

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826.

NO. 37.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN
Has just received an additional supply of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, &c.
which he offers at reduced prices for cash.
Aug. 5 4w

Notice.

THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY are hereby most respectfully notified that I am a Candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing October Election, as a Member to represent them in the next Legislature of Maryland.
THOMAS JONES.
July 22 w

Wanted.

To purchase 50 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentleman from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jesse Shaffer.
Baltimore, July 8,

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec. 25
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

Fountain Inn.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, and his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1f

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Subscriber will sell or rent his farm in Caroline county, situated on the public road leading from Gen. William Potter's to Marshy Hope Bridge and Punch Hall, and within five miles of Gen. Potter's public landing, containing about 180 acres. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, store house and granary, together with the necessary out buildings, and is considered to be one of the best country stands for public business in the county, and a neighborhood celebrated for health and friendly intercourse. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those desirous of purchasing or renting, will, of course, view the premises. The above property will be shown by Mr. Willis Charles, who lives adjoining, and the terms made known by the subscriber in Easton.
I will also sell on moderate terms a small farm containing 100 acres, situated in the county aforesaid, about two and a half miles from Collins' M. Road, formerly occupied by Mr. Levin Todd. If this farm is not disposed of at private sale before the 26th day of August next, it will on that day, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, be offered at public sale, at Collins' M. Road, and struck off to the highest bidder for the same. A credit of 12 months will be given if required.
Attendance will be given by the Subscriber or his agent.
J. TOMLINSON.
June 1

VALUABLE LANDS, For Sale.

The unsold part of several fine tracts of land in Queen-Anne's county, part of the estate of Edward Tilghman Esq. late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, consisting of four farms of convenient size—These lands are about 4 miles below Centerville on the post road to Easton and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore—The soil is of good quality and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it—for terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville in Queen Anne's county.
EWD: TILGHMAN.
July 29 8w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennals Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber,
SUSAN SETH.
Talbot co. July 22.

N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.
S

Lands to Rent.

To be rented at reduced and very moderate rates, for one or more years from the first of next January, all my lands in Hunting Creek Neck and Poplar Neck in Caroline county—These lands comprise extensive & firm marshes on Choptank River, on which they bind about two miles, and are therefore valuable for stock. The lands in Hunting Creek Neck are also offered for sale, in farms of suitable sizes, at very low prices, and on a long credit—Persons wishing to rent may apply either to myself, or to Daniel Cheezum, my agent, who resides near these lands—Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to address themselves to me.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, }
June 17 12w

Public Sale.

By virtue of three venditionis expositas to me directed against Thos. Wrightson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Saml. Tennant; one at the suit of Benjamin Blades, and one at the suit of John M. Wise, use Nathan Harrington, use Rachael L. Kerr, will be sold in the Town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 9th September, the following property, to wit: One negro girl called Sophy, taken as the property of said Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned claims.
Sale to take place between 12 and 5 o'clock at Allen's Tavern.
W. TOWNSEND, Constable.
Aug 12

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.
JOHN B. ORY,
State of Louisiana, or
JAS. C. WHEELER,
Easton, E. S. of Maryland.
June 10.

WORCESTER COUNTY, to wit:

Wilson Bishop, By virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court sitting at a court of Chancery, in this cause the subscriber will offer at public Auction at New-Town in Worcester county on Wednesday the 27th day of September 1826 the following real estate to wit: a tract of land called Miles Addition containing 225 acres more or less also part of a tract called Bad Luck, containing 27 acres more or less & part of Miles Addition containing 109 acres, more or less together with all the lands adjoining the said tracts or parts of tracts which formerly belonged to Lemuel Purnell, late of Worcester county deceased, said lands being situated in the middle district, in Somerset county and adjoining the lands of Mr. Lazarus Gotman. The subscriber will also offer at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Snow-Hill on Thursday the 28th day of Sept. 1826, at 2 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of land called Rochester, situate in Worcester county about two miles from Snow-Hill, containing 400 acres more or less, also a lot in the town of Snow-Hill. The whole of said lands being late the real estate of said Lemuel Purnell deceased. A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the Court aforesaid & on the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a deed or deeds, to be executed according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers the property and estate to him, her, or them, sold free and discharged from all claim of the claimants and of the defendants.—The creditors of said Lemuel Purnell, deceased are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the mentioned day of sale.
JOHN P. DUFFIELD, Trustee.
Aug. 5 4w

FOREIGN.

The ship Marmion, at Philadelphia from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers to the 22d and London to the 20th July, inclusive. It was reported that Constantinople was in flames on the 24th June; but the Paris Ettoile, of the 18th July, questions the truth of the report.

A low contagious fever which had prevailed in Dublin for two months, had lately had a very considerable increase. Its general prevalence is attributed to the filthiness of the city.

It is reported that Lord Cochrane has been assured by the British Government, that it would not concern itself with his proceedings, if he did not enter an English port.

It is affirmed that the Holy Alliance mean to defer the promulgation of the Portuguese Constitution, till the Governments have time to make representations to the Emperor, Don Pedro.

The accounts from Constantinople are still of a doubtful character. The city presented a scene of devastation, all the palaces of the grandees having been pillaged. The Sultan was encamped under the protection of the banner of the Prophet, surrounded by his partisans. The firm conduct of the Sultan has induced many of his former opponents to make common cause with him; but it is still admitted, even by those most anxious for his success, that no certain opinion can as yet be formed concerning the ultimate result of the bold measures which he has taken.

In the commencement of the struggle, none of the foreign, but the English Ambassador, could procure a courier to convey the intelligence of the insurrection to their respective Governments. It is added that 5,000 Janissaries have fallen by the hands of the bostangis. In the mean time, it appears by the accounts from Corfu that the insurrectionary spirit has extended itself to Albania, and even to the Mahometan inhabitants occupying the lofty chain of Pinus, &c. but this revolt could have no connexion with that of Constantinople. The Turks of Castoria, it appears, were so enraged at the intelligence, that they murdered the Archbishop and a great number of peaceable Christians, demolished and burnt the churches, attacked and destroyed San Marina, and, after being defeated by the Christians, they turned their rage against the town of Alasselitz, which they burnt, as well as several Turkish villages in that country. Similar accounts are given from Ocnide and Scodra.

MANCHESTER, July 18.
I am sorry to inform you that the calm which seemed to pervade the vicinity of this town was rather of an illusory description. The scattered groups which were observed yesterday in our streets, apparently condoling with each other on the wretchedness of their prospects, seemed to have concerted together some new measures.

Notwithstanding the excellent precautionary means adopted by the magistracy within these few days back, the feelings of the populace, both of Manchester, and of several of the adjacent towns, this day assumed a more decided tone. About 11 o'clock, hustings were erected on the field of "Peterloo," and a mob of between 12 and 15,000 persons of every description, and of both sexes, many of whom were armed with pikes and staves not a few of which doubtless had lain in their rust since the never-to-be-forgotten "Battle of Peterloo." The usual topics were attempted to be discussed by one or two speakers, but a party of the Queen's Bays made its appearance, and the mob quietly dispersed.

The disaffected are chiefly composed of persons from Macclesfield and Chorley, a Mr. Wood, of the latter place, an extensive manufacturer and an encourager of the power-loom has been marked out by the rioters, and on Monday the whole of his extensive works were completely destroyed. Our anticipations are gloomy in the extreme, as many of the manufacturers who have kept hands at work for three days in a week come to a determination of stopping altogether; the fund, too, for the relief of the distressed, is fast coming to an end and a corresponding reduction of "tickets" has taken place. Several families, we are informed, have left Macclesfield and Chorley, and have come to Manchester, thinking themselves far safer in the latter place.

LONDON, July 20.
Half past 7 o'clock, P. M.—The continental journals are filled with accounts from Greece of the most unfavorable nature of the state of affairs in the Morea, which Ibrahim Pacha seems to traverse with scarcely the most trifling opposition.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.
It is with sensations of the deepest sorrow we have to reiterate our former statements relative to the distress which in an unparalleled degree pervades the manufacturing districts of this and the adjoining counties.

