr. Samuel S. Williams, George W. Proctor.—Passengers.

Thomas Purcell, James Gahagan, Oarsmen.

A TAKE OFF.—A member of Congress, mistaking a black boy for the servant of the hotel, ordered the fellow to take off his boots, when the negro did so effectually, that the member never saw them again.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

1st DISTRICT.—Dr. Spence, the very estimable National Republican representative of this section of the State, in the last Congress, declines re-election. John N. Steele, Littleton Dennis, and Littleton D. Teackle, Esqs. have been respectively named as candidates in the public papers. The district being decidedly Anti-Jackson, no regular Jackson man has yet been announced, nor have we heard of any steps taken to organize the force of the majority in favour of a single candidate. Mr. Teackle is distinguished as the unsparing opponent of the United States Bank being re-chartered, as it would operate against the success of the project he has so long and so zealously urged in the legislature for a system of State Banks.

2d DISTRICT.—J. Leeds Kerr, Esq. the late representative of this district, (Nat. Rep.) also declines a re-election. Both political parties are now choosing delegates to conventions for nominating candidates. The contest is expected to be close and warm.

3d DISTRICT.—Baltimore and Harford counties, have whole lots of Jackson candidates announced. Col. Sewell, of Harford, and J. T. H. Worthington, of Baltimore county, were both members of the last Congress, and are, both of them warmly urged by their friends for the single birth now afforded. Besides them we have in the field Gen. John Spear Smith, late State Senator, and Col. Ely and Mr. Turner, of the late House of Delegates all good and true Jackson men. An attempt has been made to get up a Jackson Convention, to make a nomination, but it meets with so many obstacles that it is not likely to succeed. The address of Mr. Turner, as well as the language in which Mr. Worthington is now announced, gives us to understand that they are candidates at all events. We understood Col. Ely to be disposed to await the disposition of his friends and the party with which he has been associated. We have heard of no National Republican movement in the district.

4th DISTRICT.—James P. Rath, Esquire, (Jackson,) has announced himself as a candidate, subject however to any party arrangements that may be required, in case a National Republican candidate shall be brought out. Mr. Howard, the late Representative, resides in this district—we have seen no notice of his declining a poll.

5th DISTRICT.—Col. Wm. Stewart late Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and for many years an able member of the State Legislature, has been unanimously nominated by the convention of the five first wards of Baltimore City, the election districts of Baltimore county, and the city of Annapolis. He will receive the undivided support of the National Republican party. The Jackson party attempted a convention at Waterford, but it was not generally attended. They adjourned to meet at Annapolis on the 20th inst. to nominate a candidate.

6th DISTRICT.—A general Convention of National Republican delegates is called, to meet at New Market, to nominate a candidate. The proposition has met with some objections however. Meetings have been held in the lower part of Liberty district, Frederick county, and also in Montgomery county, that express undiminished confidence in their late representative, Mr. Washington. The new county, end of Frederick county, is evidently in favour of Mr. Johnson, member of the late House of Delegates. We have no notice of any Jackson candidate in the district.

7th DISTRICT.—The Jackson party, who divided this district. Francis Thomas, Esq. the former member, is opposed by Mr. Dixon, a gentleman of distinguished talents, of Washington county. We have heard no other candidate named. Some of the Jackson papers of the district propose a convention to nominate a candidate, in hope of reconciling the division. The proposition is opposed by others.

8th DISTRICT.—We have not seen or heard of any other candidate being proposed by the National Republicans, than the one who so ably represented the district in the last Congress, Mr. Jenifer. Without doubt he will be re-elected. Mr. Stoddard, is the Jackson candidate. Dr. Senner's state of health would deprive the public of his valuable services, under any circumstances. We regret to read the Doctor's advertisement of his trial, &c. that it is necessary for him to try a mild, or climate as a residence. His native State will part from him as from one of its most ardent and valuable friends. Go where soever he may, he will take with him the warmest wishes of those who were within the circle of his acquaintance.

Thus it appears quite probable that not more than two or three, possibly not more than one, of the late Representatives of this State will be members of the next House of Representatives. All the late Jackson members desire re-election—three of the late National Republican members voluntarily decline re-election.

Maryland Republican.

Useful Machine.—Mr. O. Hossey, of this city, has invented a machine for cutting what is called a very small grain, by horse power. It will, when propelled by two horses, cut as fast as eight persons can bind, and does the work well. A fair trial has been made of it, in the presence of several members of the Agricultural Society of Hamilton county, and met their approbation. We have seen the machine, though not in operation—our opinion is that it may be applied to cutting grass also.—Cincinnati, O. Com.

NAVAL ANECDOTE.—When Commodore Decatur arrived at Gibraltar in the summer of 1815, on his way to Algiers, a great number of British officers, and among them an American gentleman, were assembled on an eminence to view the American fleet. Decatur sailed into the harbour with his squadron in very handsome style and passed out without coming to anchor, his object being merely to make signals to the officers, who were very desirous of knowing the different names of the vessels as they approached, and as the shrewd Yankee pretended to know every ship the moment he saw her broadside, they crowded around him eagerly for information. The first frigate, he said, was the Guerrier; the second, the Macedonian; the third, the Java; the next was the Epervier; the next the Peacock; and the next, "Oh—the next," they exclaimed with indignation, and immediately moved off, highly disgusted with the reminiscences brought to their minds by the names of the Yankee Squadron.

TENNESSEE.

Cholera in Shelbyville.—The following letter from a friend in Shelbyville, gives us a more melancholy history of Death's doings in that place, than has lately fallen to our lot to record. In the progress of the Cholera in the United States we have not heard of so terrible an onset as it has made on that place. The population probably does not exceed 700 or 800; and within the space of about 60 hours, 40 names are given as among the dead out of 55 cases—a note on the way bill received by the Post Master here, say 45 deaths. Another letter says, "the town is abandoned by all who could remove,—not more than five families remaining."

Shelbyville, Monday, July 1, 1833.

"For the last few weeks we have had frequent showers, with intensely hot suns; and during this time a slight disordered state of the stomach and bowels, or in other words the Cholera, became prevalent every where.—This continued until about 12 o'clock last Friday night, when malignant Cholera made its appearance, with perhaps as much destruction as I have ever heard of in any place, Havana and New Orleans not excepted. Up to the present time we have had as many as fifty cases, and I think there are not ten left this morning out of the fifty."

Every plan of treatment was adopted that our experience and observation have afforded us, together with every thing said heretofore by the experienced and learned on the subject, but it had no more effect than cold water. The disease is still prevailing to some extent, but not so violently as at first. I have no doubt the causes still exist as malignant as ever, but there are but few subjects to operate on, as the town has become nearly depopulated. There are now scarcely a sufficient number of persons to bury the dead. I close, as my weak and feeble powers will not enable me to write more fully, which I will do if I am spared.

Nullification in Georgia.—The Grand Jury of Baker County, Georgia, at the June term of the Superior Court, conclude their Presentments thus:

"We congratulate our common country on the prospect of peace and harmony which was for a moment disturbed by the appearance of the monster called the hydra of Nullification. We trembled for our country when it was declared that Nullification was the right and expedient remedy, and that the Government was forced to yield at the dictation of a single State. We disclaim the idea of such obedience, but cordially admit that spirit of compromise manifested by that great luminary of the West, by which the dignity, honor and union of our happy country have been so fully maintained. Union a term dear to every friend of his country, and only detested by those who are desirous of riding on the whirlwind and directing the storm. We will concede, therefore, this portion of our presentments with this sentiment: 'The Union of these States—Long as the Mississippi pours her waters into the Ocean—Long as the Alleghany flows toward Heaven, may they be hallowed while Nullification with its aiders and abettors shall only be remembered to be execrated.'"

From the Circleville Herald.

ANECDOTE OF SENATORS WEBSTER AND Ewing.—As Messrs. Webster and Ewing were wending their way to Circleville, when about seven miles from the town, their passage was intercepted by a tree, which had recently fallen across the road, and which an honest yeoman was leisurely cutting out. They surveyed the premises, to see how the difficulty might be overcome. Our knight of the axe, not knowing either of the distinguished Senators, congratulated himself on the timely arrival of two such hale and able bodied men to his assistance and very frankly advised them as the best means of escaping the difficulty, to get down from their carriage, and aid him in the removal of the obstruction. Pleased with the republican plainness of the suggestion, and finding the man's strength inadequate to the task in hand, they followed his advice. Mr. Ewing first took the axe, and wielded it with effect as he has his arguments in the Senate and at the Bar. He was relieved by Mr. Webster, who was less familiar with chopping logs from the road, than with removing the obstructions of chicanery from the wheels of government.—His efforts were so labored and ineffectual, as to attract the notice of the woodsman, who declared to him, you are not doing your best now—don't bend your back enough sir?—The tree summed their journey—and left the countryman blessing his stars that they had been directed that way, (which was off the main road,) at that propitious hour.

A CLINCHER.—In the coffee-room at the Bush Tavern, Bristol, the conversation of the company touched on the subject respecting the real or imaginary existence of Merzids, when one of the party declared in the affirmative. "Oh, real, beyond all doubt; I have seen seven or more at one time, the most beautiful creatures I ever beheld, with long hair, and their eyes once sucking at their breasts." The worthy and facetious host of the Bush replied—Sir, Sunday, of the —, informed me that one Sunday morning, a merman had appeared to him, dressed in gay attire with his hair frizzled and powdered as white as a full grown cauliflower, and demanded to know if the captain was on board. The Captain soon appeared on deck. The merman addressed him as follows—"Sir, I shall feel particularly obliged by your giving orders for my anchor to be taken up; it lies against my street door, and prevents my family from going to church."

AN IMMENSE ESTATE.—We extract the following from the news books at the Northern Liberties Free Admission News Rooms:—"We noticed a few days ago a rumour which prevailed in this city, that the Chancellor of New York had decided in favor of the claimants in the important case of the Trinity Church, which has been contested in law many years, and which involves property to amount of twenty five millions of dollars; one of the principal heirs to which we learn is Mr. George Brever, of Kensington, in this city, an elderly gentleman, in moderate circumstances, formerly a clerk in the old United States Bank. It is stated that they have made a further claim to one hundred and thirty acres more, situated in the centre of the city of New-York, which, with its revenues, as well as some of the most valuable real estate in that city. This property has been a subject of dispute ever since the close of the American revolution."—Phil. Chron.

Communicated.

AGRICULTURAL BOARD FOR THE EASTERN SHORE.—When the Board of Agricultural Trustees for the Eastern Shore was first instituted in 1823, at a general meeting of the Farmers of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, it was intended that they should be in some degree, a public body, to get up Fairs and Cattle Shows, and such public exhibitions as would tend to promote the welfare of Agriculture and Household Arts—and that they should give an especial portion of their time to the consideration of agricultural subjects. In pursuance of this intention, Maryland Cattle Shows and Fairs were alternately held in Baltimore and in Eastern for several years, under the direction of the two boards, one for the Western, the other for the Eastern Shore, where were exhibited the various kinds of stock, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, mules; to which was added, a show of a great variety of domestic fabrics, consisting of coarse and fine clothing, useful & ornamental; of carpets, hearth-rugs, table-linen, towelling and sheetings; specimens of various fine products, and among others, butter, cider, cordials, and even of wines, were also presented—and the proprietors of articles adjudged to be best, were rewarded with honorable testimonials of different kinds of plate.

Notwithstanding it was obvious to all that these Cattle Shows and Fairs and the means taken to get them up and carry them through, were greatly instrumental in promoting a taste for rural pursuits—in rousing the dormant energies of our Farmers—in exciting a spirit of competition—in expanding the sphere of action, & in giving to agriculture an elevation & a rank among the professions in life which it had not in former years—the board have been unable, after several attempts, to continue them, for the want of subscriptions to bear the necessary attendant expenses. During the years that the Cattle Shows were held, the twelve Trustees of this Board at that time were always, to a man, upon the schedule of subscribers of the highest rate, and there was no instance after the first year when a Cattle Show was held on this shore, that the members of this board had not to pay, in addition to their voluntary subscription, from eight to twelve dollars a piece to make up the deficiencies of subscription to defray the necessary costs and charges. Having failed in after attempts to procure substantial expedients, the board felt the responsibility of getting up shows and fairs taken from them, and, however reluctantly, yielded to a necessity that they could not avert. The board neither saw nor felt the justice or propriety of their individually paying from eight to twelve dollars a year more than all other persons for a public exhibition in which they were no more interested than others. They considered, that if their subscriptions were equal to the highest paid by any other person, they would still be in advance in contribution, in consequence of the time and trouble which they must necessarily give up, to arrange and manage the whole affair.

Thus filled, for want of public patronage, in answering these objects of the institution, the association however has been kept up by its members to be ready to act, when a feeling more propitious to the cause of agriculture shall be testified, by a disposition to contribute the necessary means for its promotion. During this time the board has held its regular monthly meetings in rotation at the houses of its members, where they have enjoyed the hospitality of each other, where the subjects of farming, the household arts, domestic economy, and rural concerns generally, almost exclusively engrossed their attention, derived from practical exhibitions where they were, or from books, papers, or views presented their members.

Among other things, the board have been occupied with a number of interrogatories submitted by a member for consideration and answer, which embrace many of the important branches of agriculture and domestic concerns, and which they have resolved to make public, under a hope, that they may arrest the attention of practical farmers and induce them to favour the board, with their experience and views; which, if not positively forbidden by their authors, the board will feel itself at liberty to make public for the purpose of contributing to the general information and improvement.

The Board designs also to publish, in future numbers, papers which have been read before it by its members at various times, touching the interest of agriculture and rural economy—and such others as may from time to time be laid before it by its members or other persons. Disappointed though not dispirited at the failure of a co-operation so essential to effect the original intention in founding this Board, they are still desirous to subserve the greatness of the public and private interests in Agriculture by whatever means they may possess, and they invite frequent communications from all who pursue the culture of the earth or the rearing of Stock as a profession, or who regard the various employments of rural life among the most delightful of the industries duties that we owe to society or to our country.

The following interrogatories have been for some time before the Trustees of the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore, presented by one of its members, for the consideration of the Board, for the purpose of obtaining such answers as the experience of the members might afford, and with a view of giving them to the world to draw the attention of Agriculturalists to them.

INTERROGATORIES.

1. What natural resources of manures have you? Which do you prefer, and how do you use either sort you have, and the quantity per acre.
2. What are your means of making manure and the methods you adopt?
3. Have you any particular system in relation to manuring and mowing, and what is it?
4. In what state ought manure to be hauled out into the field to impart most benefit to the land and crops?
5. Have you tried various modes of planting and growing Indian corn, and which do you prefer?
6. What is the best mode of laying off a farm taking into consideration fields, lots, homestead, garden, orchard and pasture?
7. What third crop, or additional crops do you believe that a farmer can most advantageously grow with a given number of hands, who grows a full crop of Indian Corn and Wheat?
8. What do you believe to be the best mode of all things considered, of threshing out wheat, for farmers of moderate means, who have no other sources of support than the produce of their farms?
9. Have you any plan, or do you know of any that has been practised, that makes young Horses, Cattle, Hogs or Sheep more exempt from disease—and what is it?
10. What is the best and cheapest mode of rearing colts?

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A German ceives on M foreign society. The prettiest parties, is a C has LEFT HER Lucchese coun The CAVALI and its to hian ascends to tall never seen to and the lady part. That her, as a mattr band if there i gotten. These in the policy o the cavalier an contracts. I to Italy, that romance, or c

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11. What is the best and cheapest mode of rearing calves?
12. What is the best and cheapest mode of keeping a stock of Hogs? Do you keep hogs of different kinds and sizes separate from each other, and how? What is the best disposal of pigs after they are weaned to make them car-

13. What species of Sheep do you consider most valuable to Farmers generally—and what is the best mode of managing sheep and lambs?
14. What is the best and most economical mode of keeping milch Cows in full milk du-

15. Do you consider Oxen valuable as hauling beasts—what is the best mode of breaking them to the yoke—and what the best and cheap- est mode of feeding them in winter when put to severe work?

16. What is the cheapest and most attain- able drench for a horse that will operate quick- est and safest as a purgative? What the proportions—how mixed—and how given?
17. Are you of opinion that, by the present mode of farming, our lands are impoverished more than they were formerly? if you believe they are—what is the cause?

In attempting to draw the attention of the agricultural world to the foregoing interroga- tories, and by them to such subjects as are im- mediately connected with agriculture, the Board are well aware that there is a vast deal of valuable information among a certain class of judicious practical farmers, who are unac- customed to write to which they desire to have access, that they may bring it before the world for the general instruction of all. Such farmers thus unaccustomed to commit their thoughts and views to writing, may feel a difficulty or even repugnance to appear before the world as authors. To such we say, it is so desirable to gain your knowledge and experience upon the great subject that so much concerns us all, that if you will only furnish us with the plain matters of fact, and with your experience to be laid before the Board we will give to them the necessary form, and treating such communications as we do those of our own members what- ever we find advisable to publish we will do so, declaring the true authors name or not, as the person furnishing the information may wish.

To Farmers accustomed to commit their thoughts to paper, we would suggest, how useful the 7 might be, not only in giving to the world the results of their own practical experience with their reasonings upon it, but in draw- ing upon the valuable stores of knowledge amassed by their brether farmers, before al- luded to, in aiding them to communicate—or, where unobtrusive merit, chastened by habits of rural retirement, is averse to meet the public scrutiny, to collect and collate from their treasures of knowledge and practical experience, and present the valued offering to the world.

Nothing can be more desirable than a continued, regular, and general contribution of agricultural knowledge—it promotes the interest of individuals and families, and gives wealth to nations—it throws abundance and improve- ments all around—and whilst it is thus the means of plenty, it promotes peace—it elevates and gives dignity and relief to the profession of the plough—it rescues it from the unmerited obloquy of being a dull, subordinate, and contracted pursuit, by showing that its sphere of action embraces earth and skies—and last though not least, it shows, that the practical agriculturist, what of all men, is daily, hourly reminded of his dependence upon the Great Ruler of the Universe, upon whose bounties will depend the success of every hour's labour—whose Sun and Clouds throw fitness over the land, and whose meries are traced in every fruit, and flower, and balmy breeze, as well as witnessed in every plant and blade of grass that springs.

With an earnest desire to be in some way useful to the great interests of agriculture, the Board is ever ready to fulfil the original objects of its institution in promoting Cattle Shows and Fairs whenever a disposition is manifested by the community to bear with them an equal portion of the necessary incidental preliminary charges—until which time they are disposed to give all aid in their power to another object, viz, that of collecting and diffusing abroad the best agricultural knowledge and experience within their reach, to enable them to do which more effectually they invite the co-operation of agriculturalists far and near.

by order of the Board

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chairman.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.

SOCIETY AT FLORENCE.

By N. P. WILLIS.

The most exclusive society is that of the Prince Montfort, (Jerome Bonaparte) whose splendid palace is shut entirely against the English, and difficult of access to all. He makes a single exception in favor of a descendant of the Tal- bots, a lady whose beauty might be an apology for a much graver departure from rule. He has given two grand entertainments since the carnival com- menced, to which nothing was wanting but people to enjoy them. The immense rooms were flooded with light, the music was the best that Florence could give, the supper might have supplied an army, stars and ribbons entered with every corner, but it looked like a "banquet hall de- serted." Some thirty ladies, and as many men, were all that Florence con- tained worthy of the society of the ex- king. A kinder man in his manners, however, or apparently a more affec- tionate husband and father, I never saw. He opened the dance by waltzing with the young princess, his daughter, a lovely girl of fourteen, of whom he seems fond to excess, and he was quite the gayest person in the company till the ball was over. The ex-queen, who is a miracle of size, sat on a divan, with her ladies of honor about her, following her hus- band with her eyes, and enjoying his gaily with the most childish good humor. The Saturday evening soirees, at Prince Poniatowski's (a brother of the hero,) are perhaps as agreeable as any in Flo- rence. He has several grown up sons, and daughters married, and with a very sumptuous palace and great liberality of 1 y l e, he has made his parties more than usually valued. His eldest daughter is the leader of the fashion, and his sec- ond the "cynosure of all eyes." The old prince is a tall, bent, venerable man with snow white hair, and very peculiar

marked features.

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marked features. He is fond of speaking English, and professes a great affection for America.

A German baroness of high rank receives on Mondays, and here one sees foreign society in its true coloring. The prettiest woman that frequents her parties, is a Genoese marchioness, who has left her husband to live with a Lucchese count, who has left his wife.

The cavalier serves flourishes still and its to him only that the lady condescends to talk. The married couple are never seen together by any accident, and the lady and her cavalier never apart. The latter is always invited with her, as a matter of course, and the husband if there is room, or if he is not forgotten. These are points really settled in the policy of society, and the rights of the cavalier are specified in the marriage contracts. I had thought, until I came to Italy, that such things were either a romance, or customs of an age gone by.

The society is dissolute I think almost without an exception. The English fall into its habits with the difference that they do not conceal it so well and have the appearance of knowing it is wrong, which the Italians have not. The latter are much shocked at the want of propriety in the management of the English. To suffer the particulars of an intrigue to get about, is a worse sin, in their eyes, than any violation of the commandments. It is scarce possible for an American to conceive the universal corruption of a society like this of Florence, though, if he were not told of it, he would think it all that was delicate and attractive.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)
Saturday Morning, July 20.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS of Caroline county are requested to meet at the Court House in Denton, on TUESDAY the 23d July (the present month), in order to appoint six Delegates for said county, who are to meet a like number of Delegates from Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne and Talbot counties at Centerville on the 29th of the same month, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent the Congressional district composed of said counties in Congress.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—We received by the Steam Boat Maryland, last evening, the New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday last, 18th inst. See what might be done in the way of expediting the mail was the Steam Boat Maryland employed instead of the Slow and Easy.

The Jacksonians, or by what other name they may think proper to style themselves, held a meeting in this town on Tuesday the 9th inst., for the purpose of choosing a committee to meet a like number from the other counties of this congressional district, in Centerville on the 26th inst. Dr. Samuel Dickinson was called to the chair & Dr. S. W. Spencer appointed Secretary. Among the resolutions we find the following singular one which we insert for the information of those concerned.

"On motion of Samuel Sterens, Esq. it was Resolved, That this meeting consider themselves Democratic Republicans, and as such recommend to the committee who shall be appointed by us, to support a Democratic Republican of the old Jeffersonian School, as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress."

The Court of Appeals of the Western Shore of Maryland adjourned on Friday, 14th inst. to meet again in November.

THE CROPS.—A general disappointment prevails among the farmers of the neighborhood of this city in regard to their wheat crops. From appearances in the early part of the season they were led to anticipate an abundant harvest. The heavy rains, however, as it is supposed, from beating off the blossoms before they had performed their functions, produced a disease called the scab, which will at least make the crop one third less than was anticipated a month ago.—*Philad. Gaz.*

THE HARVEST.—The Harrisburg, (Pa.) Reporter of Friday says the farmers in that neighborhood have succeeded in securing nearly all their grain but a small portion yet remains in the fields. It is added that "the weather, upon the whole, has been rather favorable for the wheat and rye harvest, and that the crops were never better." The hay harvest was much injured by the heavy rains then prevalent; but the crops of oats and corn as well as those of wheat and rye are said to be unusually promising.

Mr. VAN BUREN arrived at the City Hotel on Wednesday afternoon from Washington, and left here this morning for Saratoga Springs, carrying a wife at Philadelphia, New York and Albany, by way of reconnaissance. Mr. V. B. is direct from the Presidential Mansion and looks in remarkable good condition. General Jackson is not so well as could be wished and was left preparing for an excursion down the bay to the Rip Raps—there for a while to take up his residence, and inhale the refreshing sea breeze.—*Balt. Pot.*

India Rubber Table Cloths.—We have recently seen, and have in our possession, a sample of a new and superior kind of covers for tables and stands. They are manufactured by Samuel Steel & Co., Woodbury, Ct. They are composed of cotton, with a composition of India rubber, &c. varnished and browned in an elegant manner. They cost but little more than common oil cloth, and are much superior both for beauty and durability. One very important quality which they possess over any oil cloth covers, is their elasticity, as they can be doubled in every possible manner without breaking or injuring the composition of which they are made.—*Danbury Herald.*

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.
LOUISIANA.—Hon. Alexander Porter, is announced as a candidate to supply the vacancy in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the decease of Josiah S. Johnson. Judge Bullard, Representative to Congress from the 3d district, has declined being a candidate for re-election.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 3d inst. mentions that Governor Roman had been solicited to be a candidate for the U. S. Senate; and that others have their eye upon Mr. Carleton for the same station.

"By Express.—No other paper has the news!"—Under this head, the N. York Commercial of Monday, announces the receipt of a letter from a correspondent, residing only a few miles beyond the westward, which contained the important intelligence, extracted from an anticipated number of a Presqu' Isle newspaper, to be called the "Democratic Tornado"—that the degree of L. L. D. or Doctor of Laws had been conferred by the University of Meadville upon Black Hawk. That is all the news, except the addresses on the occasion which we do not think it necessary to publish.

A letter from Princeton, N. J. says the body of a man had been recently discovered in the woods, in two parts. One part was under a heap of rails, and the other in a box. On one foot was a silk stocking with clocks.

We regret to learn that Lt. John H. Maubly, eldest son of Col. Maubly, of Harford county, was drowned on Saturday last, near New Castle, in Delaware. It appears that he was bathing at the time; and being in deep water, from some accidental circumstance was unable to reach the shore. Mr. Maubly was one of the gentlemen who recently underwent an examination before the Naval Board at Baltimore; and from the highly satisfactory manner in which he passed the examination, great hopes were entertained of his becoming a distinguished and valuable officer. We sincerely sympathize with his afflicted parents, upon this sudden and afflicting casualty, by which they have been deprived of an estimable son; and with his relatives and friends, upon the loss of a generous and honorable companion.—*Balt. American.*

Southern Sports.—A male meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club, the members determined to offer the following liberal purses for the regular races, to come off over the Bonaventure course, at the annual meeting in January next. The Georgian thinks the liberality of the club will ensure the ensuing year what it did the last, a full supply of horses and fine sport.

For the first day, 4 mile heat, a purse of \$700
For the second day, 3 mile heat, a purse of 500
For the third day, 2 mile heat, a purse of 300
For the fourth day, m. h. 3 in 5, handicap, a purse of 200
Making a very liberal aggregate of \$1700

NEW SYSTEM OF FUND.—On Thursday last a person presented and received the cash for 3 checks on one of the New York Banks, for \$1250 each. They were cashed at three different banks, viz: the State Bank, Mechanics' and Farmers', and Carol. The checks contained a certificate of the cashier of the New York Institution that they were good.—On sending them to New York, it was found that they had been altered from 250 to 1250—the word "two" having been originally written by the person who committed the fraud, so as to permit the alteration, without the possibility of discovering it. It is said that two checks containing the same alteration, were also cashed in Troy.—*Albany Adver.*

NEW YORK, July 18.
The boiler of the steam engine employed in raising and lowering vessels at the Dry Dock, burst yesterday morning, and tore off the gable end of the building in which it was housed. One man was scalded, but not seriously. The concussion was very violent.

At New Haven, the expense of entertaining the President, exceeded \$700. The tavern bill was \$500. At New York, \$10,000, and at Boston a like sum, besides the entertainment at the State House, paid by the State.

ILLINOIS.—The Galena of the 21st ult. mentions the reappearance of cholera in that village, with unusual virulence. During forty eight hours after the 19th June, fifteen persons had died. Amongst the victims is mentioned Francis Bouthillier, who had been forty years, a resident of the country on the upper Mississippi. The disease had also appeared at Carrollton, and several other places in the interior of Illinois. At the former place there had been eleven deaths.

WARNING TO PARENTS.—Mr. Francis Johnson lost a fine child on Monday, (July 15), aged 18 months in the following way:—his wife, on the evening before, gave a few drops of laudanum to the child, in the morning she left the child in care of a young woman and a boy of nine years of age; the young woman fed the child and gave it to the boy to hold while she attended to her work. She came in and found the child asleep in the arms of the boy, took the child and put it in the cradle. The father and mother soon returned home, was told the child was well and asleep; some time after the mother heard the child make a strange noise, went to the cradle and found it was ill. Dr. Moore was sent for, who came, and it was soon discovered that the child was under the effects of laudanum. On interrogating the boy he said he had given two tea spoons full of laudanum. The child died in about twenty two hours after it was given.—[U. S. Gazette.

An official report of the deaths by Cholera in Havana and its suburbs, has been published in which the whole number is put down 8253—of whom 2365 were white, and 5870 colored population. Of the whole number there were 1550 white males and 1029 white females, 235 male free mulattoes, and 311 female do; 933 male negro slaves, and 35 female do; 953 male free negroes, 1196 female do; 1591 male negro slaves, 909 female do.—Total—Males 4609, Females 3490.

NORFOLK, (Va.) July 15.
THE PRESIDENT.—We understand that letters have been received at Fortress Monroe, stating that he will arrive there the present week. The health of the old General will doubtless be much benefited by the salubrious sea-breezes and salt bath—we hope so at least.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.
Agreeably to previous notice, a very large & respectable number of the National Republicans of Talbot county, met in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday last the 16th inst. Gen. Solomon Dickinson was called to the chair and A. Graham appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained.

It was on motion Resolved, That in pursuance of a proposal from our fellow citizens in Cecil, six committees men be appointed to meet a like number of committee men from Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne and Caroline counties, in Centerville on Monday the 29th inst. for the purpose of choosing a Candidate to be presented to the Freemen of the district composed of said counties to represent them in the next Congress.

On motion it was further Resolved, That three committees men be selected from Easton, one from Trappe, one from St. Michaels and one from Chaptell district.

Pursuant to the above resolution the following gentlemen were selected:
Easton District—Edward N. Hambleton, William Hughes, Samuel P. Kennard.
Trappe District—Gen. Solomon Dickinson.
St. Michaels District—Jeremiah Valiant.
Chaptell District—William H. Tilghman.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the National Republicans of Talbot County to meet at their respective places for holding elections on the first Saturday in August next at 3 o'clock, P. M. to select five persons from each district who will meet in general committee in Easton on the Tuesday following at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing four candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly—a candidate for Sheriff and two commissioners to fill the vacancies in District No. 1.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the National Republican papers in the District.

SOLOMON DICKINSON, Chairman.

A. GRAHAM, Secy.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:
As I have recently seen a piece in the Gazette, stating that I would serve my fellow citizens of Talbot county, the next Sheriffly if elected by the voice of the people, and having subsequently understood that there are others of the National Republican party, who are spoken of as being Candidates for the Office of Sheriff, who's claims (in my humble but candid opinion) would justly entitle them if elected to the office aforesaid, I therefore beg leave to state to the public that I decline standing a poll for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing October election.

Respectfully

WILLIAM BENNY.

July 20th 1833.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS, merchant, of the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins.

In this town, on the same day, WILLIAM THOMAS, son of William Jenkins, aged five years and five months.

In this county, on Thursday night last, Mrs. Ford, wife of Lambert W. Ford, Esq. after a short illness.

At Easton Point, yesterday morning, Capt. M. DEAN, after a lingering illness.

In Baltimore, on Saturday last, Mrs. SUSANNA, wife of Mr. Hugh O. Watts, formerly of this county.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF



Odd Fellows.

A PROCESSION of this order will take place in Easton on the 10th of August next, (the Anniversary of Miller Lodge) on which occasion the Grand Lodge of Maryland will be present; all Brothers of the order are invited to join.

Easton, July 18th 1833.

The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above.

Luck at the Easton Lottery Office.

Still more good luck at the Easton Lottery Office. By the drawing of the N. York Lottery Extra Class No. 19 drawn numbers 48, 50, 7, 59, 63, 6, 15, 20, 53, 47, combination 7, 45, 52 a prize of \$1000, sold to a gentleman at the Trappe also a \$400 prize in the U. S. Lottery where also was sold the week before a prize of \$1600. The Delaware Consolidated Lottery Class No. 29 drawn on Monday the 23d 1 prize \$15,000 1 of \$5000 one of \$1000, one of \$2000 one of \$1511 and 10 of \$1000, Tickets \$1. Halves \$2. Quarters \$1.