Accounts daily reach us of the increased misery of the working classes occasioned by the manufacturers generally being compelled to abridge their hours of labour and even then only to employ a portion of the manufacturing population. The extreme distress which prevails, fills with ap-

prehension the minds of all those interested in the peace of the country. It is true we are without accounts of those alarming acts of violence which we some time ago received, but we feel convinced that the recurrence of those lamentable acts is alone prevented by the presence of a large military force.

We cannot disguise from ourselves the appalling conviction that the great mass of the industrious population engaged in manufactures, is reduced to pauperism and despair; that the employment still given is hourly decreasing; and that food will probably advance in price. With this view of our situation, we confess we are not prepared to meet the approach of winter, without feelings of a nature little allied to those by which the government at present appears to be actuated. We believe that the situation of the people in this country has been represented to government; they, therefore, must be aware that not only the manufacturing, but the commercial interests, are in a situation to require immediate and effectual relief. We venture to assert that relief must be afforded, or the distress now existing will be increased in a degree calculated to make every man in this country anxious to obtain, by any reasonable sacrifice, a return to a settled state of things, in which the enterprise of the merchant and the industry of the artisan will be encouraged and promoted, and the fortunes of the whole community, will be protected from those sudden and violent changes, which frustrate the wisest plans, and render unavailing the most indefatigable industry.

ISLES OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

SYRA, June 5.
"Ibrahim traverses in a conquering march the whole of Peloponessus, without finding any where the least resistance. After having divided his army into three columns, he directed one upon Megapeles—a convent fortified by art and nature, in which is deposited the wealth of the principal families in the Morea. The Arabians made themselves masters of it, after having taken a great number of prisoners. The other column marched upon Mistra, where it encountered no opposition. The Greeks fly at his hands. Those of the province of Ziconia could only find safety in escaping on board the Spezziot ships.

Ibrahim has gone to Parthem, in order to march thence either on Corinth or Napoli di Romania. In this latter place, Colocotroni is opposed to the Roumelioti, who possess the fortress of Palemide. The government is likewise divided into two factions.

The measures taken by the Hydriots and Spezzioters are contradictory. The latter, because their ships can receive their whole population, are ready to fly. The Hydriots on the contrary, are obliged to remain on the island, the inhabitants of which could not be received on board their ships. By this defection of the Spezziot, the little courage which remains to the Greeks will be extinguished.

All the Egyptian squadron is anchored before Navarino, where it expects the Captain Pacha.

The English corvette, the Rose, encountered on the 29th of May, two Turkish frigates coming from the Dardanelles, and proceeding to the Echelle Neuve.

The English Colonel Gordon, it is said, had arrived at Napoli di Romania, with money and two cargoes of provisions. Forty families, flying from Azacaria and repulsed from Hydria, have been refused landing at Cerigo, till they could give, according to the order of the English Government, the guarantees, required from emigrants. The inhabitants of Senidhi have experienced the same lot. Many of the latter have perished in flying to their boats. Syra is tranquil, but at the departure of the squadron the armed force will proceed to Hydria, and Leyra, will thus be abandoned to the mercy of the brigands.

Commodore Hamilton, in passing on the 4th by Caristo, found at the point about twenty boats there moored. They contained the two famous Captains Vasse and Gresiot, with their satellites.

There has arrived at Hydria, a Dutch ship loaded with warlike stores, sent by the Dutch Committee."

A Malta paper of the 28th June, received by the brig Sultana at Boston, contains the particulars of the dislodgment of a nest of Greek pirates at the Island of Candia, by the English frigate Sybille, Captain Pechelle, in which the frigate sustained a loss of a Lieutenant and 17 men killed, a Lieutenant, 2 midshipmen and 24 men wounded. On the part of the pirates, the account says: "Two of the mystics were sunk and the other two disabled, and the destruction of the people on shore from the guns of the Sybille, must have been very considerable, as the Island was strewn with their bodies and muskets." The account further states, on the arrival of the frigate off the Island, "Here was discovered a complete nest of these robbers, and so well were they prepared for defence, that upwards of 200 armed men were seen behind a stone breast work, ready to repel any attack."

From an English Magazine. DINNER IN THE STEAM BOAT.

"They fool me to the top of my bent."

Shakspeare.

"Come, Mrs. Suet, Mrs. Hoggins, Mrs. Sweetbread, Mrs. Cleaver! dinner's ready; shall I show you the way down to the cabin? we mustn't spoil good victuals though we are sure of good company. Look! what a monstrous deal of smoke comes out of the chimney. I suppose they are dressing the second course; every thing roasted by steam, they say—how excessively clever! As to Mrs. Dip, since she's so high and mighty she may find her own way down. What, she's afraid of spoiling her fine shawl, I reckon though you and I remember Mrs. Hoggins, when her five shillings Welsh whittle was kept for Sunday's church, and good enough too, for we all know what her mother was. Good Heavens! here comes Undertaker Croak, looking as down in the mouth as the root of my tongue: do let me get out of his way; I wouldn't sit next to him for a rump and dozen, he does tell such dismal stories that it quite gives one the blue devils. He is like a night mare, isn't he, Mr. Smart? He may be like a mare by night, replied Mr. Smart, with a smirking chuckle, 'but I consider him more like an ass by day. He! he! he! Looking round for applause at this early, he held out his elbows, and taking a lady or rather a female, under each arm, he danced towards the hatchway, exclaiming, 'Now I am ready trussed for table, liver under one wing, and gizzard under the other. 'Keep a civil tongue in your head, Mr. Smart, I don't quite understand being called a liver—look at the sparks coming out of the chimney, I declare I'm frightened to death.' 'Well, you are of course no longer a liver, resumed Mr. Smart; 'so we may as well apply to Mr. Croak to bury you.' 'O Gemini! don't talk so shocking. I had rather never die at all than have such a fellow as that to bury me!' 'Dicky, my dear!' cried Mrs. Cleaver to her son, who was leaning over the ship's side with a most wo-begone and comical expression of countenance, 'hadn't you better come down to dinner! There's a fine o'mutton, besides a rare hock of bacon, which, I dare say, will settle your stomach.' 'O, mother,' replied the young Cockney, 'that 'ere cold beef steak and tungs vat you put up in the pocket handkerchief vasn't good, I do believe, for all my hincies are of a work!' 'Tell 'em it's a holiday,' cried Smart. 'O dear, O dear!' cried Dick, whose usual brazen tone was subdued into a lackadaisical whine, 'I want to reach and I can't'—vat shall I do, mother?'—'Stand on tiptoe, my darling, replied Smart, imitating the voice of Mrs. Cleaver, who began to take in high dudgeon this horse play of her neighbour, and was proceeding to manifest her displeasure in no very measured terms, when she was fortunately separated from her antagonist, and bore down the hatchway by the dinner desiring crowd, though sundry echoes of the word 'Jackanapes' and 'impertinent fellow,' continued audible above the confused gabble of the gangway.

'Well, but Mr. Smart,' cried Mrs. Suet, as soon as she had satisfied the cravings of her appetite, 'you promised to tell me about the steam, and explain what it is that makes them wheels go round as fast as those of our one horse chaise, when Jam Bal drives the trotting mare.' 'Why ma'am, you must understand—' 'Who called for sand wiches and a tumbler of negus?' bawled the steward—'Who called for the savages and tumbler negus?' replied Mr. Smart. 'Yes ma'am, you saw the machinery, I believe—(capital boil beef)—There's a thing goes up and a thing goes down, all made of iron; well, that's the hydrostatic principle; then you put into the boiler—(a nice leg of mutton, Mrs. Sweetbread)—let me see, where was I? In the boiler, I believe. Ah! it's an old trick of mine to be getting into hot water. So, ma'am, you see they turn all the smoke that comes from the fire on the wheels; that makes them spin round, just as the smoke jack in our chimneys turns the spit; then there's the safety valve in case of danger, which lets all the water into the fire, and puts out the steam at once. You see, ma'am its very simple, when once you understand the trigonometry of it.' 'O perfectly, but I never had it explained to me before. It's vastly clever, isn't it. How could they think of it?'—'Shall I give you a little of the salad? Ja, it isn't dressed; what a shame?' 'Not at all,' cried Smart, 'none of us dressed for dinner, so that we can hardly expect it to be dressed for us. He! he! he! 'Did you hear that, Mrs. H.? exclaimed Mrs. Suet, turning to Mrs. Hoggins, 'that was a good one, wasn't it? Drat it, Smart, you are a droll one.'

Here the company were alarmed by a terrific groan from Mr. Croak, who ejaculated, 'Heaven have mercy upon us! did you hear that whizzing noise? there it is again, there's something wrong in the boiler—if it bursts, we shall all be in Heaven in five minutes.' The Lord forbid! ejaculated two or three voices, while others began to scream, and were about to quit their places, when the steward informed them that it was nothing in the world but the spare steam which they were letting off—'Aye, so they always say,' resumed Croak, with an incredulous tone and wo-begone look; 'but

it was just the same on board the American steamboat that I was telling you of—fifty-two souls sitting at dinner, laughing and chatting for all the world as we are now, when there comes a whiz, such as we heard a while ago—God help us! there it is once more—and bang! up blew the boiler—fourteen persons scalded to death—large pieces of their flesh found upon the banks of the river, and a little finger picked up next day in an oyster shell, which by the ring upon it was known to be the captain's. But don't be alarmed, ladies and gentlemen, I dare say we shall escape any scalding, as we're all in the cabin, and so we shall only go to the bottom smack! Indeed, we may arrive safe—they do sometimes, and I wish we may now, for nobody loves a party of pleasure more than I do. I hate to look upon the gloomy side of things when we are all happy together (here another groan) and I hope I haven't said anything to lower the spirits of the company.

"Here's no occasion," cried Smart, "for I saw the steward putting water into every bottle of brandy." The laugh excited by this *bon-mot*, tended in some degree, to dissipate the alarm and gloom which the boding Mr. Croak had been infusing into the party; and Smart, by way of fortifying their courage, bade them remark that the sailors were obviously under no apprehension.

"Aye," resumed the persevering Mr. Croak, "they are used to it—it is their business—they are bred to the sea." But they don't want to be bread to the fishes, any more than you or I," retorted Smart, chuckling at his having received the best of the nonsense.

"We," exclaimed Mrs. Sweetbread, "I never tasted such beer as this—flat as ditch water; they should have put it up the culender to let the water run out; and yet you have been drinking it, Smart, and never said any thing about it." Madam," replied the party thus addressed, laying his hand upon his heart, and looking very serious, "I make it a rule never to speak ill of the dead. I am eating the ham, you see, and yet it would be much better if I were to let it exemplify one of Shakspere's soliloquies—Hamlet alone." "La! you're such a wag," cried Mrs. Hoggins, "there is no being up to you; but if you don't like the ham, take a slice of this edge bone—nothing's better than cold beef." "I beg your pardon, madam," replied the indefatigable joker, "cold beef's better than nothing—Ha! ha! ha!"

"How do you find yourself now, my darling?" said Mrs. Cleaver to her son, who had been driven below by a shower, and kept his hat on, because, as he said, his hair was quite wet. "By, mother, I have been as sick as a cat, but I'm bang up now, and so peckish, that I feel as if I could eat anything." "Then just warm these potatoes," said Smart, handing him the dish, "for they are almost cold." "I'll thank you not to run your rigs upon me," quoth the cockney looking glumish "or I fetch you a pipe with this here hash stick. If one gives you a hinch, you take a hell." "Never mind him, my dear," cried his mother; "eat this mut-ton chop, it will do you good; there's no gravy, for Mr. Smart has all the sauce to himself. Haw! haw! haw!" "Very good!" exclaimed the latter, clapping his hands, "egad! ma'am, you are as good a wag as your own double chin." This was only ventured in a low tone of voice, and as the fat dame was at that moment handing the plate of her son, it was fortunately unheard.

Dick being still rather giddy, contrived to let the chop fall upon the floor, an occurrence at which Mr. Smart declared he was not the least surprised, as the young man when first he came into the cabin, looked uncommonly chop-fallen. Dick, however, had presently taken a place at the table, and began attacking the buttock of beef with great vigour and vivacity, protesting he had got a famous 'chap-ette,' and felt 'as ungry as an ound.' 'I never say any thing to discourage any body,' said Mr. Croak, particularly the young people; 'it's a thing I hate, but to other day a fine lad sat down to his dinner in this very packet, after being sea sick, just as you may be doing now, when it turned out he had broke a blood vessel, and in twelve hours he was a corpse, and a very pretty one he made.'

"I'm not going to be choused out of my dinner, for all that," replied the youth, munching away with great industry, and at the same time calling out—Stewart! take away this porter pot, it runs.—"I doubt that," said Smart.—"I say it does," resumed Dick, angrily, "the table cloth is all of a sop." "I'll bet you half a crown it does not." Done and done was hastily exchanged, when Mr. Smart looking round with a snarl, exclaimed—"Ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to every one of you whether the pot has not been perfectly still, and nothing has been running but the beer." This elicited a shout at poor Dick's expense, who sullenly muttered, "I'm not going to be bamboozled out of an alf crown in that there way, and va's more, I won't be made a standing joke by no man."—"I don't see how you can," replied his antagonist, "so long as you are sitting. Vy are you like a case of ketchup?" cried Dick, venturing for once to become the assailant, and immediately replying to his own inquiry, "because you are a saucebox."—"Haw! haw!" roared his mother, "brave Dick! there's a proper rap for you, Mr. Smart. Somewhat nettled at the joke, poor as it was, the latter returned to the charge by enquiring of Dick why his hat was like a gibbet pie? and after suffering him to guess two or three times in vain, cried "because there's a goose's head in it," and instantly set the example of the horse laugh, in which the company joined. Finding he was getting the worst of it, Dick thought it prudent to change the conversation, by observing that it would luckily be high water in the harbour when they arrived. "Then I recommend you by all means to use some

of it," said the pertinacious Mr. Smart, "perhaps it may cure your squint."

Both mother and son rose up in wrath at this personality, and there would infallibly have been a *bourrasque*, (as the French say) in the hold, but that there was just then a tremendous concussion upon the deck, occasioned by the fall of the main boom, and followed by squeaks and screams of all calibars, from the panic-stricken company at the dinner table. "Lord have mercy upon us!" ejaculated Croak, with a deep groan, "it is all over with us—we are going to the bottom—I like to make the best of every thing—it's my way, and therefore hope that no lady or gentleman will be in the least alarmed, for I believe drowning is a much less painful death than it is generally supposed."

Having run upon deck at this juncture, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the accident, which he found to be unattended with the smallest danger, the writer cannot detail any more of the conversation that ensued, until their arrival at Calais, which will form the subject of another paper.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 5.

To the people of Maryland.

"Never mind, vote for the bill, if there is a tax, neither you nor I will have any of it to pay."—Mr. Teackle.

The foregoing are the words of Mr. Teackle to a poor man in this county. Mr. Teackle was conversing with him upon the subject of Primary Schools, when the man told him, he had been informed, the plan could not be carried into execution without an enormous tax—Mr. Teackle knew the man had no property, and therefore, in order to get his vote, he tells him, never mind, vote for the bill if there is a tax, neither you nor I will have any of it to pay. This doctrine is pretty widely disseminated in this county among the non-taxable inhabitants. When Mr. Teackle is among taxable men, he says, there will be no need of a tax, there is money enough in the treasury for the distribution of the great fund to pay the teachers; but when he is among the poorer class he thinks the truth will answer well enough, and therefore tells them to vote for the bill, if there is a tax, let the rich pay it, "neither you nor I shall have any of it to pay." This proves, that Mr. Teackle is convinced there must be a tax to defray the expenses of the scheme; but I cannot expect Mr. Teackle to acknowledge his conviction of the necessity of the tax, in the news-papers, or among those who may be liable to taxation. That Mr. Teackle is convinced, is sufficiently evident, from the words quoted in the beginning of this essay, but—

"A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still—"

It is in vain
To attempt to argue 'gainst the grain;
Or, like the stars, incline men to
What they're averse themselves to do:
For when disputes are wearied out,
'Tis interest still resolves the doubt."