NEW YORK LOTTERY

CLASS No. 10.

To be drawn on July 31st 1833.

SCHEME.

1 prize \$10,000 10 prizes \$1000
1 10,000 10 500
1 10,000 10 200
1 10,000 20 100
2,200 65

Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion at

P. SACKETS,

Price selling Office Easton, Md

July 13

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on Saturday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET



THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.—The Emily Jane has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford; copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on Sunday morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the granary at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times. The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.
July 20 (Wed)

SLAVES WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN about emigrating to the South-west is desirous of purchasing 15 or 16 likely young NEGROES—having for his own use he would prefer such as would not be very reluctant to go with him. Any persons wishing to dispose of servants will be pleased to make immediate application at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
Easton, July 20.

OVERSEER WANTED.

A man who can come well recommended for activity, sobriety, industry—and fond of staying at home and attending to his business may hear of an eligible situation by applying to the Editor.
July 20

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE GRIST MILL and FARM now in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac P. Cox, situated about seven miles from Easton, and two miles from the Trappe, Talbot county. If a purchaser offers, who will pay a reasonable part of the purchase money down, and will secure the payment of the residue—the terms of payment will be arranged to suit the convenience of an industrious and enterprising purchaser, upon the annual payment of the interest, and a portion of the principal.

If this property is not sold on or before the first day of October next, it will be rented to an industrious and responsible tenant upon a long lease. For terms apply at Galloway, near Easton to
W. HUGHLETT.
July 20-11w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of Woolman Porter, deceased, is authorized, by an order of the orphans' court, to sell, at private or public sale, for the benefit of the deceased's legal representatives, at six months credit, the following NEGROES, to wit:—negro woman KITT, aged about thirty two years with her daughter HESTER, about four years old; negro girl MILA, about thirteen years old; negro girl ROSET, about eleven years old; and negro boy CHARLES, about eight years old. It is very desirable to sell them in the neighborhood to humane masters or mistresses; they will not be sold by me to be removed out of the State of Maryland. Persons desirous of purchasing will be pleased to make application as early as convenient, as I am very desirous of closing the estate.
W. HUGHLETT, admr.
of Woolman Porter, dec'd
Galloway, near Easton, July 20-3w W

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills situate in the Chaptell District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Holsley, containing 190 acres of land more or less; an adjoining tract of land called Forest & Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
July 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and 3 other writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed by the Clerks thereof at the suits of the following persons viz: 1 at the suit of Isaac Atkinson Administrator with the will annexed of Robert Kemp, 1 at the suit of Lucretia Valiant, 1 at the suit of Samuel Harrison use of Richard Spencer use of John Kennard use of William Milfany and Company, 1 at the suit of James Frazier use of Richard Frisby as to \$52 75 cents with interest from the 16th November 1829 and use of Samuel Leecombe for residue and 1 at the suit of Samuel Roberts use of Jenkins & Stevens against Bennett Bracco, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton for Cash on Tuesday the 13th day of August next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day all that farm or plantation situate in Miles River Neck, called Bracco's Addition, containing 290 acres of land, more or less, seized and taken as the lands of Bennett Bracco to satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
July 20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, against Bennett Bracco, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 2 at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James H. Ringgold, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, one at the suit of John Goldsborough and Anna Caroline Hammond, Admrs. D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, one at the suit of William Hughes, and one at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrap and Bennett Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard, also a venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed against said Bennett Bracco, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of Wm. Brownell, (of Baltimore) will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all those lands devised by John Bracco, to the said Bennett Bracco in and by his last will, bearing date the twenty ninth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety four, and deposited among the records of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, and in the said will described as his dwelling plantation, where Robert Hall formerly lived, with all the lands thereto adjoining which he held either by patent or purchase, after the quantity of four hundred dwelling plantation for Col. John Hughes, and also, all that tract of land called Bracco's Addition, being a survey of a tract of land called Halls Range, and granted to the said Bennett Bracco by patent, bearing date the 6th day of April 1812 containing 350 acres, one half acre and eight perches of land, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances to the said lands belonging, all lying and being in Talbot county, aforesaid, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Bracco, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
July 29

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,
I offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
Easton, July 13th 1833.

LYMAN REED & CO.,

Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.
March 30.

OVERSEER WANTED.

The subscriber will give a liberal price for a person to superintend a tolerable large farm and hards. I wish one with a small family—who can come recommended for his honesty, sobriety, industry, and knowledge of farming—no person need apply who have not the above qualifications.
J. LOCKERMAN.
June 22

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

AS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY.

These wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.
Easton, May 15

AN OVERSEER WANTED

WANTED as an overseer for the next year on a Farm near Easton, an elderly experienced farmer, with but a small family. He must be well recommended for his sobriety, honesty, knowledge of farming and attention to his business. Enquire of the editor of this newspaper. No contract will be made till after the 1st August.
July 13

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons interested in making a public road in the Chaptell District of Talbot county (as petitioned for by forty two inhabitants of said district May 10th 1819), to attend at the Chapel SATURDAY July 20th, inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. to devise ways and means for putting said contemplated road in such condition as to be legally received as a County road by the Commissioners of said County.
One of the Commissioners.

July 13

N. B. Said road beginning near the house of Hyson Kirby, and running as the private road now runs to the mouth of Joshua Dixon's lane, thence to the mouth of Tilghman's lane.

Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officer's fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons. Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour," and that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.
JO. GRAHAM, Deputy Shff.
July 13.

Easton Female Seminary.

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL

RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as Trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit:

Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing,	\$3 per quarter.
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Music Work including the above branches	4 dics
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches	5 dics
And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices	
Embroidery, and Embossed Music &c.	\$5 extra do.
Music, including use of Piano	12 do
Drawing and Painting	6 do
Theorem painting on Velvet	15 do
Also the Latin and French Languages.	

Twelve weeks in a quarter.

A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as above mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols' can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.
June 29

WANTED

AS an Overseer for the next year, a man who can produce good certificates of his practical knowledge of farming, as a sale of a good moral character. One with a small family would be preferred. For further particulars enquire of the editor.
July 13

C. HAYDEN,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity,—he is at the Easton Hotel.
June 29th

AMERICAN

NANKEEN.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.
Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nankens-coloured Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new, handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
No. 14, Bowly's Wharf.
Baltimore, May 4
A sample of the above article can be seen at this office.

TO BE RENTED, OR FOR SALE

A FARM, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Bowdle, this farm adjoins Cambridge ferry, in Talbot county, and contains as per my plots and deeds, three hundred sixty-six and a half acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty one acres are in timber. The residue arable, and divided into three fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank River and Bolingbrook creek, and is susceptible of great improvements, the buildings are a barn and other out houses; the Dwelling a common one story wooden building with a kitchen, &c.

I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant who will improve the land and take care of the timber; or I will sell at what I deem a reasonable price, it has the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water situation, opposite Cambridge, for terms apply to
W. HUGHLETT.
Galloway, Talbot co. June 22 1833. 3w (W)

WOOL CARDING

I have a Carding Machine in my mill at Potter's Landing that is now in good order, where I card wool, once through for six cents per pound, twice through eight cents, any person who will have the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water situation, opposite Cambridge, for terms apply to
WM. POTTER.
July 6

TRUSTEE'S SALE

According to a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 10th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a tract of land called James' Reserve, or by whatever name named the same may be called, wherein John Hardesty lived and died, lying and being in Caroline county, within one mile of Greensborough, one mile of the Sabersburg mill, and being immediately on Choptank river, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the principal part of which is cleared land, and is considered to be the kindest and most certain to produce a fair crop of any land in the neighborhood, and with the least expense, with a comfortable dwelling and necessary out buildings, standing upon about two hundred yards of the river, rendering it very convenient to ship all kinds of produce, either to Baltimore or Philadelphia, which lands will be carefully surveyed and a plot thereof exhibited on the day of sale, the terms are, a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, with interest thereon from the day of sale.
THOMAS BURCHENAL, Trustee.
Greensborough, July 6 (W)

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1833.

NO. 30.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

THE ROBBERS OF THE RHINE.

The persons we have described, however, were few in number, perhaps not more than a dozen men and their families. Where then were the banditti who kept the country in terror?—who, amidst the noise of fire-arms that was heard over half a province, carried villages, and even towns by assault, and either plundered them of their moveable riches, or held them to ransom at the point of the sword? In the villages, in the towns themselves, in insulated farms-houses, in obscure or remote inns, were domiciled these mysterious freebooters. These were the body, and the former the soul; these the executive and the former the legislative power of this invisible state. The former were the chiefs and their immediate attendants; the latter the great mass of the band, distributed over the face of the country, inhabiting their own houses, working at their own trades or professions, yet ready—at a signal understood only by themselves—to vanish from their homes and families, and follow, wherever they were led, even unto death.

They were called Apprentices. They were bound to the society by the most tremendous oaths—which they were barely tempted to break, well knowing that an invisible dagger hung over their heads, which was sure to descend even on a suspicion of their falsehood. A miserable wretch, who had been taken by the police, and securely lodged in a dungeon, once revealed in the agonies of his terror, the rendezvous of his chief—the famous Picard. The next night, while reflecting in horror that, by his treachery, he had probably been unable to save his life, he looked up, saw an arm passed between the iron bars of the window.

"Who art thou?" inquired the robber, tremblingly.

"Thy master—Picard! I have ventured my life, as in duty bound; to set thee at liberty!" In a few minutes his irons were sawed off, and one of the bars wrenched from the window-frame; and, following his conductor, he scaled the wall, and scented the freer air of the neighboring forest. The band were ready to receive them, drawn up in a semicircle, and standing under arms, in dead silence. Their delivered comrade was placed in the middle.

"Schleikener!" said the chief, addressing him with the slang epithet for traitor; "didst thou imagine that the word of treason should be unheard by Picard, because it was whispered in the depths of a dungeon? Die, coward, in thy guilt!"

"Mercy! mercy!" cried the wretch, as the pistol touched his ear—"Give me death, but let it be in battle! Lead me on this very night, were it to the attack of an army, and let me die upon the bayonets of the foe!"

"It must not be," said Picard calmly; "thou art unworthy of the death of the brave. Comrades! shall the jaws of the band be set aside in favour of a hound like this?"

"No! growled the deep stern voice of the lieutenant; and the word was echoed by some in cruelty, by many in dismay, till it died away like a prolonged groan in the forest. The white lips of the coward closed at the sound; and a bullet, passing through his brain at the same moment, quieted his fears for ever.

Another story is told at Aix-la-Chapelle which does not satisfy quite so well one's ideas of retributive justice. A fine young man of that city was enrolled as an apprentice by the ferocious Jikjak of Mersin and awaited impatiently the commands of his chief, being desirous, not only of distinguishing himself in the career to which his follies had driven him but of obtaining money enough to enable him to marry his sweetheart. It is not known whether his weakness was owing to love or wine or both together; but unhappily, he divulged, one evening, the secret of his destiny to the terrified girl, and the next morning he was called by Jikjak in person, to accompany him in an expedition. The youth followed more in shame than fear; inwardly resolving to make up for his harmless treason by gaining that day a character for courage which should command the respect of the whole band.

And yet, as he followed his mute and gloomy conductor, a misgiving, at times came over him. There were numerous other apprentices, he knew in Aix-la-Chapelle, and in the villages through

which they passed. What kind of enterprise, then, could the renowned chieftain contemplate, in which he desired the assistance of only a single unknown, untried individual? The young man shivered as they entered the black shade of a forest; but when his conductor stopped suddenly at a new-made pit, resembling a grave, his knees knocked together, and the hair rose upon his head.

"Perjured traitor!" said the chief, say thy paternoster, for thou must die!" "I deserve death," rejoined the apprentice, "yet try me once again! To-morrow the girl will be my wife, and we shall remove—far from her friends and acquaintance—wherever you command! Only try me! I am as brave as thou!"

"Thou hast broken the laws of the band, and therefore thou must die! Down on thy knees!"—down! and with one Herculean arm he bent him by main force to the earth, while with the other, he raised a hatchet above his head.

"Only hear me!"—"Reprobate! wilt thou die without a prayer?"—"The youth submitted; and, by the time the word 'Amen' had fairly passed his lips, the iron was deep in his brain."

The band of Brabant became distinguished at once for the talents and ferocity of two rival leaders, the above named Picard and Rosebeck. The latter, especially, was an incarnate fiend—and yet he loved and was beloved by the beautiful Rebecca Moses. The damsel, however, was too religious to marry a Nazarene; she made it a *sine qua non* that he should confirm to the ancient law; and after many struggles between his devotion to his God and his mistress, Rosebeck became a Jew, and took the name of Jehu. Rebecca now became the fondest, the most devoted, and for a time, the happiest of wives, but Jehu at length wavered. His sufferings indeed were enough to turn any man's temper sour. His first little accident after his marriage was a captivity of nineteen months, in a subterranean dungeon, so deep and so small that he could hardly breathe. His feet were weighed down by the chains till they were buried in the damp mud; and the only chance of position allowed him was occasionally when he was taken to the surface, in his refusal to confess, and was at length set at liberty; when in order to stretch his limbs, and give his lungs play, he immediately ran like a wild animal, capering for joy, and committed a robbery in open day. Taken a second time, he was delivered by the strange, deep, fearful feminine devotion of his wife, who gave her liberty for his. When they met again, his thanks were delivered in stipes and curses.

On one occasion the neighbors with difficulty saved her life, and tore her from his fangs bleeding at the mouth and eyes yet Rebecca loved on: Jehu at length was unfaithful. Then rose the demon in her woman's heart.

"Earth has no rage like love to hatred turned, And hell no fury like a woman scorned."

She saw him—she saw him with her own eyes walking arm in arm with her rival; she ran to the police, betrayed and convicted him, and her once adored husband swung on the gibbet of the Hague.

The band of Mersin was once so gentle so quiet and so dexterous in their operations, that they were commonly supposed to be the result of sorcery; but when the devil was fairly laid by the authorities—who are always doing mischief—there arose in his place a human fiend, John Rosebeck, the brother of the above named Francis, alias Jehu. We could describe, for the delectation of the gentle reader, many atrocities committed by this monster; but we prefer recording a solitary instance of generosity—and the rather, as it is connected with a display of heroism, on the part of a Lutheran Minister, which is altogether admirable.

The band arriving at the bourg of Mulheim on the Rhur, in the jurisdiction of Hesse Darmstadt; and having secured the watchmen, surrounded the devoted house, and lighted the torches, *secundum artem*, then began to thunder at the door with the ram. So little was their visit expected by the inmates, that at the first noise the pastor's wife awoke him, saying that he was wanted by some sick person. Pithahn (the husband's name) put his head out of the window, and was immediately shot at from below; when he at once snatched up a musket which he kept in the room for his protection, and returned the compliment, wounding two of the assailants. The attack however, was continued, and at length, one of the panels of the door driven in; through which a desperado leaped and undid the bolts. In another minute, the whole band were in the house, and the servants seized, bound hand and foot and locked up in a stable. Pithahn and his wife were alone.

The courageous pastor was not ignorant of his danger; but he fought for his life, and for a life dearer than his own.

The door at the bottom of the staircase was still entire; and from a small opening above he kept up a continued fire upon the robbers—till his ammunition was expended to a single shot.

"To the back window," said he—"Fly dear wife—rouse the neighbors—scream for thy life!" And the woman went and screamed and screamed again; but their craven hearts only trembled the more at the sound, and no one stirred.

The door flew open with a crash, and the bandits rushed up the stairs, howling like hungry wolves. The first door of the bed room yielded almost to a blow, and the inner bent and cracked, and groaned under the assault. The wife sunk on her knees, and recommended her soul to heaven.

"Tell me what you want," said Pithahn, approaching the door, "name it, and it shall be yours."

"Thy blood!" was the reply.

"Then it shall not flow alone! Fly, sweet wife, by the door behind the bed. I shall at least be able to gain thee a minute of time, and I will then follow myself, if it be the will of the Almighty." One moment of irresolution—one cry of anguish and despair—and the wife vanished at her husband's command. The room door yielded at the same instant, and the pastor was seen standing in the middle of the floor, with the musket leveled, and his finger on the trigger.

"On—on!" cried the astonished gang one to the other, but all held back. The next moment the pastor fired, and hurled his musket after the shot, sprang through the little door, and fastened it behind him. He found his wife fainting in the garret; descended with her in his arms by means of a ladder that had providentially been in use that very day; rushed across the back court, and let down his burthen in safety on the outer side of the wall. But when about to follow himself, he was drawn backwards by a young man, an apprentice-chief, and while disengaging himself from his puny assailant was felled to the earth by one of the robbers. The robbers then entered the house, and were seen clustering on the roof of the house, and descending the ladder in dozens. The shout of the sentinel brought them quickly to the spot, and in an instant the pastor was surrounded by these hounds of hell, baying with open throat for his blood.

"Speak before thou diest!" cried they: Where are thy keys; thy plate; thy money? Speak, dog!" And as the pastor gasped for breath, just recovering from the blow which had stunned him, one of them, to hasten his speech, smote him upon the face so violently that the blood gushed in a torrent.

"Is this permitted?" demanded Pithahn, looking with a stern dignity to the bandit-chief—"Has the ruffian acted by thy orders?" John Rosebeck, base and brutal as he was, gazed for some moments upon his victim with undisguised reverence and admiration.

"No!" said he at length—"Stand out, Heren; thou hast presumed to act without waiting for the orders of thy chief;" and he struck the subaltern to the earth with his baton. The pastor described the place where his valuables were deposited, and the keys that belonged to them.

"I have now disclosed all!" said he; "and since death, after the execution I have made among you, is inevitable, show yourselves for once to be men, by making your sufferings as short as possible." The captain gave the word of retreat! A murmur of surprise and indignation escaped from his men. He slung the baton over his shoulder, pulled out two pistols from his belt, and placing his naked dagger between his teeth, looked around upon the crowd with a ferocious glare. The men began to move from the spot, slowly, but in silence, and Rosebeck followed them. They vanished one by one round a corner of the building; but Pithahn could see the face of the last, visible in the torch-light, with the blade glittering between his teeth, turned towards him for many moments before he disappeared in the gloom.

MARRIAGE.—Look at the great mass of marriages which take place over the whole world! what poor contemptible affairs they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the lips, a purchase of a certain number of yards of white satin, a ring, a eulogium, a stage or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and the whole is over. For 5 or 6 weeks two sheep-meat looking persons are seen dawdling on each other's arm, looking at water-falls or making morning calls, and gazing wistfully at each other, till every thing falls into the most monotonous routine—the wife sits on one side of the hearth, the husband on the other, and little quarrels, little pleasures, little cares, and little children gradually gather round them. This is what ninety-nine out of a hundred find to be the lights of Love and matrimony.

REPLY OF MR WEBSTER.

at Pittsburgh, July 8, 1833.

GENTLEMEN AND CITIZENS—

I follow citizens with unaffected simplicity to give you my thanks for the manner in which you have received me, on this visit to Pittsburgh; and to make acknowledgements to your worthy Mayor, for the sentiments which he has seen fit to express.

Though, gentlemen, it has been my lot to be personally acquainted with many of you, I feel, at this moment, that we are not strangers. We are fellow-citizens; fellow citizens; bound together by a thousand ties of interest, of sympathy, of duty; united, I hope, by bonds of mutual regard. We are bound together, for good or for evil, by our great political interests. I know that I am addressing Americans, and one of whom has an American heart in his bosom; and I feel that I have an American heart in my bosom. I address you then, gentlemen, with the same fervent good wishes for your happiness—the same brotherly regard—as if, instead of being upon the shores of the Ohio, I stood by the shores of the Merrimack. As citizens, countrymen, and neighbors, I give you hearty good wishes, and thank you, over and over again, for your abundant hospitality.

Gentlemen, the mayor has been pleased to direct, in terms beyond all expectation, the merit of my own, to my service of the glorious constitution which we live, and which makes us all, all that we are, and all that we ought to be. He has vastly overrated, and exaggerated any efforts of mine, and has not overrated the importance of the crisis to which his remarks allude.

Gentlemen, it is but a few short months since, dark and portentous clouds did hang over our heavens, and did shut out as it were, the sun in his glory. A new crisis has arisen in the history of this Government. For forty years our government had gone on, meeting with occasional assistance, incidental, or ill-directed, but never, in any sense, a general assistance. But now, a time has come, when the power of our General Government was resisted by the arm of a state government, and when military force, under all the sanctions of state constitution and state law, was threatening to impede the operations of the Federal Government. That was, gentlemen, a crisis. Every one felt it to be such, I and every good citizen of the country, felt it to be such. A general anxiety pervaded the breasts of all who partook of the glory of their country at home—and how was it abroad? Why every intelligent friend of human liberty throughout the world looked with amazement at the spectacle which we exhibited. In a day of unquestioned prosperity, after half a century's happy experiment—when we were the wonder of all the liberal men in the world, and the envy of all the illiberal—when we had shown ourselves to be fast advancing to national renown, what was threatened? Disunion! There were those among us, who wished to break up the government, and scatter the four and twenty states into four and twenty sections and fragments!

Gentlemen, it was at this moment, that the President of the United States, true to every duty—comprehending and fully understanding the case, came forth by his proclamation of the 10th of December, in language which inspired in me new hopes of the duration of the republic. It was patriotic, and worthy to be carried through at every hazard. Gentlemen, I speak without reserve upon this subject; I have differed with the President, as all know, who know any thing of so humble an individual as myself upon many important subjects. In relation to Internal Improvement—rechartering the U. S. Bank—perhaps, in the degree of domestic protection, and the disposition of our public lands, I have been not able to see the interests of my country in the way which he did. But when the crisis arrived in which our constitution was in danger, and when he came forth like a patriotic Chief Magistrate, I for one, taking no counsel but of patriotism, felt myself bound to yield, not a lame and hesitating, but a cordial and efficient support to his measures.

Gentlemen, I hope that the result of that experiment may prove salutary to its consequences, to our Government, and to the interests of the community. I hope that this signal expression of public opinion, which has for the time put down the Despotism of Nullification, may produce a lasting effect throughout the whole country. I know full well, that popular topics may be urged against the Proclamation. I know it may be said, in regard to the law of the last session of Congress, that if such laws are to be maintained, Congress may pass what laws they please and enforce them. But this argument forgets that members of Congress are but the agents of the people, chosen at short intervals, and always removable at pleasure, by the people, whose servants in the National Legislature, are as much subservient, and as willingly obedient, as any other of their servants. It is easy for those who wish and who pursue measures calculated to break up the Union, to raise the cry of Consolidation. But I repel it. I am no consolidationist—I disclaim it. I wish to preserve the constitution, without diminution or addition of jot or tittle. For the same reason that I would not add, I would not withdraw. Those who have placed me in a public station, placed me there, not to alter the Constitution, but to administer it. If a change be desired, our masters must make that change if alterations are required, you and the rest of your fellow citizens must make the change. The Constitution is our power of Attorney—our letter of credit—our credentials; we are to act accordingly, without interpolation or alteration, honestly and truly. The people of the United States—they, and they alone, can tread it under foot, but their servants, have no such power.

And what is the ground for this cry of consolidation? I maintain that the measures recommended by the President and adopted by Congress, were measures of self defence. Is it consolidation to execute laws? Is it consolidation to resist the force that is threatening to upturn our government? Is it consolidation to protect officers in the discharge of their duty, from courts and juries, who are previously sworn to decide against them?

Gentlemen, I take occasion to remark, that, after much reflection upon the subject, and after all that has been said about the encroachment of our general government upon the rights of the States, I know of no one power exercised by the general government, which was not admitted by the immediate friends and foes of the constitution to have been conferred upon it by the people, when that instrument was adopted. I know that, in 1789, was conferred on the general government. On the contrary there are several powers, and those, too among the most important for the interests of the people, which were then allowed to be conferred by the constitution of the United States, which are now ingeniously doubted, or clamorously denied. Gentlemen, upon this point I shall detain you with no further remarks. It does, however, give me the most sincere pleasure to say, that, in a long visit through the State west of you, and in the great State north of you, as well as in a tour of some days' duration in the respectable State to which you belong, I find but one sentiment in regard to the conduct of the government upon this subject. I know that those who have seen fit to intrust to me, in part their interests in Congress, approve of the measures recommended by the President. We see that he has taken occasion, during the recess of Congress to visit that part of the country; and we know how he has been received. No where have hands been extended with more sincerity of friendship; and for one, gentlemen, I take occasion to say, that, having heard of his return to the seat of government, with health rather debilitated, it is among my warmest prayers, that Providence may spare his life, and that he may go through with his administration, and come out with as much success and glory as any of his predecessors. [Great applause.]

Your worthy chief magistrate has been kind enough to express sentiments favorable to myself, as a friend of domestic industry. What a world of remark does that suggestion open—when standing at the confluence of the two streams that constitute the Ohio, in the midst of a population distinguished for their domestic industry, family comforts—the means of education, and the means of providing for their families by their industry. What is not comprised here, in "the means of protecting domestic industry?" Next to the constitution itself, there can be no question of more absorbing interest, than the protection of our domestic manufactures. I do not mean any particular class but the whole, as comprehended under that system which provides for our wants—that system whose essence, and object and life, is to administer compensating rewards to American manual labor.

Gentlemen, those of you, who have taken any pains to enquire into the history of that part of the country to which I belong, know, that in the quarter with which I am more immediately connected, the people were not early to urge upon the government protection by high duties. Indeed, candor obliges me to acknowledge, that when the act of 1824 was passed, neither he who now addresses you,

nor those with whom he acted, were ready or willing to take the step which that act proposed. They were not prepared to act; they doubted the expediency. It passed however, by the great and overwhelming influence of this central section of country, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. We acquiesced; we yielded to it, adopted it, and gave to our capital and labor, such direction as would enable us to conform to the policy of the country. We have become wedded to it, and identified with it, till I know of no shade of difference between the interests of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. We shall not yield it without a struggle. Neither shall we yield the principle of protection, without a severe struggle, under any circumstances whatever. And who would choose to yield it? Who, standing here, and looking round upon this community, and its interest, would be bold enough to touch the spring to so much industry and so much happiness? Who would stop the mouths of those vast Coal Pits—arrest the cargoes that are now running down a River, the noblest in the world, and which stretches over the finest territory possessed by any government? Who would quench the fires of so many Steam Engines? It cannot be done, without great public calamity, and great private distress.

I have said, that I am in favour of protecting American manual labor—and after all that has been said, I have come to the conclusion, that, to leave American manual labor to bear a competition with the unpaid and half fed labor of Europe, would produce a state of things to which our country can never submit. This is the reason why I maintain the policy of the American System. I see in my own country, and I believe it is the same in this, that its stimulus to labor, has been its offering a fair compensation for labor. When I say our country, I mean from Pensacola to N. Orleans; for 9-10ths of the whole, belonging to the industrious, productive, laborious classes. Dead capital is in but few hands; and this system does not promote the interests of the capitalists one tithe part that it does those of the laborer, the industrious man who overcomes, or labors upon the capital of another. Is it not this case?

Suppose we compare ourselves to other countries—I see many whom I know to be emigrants from other countries. Why is the native of Ireland among you? Why has he left the land of his fathers? The Emerald Isle is as dear to him as these rivers and hills are to you. Was it not taxation on one hand, and the low price of labor on the other, that induced him to come to a country of free laws, and of boundless extent; where the means of living are low, and the price of labor adequate. And do not these remarks apply to the emigrants from every part of Europe? Is it not, that industry and personal character can do more for a man here, than in any other part of the world?

Our government is the breath of the people's nostrils, they make it, and they appoint agents to administer it. The people are the source of the power of our government; and is it not clear, that it is unsafe to trust the affairs of government in the hands of the people unless the great majority have some interest in the government? Who would be safe in any community, when the power is in the hands of those who have nothing at stake? Is it the true policy of our government to shield the great body of the people—the productive classes.

Gentlemen, it appears to me so plain a proposition, that the industry of this country ought to be protected, and must be protected, against the pauper labor of England and other parts of Europe, that argument is superfluous. Were it not for trespassing upon your patience, I would state as a historical truth—for it is beyond all question—that a leading object in establishing the Constitution was to devise a system of laws to protect artisans against the cheap pauper labor of Great Britain. In the town in which I live, it is as notorious as the Revolution itself.

Soon after the peace of '98, there came on a period of distress over the whole Atlantic coast, far exceeding any thing that had been felt during the war. Importation in British ships was free—American ships there were none. The cheaper labor of England supplied the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast with every thing, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. The merchants of Boston appointed a committee, at the head of which was the name ever venerable to the mind of all true Americans, John Hancock, by whom strong resolutions were reported, declaring that the inhabitants would not use any article imported

ed in British ships. The mechanics met and recommended the inhabitants not to use British articles at all. [Great applause.] "For," said they, "with all regard to you, Mr. Hancock, what odds does it make, whether our shoes, boots, hats, handkerchiefs, or shirts, come in British ships or American ships—they take away our bread, come in what ships they may." This state, the state of Massachusetts, and even the state of Virginia passed laws to protect their own people by import. But it could not be effectually done. One state would pass a law—another would not—there being no general system, there could be no protection. And it is a historical truth, plain beyond doubt, that our great object along the Atlantic coast, in adopting the Constitution, was, that, by establishing a regular and uniform system of imports, the various artisans and handicrafts might be permitted to earn their bread. There were, at that time, no manufactures in the interior; for there were no inhabitants. Here was Fort Pitt—upon the map to be sure—but no people. Among the mechanics—the workers in leather, tin, iron, &c. there was greater depression and poverty, than there had been during the war. And, I hope you will pardon me for another anecdote which is brought to my recollection. Massachusetts was the ninth state to adopt the constitution. If she adopted it, it would go into effect; but it was matter of great doubt whether she would. The mechanics of Boston met and passed resolutions. They said it was necessary for them. They elected delegates to adopt the constitution. Their proceedings were communicated to Samuel Adams. He had doubts—he was a friend of liberty, but he had honest and sincere doubts about the practicability of a general government. Paul Revere, a worker in brass, read to him the resolutions of the mechanics. He asked how many mechanics passed these resolutions—(the meeting was held at the old Green Dragon)—was the room full? Oh yes, overflowing. Were there any in the street? Many. How many? More than the stars of heaven. [Laughter and applause.] It was thus the constitution of the U. States was carried. Any gentleman desirous of pushing the historical enquiry, will find that the great and prevailing interest was where there were merchants and mechanics. There was a natural hesitation about the adoption of the constitution; and it was only urged through by the interests to which I have adverted. Under these circumstances, it cannot be expected that we, of New England, will readily abandon our ground. We are ready to do more work, with less protection, if that will answer—but we will believe that the power is in the Constitution. And I do not believe that it is within our competency to draw my pen across to diminish, than I have to add. And, acting in the situation in which we are placed—as a portion of the great American family—having the same interests as these great and vast central districts—we shall go on, attached to the Union, attached to all the great interests of the government, and attached to the Constitution.

Your worthy Mayor has alluded to the subject of Internal Improvement. Gentlemen, it has always seemed extremely strange to me, that in the progress of human knowledge and human virtue—for I believe that human virtue is making rapid progress—it has always seemed extremely strange to me, that the objects of government should be limited so much to hellegring operations, that its duties should seem to be considered as referential exclusively to wars with other nations. Certainly, in a day of Christianity, in a day of light and knowledge, of benevolent feeling and action, it should be the business of government to turn its attention inward; to remember, that the objects of its supervision are rational, immortal beings; and to seek to promote all great interests, so far as may be within its constitutional power; and surely, within that range, are objects far more worthy of zeal and assiduity, than such as look to our external relations—to war, or victory or triumph.