Ye men of Maryland examine for yourselves, and see what an immense tax must be imposed upon the counties, if this bill goes into operation. As Ralpho said to Hudibras—

Look before you ere you leap:
For as you sow, y'are like to reap—"

If Mr. Teackle is certain, and can prove, there will be no need of a tax, why does he not uniformly say so? and not admit the necessity of it in one company, and deny it in another. This is palpable inconsistency. Consistency is a quality of the most essential kind in a politician, and no man wants it worse than Mr. Teackle. About three years ago, nothing could be heard from Mr. T. in the Legislature, but complaints and lamentations, on account of our pecuniary embarrassments, the intolerable taxes imposed upon the people, and that something must speedily be done, by the Legislature to effect an amelioration. Mr. Teackle drew a most appalling picture of our condition, our "ruinous situation, and proposed a superabundance of relief bills &c. for the alleviation of our pecuniary depression. How is it possible there can have been such a radical change in our revenue, that we have now such a full Treasury? Why has Mr. Teackle so quickly turned his tune? This is my opinion: Mr. Teackle made the people he represented believe, they were almost crushed by the pressure of taxes, and by the by, there was no little truth in his statement, he also instilled the idea, that if he was elected to the Legislature he "would greatly contribute to their amelioration." How much Mr. Teackle contributed, I do not now recollect, but I remember pretty nearly what he contributed at the last session. In all his reports upon our fiscal situation, and in every report, where he had an opportunity, he represented the state of our treasury, as favourable and flourishing as he possibly could. The truth is, Mr. Teackle was ashamed to come before the people, with the old tale, about our empty treasury and heavy taxes in his mouth, and knowing he must have something great to tell the people, & something great to promise them, he gets up his rejected school bill, endeavours to dazzle the eyes of the people by his splendid representations and brilliant essays, and to make them believe, that the same treasury, which about three years ago was so empty as to cause an overwhelming tax to support the government and defray the expenses of the state, is now sufficiently able to support a system of Public Instruction, and Internal Improvement, without imposing an intolerable tax upon the people, and that it is, "insulting to the intelligence of the large majority, in both branches of the General Assembly, who voted for the law in question," to say our fiscal situation is not sufficiently able to embrace the said

Law.—What will any man call this, but downright inconsistency? But Mr. T. says the people are "poor, senseless creatures, they do not consider," they "seem, in fact, too stupid to see the impositions, which are managed to be laid upon them!" Our taxes now are as many as can be reasonably borne, yet Mr. Teackle, the representative of Somerset County voted for the appropriation of— I am ashamed to say how many hundred thousand dollars for digging a canal, from which Somerset County will receive little more benefit than the desert of Zahara; but Mr. Teackle says, the people are "poor senseless creatures, they do not consider," they "seem, in fact, too stupid to see the impositions, which are managed to be laid upon them." In another place, Mr. Teackle speaks of our community as "esteemed for its high polish, and refined courtesy?"—but it is useless to pursue this interminable catalogue of inconsistencies. The honourable essay: has been pleased to pronounce all the essays written by anonymous writers, against his bill, a pack of d—nd lies!! Wo unto you, who live in glass houses, you ought to mind how you throw stones. As to the knowledge of the art of stretching the yarn, I have no doubt but with the assistance of Mr. T.'s instruction for a week or two, I should make considerable progress in the science, but I feel pretty confident in my present situation, I cannot hold a candle to him. These reflections bring to my mind the words of Hudibras to Sidrophel; how will they answer addressed to Mr. Teackle?

You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and face alone;
No, tho' y'have purchased to your name
In history so great a fame;
That now your talent's so well known,
For having all belief out-grown,
That every strange prodigious tale
Is measured by your German scale—
By which the virtuous try
The magnitude of every lie—
Cast up to what it does amount,
And place the biggest to your account.
That all those stories that are laid
Too truly to you and those made,
Are now still charged upon your score,
And lesser authors nam'd no more.

Alas! that faculty betrays
Those whom it designs to raise.
And all your van renown will spoil,
As guns overcharged the more recoil,
Tho' he that has but impudence,
To all things has a fair pretence;
And put among his wants but shame,
To all the world may lay his claim:
Tho' you have try'd that nothing's born
With greater ease than public scorn,
That all affronts do still give place
To your impetrate face;
That makes your way through all affairs,
As pigs through hedges creep with theirs:
Yet as 'tis counterfeited and brass,
You must not think 'twill always pass,
For all impostors when they're known,
Are pass'd their labour, and undone;
And all the best that can befall
Are artificial natural,
Is that which mad-men find so soon
As once they're broke loose from the moon.
And, proof against his influence,
Relapse to ever so little sense,
To turn stark fools and subjects fit
For sport of boys and rabble wit.

Observe, I don't apply these lines to Mr. T. I leave that for those to do, who think them applicable. Tis enough for me to place them before the public—and to say no more."

PUBLICOLA.

Somerset co. Aug. 25.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,
On the day succeeding the conversation related in my last week's communication, there were to be seen comfortably seated in the parlour of Publicola, the rotund master of the mansion, and the very spare, but very sagacious Common Farmer. To these might be added a son of the former, a tall, callow urchin, with his fingers dangling a rod from his cuffs, a school-boy of surprising proficiency in Virgil, Lucian, &c. whom the father, in his profound veneration for antiquity, and his wonderful foresight of the lads progress in heathen lore, had called Marcus. Near the trio was a table on which were Madeira, Claret and segars, pens, ink and paper, and various other preparations for tremendous warfare. After some time spent in digesting a plan of operations, a discussion at which he of the round belly presided, often enforcing with despotic rule, his own propositions, and often flourishing a formidable veto at the suggestions of his neighbour, each drew forth his potent and portentous quill, and at the expiration of four hours—lo! two large sheets of fool's-cap had been already filled, read and re-read, section by section, with true legislative formality—and again taken up for a third reading.

The production of Common Farmer was, in this last, as in the two former instances, read first. This at the instance of Publicola, underwent some important alterations, a par example, the swelling of 60,000 to 80,000, the probable number of children in the state—and the 6 in 60 the number of pupils which Common Farmer had assigned to each school, was, by him of the spectacles, judiciously altered to a 3—thus at the trifling cost of two scratches of his pen, augmenting, at once the probable expense of the Primary School system, from \$300,000 to \$800,000 per annum, Marcus, who was accounted an adept in figures, was often called upon by the two sages to assist in their calculations—this he did with surprising readiness and accuracy; but not without now and then edging in a word or two of his own opinion of the matter.

"Why, father," quoth the urchin, "out of 260,000, the white population of Maryland, there can't be 80,000 (nearly one third of the whole number) who will attend Primary Schools—I thought Mr. Teackle's 60,000 much too large—people will see the absurdity of the statement, & Mr. Common Farmer, instead of having any influence, will be ridiculed worse than he has attempted to ridicule Mr. Teackle."

"I am afraid so too," said Common Farmer—"it will hardly answer—we shall overdo the thing."

"Overdo!—why neighbour d'ye flinch at a trifling exaggeration—who the devil don't exaggerate in a newspaper controversy!—And you, Marcus, you're a block-head—Teackle has set the number at 60,000 and d'ye suppose he hasn't made it somewhat less than the probable one."

"I can't suppose so," returned Marcus, but, provided there are really 80,000 children in the state to go to school, do you believe all these will attend the Primary schools? will you send me to a Primary School to learn Greek and Latin? will you send my sisters to a Primary School to learn History, French, Drawing and Music?—Will all the scholars in the Academies up and down the Shore go to Primary Schools? Will all the young ladies in the Female Seminaries, turn out at once to go to Primary Schools, where both sexes will be mixed together, as must in most instances be the case? My little brother Tullius may go awhile to a Primary School to get a portion of English—but that will be all. If you'll take the trouble, you may convince yourself that in our part of the country, not more than one in eight or nine of the white population will attend Primary Schools; and if this ratio should hold good, as I doubt not it will, throughout the state, there will not be more than 80,000 to be educated under the proposed law, and the sum contemplated by Mr. Teackle, may be made to answer all purposes, or nearly so."