What, in our day, has not been done by voluntary association? Our whole government is a voluntary association. Why should it not direct its attention to those things which look to peace? Upon this subject, I will observe, that when I came into Congress, on taking a view of the country, and its interests and concerns at the close of the late war, I thought it to be my duty to say, that a suitable time had come for government to turn its attention inward—to survey this vast country, and particularly this vast Western country—to take a comprehensive view of the whole, and to promote the interests of the whole, by the construction of roads, canals, and other means of internal communication—to adopt a liberal system of internal improvement, in whatsoever way a better market, by clearing the way between the producer and the consumer; in whatsoever connects more intimately the various parts of our country, and binds us closer and closer together. The West, with which I am no more connected than with all my fellow citizens, is the great theatre for these internal improvements. The East is old—not only old but small. Our rivers can be navigated, yours cannot. We are bounded, you are boundless. It has appeared to me that the West, the fertile, the opening, the soliciting West, was a proper object for the

regard of government. To clear the rivers, to improve the harbors upon our lakes, to open roads and canals, to do whatever might unite the people, and bring him who sells, and him who buys nearer together, appear to me to be objects worthy of all regard. I claim no particular merit upon this subject—it is from no partiality to the West that I would lend aid to all these objects. My affections know no West—no East—no North—no South. I would comprehend them all in one great and connected whole, and consider it my country.

I see this place, gentlemen, surrounded with circumstances strongly enforcing these truths—you have vast internal improvements—the most prominent of which is your canal, which connects you with the Atlantic ocean; others are projected not less important than those completed. The Ohio canal, which does so much credit to our young sister of the west, and with which your city needs a direct connection—the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road, an arm or branch of which, extending to your city, would be particularly beneficial, &c. which is as much entitled to aid from the general Government as the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal; with respect to these, and many others it has always appeared to me, and I make no merit of it that it is the duty of our government to lend a generous countenance.

One word more, gentlemen, and I have done. The Mayor has spoken of Education; and can any man doubt, as a social being, as an immortal being, as a being interested in that which is to be—that education is the great business of man? I take not back one jot or tittle of the expression. Education—the formation of the mind and character, by instruction in knowledge, and instruction in righteousness, is the great end of human being.

Gentlemen, it is most gratifying to witness the attention which has been aroused, upon this subject. In the progress of some five or six weeks in the state west of you, and a part of the time in your own State, I have marked it with delight. The western world—our whole west, is full, beyond all comparison full, of aptitude and claims to instruction. The country is young, and settled with parents who have many children—whose means are not affluent, but who eagerly seek education. The demands are fast increasing, and becoming more and more urgent and imperative.

Under free institutions, literature, knowledge, and morals might well be expected to flourish; but we are setting the great example which all Europe may look upon with astonishment—that, with popular institutions, and under a system of absolute toleration, we see no indifference. We have denied a political sanction to any sect, yet places of worship are seen to spring up in every direction, and of every denomination. Toleration begets no indifference. It is connected with education, with the intellectual and moral culture of the mind; and whenever men meet, to worship the God of their fathers, I wish them the means of instruction and the means of adequately conducting the great and good work.

Gentlemen, I have detained you too long. My friends, my fellow citizens, my countrymen, I must now take a respectful leave of you. I have spent a period of five or six weeks west of the Allegheny, for the first time in my life. It has been a series of happy days. I have seen much which I shall always remember—much to inform, as well as delight me. I return you, again and again my unfeigned thanks, for the frankness, and kindness, and neighbourliness, with which you have made me welcome; and wherever I may go, or wherever I may be, I pray you my friends, to believe, I shall never lose the recollection of your kindness. May God bless you all.

FARMING.—The New England Farmer gives the result of the produce of the farm of Samuel Chamberlain, of Westborough, Ms., for one year, ending March 23, 1853, as follows:

Most of my butter was sold in Boston by Col. Maynard, and brought from 17 to 25 cents per lb. About 350 lbs the most sold at any one time, brought 24 cents—we will call the whole 22 cents per lb.	Butter, 4487 lbs. at 22 cents, \$767 14
Neg Milk Cheese, 1575 lbs. at 9 cents,	111 75
Cheese, 735 lbs. at 4 1/2 cents, 33 07	
Do. 1526 lbs. at 3 cents, 45 78	
Veal, and 4 Calves, that were raised,	151 47
Total of Dairy, \$1139 21	

BREED.—I fattened nine cows, and one ox, that weighed 1975 lbs. One bull, 6 years old, which I raised on skim milk, and with his mate a stag, did most of the work on my farm for four years. He had 85 lbs of rough yellow, and weighed 1200 lbs. The ox, bull and nine cows amounted to \$308 36. Four oxen were sold by Col. Fay, at Brighton, to G. Adams, for 39s. cwt. The whole amount for Beef was \$603 44.

PORK.—I fattened nineteen hogs, which I bought of Theodore Smith, that he drove from Columbia county, N. York. Their average weight, when I bought them, was 86 lbs. I kept them through the winter on English turnips, boiled, with a little, and but a little corn and cob meal put with it. When slaughtered, fourteen of the best averaged a fraction over 500 lbs. each, and 15 of them were carried to Boston and sold for 7 1/2 cents. The hogs amounted to \$651 82.

DECAPITULATION. Total of dairy, \$1139 21 1-2
do beef, 603 44
do Pork, 651 82
Aggregate, \$2394 47 1-2

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship Virginia, Capt. Harris, Liverpool papers to the 8th of June have been received. Extracts below will show that blood has again been shed in Ireland—what will be the result, it is difficult to foresee, all estimations would lead to conclusions that more blood must flow.

We copy from the Journal of Commerce and the Courier & Enquirer.

IRELAND.

INSURRECTION IN CORK.

Cork, Tuesday.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in this city since the arrival, at a late hour last night, of intelligence of a very serious affray, which took place in the neighborhood of Middleton arising out of that prolific source of disaster and discord—the tithe system.

Yesterday morning was appointed for the serving of the notice on the farmers residing in that part of the Union of Middleton called Mogresha, situated near Rossmore, the seat of Mr. Coppinger, the rector of which is the Rev. Dr. Austin. The country, it is understood, was illuminated on Sunday night by fires being lit on the tops of the surrounding eminences, and it was but too apparent that an extensive concentration of the people was resolved upon. In pursuance of previous arrangements, a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, a couple of companies of the 29th Infantry, and a large body of police—the latter commanded by Capt. Nangle—all under the direction of Capt. Hoare, R. N., and Marshal Commins Esq., magistrates, marched to the place, where the process of serving notices was to be gone through. They were scarcely arrived when the country people, to the number of several thousands, unawed by the large military and police force drawn up, gave the most determined indication of resistance. It has been said, that the populace agreed amongst themselves, come what may, to prevent the tithes being raised, and in this spirit actually threw stones at the forces, some of which severely injured the military. After repeated remonstrances, as our informant tells us, upon the part of the magistrates, the latter gave the word fire, accordingly the entire party discharged their arms, but without effect, the people protesting themselves in the fields, and sheltering themselves behind ditches.

In the conflict a soldier, named Drury, of the 29th, was killed by a gunshot—fired, not, as has been stated, by the people, but by one of the police, who, if he is rightly informed, in taking aim at a man who had particularly distinguished himself, in his cowardlyness to avoid a sudden affray to his numbers, they will coalesce with the nation, not separate from it, much less offer violently to resist it. They have placed Government more than once in a position of much difficulty and embarrassment, since it is the resistance of that assembly which has prevented Ministers from making many of their measures more liberal, from the fear of having them thwarted and thrown out by the Lords. The B-shops should beware; they have been warned to put their houses in order, but if they first throw the kingdom into disorder, we doubt whether they will have time to act upon Lord Grey's admonition. It is certainly intolerable that these (quasi-religious) functionaries should, because the present is not an Holy Alliance Government, be so much persecuted by an administration which professes to be an ally of the Holy Alliance.

THE CURE FOR FOLLY IN GENERAL. Peers is by an admission of more the cure for insurrection upon temporal questions on the part of spiritual Peers may, perhaps, turn out to be by submission, but removal. At all events, Ministers may reckon boldly on the support of their Sovereign, which is, notwithstanding the political and social means in constant exercise, at once sincere, decided, and unmovable. The Ministers are indeed, nobly supported by the King and the Commons. Let them, therefore, pursue their course with calm determination.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.—By Havre papers of the 23d ultimo we are informed of the kind and intelligent spirit in which the labors of Dr. Bowring—for the removal of all restrictions upon the freedom of trade between France and England—had been received there, by the most influential inhabitants of the city, without reserve to political party. Indeed, in considerations of this nature, questions where the good to ourselves—all parties must be found to stand together, unless there be any so fond of hurting others that they are content to begin even when the first injury is to themselves. Happily, we are growing wiser, and what is of as much importance, our neighbors are growing wiser too. It is impossible to calculate the growing wisdom of such a trade would confer on almost every interest in the country, or of what increase these benefits would be susceptible.

Liverpool Correspondent.

LONDON, June 7.—The French papers of Monday and Tuesday, which we received yesterday, are not without interest, though they record no event of striking importance.

The session of the Legislative Chamber is evidently drawing to a close, and its late debates have been distinguished by that language which usually follows fatiguing exertion, or protracted expectation. This session was intended merely to be a supplement to the last, and to pass the budget for the ensuing year, (1854) in order that the taxes might be levied, and the establishments of the country maintained, without the necessity of resorting to provisional votes of supply, as in the three previous years.

Within the last two or three days, the Opposition has tried its strength on less vital questions, but without success. They have refused two pensions to the widows of popular military characters, and they have resisted a proposition for a sum of 18,000,000 francs to complete the connection of the Louvre with the Tuilleries by a gallery, adapted for the reception of the Bibliotheque Royale, opposite the present gallery of paintings.

LONDON, June 7.—The governments of Germany seem to be thrown again into another fit of that alarm which the tyrannical decrees of the Diet last year were intended to remove or quiet. Prussia has prohibited her youth from frequenting any universities but her own without a special license, and has recalled those students who have already commenced their studies at such foreign establishments.

Even a special license cannot be given to inhibit knowledge at three of these German institutions—Erlangen, Heidelberg, & Wurzburg—which are actually placed under the ban of the Prussian Government.

The measure assigned for this extraordinary measure is the last summit of Frankfurt, which is described as the work of the students from the neighboring Universities. This being the

case, the natural remedy for such an evil, of the best mode of preventing its recurrence, would have been to have watched the machinations of those college conspirators, and not to have occupied the free and imperial city of Frankfurt with Austrian and Prussian troops.

The King of Bavaria, who was formerly a great professor of liberal doctrines, has likewise taken the alarm as well as his more despotic brother of Prussia.

These are but partial disturbances, they do not agitate the mass of the German people, and can easily be suppressed by the troops of the Confederation, but the feeling of dissatisfaction and the desire of change in which they originate, are spreading fast over the most enlightened parts of Germany and must in time acquire strength sufficient to impose respect on the armed hordes of arbitrary Sovereigns.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Portugal.—A brig has just arrived at this port from Oporto, with three officers on board from Don Pedro's army. The accounts from Oporto are by no means favorable to the cause of Donna Maria; the army only consisting of 10,000 strong, and not in high spirits; their dissatisfaction is more on account of their contracts of pay not being discharged, than the hardships of a city in a state of siege. Whether it be a lack of money on the part of the government of Don Pedro, or willfully from the troops, is not known. Out of the English troops, there at present remain only 1000 and about 1500 French, all of whom would gladly return to their respective countries, were it possible. Admiral Sartorius is laying off the Bar. Don Miguel's squadron is reported to be out, and well refitted.

MADRID, May 23.—Notwithstanding the embarrassments in which the government may be involved in consequence of the protest of Don Carlos, the treatment of the liberals continues to betray as great a distrust and to be as severe, as ever. The general order of expulsion from Madrid, which was issued on the 14th inst. to the non-military emigrants, is to be enforced this week without exception in favor of those who had obtained a temporary leave to stay behind.

A SPANISH DUEL.—We once saw a duel fought between two South American Spaniards on board a schooner belonging to Cumana, on the Spanish Main. She was lying, at the time in St. Pierre's, Martinique. The combatants were the owner and the Captain of the vessel, both large muscular men in the prime of life.

It was early in the morning—some high winds, evidently an irritating tendency, passed between them, and first attracted the notice of the crews of the surrounding vessels. The storm of words increased, and with looks of defiance, and eyes sparkling with indignation, they stood face to face, making violent gestures, applying to each other the most insulting terms which can be found in the Spanish language. This wordy warfare lasted, perhaps a quarter of an hour, and we expected every moment to see them come to blows. But suddenly as if by mutual consent they ceased their revellings, and passed down the companion way together. In a few minutes they re-appeared on deck. They were each now lightly clad in a white shirt and trousers. Around the left arm were wound several folds of some party colored garment, and in the right hand they brandished that deadly weapon, the Spanish knife.

As soon as they stepped on the quarter deck they confronted each other, and we shall never forget the demoniac expressions of their visages were fearfully impressed all the evil passions which disgrace human nature. Their lips were firmly compressed, and we almost fancied we could hear the grating of their teeth. Their large black eyes, flared out with frantic passion, seemed like glowing embers. For an instant they gazed upon each other, as if each sought to wither his antagonist with a glance—then they addressed themselves to their sanguinary work. And never did we witness a more extraordinary display of address and agility than by these two Spaniards thirsting for each other's blood.

They fought fast to fast. Thrusts were rapidly interchanged, and were for some time skillfully parried by the left arm, which was used as a buckler. The blows were all directed to the body, and soon the white vesture of one of the combatants was sullied by a crimson stain. This seemed only to stimulate him to more desperate exertions and a moment after a stream of blood was seen flowing from his adversary's bosom—and thus they fought more like demons than men, their own crowd silently gazing on the fearful scene; meanwhile some Captains of American vessels lying near, hastened on board to put a stop to the mortal struggle. But ere they could reach the schooner, the Spaniards were both stretched on the deck, which was flooded with gore. One had received three dangerous wounds in the breast, the other two in the breast, and three in the abdomen.

They were carried on shore, but whether they lived or died, we never learned, as we left the harbor of St. Pierre's a few hours after.

Some punningly disposed person of Pittsburgh, has communicated to the editor of the Mercury, of that place, the following conversation between Mr. Webster and a gentleman in the shoe trade. It is scarcely a real true, as the editor remarks, but the wit is pungent and pointed.

Punning Conversation.—While Mr. Webster was in company the other day with a number of gentlemen, Mr. D. remarked to him, "the day is warm, Mr. Webster."

"Yes, sir, very. I presume, from your observation, that you are in the shoe trade."

This observation excited much laughter. Mr. W. then inquired, "Is that you, Mr. D.?"

"Yes, sir, that is my last."

"I hope you will excuse this cut at your business; I beg for quarters, and hope if your feelings are hurt, that they may be easily healed."

"Never mind, Mr. W. I never get my bristles up in the way of trade."

"I am happy to find your temper keeps its temper; I feared you might have occasion to be displeased."

"Not at all, sir, you cannot stir up my temper when I understand the thread of your discourse."

"I am pleased to find Mr. D. though your work may be run down, still you seem in good humor."

"With you, sir, by a deal means, for I am convinced that your whole sole, and every thing to boot, is favorable to mechanics."

"You are right Mr. D. I feel myself bound to be so by ties of strongest friendship."

"Well, I declare Mr. W. you stick to trade like wax; I think, however, your punning is near a close and I believe we could not mend it much by repeating it again."

Well, sir, I acknowledge, that I am nearly torn out, and to bring our discourse to an end at last, we will take another glass of wine, and say we are sew'd up."

POLITENESS IN CHURCH.—The following interchange of politeness has been communicated in a very piquant style to a Boston paper. It will, no doubt, be felt in the quarter for which it is intended.

"The occupiers of pew No. 56, (middle aisle,) in the Rev. Dr. Lyell's Church, Anthony street, are informed, that if they ever go to Christ Church, in the city of Savannah Georgia, and take seats in No. 55, they will not be turned out thereof, as myself and family were on the morning of the 9th inst."

Mr. Editor.—The above notice is taken from the New York Enquirer. If the fact be, as above stated, (and I have no doubt of it, having experienced a little of the same politeness,) it deserves a public notice, and I wish to add the following:

If any gentleman occupying the pews in the middle aisle of St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, New York, from the entrance to the twelfth pew, ever enters St. Paul's Church, Boston, he will find no locks on the pew doors, and further he will find that we do not allow strangers, with ladies, to stand in the aisle more than ten minutes, and that we do not suffer them to leave the Church without offering them seats, particularly when the pews are but half filled.