"Egad! Marcus," quoth Publicola, "you do it finely—you'll be a delegate, a Congressman, a Secretary of the Treasury—you may be right—but you must learn wisdom boy—mark me! don't ye blab these fine calculations of yours to Luptstone the shoemaker and such fellows—they are electioneering with a high hand for Primary Schools already, but they have not blundered upon half of what you've been telling us—be wise boy—the rascals want me and other substantial people to bear a part of the expense of educating their brats—the devil take 'em!"

After some subsequent discussion, in which Common Farmer made a feeble show of opposition to some of the notions of Publicola, it was determined that the essay, with the alterations before mentioned, be approved and sent to the press, with the exception that, for the better husbanding of such precious ammunition, it was divided into two parts, and numbered 1 and 2, as it has since appeared in the Gazette.

The essay of Publicola was then taken up for examination. The introductory paragraph was pronounced to be truly fine—with the exception, that Marcus could not agree that it came quite up to Junius, or to some passages in Dean Swift. The second and third paragraphs were passed over, with but one objection being stated—Marcus, being called upon to re-examine the arithmetical calculations contained in them, insisted that 5 miles square and 5 square miles, were not the same—that they were as different as 12 feet of plank, and a plank 12 feet square; and that 10,000 square miles, divided by 25, the number of square miles proposed by Mr. Teackle for each district, would give a quotient of 400 and not a fraction over. He further insisted that districts of 5 miles square or 25 square miles, were not too large—that he knew many children who daily walk four miles to school, and who have done so for years. He said that in his opinion, the districts might, without occasioning material inconvenience, be so enlarged that 300 or even less would suffice. That, in that case, 30,000, the probable number who would attend Primary Schools, divided by 300 the number of teachers, would give to each 100. He knew that 200 or 300 had often been taught by one teacher on the Lancastrian plan;—but even if it should be found that one teacher could not get along satisfactorily with 100, a school-mistress could be employed in every district to instruct the smaller scholars.—All this could be effected with Mr. Teackle's \$120,000 per annum, as must appear from the following calculation:

The salaries of 300 male teachers at \$300 per annum each would amount to \$90,000
Do. of female do. at \$100 each 30,000

120,000

Publicola again heard his son to an end without interrupting him, his usual inclination to overbearing or rather overbearingness, being again overcome by something like paternal pride at witnessing the youngster's display of good sense and his acuteness at calculation. He patted Marcus on the shoulder, and told him he was an arch rogue and should study law—but he bade him learn wisdom enough to keep from blabbing out of doors, for he was resolved to risk the publication of this portion of his piece, without altering a single syllable of it.

It was resolved that Publicola's essay should, like that of Common Farmer, be divided into two, and at the end of the third paragraph. The first paragraph of his No. 2, as it has since appeared in the papers, was then brought under consideration.

Mr. Common Farmer had looked on all this while with little or nothing to say—it was with much effort that he had ventured to defend any position he had assumed, or fact which he had stated in his own performance; much less would he dare to dissent from anything contained in that of Publicola.

Not so Marcus. He told his father without hesitation, that he was really or effectually ignorant of the meaning of the word 'terrene.' He then gave Dr. Johnson's definition of it, and showed from its Latin derivation, its true and proper signification. He said that Mr. Teackle undoubtedly meant by the *terrene superficies of Maryland*, that portion of the state which

was not water, but *good terra firma*. He said it would be esteemed little better than nonsense to quote Worcester's Geography as the best and most correct authority with respect to every thing touching the state of Maryland.—He had been told by his teacher, Mr. Guess, a native of New England, that this same J. E. Worcester A. M. was but a common yankee book-maker, a compiler, like old Jedediah Morse, more anxious that his works should obtain an extensive sale, than solicitous with regard to their correctness. In this instance Marcus allowed that he was correct—Maryland certainly contains 14,000 square miles.—So said Morse in his earliest editions—so says an old edition of Guthrie published in 1798, and so says all the Geographies that have appeared within a half century. "Darby," continued Marcus, "in his highly esteemed Geographical Dictionary published in 1824, says that the state of Maryland contains 14,000 square miles, but that exclusive of bays, inlets and other waters, it contains not more than 11,000, which is not very wide of the calculation made by Mr. Teackle." Marcus then brought out a large map of Maryland, and after pointing to the large portion of the Chesapeake contained within the limits of the state, and to the other considerable bays, the rivers &c. by which both shores are indented, demonstrated satisfactorily even to the self-willed brain and obtuse intellect of Publicola, that the *terrene superficies of the state of Maryland* can be little more than 10,000 square miles.

It would be useless, Mr. Editor, to trespass further upon your patience, than to say, that Publicola would have every thing as he pleased however absurd.

I am, Mr. Editor, your Obedt. Servt.

CERVANTES.

Somerset County, August 21.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Good People of Caroline County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Understanding that a variety of opinions exist in this county, on a subject which I had anticipated, would produce but one, I mean the subject of Primary Schools as brought forward by Littleton Dennis Teackle and passed into a law, subject to your assent or veto this fall, at next election, I think it a duty I owe to myself and my fellow citizens, to assign some reasons why I voted against that law.—But before I do this, I must beg leave to state what were my leading ideas, hopes and wishes, when I first entered upon the duties of the office to which your suffrages called me for the last five years.—It is within the recollection of you all, that at the commencement of this period, the funds of the state were reduced so low, that it was found necessary to resort to a direct tax of \$60,000 to procure funds to defray the ordinary expenses of government; the cause of this deficit had been attributed, and no doubt justly too, to the mismanagement and extravagance of our immediate predecessors, much clamour and much censure had been heaped upon them for producing this state of things, a heated and highly contested electioneering campaign commenced, greater exertions were never made in this state than were then made, to remove those mismanagers from power, which resulted in a complete discomfiture of the federal party in the state, and over their heads we rode into power. What had the people a right to expect from those then elected? Was it supposed that a bare triumph of party feelings would be sufficient to satisfy them, and that they would settle down contented without having their wrongs redressed, or the financial affairs of the state, in the least degree improved? I think not.—If I may take the liberty of judging of you my fellow citizens, as I do for myself, I think you expected something more than this—I think you expected that a system of economy would have been adopted, which would reinstate your treasury, and relieve you from taxes at as early a period as possible—and that no new and unheard of taxes would be attempted or thought of.—Such were my views, my hopes and wishes, when I entered upon the duties of the office I last had the honor to fill, and of which I think all my votes will bear ample testimony.—Weighty reasons existed, and still exist, why this line of conduct ought to have been adopted and still pursued; the failure of crops, and the low price of the very small surplus of agricultural produce, has rendered it almost impossible for the people to pay their ordinary county taxes without the additional burden of a direct tax to defray the ordinary expenses of the state government. With a perfect knowledge of this state of things, how could I think of voting to force a law upon you, that you never asked for, nor perhaps thought of, a law too which cannot go into operation without imposing upon you additional burdens, and which in its operation will inevitably have a very partial bearing on the different classes of society in this county. Some there are, who would be benefited by it, say a few, thinly scattered over the county, and who have slaves to do their labour, these can spare their children the year round to go to school, and thus get them educated at the public expense; but what will be the situation of the middling and poorer class of citizens, and which are by far the most numerous, perhaps ten for one, these needing the services of their children so soon as they are able to render any, cannot spare them but partially, to go to school; because they must have bread, and their labour is necessary to procure it; such as these will be little benefited by such an institution as Teackle's School Bill and yet must contribute their quotas, either directly by paying taxes, or indirectly by an appropriation

*Morse in the last edition of his school Geography published in 1824, (page 92) says, that the Roman Catholics are the most numerous religious denomination in Maryland!!

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tion of the states funds (which is their money) toward the education of children whose parents are able not only to spare their children to go to school, but also to pay for their schooling. But we are told by L. D. Teackle, that all the tuition money is to come from the state treasury, of course the people will have to pay no taxes at all toward these schools, except a little paltry trifling district tax to build or buy school houses, fuel, books, stationary and appendages; what a sophism, and of which he is very capable. Where is the difference between paying taxes directly to support the schools, or first paying them into the treasury and then applying them to the same object? You are now paying a direct tax into the treasury to support government, and when this will cease nobody can tell except Mr. Teackle. Should the mad projects which have been brought forward during the last five years, ever go into operation, such as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Primary Schools, &c. your taxes will be interminable, all the sophistry and cunning ingenuity of Mr. Teackle to the contrary notwithstanding; the whole State of Maryland will then stand mortgaged for seventeen hundred thousand dollars, I think it will take up nearly all your small change in taxes to pay up the interest on this vast sum, say nothing about the principle, which the youngest of you will never see paid; add to this, your property will be diminished in value, which will in proportion, diminish your ability to pay taxes;—But as to this new fangled system of Primary Schools (so called) let us unite my fellow citizens at our next election for delegates and put it down, there are already ample funds provided for the education of all such poor children as have no parents, or whose parents are too poor to educate them, and often it is found difficult to find out as many as will take up the funds; of what use then would be this new fangled system of Teackle's? Those who cannot be prevailed upon to go to the present schools gratuitously, would not be prevailed upon to go to a school merely because it had a different name and upon the same terms.—Those who are wealthy are well able to educate their own children, and ought to be ashamed at the idea, of their children being educated at the public expense; those who are poor are already provided for, and let us not give a certainty for an uncertainty, which will certainly be the case if, by your votes, give up your present system and adopt an untried one, or one at least, that never went into operation in this county, or state.—It must be within the recollection of many of you my fellow citizens, that some ten or a dozen years ago—a law passed for the establishment of free schools in the several counties of this state, this law had some similarity in its provisions to this now under consideration; under this law, the counties were to be laid off in districts, school houses were to be provided or built, the very funds we now have, were provided, but could not, under that law, be applied to the purposes intended by it, until its previous provisions had been complied with, viz. laying off the districts and building or procuring houses for that express purpose; if my memory serves me, they did proceed so far as to lay off the districts in this county, and there the business ended, no school-houses were built or procured, thus the people slumbered over that law, and not a poor child in the county was ever taught a letter under the provisions of it, the then existing schools in the county could receive no part of the funds, because the law did not so provide. The school funds lay dormant for many years, annually accumulating in the treasury, it is true, but while the grass grew the seed starved. This continued to be the case until 1821, when a law passed which brought those funds into active operation, and which are still in operation, and many a poor child has since received the benefit of them, and may continue so to do if they can remain uninterrupted. But my fellow citizens, suppose you should incautiously by your votes adopt this new intricate, wild goose system of Teackle's (which will require twenty lawyers to explain it, no two of whom will ever agree in opinion, nor any one of them twice the same way) I say, suppose you adopt this system, and the same state of apathy should exist, as existed under the law I have just mentioned, and which the ambiguity and intricacy of this would greatly contribute to produce, except you could always have Mr. Teackle at your elbow. Again I say, if you adopt this system, you will run a risk of losing all; you will have given up your present system funds and all, for a new one that may never go into operation, for you must remember that your barely voting for it will not carry it into operation, you will have let go with one hand, before you get hold with the other, your present funds will be consolidated with, and become a part of the funds of this new system, see the law, Chapter 162 section 25, of last session—now before this new law can go into operation, you will find by section 5th that the county must be divided into a suitable and convenient number of school districts; and by section 8th the taxable inhabitants of each school district are to be taxed to raise money sufficient to purchase a site for the school house, and to build, keep in repair and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books stationary and appendages, &c. (provisions somewhat similar to those in the old law I have before mentioned,) you may possibly proceed as far under this law as you did under that, that is, to lay off the districts, and then very probably come to a halt, as was the case before; and then perhaps slumber over this law as you did over the former one, until it dies away and becomes a dead letter, and where will then be your present funds? Gone, irrecoverably gone, without new legislative interference; remember, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.—I have voted

against this law once, and if life and health permits will do it again.

After what I have said, let it not be inferred that I am an enemy to education, on the contrary I am, and always have been friendly to it, but my plan would be and is, to let parents of Children, vie with each other, who should give their children the best education, but all on their own expense (except the indigent poor.) Before I dismiss the subject, I beg leave to mention another important point wherein great inequality would exist, in supporting schools at the public expense, for instance, all those who live in towns or villages, have nothing for their children to do, of course have no use for their services, these can spare their Children all the year to go to school; not so with the country farmer however convenient the schools may be, they (except slave holders) are obliged to labour in their fields, and their children with them, during all the spring summer and fall months, to procure a subsistence, and if they can spare their children to go to school a little in the winter months, it will be as much as they can do; and yet such parents must contribute their full share toward the support of such schools—it is unfair, it is oppressive, and ought not to be submitted to, country people think of this.—And let not the towns and villages have such an advantage over you.

Your Obedient Serv't.
ROBERT ORRELL.

N. B. Fellow citizens, I have already scribbled so much, that I fear you will have patience to read me through, but since closing my piece, casting my eyes over the Star of the 22d Aug't, and reading Mr. Teackle's No. 9—I stumbled over one of his expositions of his own law, this as a specimen of his talents at explanation, will serve to shew how useful he would be, if you could always have him at your elbow, as I have before observed. In his No. 9, he tells us,—"that this considerable tax (meaning the school district tax) being nothing more than now exists in a less equitable degree, (this needs explanation) cannot touch the property of any person out of the district in which he lives, as all the property he may possess in other districts will be exempt and free entirely from its operation, it cannot bear upon any but the resident inhabitants, nor even upon them without their consent,"—now if Mr. Teackle's explanation be a correct one, his law is one of the most iniquitous that could be invented, a citizen might reside in one district, and have but little property therein to be taxed, and might possess \$50,000 worth of property in another, or others, all of which would be entirely free of taxation, thus, by his own explanation, he makes his law worse than it really is, perhaps the 8th section of his law (latter part of it) might be tortured to countenance the explanation he has given, it then makes mention of laying a tax on the "resident inhabitants of such districts."—Saying nothing about property, but turn to the 12th Section, and there you will find, that a tax is to be laid on all the taxable property in each district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, saying nothing about resident inhabitants. Now if Mr. Teackle does not understand his law himself, and if when he undertakes to explain it, he makes it worse than it is, how is the poor ignorant multitude (that he has ridiculed and abused so much for their ignorance) to understand it, and if they cannot understand it, how are they to execute it?—Impossible. R. O.

For the Easton Gazette.

Fellow-Citizens of Caroline.

There has appeared in the last Star an answer to a number of 'A Citizen,' and it appears I have roused Mr. Sangston and his friends in no small degree. I beg pardon indeed for simply calling on the honorable candidate for an explanation of his conduct; it would appear that we are not even to whisper a breath of suspicion that he is foul and polluted, though his deeds be as dark as his designs are evil.

The publication to which I allude is itself a rare production, a specimen of low-lived scurrility which shows the source from whence it came. The author has disgorged the contents of his vulgar mind in so beastly and ungentlemanly a manner, that I shall not attempt to answer the concluding part of his remarks in any way whatever, but confine myself solely to that part which goes to prove falsehood in the piece signed A Citizen, of last week.

I heard some days since that a publication was preparing, and I expected that some proof would have been given, some argument adduced to show that the suspicious, suggested in 'A Citizen,' were groundless, but not so here; rank abuse is resorted to, and the author confines himself to down-right and positive denial of every charge, and no doubt would hope that I should abandon the field and that his piece would be of such a scurrilous nature he would not be honoured with an answer.

I am told that a friend to truth owes its birth to three persons, that they met together, in formal conclave, in the courthouse, in Denton, and really from its complexion I am induced to believe it is true, for in fact it reads very much like the stupidity of two of them, & the selfish dogmatism, if I may so express myself, of the other.