From the Kingston U. C. Chronicle.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A very affecting account of the effects of this terrible disease has been communicated to us, which occurred in the family of Mr. Moss, a respectable farmer, residing near the village on the river Trent. While Mr. M. and family were sitting at home a dog belonging to the house, suddenly flew at his master, and bit him very slightly in the hand. He then attacked a daughter about 12 years old, and bit her in several places. A son, a young man of 18 or 20, endeavoring to beat off the mad animal, received a wound upon the leg, and how it was inflicted in the confusion and terror of the moment, whether by himself with the dog, or by the dog, he cannot tell. The daughter (an interesting young woman) lingered along for several days in the horrors of insanity, and died. The father is now in such a state of phrenzy, that he is obliged to be chained, and the young man, laboring under the agonizing apprehensions, that he is also infected with madness, his mind haunted with the death of his sister, and the terrifying situation of his father, is in a condition scarcely less pitiable than that of the unhappy maniac.

A number of cattle, we are informed, have been bitten at Belleville.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—LITTLE MEN &c.—The editors of the American Union, in speaking of our attending the Editorial Convention, upraid us with being "little." Pshaw! Do the foolish fellows suppose that such an epithet will vex us? We are almost proud of our stature, when we think of the great little men who have figured in the world. For instance, there is David, who conquered Goliath, was said to be a little man. Bonaparte, who made kings for the continent of Europe, was called by the English, the little Corsican. Pope, who was among the first of poets, was not only little, but ugly. Grattan, who was celebrated for an orator, was a little man, of inferior size. Moore, the sweetest of modern bards, is a mere pigmy. Hamilton and Burr, who were acknowledged to be pre-eminent talents, were little men. And the present Vice president of the United States has been humorously called Little Fan, and flattered by the Richmond Enquirer as a sweet little fellow. Besides the comfort of being little, there is a convenience in it. A remnant of broad cloth will make a small suit, while it takes almost a web to cover one of your overgrown ones. Should we visit the convention, and the room be thronged, our friend Wilson will kindly lift us on his knee (which by the bye, would not be the first lift he has given us).—Should our Jackson brethren kick up a fight—a little editor can slip through a broken pane, while a big one in following him would go out with a great crash, and perhaps bring the sash and window frame on his shoulders. Thanks to our statures we measure five feet, and draw only a hundred and six pounds and two ounces net weight.

The foregoing is from the "Tuscarora Chronicle," the production of the Editor, and is one of those happy few *den spiritus* that are always read with satisfaction.—Cincinnati Gazette.

HENRY CLAY.—It is a subject of deep regret to many of the friends of Mr. Clay in this vicinity, that he has been induced to abandon his contemplated visit to the North. He would have been welcomed with warm hearts and open hands; and the entire character of his reception in this section of the country, while it might have differed in many respects from that which marked the career of President Jackson, would have been in the highest degree complimentary and gratifying to Mr. Clay. We believe, untroubled perhaps, that Henry Clay will not be a candidate for the next Presidency; but whether he is or not, we are free to confess that we esteem him one of the first men in this country, worthy and competent of its highest office, and deserving, for the noble and patriotic spirit he took at the close of the last Congress, for the preservation of the Union, of the gratitude and admiration of all true lovers of the Union. We look upon him as equal in point of intellect, and statesman like skill, to any man in the nation; as having served his country as serviceably and faithfully as any; and as having acquitted himself during the last Congress in a manner worthy of a pure patriot and a gifted intellect. We say this much because there appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the public press that during the last contest were the loudest in favor of Mr. Clay, to neglect him, as well that it affords us real pleasure to speak in terms of praise of a statesman to whom the country is so eminently indebted. In conclusion we annex the following toast which was drunk at the public dinner recently given to Mr. Webster, at Washington, Pa.—Phidias, Henry Clay.

By Mr. D. Blair. The Hon. Henry Clay: He raised his voice and the threatening storm of disunion sunk into a calm, with no ambition but his country's glory—involvement against the shafts of malice, envy, and slander he stands a noble specimen of American genius.—When the rage of party spirit had subsided—when the scales of infatuation have fallen from the eyes of the free-born Sons of Columbia—when merit alone seats a man in the Presidential Chair, then, and not till then will he receive the just rewards of his labour.

Well, sir, I acknowledge, that I am nearly torn out, and to bring our discourse to an end at last, we will take another glass of wine, and say we are sew'd up."

POLITENESS IN CHURCH.—The following interchange of politeness has been communicated in a very piquant style to a Boston paper. It will, no doubt, be felt in the quarter for which it is intended.

"The occupiers of pew No. 56, (middle aisle,) in the Rev. Dr. Lyell's Church, Anthony street, are informed, that if they ever go to Christ Church, in the city of Savannah Georgia, and take seats in No. 55, they will not be turned out thereof, as myself and family were on the morning of the 9th inst."

Mr. Editor.—The above notice is taken from the New York Enquirer. If the fact be, as above stated, (and I have no doubt of it, having experienced a little of the same politeness,) it deserves a public notice, and I wish to add the following:

If any gentleman occupying the pews in the middle aisle of St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, New York, from the entrance to the twelfth pew, ever enters St. Paul's Church, Boston, he will find no locks on the pew doors, and further he will find that we do not allow strangers, with ladies, to stand in the aisle more than ten minutes, and that we do not suffer them to leave the Church without offering them seats, particularly when the pews are but half filled.

From the Kingston U. C. Chronicle.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A very affecting account of the effects of this terrible disease has been communicated to us, which occurred in the family of Mr. Moss, a respectable farmer, residing near the village on the river Trent. While Mr. M. and family were sitting at home a dog belonging to the house, suddenly flew at his master, and bit him very slightly in the hand. He then attacked a daughter about 12 years old, and bit her in several places. A son, a young man of 18 or 20, endeavoring to beat off the mad animal, received a wound upon the leg, and how it was inflicted in the confusion and terror of the moment, whether by himself with the dog, or by the dog, he cannot tell. The daughter (an interesting young woman) lingered along for several days in the horrors of insanity, and died. The father is now in such a state of phrenzy, that he is obliged to be chained, and the young man, laboring under the agonizing apprehensions, that he is also infected with madness, his mind haunted with the death of his sister, and the terrifying situation of his father, is in a condition scarcely less pitiable than that of the unhappy maniac.

A number of cattle, we are informed, have been bitten at Belleville.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—LITTLE MEN &c.—The editors of the American Union, in speaking of our attending the Editorial Convention, upraid us with being "little." Pshaw! Do the foolish fellows suppose that such an epithet will vex us? We are almost proud of our stature, when we think of the great little men who have figured in the world. For instance, there is David, who conquered Goliath, was said to be a little man. Bonaparte, who made kings for the continent of Europe, was called by the English, the little Corsican. Pope, who was among the first of poets, was not only little, but ugly. Grattan, who was celebrated for an orator, was a little man, of inferior size. Moore, the sweetest of modern bards, is a mere pigmy. Hamilton and Burr, who were acknowledged to be pre-eminent talents, were little men. And the present Vice president of the United States has been humorously called Little Fan, and flattered by the Richmond Enquirer as a sweet little fellow. Besides the comfort of being little, there is a convenience in it. A remnant of broad cloth will make a small suit, while it takes almost a web to cover one of your overgrown ones. Should we visit the convention, and the room be thronged, our friend Wilson will kindly lift us on his knee (which by the bye, would not be the first lift he has given us).—Should our Jackson brethren kick up a fight—a little editor can slip through a broken pane, while a big one in following him would go out with a great crash, and perhaps bring the sash and window frame on his shoulders. Thanks to our statures we measure five feet, and draw only a hundred and six pounds and two ounces net weight.

The foregoing is from the "Tuscarora Chronicle," the production of the Editor, and is one of those happy few *den spiritus* that are always read with satisfaction.—Cincinnati Gazette.

HENRY CLAY.—It is a subject of deep regret to many of the friends of Mr. Clay in this vicinity, that he has been induced to abandon his contemplated visit to the North. He would have been welcomed with warm hearts and open hands; and the entire character of his reception in this section of the country, while it might have differed in many respects from that which marked the career of President Jackson, would have been in the highest degree complimentary and gratifying to Mr. Clay. We believe, untroubled perhaps, that Henry Clay will not be a candidate for the next Presidency; but whether he is or not, we are free to confess that we esteem him one of the first men in this country, worthy and competent of its highest office, and deserving, for the noble and patriotic spirit he took at the close of the last Congress, for the preservation of the Union, of the gratitude and admiration of all true lovers of the Union. We look upon him as equal in point of intellect, and statesman like skill, to any man in the nation; as having served his country as serviceably and faithfully as any; and as having acquitted himself during the last Congress in a manner worthy of a pure patriot and a gifted intellect. We say this much because there appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the public press that during the last contest were the loudest in favor of Mr. Clay, to neglect him, as well that it affords us real pleasure to speak in terms of praise of a statesman to whom the country is so eminently indebted. In conclusion we annex the following toast which was drunk at the public dinner recently given to Mr. Webster, at Washington, Pa.—Phidias, Henry Clay.

By Mr. D. Blair. The Hon. Henry Clay: He raised his voice and the threatening storm of disunion sunk into a calm, with no ambition but his country's glory—involvement against the shafts of malice, envy, and slander he stands a noble specimen of American genius.—When the rage of party spirit had subsided—when the scales of infatuation have fallen from the eyes of the free-born Sons of Columbia—when merit alone seats a man in the Presidential Chair, then, and not till then will he receive the just rewards of his labour.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)
Saturday Morning, July 27.

The National Republicans of Talbot County are requested to meet at their respective places for holding elections on the first Saturday in August next at 3 o'clock, P. M. to select five persons from each district, who will meet in general committee in Easton on the Tuesday following at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing four candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly, a candidate for Sheriff and two commissioners to fill the vacancies in District No. 1.

The Jackson convention met in Centreville on Thursday last to nominate a candidate for Congress for this congressional district. The Committee from Cecil did not attend. The old Democrats of '93 and the Jackson federalists, it appears, could not agree on a candidate. The meeting was therefore adjourned to Thursday the 8th of August when it is presumed more liberal feelings will be entertained with respect to the honesty and integrity of some of the leading men in the Jackson ranks who were not Democrats in '93.

The National Republican Convention will meet in Centreville on Monday next to nominate a candidate for this Congressional district. We hope they will be more successful than the Jackson convention has been.

The dwelling house of Mr. Charles Bowditch, situated in the Trappe district, in this county, was struck by lightning on Thursday last, and entirely consumed.

Bar.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says that such is the scarcity of the best kind of bark used by tanners, that the kind usually denominated Spanish Oak will readily command from \$20 to \$21 a cord. The scarcity of the article has interrupted the business of several tanners.

The President, it appears by a Philadelphia paper, purposes paying the north another visit, in a short time. His precipitate return to Washington, no doubt, prevented him from extending his tour as far as was contemplated.

The Crops.—East of the North or Blue mountain, the wheat and rye have not yielded as well as was anticipated from the appearance on the ground. The crop is not an average one. In the valleys west and north of the Blue mountains, and to the limits of the State in those directions, the wheat and rye are abundant and excellent. In the whole State, the oats, Indian corn, potatoes, &c. give promise of an extraordinary yield.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Sentinel.
DISEASE IN HORSES.—A singular and fatal disease is prevailing at this time among the horses in this vicinity. They are seized without previously exhibiting any illness, and immediately lose the use of their limbs. The proprietor of an extensive livery stable in this city, has lost six within a few days. He does not entertain the opinion that they are diseased. Messrs. Parker & Co. have lost nine horses the last week with the same symptoms.

From the National Gazette.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mount Holly, New Jersey, dated yesterday.
"The unfortunate John Clough, who has been lately tried and condemned for the murder of Mrs. Hamilton, of Bordentown, in this State, and confined in the jail at this place, made his escape yesterday morning between 2 o'clock and day light; but by the vigilance of the Sheriff, Mr. Hollingshead, and the great activity of the citizens of Mount Holly, was re-taken last evening at 11 o'clock—and is now again in the stocks—to meet his fatal doom on Friday next. I visited the prisoner after his escape, and saw him since he has been retaken. It appears from his own acknowledgement and declaration made last evening, in my presence, that he succeeded in sawing the stocks, which had been placed on his ankles, for his greater security, since his first attempt to break jail, by cutting one of the links through by means of a common steel pen which had been furnished him for the purpose of writing his confession. After releasing himself from his chains, with a candle which had been permitted him, he burnt away the cement of the window of his cell, and forced himself between the bar and the wall, lifting himself down from his room upon a shed—he descended by the post of it into the jail yard, and from that place, by the aid of some boards which were there, he succeeded in getting over the wall leaving his blanket on it."

More Editors in Trouble.—We learn from Boston papers that an indictment is now pending in the Municipal Court of that city, against Moore and Sevey, Editors of the Masonic Mirror, on the prosecution of Samuel D. Greene, formerly a Mason of Batavia, New York, but now an Antimason, for an alleged libel on the said Greene, published in the Masonic Mirror in April last. The defendants have pleaded not guilty, and are attempting to prove the truth of the said charges under the new law. "This trial began on Saturday last and attracts much attention from the relative situation of the parties, and the disclosures which are made in its progress respecting the connection of each with Masonry."

In consequence of a violent attack made upon General Blair, of South Carolina, in the Camden Republican, he has published a reply, in which he attributes the obnoxious article to Mr. Miller, one of the United States Senators from that State. This altercation has drawn a challenge from Mr. Miller, which has been accepted. A relation of Mr. Miller has avowed himself as the author of the attack, but Gen. Blair declines noticing him.

A Singular Fact.—A Frankfort (Ky.) paper says:—"In many parts of this country, chickens and other fowls have died in great numbers with all the symptoms of Cholera. A gentleman of our acquaintance administered spirits of camphor to several chickens which were apparently near death, and they instantly revived and speedily recovered."

At a meeting of the National Republicans of Caroline county, convened at the court house in Denton on Tuesday 23d inst. pursuant to previous arrangement, John Boon, Esq. was called to the chair, and William T. Purnell appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being announced from the chair, Gen. Wm. Potter submitted the following resolution, which was read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed to choose by ballot two National Republicans from each election district in Caroline county as conferees to meet at Centreville on the 29th inst. to confer with the different committees appointed by our political friends in Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil counties for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be recommended to the National Republicans of the second Congressional district, to represent them in the next Congress of the United States.

When the following gentlemen were duly chosen.

Upper District.—John Boon, George Reed, Esquires.

Middle District.—Col. Robert Orrell, Gen. William Potter.

Lower District.—Caleb P. Davis and Jacob C. Willson, Esquires.

It was further, Resolved, That it be recommended to the National Republicans of each election district in Caroline county, to meet at the respective places of holding their elections on the 3rd Saturday of August next, to elect seven committee men whose duty it shall be to meet at Denton on the succeeding Tuesday for the purpose of nominating four suitable persons to be recommended to the people to represent this County in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and that said committee when met shall select a suitable person to be recommended to the voters of Caroline county for the next Sheriffialty.

Resolved, That Joshua R. Barwick, Wm. Gein, William West, in the Upper District, James Hight, William T. Russell and Wm. Connelly, Thomas Richardson in the Middle district, and Edward Nicols, Joseph Allford, Caleb Bowditch and Thomas Wier, in the Lower District, be requested to give public notice to the voters of each Election District of the time of holding said District Meetings.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Easton Gazette and Centreville Times.

JOHN BOON, Chairman.

WILLIAM T. PURNELL, Secretary.

A letter from General Hamilton, of South Carolina, excusing himself on account of indisposition, from attending the celebration of the 1st of July, contains the following paragraph:—"I had designed to have sent you a letter, which (John Randolph) wrote me a few hours after the President's Proclamation had reached him, when he was stretched on what was almost his last bed of sickness, but, on more mature reflection, I have deemed it advisable to consult a mutual friend both of the deceased and myself, in Virginia, as to such parts of my correspondence, as it might be proper to make public, before any of his letters appear. The letter, however, to which I allude shall see the light. When it does, I promise you, that Andrew Jackson, Esq., will not have skin enough left upon his back to determine the color of his Epidermis."

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, July 21.

GRAIN.—The arrivals of new Wheat are increasing, and several parcels have been taken at \$1.40. Sales of reds this week including to-day, at 1.25 a bushel. White Corn is in demand, and sales have been made this week at 62 a bushel. Sales of rye, low at 64 cents. Rye will command 70 cents. Oats are dull of sale, several parcels however have been taken at 28 a bushel.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.

WHEAT.—We quote new wheat \$1.15 to 1.20. Some cargoes of fair quality were taken at the close of last week at 1.18.

NEW YORK MARKET, July 22, noon.

The holders of cotton appear to day quite contented and self-complacent. They seem to care but little for buyers, though, as a favor, they would sell at 1-1/4 and 3-4 cents above the prices of last week. Buyers in a few instances have thought it worth while to accept the concession at 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 cents advance. The weather is extremely hot.—*Jour. Com.*

OBITUARY OF W. JENKINS, Jr.

To eulogize the dead, when there existed intrinsic merit, is not less grateful to a generous mind, than consoling to surviving friends and relatives.—Therefore whenever an unexceptionable example presents itself, it may be proper to take advantage of it.

W. J. the subject of this obituary, had just entered fairly upon the great arena of the world, well prepared by a stern morality & purified religion to encounter the various ills and disappointments that flesh is heir to. He was nearly 22 years old the latter 6 of which had been passed in an earnest adoration of his Lord and Master. He embraced the pure and living religion of Christ at an early period of life—a period that is most trying to frail humanity in general, but which to him served as a powerful stimulus to exertion & a guarded devotion to perseverance in prayerful watchfulness.—His character, in fine, was a man & a christian stands forth unimpaired by the foul breath of the keener or most jealous envy. He passed through the final ordeal of his last illness, which proved most unrelenting, with a christian patience, and a christian defiance—with his latest breath, he declared that all doubt had been removed and that he was "assured" of his acceptance.—"He has finished his course; he has fought the good fight and he has kept the faith."

FRESH TEAS, PORT WINE, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.

Also, some excellent

Old London, Dock Port,
L. P. Madeira,
Sicily Madeira,
Pale Sherry,
Teneriff,
Dry Lisbon.
Together with a general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, &c.
July 27

GRAND LUCK AGAIN AT THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.—Sold to a gentleman in town combination 9, 36, 42; a prize of \$400, in the Delaware Lottery Class 29. Also, \$30 prize in the same who also sold lately \$1,600 one of \$100 one of \$40. New York Lottery, Class, No. 10 draws on WEDNESDAY July 31st 1833, 4 capital prizes of \$10,000 each and 10 of \$1,000. Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50 Quarters \$1 25. Also, the Maryland State Lottery draws on Saturday August 3d 1833.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$15,000 5 Prizes of \$1,000
1 4,000 10 600
1 1,620 100 400
1 1,250 112 40
Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion at the Lottery Office of
P. SACKET, Easton Md.
July 27.

WOOL CARDING.

I have in my mill, at Potter's Landing, a CARDING MACHINE, in good order with an entire set of new Cards, where I make bolls for six cents per lb. once through—mixed, twice through for eight. Any persons who will leave their wool at Mr. Williams' at Dover Bridge, or at Mr. Thomas Bowditch's at Cambridge Ferry, will have it carded and returned to the same place once in ten days, free of charge to the owner in good order.
July 27—tw WM. POTTER.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held at the Bay Side, to commence the 16th of August and close the 21st. All articles for trade, will be excluded from the ground except bread, and the persons engaged who will supply this. Hucksters will take warning.
July 27

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

16th day of July A. D. 1833.

On application of Short A. Willis, Adm'r. of John Sharp late of Caroline County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give due notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & 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 Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid; I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 16th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Sharp late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 31 day of February, next at which time they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1833.

SHORT A. WILLIS, Adm'r. of John Sharp dec'd.

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

16th day of July A. D. 1833.

On application of Philip S. Derocchione, administrator of John Rathell, late of Caroline county deceased, it is

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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this sixteenth day of July, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test W. A. FORD, Reg. r. of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of John Rathell, late of Caroline county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the third day of February next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.
P. S. DEROCCHIONE, adm'r.
July 27 3w of John Rathell, dec'd.

Luck at the Easton Lottery Office.

Still more good luck at the Easton Lottery Office. By the drawing of the N. York Lottery Extra Class No. 19 drawn numbers 48, 50, 7, 59 63, 6, 15, 20, 52, 47, combination 7, 48, 52 a prize of \$100, sold to a gentleman at the Trappe also a \$40 prize in the U. S. Canal Lottery where also was sold the week before a prize of \$1,600. The Delaware Consolidated Lottery Class No. 29 draws on Monday the 24th prize \$15,000 1 of \$5000 one of 4,000, one of \$2,000 one of \$1,511 and 10 of 1,000, Tickets \$4. Halves \$2 Quarters \$1.

NEW YORK LOTTERY CLASS NO. 10.

To be drawn on July 31st 1833.

SCHEME.

1 prize \$10,000 10 prizes \$1,000

1 10,000 10 500

1 10,000 10 300

1 10,000 20 200

1 2,260 65 100

Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion at P. SACKET'S, Prize selling Office Easton, Md July 13

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF



Odd Fellows.

A PROCESSION of this order will take place in Easton on the 10th of August next, (the Anniversary of Miller Lodge) on which occasion the Grand Lodge of Maryland will be present; all Brothers of the order are invited to join.
Easton, July 18th 1833.
The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above.

WANTED

AS an Overseer for the next year, a man who can produce good certificates of his practical knowledge of farming, as also of a good moral character. One with a small family would be preferred. For further particulars enquire of the editor.
July 13

C. HAYDEN,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity,—he is at the Easton Hotel.
June 29th

AMERICAN

NANKKEEN.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.

Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nankkeen-coloured Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This now; handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
No. 14, Eowly's Wharf.
Baltimore, May 4

A sample of the above article can be seen at this office.

TO BE RENTED, OR FOR SALE

A Farm, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Bowditch, this farm adjoins Cambridge Ferry, in Talbot county, and contains as per my plots and deeds, three hundred sixty-six and a half acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty one acres are in timber. The residue arable, and divided into three fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank River and Bolingbrook creek, and is susceptible of great improvements, the buildings are a barn and other out houses; the Dwelling a common one story wooden building with a kitchen, &c.

I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant who will improve the land and take care of the Timber; or I will sell at what I deem a reasonable price, it has the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water situation, opposite Cambridge, for terms apply to
W. HUGHLETT.

Galloway, Talbot county, June 23 1833. 3w (W)

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen, I offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should you see fit to elect me I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
Easton, July 13th 1833.

LYMAN REED & CO.,

Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.
March 30

OVERSEER WANTED.

The subscriber will give a liberal price for a person to superintend a tolerable large farm and hands. I wish one with a small family—who can come recommended for his honesty, sobriety, industry, and knowledge of farming—no person need apply who have not the above qualifications.
J. LOCKERMAN.
June 22

AN OVERSEER WANTED

WANTED as an overseer for the next year on a Farm near Easton, an elderly experienced farmer, with but a small family. He must be well recommended for his sobriety, honesty, knowledge of farming and attention to his business. Enquire of the editor of this newspaper. No contract will be made till after the 1st August.
July 13

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons interested in making a public road in the Chapel District of Talbot county (as petitioned for by forty two inhabitants of said district May 10th 1819,) to attend at the Chapel SATURDAY July 20th, inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. to devise ways and means for putting said contemplated road in such condition as to be legally received as a County road by the Commissioners of said County.

One of the Commissioners.

July 13

N. B. Said road beginning near the house of Hyson Kirby, and running as the private road now runs to the mouth of Joshua Dixon's lane, thence to the mouth of Tilghman's lane.

FOR SALE.

A handsome young MILCH COW that has recently had a calf and is now giving a good supply of Milk. For terms apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 6th 1833.

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on Saturday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
July 20.

Easton Female Seminary.

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL

RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as Trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit:

Orthography, Reading and Plain Sewing,	\$3 per quarter.
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Muslin Work including the above branches	4 ditto
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches	5 ditto

And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices:

Embroidery, and Embossed work &c.	\$5 extra do.
Music, including use of Piano	12 do
Drawing and Painting	6 do
Theorem painting on Velvet	5 do

Also the Latin and French Languages.

Twelve weeks in a quarter.

A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as above mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.

June 29

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.—The Emily Jane has been recently built of very best materials that our country will afford; copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on Sunday morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the granary at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times. The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.
July 20 (Weed)

SLAVES WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN about emigrating to the South-west is desirous of purchasing 15 or 16 likely young NEGROES—baying for his own use; he would prefer such as would not be very reluctant to go with him. Any persons wishing to dispose of servants will be pleased to make immediate application at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
Easton, July 20.

OVERSEER WANTED.

A man who can come well recommended for activity, sobriety, industry—and fond of staying at home and attending to his business may hear of an eligible situation by applying to the Editor.
July 20

WOOL CARDING

I have a Carding Machine in my mill at Potter's Landing that is now in good order, where I card wool, once through for six cents per pound, twice through eight cents, any person who will leave their wool with Mr. Williams at Dover Bridge, with directions how to be carded, will have it well done and rolls returned to the same place every two weeks.
WM. POTTER.

TRUSTEES SALE.

According to a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 10th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a tract of land called James' Reserve, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, whereon John Hardesty lived and died, lying and being in Caroline county, within one mile of Greensborough, one mile of the Subscriber's mill, and being immediately on Choptank river, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the principal part of which is cleared land, and is considered to be the kindest and most certain to produce a fair crop of any land in the neighborhood, and with the least expense, with a comfortable dwelling and necessary out buildings, standing within about two hundred yards of the river, rendering it very convenient to ship all kinds of produce, either to Baltimore or Philadelphia, which lands will be carefully surveyed and a plot thereof exhibited on the day of sale, the terms are, a credit of 12 months. will be given the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

THOMAS BURCHENAL, Trustee.

Greensborough, July 6

PRINTING

Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office

July 20

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE GRIST MILL and FARM now in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac P. Orr, situated about seven miles from Easton, and two miles from the Trappe, Talbot county. If a purchaser offers, who will pay a reasonable part of the purchase money down, and will secure the payment of the residue—the terms of payment will be arranged to suit the convenience of an industrious and enterprising purchaser, upon the annual payment of the interest, and a portion of the principal.

If this property is not sold on or before the first day of October next, it will be rented to an industrious and responsible tenant upon a long lease. For terms apply at Galloway, near Easton to
W. HUGHLETT.
July 20-11w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of Woolman Porter, deceased, is authorized by an order of the orphans' court, to sell, at private or public sale, for the benefit of the deceased's legal representatives, at six months credit, the following NEGROES, to wit:—negro woman KITTY, aged about thirty-two years with her daughter HESTER, about four years old; negro girl MILLA, about thirteen years old; negro girl ROSETT, about eleven years old; and negro boy CHARLES, about eight years old. It is very desirable to sell them in the neighborhood to humane masters or mistresses; they will not be sold by me to be removed out of the State of Maryland. Persons desirous of purchasing will be pleased to make application as early as convenient, as I am very desirous of closing the estate.
W. HUGHLETT, adm'r. of Woolman Porter, dec'd
Galloway, near Easton, July 20-3w W.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, against Bennett Bracco, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 2 at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James B. Ringgold, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, one at the suit of John Goldsborough and Anne Caroline Hammond, Adams D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, one at the suit of William Hughlett, and one at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennett Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard, also a venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed against said Bennett Bracco, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of Wm. Bromwell, (of Baltimore) will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, all those lands devised by John Bracco, to the said Bennett Bracco in and by his last will, bearing date the twenty ninth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety four, and deposited among the records of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, and in the said will described as his dwelling plantation, where Robert Hall formerly lived, with all the lands thereto adjoining which he held either by patent or purchase, after the quantity of four hundred acres should be laid out, including his former dwelling plantation for Col. John Hughes, and also, all that tract of land called Bracco's Addition, being a resurvey of a tract of land called Halls Range, and granted to the said Bennett Bracco by patent, bearing date the 6th day of April 1812 containing 356 acres, one half acre and eight perches of land, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances to the said lands belonging, all lying and being in Talbot county, aforesaid, and taken as the lands and tenements of said Bracco, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
July 29

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit, all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Holaday, containing 180 acres of land more or less; also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest & Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
July 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

POETRY.

From the London Metropolitan for June.
THE WIDOW'S RESOLUTION.

The prose of her practice records not with
The poetry of her profession.—C. Lamb Esq.
Dear friend, to oblige you alone,
I have cast off my sable array,
My weeds have quite dear to me grown,
I have worn them a year and a day;
You have decked me in satin and gold;
But your labour is really in vain,
For you oft by myself have been told,
That I never shall marry again!

It befits not a mourner to wear
This hat, looped with feathers and
pearls,
Though I own I am pleased that my hair
Has not quite forgotten its curls.)
There is a style in this robe I confess,
But I wish it were somewhat more
plain

What to me are the follies of dress?
I'm resolved not to marry again!
I've received fifty cards at the least,
The season begins to be gay,
How lucky the dear, dear deceased
Went off in the middle of May!

'Twas just like him—how long will my
mind
His considerate kindness retain;
Oh! why did he leave me behind?
I'm resolved not to marry again!
Is the Opera filled? can it boast
That with stars it is thickly beset?
Whose cadence enraptures the most?
And whose is the best pirouette?

May I hope Taglioni to see,
Or does wedlock her bounding restrain?
But alas! what is wedlock to me?
I'm resolved not to marry again!
Some belles must have faded, I fear—
Have new ones appeared in their room?
Don't you think that this last quiet year
Has done much for my plumpness and
bloom?

Oh! how my return will annoy
My rival, that prim Lady Jane
For things she will welcome with joy
My resolve not to marry again.
Do the beaux whom my eyes used to
pierce,
Remember, and talk of me oft?
Are the Colonel's mustaches as fierce,
And the smiles of the Viscount as soft?

Does Lord William, my pet cavalier,
Expect me with joy or with pain?
Does he mention with hope or with fear,
The chance of my wedding again?
Hark, the carriage has come to the door,
Now remember, I deem it but right
To insist that you'll not take me to more
Than two quiet parties to night;
I have really no spirits to roam,
You'll a somber companion obtain,
But take notice, you force'd me from home
I intend not to marry again!

To-morrow, precisely at four,
Pray call at my house without fail,
I'll drive in the Park for an hour,
Wrapt up in a Chantilly veil;
It is painful to quit my retreat,
But a dignified grief I'll maintain;
And though thousands should die at my
feet
I'm resolved not to marry again!

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITOR,
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
NEWS of the week—a PRICE CUR-
RENT of the Markets, (carefully correct-
ed.)—PRICES of STOCKS, and
BANK NOTE LIST—together with a
variety of MISCELLANEOUS
MATTER—for the instruction
and amusement of its
readers.

The Publisher, on commencing a new vol-
ume, have considerably improved the paper,
and made such arrangements as will enable
them to obtain Selections from the most popu-
lar Periodicals of the day.—They therefore
may confidently promise the patrons of the
"VISITOR," to present them with Reading
Matter of the choicest description—and at an
early period as any of their contemporaries.
Great care will be observed in the variety
served up, to blend the useful with the enter-
taining.

The Baltimore SATURDAY VISITOR,
is published weekly, on the largest size sheet
by CLOUD & FOUDELL, No. 1, S. Gay
Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum,
paid in advance.
Baltimore, June, 1833.

Sheriff's Last Notice.
TIP undersigned gives notice to all per-
sons interested that a short time re-
mains for him to complete his collection of
officer's fees for the present year, and begs
leave to apprise them that all who shall be
found delinquent after the first day of Septem-
ber next, must expect to be proceeded against
according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet com-
plied with the promises given at May Term,
by which they obtained time on executions, will
bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every
hour," and that there is but one way to re-
lieve themselves and their property. These
are plain hints, and it is hoped will be under-
stood.

Suits have already been threatened on the
Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquen-
cies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reason-
ably looked for.
JO GRAHAM, Deputy Shif.
July 13.