The author has made his dictum the touchstone by which the validity of 'A Citizen's' charges are to be rebutted; he has very soon become conceited in his opinions and vain would he believe the crowd follows him; every assertion is denied; every charge is branded with the epithet of falsehood, and the pious Mr. 'Friend to Truth' is to be believed without one reason offered to substantiate his assertions.

If, Sir, you become the champion of any man, let me beg of you not to get into a

passion, he assured it defeats your own objects, be they good or evil. Your first assertion is, that I have published a falsehood in stating that the Democratic ticket in 1824, was formed by district caucuses, when it was formed by a general caucus; Upon this I find there are many who agree with me and say that district caucuses were held in 1824; but upon this point we will not stickle, though it appears to be one in particular upon which you rest, as you close your remarks with comments upon it. Mr. Sangston, you say, was always in favour of District meetings, now I call upon every real friend to truth, who was in the caucus at Denton in 1825 to know if James Sangston did not use every effort to have a general caucus held there; he was, sir, you know, either in favour of general or district caucuses as they suited his purposes.

Mr. Friend to Truth, the candidate has enlisted in his behalf a very able advocate—you settle things in a very handsome style—you in short metre deny that James Sangston pronounced Elijah Barwick an apostate; you say, "with regard to observations respecting Mr. Sangston's conduct on the election of Register of Wills (of which the Citizen has given a history) I can only say it is false without comment. I know Mr. Sangston did not support Edward Barwick to the exclusion of William M. Hardcastle, but on the contrary made use of his best exertions for Mr. Hardcastle's success—This charge is so grossly contemptible that I shall take no further notice of it." You must have a high standing in life to think the honest folks of this county will believe what you say without further proof, and that too in defiance of transactions which stare every man in the face who has a mind open to conviction. In the absence of all positive proof, (and certificates we could obtain if time would permit,) I will prove from your admissions that the first fact, as charged above, is very probable; 'Mr. Sangston, you say, disapproved of Barwick's political conduct in 1824, as much as any man possibly could; now, Sir, Barwick will certainly admit apostatized; well, if Sangston did not say he was an apostate, he, I have no doubt, if he knew not what was the meaning of the term apostate, made use of such words as conveyed a meaning of a like character. But again, you dismiss the charge against him in the election of Register of Wills as false without comment.—No comment, sir, is necessary, the facts speak for themselves; the voice of Caroline County was raised against that daring outrage upon its character. What had Elijah Barwick done to restore him to the confidence of the Democratic party? Nothing.—The sole reason why he was elected in caucus was to subvert the views of James Sangston—it never was before denied until you had the hardihood to do so under the guise of a Friend to Truth.

Mr. Carter, a gentleman who I respect as much as any man, and in whose integrity I will rest the fact denied, will never contradict the assertions of 'A Citizen.' I have a little more information on this subject and let me tell you how Sangston found out Mr. Carter would not support him—a conversation took place relative to the Register of Wills in the presence of Sangston or some of his friends, where Mr. Carter was, and he Carter, observed that John Brown was needy and ought to have the appointment, the impression was immediately made on Sangston's mind that Carter was his foe—he smelt the rat and Dr. Whiteley, it is said, congratulated himself on the happy escape Sangston had made, for he had just learned the news time enough to throw his influence in favour of a more subservient person—but yet, there is no intrigue, no pledging, &c. Oh no, perfectly innocent—Sir downright contradictions will not do when opposed by a cloud of circumstances which my limits will not permit me to mention, I therefore appeal to the good sense of the people and from the facts of which they are in possession let them judge for themselves.

'You know Mr. Sangston did not support Edward Barwick to the exclusion of Wm. M. Hardcastle.' How do you know that Sir? We have only your bare assertion for it.—It is a fact well known that Edward Barwick was hand and glove with Sangston; that he was prime minister in his counting room when the good old water of life flowed plentifully and you no doubt received many a good glass there for report says you love it indeed; very well, Mr. Hardcastle fell behind in the middle district which consequently resulted in his defeat.—What does this look like?—You say if Barwick was 'purged and regenerated' as the Citizen asserts, Mr. Sangston was certainly justifiable in receiving him as a faithful servant in the cause.' I will here add, that I am very happy to give Mr. Sangston and his friends one excuse for his inconsistency.

You say 'A Citizen' makes great discoveries, that he told you Mr. Sangston was conscious of his own designs, but that the discovery was too late, for it has been long understood that no man had a design without being conscious of it and that no man does any act without having some object in view—I beg leave to differ from you, there are exceptions to all general rules, many men act without having any object in view, & as to yourself, in this transaction, you no doubt have an object, for I dare say you are a hireling, though unworthy of your hire.

The concluding part of 'Friend to Truth' I shall notice with scarcely any comment, it unfolds a mind of the most vulgar stamp and an intimacy with such characters as Munchausen and Tom Pepper, which is not denied by the elegant specimen of refinement which he has published.

You say there is a publication in the Easton Gazette signed 'A Citizen' which is so contemptible that it entirely escaped

your notice—no doubt, sir, the allusion to the drinking in the counting room touched you in a tender place.

A CITIZEN.
Caroline County, September 1, 1826.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEP. 2.

CANDIDATES.

For the district composed of Talbot, Queen Anns and Caroline counties.

FOR CONGRESS.
John Leeds Kerr.

FOR ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.
For Talbot County.
Gen. Pierre Benson.
Col. Nicholas Goldsborough,
Maj: William Hayward,
Dr. Samuel Dickinson.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Robert Banning,
Jonathan N. Benny,
Stephen Reyner,
Thomas P. Bennett,
Spry Denoy,
Levin Millis,

THE BOAT RACE IS OVER.

This beautiful and interesting exhibition took place on Thursday last, as before arranged, at 'Easton Point' in the presence of hundreds of anxious and delighted spectators. The points and shores of the Tread Haven were covered, the wharves at the 'Point' were crowded, and the mirror like surface of the water was spread over with boats of all sizes and of all descriptions, filled with company, from the matchless sloops and schooners (for which the naval architects of Talbot have been so long celebrated) down to the little fishing canoe that used to be the pride of the aboriginal inhabitants on these waters.

The distance to be rowed was three miles—The judges being appointed took their stations, and the contending boats, handsomely dressed off, came up to the starting buoys, each with four neatly dressed Oarsmen and a Cockswain, and presented a most delightful spectacle.

At the signal they started, and the judgment of the Cockswains and dexterity of the Oarsmen could not be surpassed.—The day was serene and bright—the skill of the Oarsmen caused the glittering blades to cleave the smooth surface of the water with precision harmonious to the eye and ear, whilst their vigorous arms propelled with graceful sweep the swift forms through the rapidly collecting foam. The boats fly over the bosom of the beautiful Tread Haven with inconceivable swiftness, and the receding shores rapidly retire from their view. The 'Lady of the Lake' (Mr. William B. Pacas boat) came in in superb style the Victor of the day in twenty one minutes twenty eight seconds, and the 'General Freeman' (Mr. Reyner's boat) momentarily afterwards.

So fine was the contest that the cheerings and huzzas of the delighted hundreds were divided with the Victor and the Vanquished, and the day was given up afterwards to social harmony and enjoyment.

A paragraph in the National Journal confirms the intelligence of the death of Mr. ASKEWSON, our Minister to Colombia. He died at Carthagena, on the 24th of July, on his way to Panama, as one of the Commissioners to the great American Congress.

A Camp Meeting will commence on Friday the 15th of September next, on the Bay-Side, three miles above Haddaway's Ferry in Talbot county, Md. and break on Tuesday morning following.
Sep. 2.

MARRIED

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William Morgan, to Mrs. Mary Wrotters, all of this county.

On Sunday the 20th ult. by the Rev. James Bateman, Mr. Benjamin S. Elliott of Queen Anne's county, to the amiable Miss Sarah Hardcastle, of Caroline county.

DIED

At Cedar Point on the 29th inst. after a lingering illness, John Edmondson Plater, aged three years and five months, eldest son of John R. Plater, Jr. Esq.