W. & T. H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that
they have just received and opened a fresh sup-
ply of new summer

GOODS,
recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia
and Baltimore.

Very grateful for the increasing patronage
of the public, they hope to deserve a continu-
ance of it, by keeping such an assortment of
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
As will suit all tastes.

Their new supply embraces all kinds of
DRY GOODS
Crockery Ware and Groceries,
which they will sell low for the cash.
Easton, July 6 1833.

NEW STORE.
GOLDSMITH AND HAZLE,
HAVE just opened at the stand formerly
occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith, situate on
Washington Street, in Easton and next door
to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assort-
ment of

DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES,
consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,
Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks,
and Bombazines, Gauze and Craple Deeline
Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Cal-
icoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season;
Jaconet, Mull, Swiss and Plain and Figured
Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and
unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA
AND QUEENS-WARE.
GROCERIES.
Brown Sugars, Loaf do, Coffee of the best
qualities,

TEAS,
&c. &c.

All of which they have recently purchased
in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at
the lowest market prices, and will sell on ac-
counting terms.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will
be taken in exchange—they invite their friends
and the public to give them a call.
May 25

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WILSON & TAYLOR
Most respectfully informs their friends and
the public generally that they have just return-
ed from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now
opening at the store house lately occupied
by William Clark, dec'd and immediately
opposite the Court House

a splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA,
GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
all selected with great care from the latest
importations; their friends and the public
generally are invited to give them an early
call.
Easton, April 27.

SAMUEL MACKAY
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens
of Talbot, and the adjacent counties,
that he has just returned from Baltimore with
a general supply of

HARVEST GOODS,
which he will dispose of very low for cash or
to punctual customers—he will take country
produce in exchange at the market prices.
He has also received a large supply of
LUMBER, consisting of WHITE and YEL-
LOW PINE PLANK of all descriptions,
SCANTLING and SHINGLES, WHITE
OAK POSTS, &c. &c.
Easton, June 23, 1833.

SAMUEL MACKAY
HAS the pleasure of informing his custom-
ers and the public in general, that he
has just returned from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore and is now opening at his store, opposite
the Court House.

A handsome assortment of
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.
TOGETHER WITH
China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of
GROCERIES;
Consisting in part as follows:

TEAS.
Hyson and Imperial

Java and Green COFFEE,
Prime and Common SUGAR,
Muscovado, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and
Malaga WINES,
Cognac BRANDY 4th proof,
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS,
Holland and Country GIN,
Prime and Common WHISKY,
N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,
Mould and Dye CANDLES, &c. &c.
All of which he offers very low for cash, or
in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool,
Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.

He invites his friends and customers to call
and view his assortment, learn prices, and
judge for themselves.
Easton, May 4.


WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore a handsome assortment of
SADDLERY.
Those wishing to purchase, will do well to
give him an early call.
Easton, May 18

JOHN MECONKIN,

CABINET MAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers
and the public, that he has just received his
SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS,
in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture
at the shortest notice, into furniture of all de-
scriptions, which he will warrant will be as
good, and will be sold as low, as they can be
purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He in-
vites the public to call at his Ware Room,
where he has now on hand some MAHOGANY
SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will
dispose of very low.

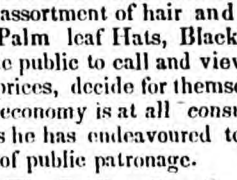
He earnestly requests those of his friends
whose accounts have been of long standing, to
call without delay and settle, as they must
know it is impossible for him to carry on his
business to advantage, without, at least, a little
Cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he
has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will
execute any business in his line with neatness
and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the
shortest notice.
March 2

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES


The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs
leave to announce to his friends and the public
generally, that he has just returned from Bal-
timore, and is now opening a splendid supply
of the above articles, which, having been selected
by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal,
if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which
added to his former stock, renders his assort-
ment extensive and complete. Comprising
gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions,
Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin
and Calf Skin Slippers and stroped Shoes,
trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c. a
variety of children's morocco and leather boots;
also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco
trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c. He
invites the public to call and view his supply,
hear his prices, decide for themselves and he
thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will
receive as he has endeavored to merit a continu-
ance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
April 27

THE STEAM BOAT


MARYLAND,
Captain TAYLOR,
WILL commence her regular routes on
Tuesday next the 9th instant. She will leave
Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning
at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the
Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton
leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday
morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the
Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis
and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday
morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centreville
(via the Company's Wharf on Corsica Creek)
and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the
same day. All baggage and Packages at the
risk of the owners thereof.
April 6

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
ANDREW OEHLE,
TAILOR,
TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens
of Easton, that he has commenced business in
Washington Street, near the Bank, and is pre-
pared to receive and execute orders of every de-
scription in the most correct and fashionable
style; and pledges himself to use his utmost en-
deavor, by industry, punctuality and the use
of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

PARISIAN SCOURING.
This department of the advertiser's business
he can with confidence assert will not be sur-
passed, if equalled, by any individual in this or
any other city; having had the most perfect ex-
perience and given invariably, the most ample
satisfaction to those having scouring done by
him.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS
of every description, can be cleaned so as to
make one half worn appear entirely new, by
restoring the colours, extracting grease, and
preventing the moth from eating them.
Easton, May 4, 1833.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
26th June 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock-
holders in this institution, that an election will
be held at the Banking house in Easton on the
first Monday of August next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P.
M. for the purpose of choosing from among the
Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch
Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the
charter.

By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
June 29

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
By virtue of one writ of fieri facias is-
sued by Bennett R. Jones, Esq. at the suit
of William Potter, administrator of So-
phia Goldsborough dec'd. against Isaac Sinclair
John Camper. William B. Faulkner, George
Hale and Peter Tarr, to me directed against the
property of said Isaac Sinclair, I have seized
and taken in execution as the property of said
Sinclair, one negro girl Lucy.

And notice is hereby given that on Saturday
the 3d day of August next between the hours
of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. I
shall proceed to offer at public sale to the
highest bidder for cash at the front door of the
court house in the town of Easton, all the right,
title, claim, interest and demand at law and
in equity of the said Isaac Sinclair, of his and to,
the aforesaid negro girl Lucy. Attendance
by

BENNETT JONES, Constable.
July 6

SAMUEL OZMON

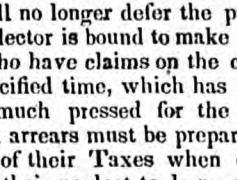
Cabinet Maker.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has
commenced the above business in the house
formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin,
as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F.
Ninck's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a
first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED
MATERIALS in his line, which he is pre-
pared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into
FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully
received, and the strictest attention will be
paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or my-
self, who can at all times be found at the shop.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his
employ, who will execute all orders in his line
with neatness and dispatch.
Easton, April 6. 11

NOTICE.
A generous price will be given for a likely
mulatto Girl about 12 or 14 years of age, of
good character, she is wanted for a waiting
maid for a lady in Baltimore, and will not be
sent out of the State of Maryland, enquire of the
PRINTER.
June 22

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collection for the year 1833 earnestly requests
all those who have not settled their Tax, that
they will no longer defer the payment thereof.
The collector is bound to make his payments to
those who have claims on the county in a cer-
tain specified time, which has nearly expired,
and is much pressed for the same, therefore
those in arrears must be prepared to settle the
amount of their Taxes when called on, or in
case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be
his guide.
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.
April 13

New and Splendid Assortment of


BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-
timore, and is now opening the best assortment
of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had.
His friends and the public are requested to call
and see him. He is determined to sell at the
most reduced prices for cash. He has also a
great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c.
&c.
PETER TARR.
April 13

LOOK HERE.
ONE or two good Cabinet Makers, (single
men) who are fond of work than the subscri-
ber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet
shop of
JOHN MECONKIN.
N. B. They may have their pay too.
Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14
to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the
above business.

150 NEGROES WANTED,
The subscriber wishes
to purchase one hundred
and fifty servants of all
descriptions.—Mechan-
ics of all kinds, from 12
to 25, years of age. He
also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is
desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they
will be settled in Alabama, and will not be
separated. Persons having slaves to dispose
of, will do well to give him a call as he is per-
manently settled in this market and is prepar-
ed at all times to give the highest cash prices.
All communications directed to him in Easton
will be promptly attended to. He can at all
times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in East-
on.
may 4

LOOK HERE.
HAVING been appointed by the Commis-
sioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the
taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the per-
formance thereof, I take this method to inform
the citizens that I am now ready to receive
their amounts; I shall generally be at the office
of Thomas C. Nichols, Esq. with the Levy List,
prepared to receive payments from such as will
call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that
I shall deliver within ten days after receiving
the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a
ticket of the amount of his or her assessment,
or leave such ticket at the place of residence,
or to his or her tenant, this having been
done, all who refuse or neglect to come
forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith
proceed to collect by levying execution on the
property of such delinquent, and if I do not
close the whole Levy List within three months
my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The small
pittance allowed me for collecting, will not jus-
tify my having much trouble or waiting long
for levying execution and selling property I am
allowed \$1 00 cost—this I hope I shall in no
instance have to demand, but I wish to be dis-
tinctly understood that if their accounts are not
settled by the 20th of July next, I shall pro-
ceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care
do not let the time slip.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.
June 8.

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—
the alarm has already been given—Let the
citizens look well to their back yards—lime
and clean them well—many of our citizens owe
their present existence to the united exertions
in cleaning their back houses and yards so
promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect
it now.
W. C. R.

FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at private sale, on very ac-
commodating terms, that small and convenient
brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street,
in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E.
C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to
A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Jan. 5 1833

PRINTING
Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court,
22d day of June, A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas Kelly, adm'r. of
the estate of Mary Ann Pritchett, late of Caroline
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 &
that the same be published once in each week
for the space of three successive weeks in one
of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of the Orphans' Court of the
county aforesaid, I have hereto set
my hand and the seal of my office affixed this
22d day of June Anno Domini eighteen hun-
dred and thirty three.

Test
W. A. FORD, Regr.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline
county in Maryland letters of administration on
the personal estate of Mary Ann Pritchett late
of Caroline county deceased, all persons having
claims against the said deceased's estate are
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or
before the sixth day of January next, or they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June
Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three.
THOMAS KELLY, Adm'r.
June 29 of Mary Ann Pritchett, deceased.

MARYLAND
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
June Term A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas Kelly, adm'r. of
John Pritchett late of Caroline county dec'd.
IT IS ORDERED that he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's estate &
that the same be published once in each week
for the space of three successive weeks in one
of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of the Orphans' Court of the
County aforesaid, I have hereto
set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this
23d day of June Anno Domini
eighteen hundred & thirty three.

Test
WM. A. FORD, Regr.
of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline
county in Maryland letters of Administration
on the personal estate of John Pritchett late of
Caroline county deceased, all persons having
claims against the said deceased's estate are
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or
before the sixth day of January next, or they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June
Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three.
THOMAS KELLY, Adm'r.
of John Pritchett dec'd.

June 29
\$400 REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the
Bayside, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last,
the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,
BILL and AMBROSE.

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20
years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 in-
ches high, large head, and the hair or wool
on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark
across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted
of a wool hat much worn, a tow linen shirt,
jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed
yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; gen-
erally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is
black, about the same age and height of
Bill, but more slender made—his clothing
consisted of a water-proof hat, much
worn, a shirt of burials, quite new
jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale
blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a
patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty
hair and has several scars near his ankles; he
has a pleasant countenance. I will give 100
dollars reward for the apprehension of the
above negroes, if taken in Talbot county,
and secured in the Easton Jail—200 dollars
if taken out of the county and in the State and
secured in the Easton Jail, and the above re-
ward of 400 dollars if taken out of the State
and secured in the Jail at Easton.

EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUN.
Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. July 13 1833.

The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware
State Journal, Wilmington, National Gazette,
Philadelphia, Messenger, Salem, N. J. will
please copy the above, law 4w and forward
their accounts to this office for collection.

VALUABLE LAND FOR
SALE.
Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near
Kent Point.

Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accom-
modating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on
which the subscriber resides, & contains about
Two hundred and fifty
Acres, on which there is
a good FRAMED DWEL-
LING HOUSE with
two rooms below and two above.—This farm
has an abundance of WOOD; but should the
purchaser require it, more wood and cleared
land will be sold with it.—Greens Creek Farm
as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay,
but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Ches-
apeake Bay also—as the distance across does
not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling
there is a good view of both Bays, they being
about equally distant; the arable land is now
rich—and Sea grass and other good manure are
in great abundance, and very convenient to the
fields. No situation on the Island excels this
for good health and the conveniences of Fish-
ing, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to
SAMUEL A. CHURCH,
Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before
the first day of August next, it will then be
for rent to a good tenant.
S. A. C.
July 6

A GREAT BARGAIN.
I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a
long credit, that very valuable tract of land,
called Sharps Island, if application be made
soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable in-
vestment, would do well to embrace this offer.
THEODORE DENNY, Agent
Easton, March 16 for J. S. W. Reynolds

PROSPECTUS.

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK
To be entitled the
DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The time is fast approaching when the
greater portion of the Polite Literature of this
country must necessarily be circulated through
the medium of periodical publications. The
cheap rate at which works can be afforded by
this means, the expedition with which they
may be presented to the public, and the facili-
ty of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of
the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—
That the advantages are not merely speculative
the flattering success that has attended "Wal-
die's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's
Novelist's Magazine," has fully established.
These popular publications embrace distinct
departments of polite literature, and it is now
contemplated to add a third to the number,
upon a similar plan, but which can by no pos-
sibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain
is rich in the noblest productions of human
genius; and yet it is remarkable with what
neglect the brightest gems in this department
have been treated even by men of taste and let-
ters.

The knowledge of few among us extends be-
yond the acting Drama, while we may find
among those pieces that have long been exclu-
ded from the Stage, many of the most finish-
ed performances. There is a difficulty even
in England in gaining access to many of the
older Dramatists, whose works, though pro-
nounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will
richly repay the attention of the scholar, by
the glowing pictures they afford of the morals
and the manners of the age in which their re-
spective authors wrote. No other department
of literature can possibly throw so much light
upon this interesting subject, and the Drama-
tist may be considered the best auxiliary that
the historian can call to his aid to make his ob-
scure pictures start from the canvass in natural
and vivid colors.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LI-
BRARY is designed to embrace the best pro-
ductions of the rarest of the old Dramatists,
the Standard Dramatic Literature of England,
the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other
Pieces as may appear during the progress of the
work. A brief biographical notice will be given
of every author whose productions may ap-
pear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately con-
nected with the Dramatic Literature of this
country, have been secured to superintend the
Editorial department of the work.

CONDITIONS.
The Dramatic Circulating Library will be
published twice a month, and will be printed
on good paper, with small but clear type.
Each number will contain sixteen large pages,
—making annually a volume of four hundred
and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of
the common size octavo pages. A Title Page
and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum,
half yearly in advance. Persons procuring
Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work
gratis.

The first number of the Library will be is-
sued on the first of July. Subscriptions thank-
fully received by
GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers,
Carter's Alley near Third St. Philad'a.

PROSPECTUS OF
A Novel and interesting weekly Publication,
To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of Ju-
ly ensuing, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia,
And Spirit of the Age,

It is very philosophically observed by Addison,
that our greatest pride arises from doing
good to each other, or in other words, from being
individually serviceable to society. This can
be best effected by a proper application of our in-
telligences, meeting them out according to the
necessities of the community, and less lament-
ing the decline of public virtue than checking
the progress of public vice: for vice retarded is
virtue advanced. As the direction and discus-
sion of measures of national and state policy
are the business of the daily press, the full ap-
plication of Addison's remark is necessarily
neglected, and the consequence is, that vice,
shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are
abroad among the people, not only unsuspected
but courted and requited; and that a publication
is necessary which will not only detect, but
exhibit these wolves in sheep's clothing to
public scorn—a mark by which others will be
warned from their intent and a service be re-
ndered to society. In effecting this object we
shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one where
the necessary truth must be mingled (not con-
cealed) with contrasting fictions. The man-
ner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be
perfectly delicate, and uncontaminated by cant
or vulgarity; its censure shall be judicious