On the 21st August, Anne Maria Sarah, infant daughter of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Charles Kirby at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of the testament and last will of John Scott, late of Talbot county deceased, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 26th day of this present month (September) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. 1 black horse, 6 head of cattle: also the farm of the said Kirby where he at present resides.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
E. N. HAMBLETON, late
Sep. 2. Shff. of Talbot county.

PRIME WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale on Tuesday 26th September next at Centreville, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the residue of my wood land supposed to be about forty acres, composed of all the varieties of forest timber.

This property is adjoining the lands of Christopher Cox and Thomas Hemsley, Esqs. and will be sold on a credit of three months, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—It will be sold together or divided into ten acre lots.

The land will be pointed out by William H. Tilghman, Esq. or the subscriber, to any one wishing to purchase.
JAMES T. HEMSLEY.
Queen Anne's Co. Sep. 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber's Mill, formerly Setb's, and 2 miles only from Wye Mill, has been completely repaired, with entire new machinery and works,—on the spur of vertical construction, with a hopper for grinding, and a patent crushing mill to grind cob-meal and plaster—having an overshoot of water by which she is enabled to grind day and night at this season.
Sep. 2 4w E. HARRIS.

Public Vendue.

The subscriber will sell at Wye Landing, Talbot county Maryland, his stock of horses, sheep, some hogs and farming utensils on Thursday the 28th of September next, and on Thursday the 9th November, he will sell his stock of cattle, household and kitchen furniture, and whatever may remain on hand after the sale in September—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above 5 dollars, notes with approved security will be required and no property to be removed until the terms of sale is complied with.

HENRY HINDMAN.
Wye Landing, Sep. 2 4w

Easton Academy.

The Parents and Guardians of boys in the town and neighbourhood are hereby notified that the schools in this Institution will be opened for the reception of scholars on Monday the 4th of September ensuing.

The classical department will be conducted as heretofore under the direction of Mr. THOMAS B. WHITE, who professes to teach the English Language, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, & Geography; & whose qualifications in these Sciences have been certified with such assurance as to give a reasonable belief that he will prove himself an acceptable and useful Instructor. These schools will be superintended by the Trustees, and the greatest attention bestowed upon the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Easton, Sep. 2 4w

FOR HIRE, for 1827.

Negro men, women, boys and girls—Also some negro children to be put out for their victuals and clothes.

Also a farm to be rented, now in the tenure of William Austin, near Pott's Mill. Apply to
RACHEL L. KERR.
Sep. 2 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

AUGUST 8th A. D. 1826.

On application of Nicholas Goldsborough adm'r. D. B. N. with the will annexed of John Singleton late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1826.

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

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Singleton, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August 1826.

NS: GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r.
of John Singleton, dec'd
Sep. 2 3w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

AUGUST 28th, A. D. 1826:

On application of William Haddaway, administrator of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.

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

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Adm'r.
of Mary L. Frazier, deceased.
Sep. 2 2w

Public Sale,

By order of the Orphans' court, of Talbot county, will be offered at Vendue on THURSDAY, the 14th September, at the farm of the late Joseph Haskins, Esq. in Caroline county, and on THURSDAY, 21st day of September, at the late residence of the said Joseph Haskins, near Easton, all his PERSONAL ESTATE, except the negroes, consisting of household Furniture, and Farming Utensils, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c. &c. Also the reversion of the said Joseph Haskins in the House & Lot on Goldsborough street, in Easton aforesaid, held under lease by Mr. John Westley Bordley of Queen Ann's county.—Terms of Sale—for all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required for all sums above \$5, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
WM. K. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.
of Joseph Haskins, dec'd.

P. S. All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Haskins, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment; those having claims against said estate will exhibit them duly authenticated.
Sept. 2 w

POETRY.

AN EDITOR'S DUTY.—What is it?
Is it to crouch to wealth or power,
To laud the favorite of the hour,
To bow and stoop for favor?
Is it to quail in virtue's cause,
And shrink when vice condemns the laws
Of God and man, when few will pause
To extend an arm to save her?

Is it to spread o'er beauty's face,
(Adorn'd with every beaming grace),
The crimson'd tinge unwonted?
Is it to record the jest profane,
To use the Eternal's name in vain,
To give to meek religion pain,
Which conscience ne'er confronted?

Is it to withhold from art, the meed
Of praise; or science to impede
In her career of glory?
Is it to shield the trait'rous elf
(Who, void of honor, wrapt in self),
Would sell his natal soil for pelf,
And fear to tell the story?

No! 'tis to wield the honest pen,
To seek the applause of virtuous men,
To light the smile of beauty;
To encourage science, foster art,
To search the treacherous villain's heart,
To do the faithful watchman's part;
'Tis this 'to do my duty.'

THE VISION—A FRAGMENT.

His form was that of youth, erect and bright

In boyhood's beauty; and the fearless air
Of pride was mingled with the tender grace
That dwelt in every movement; and his brow
Was high and fair, and o'er it clustering locks
Of ebony hair waved thick and dark; his eye
Was bright and piercing, and its steadfast gaze
Was full of lofty thoughts, that seem'd to soar

Far above earth and range among the stars,
And grasp the past and future—in his hand
He bore a harp, and over and anon
He swept, as if unheeding, the strings,
Whose tones, high swelling, rose upon the ear

So wildly beautiful—then died in silence.
Around him flow'd a sable velvet robe,
And on his breast he wore a gorgeous star,
The symbol of his rank.—Alone he stood,
Wrapp'd in the workings of his own high thoughts

Like to a youthful god, a thing for men
To kneel and worship.

The vision came once more, but not the same.
Years had pass'd o'er him, and yet more than years;

Deep grief had dwelt upon him, and his form
Was bent and faded; and his look of pride
And fearlessness was chang'd to bitter scorn;
And the deep trace of passion, fierce and high,
Was on his noble brow, and his dark hair
Was thin and silver sprinkled—his keen eye
Was sunk and hollow, but not dimm'd by age,
Nor yet by tears the once rich bloom that glow'd

Upon his cheek, a few short years had seen
Chang'd—wither'd to the pale and fallow hue
Of heart-corroding care—He stood on high,
As on a lofty mountain, and men turn'd
And on him gaz'd with awe and admiration.
Some, too, did hate him, but alike he seem'd
To scorn their hate and praise: the same high thoughts

Even as at first, were beaming in his eye—
The steadfast look was there—but not alone,
For meaner things had reached his lofty spirit
And stain'd the brightness of his glorious mind.
He struck the harp—'twas with a master's hand—

And sang a noble song; his theme was man;
For he had been a wanderer from his youth,
And dwelt in many nations; he had search'd
The hearts of men in every clime.—But 'mid
The sweetness of his tones, harsh sounds
were heard,

And sadness mingled with his song; and wo,
And passion fierce, and scornful mockery,
And curses dire.—Sudden he ceas'd and flung
Aside the harp—he paus'd—a moment paus'd

Then grasp'd the sword, and shouted 'Liberty!'

The vision chang'd again.
I stood amid a multitude that gaz'd
With sorrowing hearts and streaming eyes
upon

A new rais'd tomb. Warriors were there and
maidens,
And aged men, and mothers with their babes;
All, all were mourning—every land, methought,

From the world's widest bound, gave forth a
groan;
And men look'd on each other, as if earth
Were darken'd by the terrible shadowing
of some all nameless universal wo,
And murmur'd 'Death!—Lo! he, the lofty one,

the warrior bard lay there, 'mid nations' tears
the marble closed upon that clay that once
was BYRON.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The farm formerly belonging to Mr. Wm.
Kirby, situated on the head of Boilingbrook
creek, consisting of two farms of about 550
acres; they will be rented together or sepa-
rately as may best suit, also a farm in Bamberg
county, S. C., belonging to Col. Dickinson, now in the occu-
pation of Wm. Kirby.—Apply to

NS. MARTIN.

July 29 1826, (S) 3t

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VO- TERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
Having taken notice of the course pursued by a portion of the state of Maryland relative to the manner that Candidates would be brought before the people, for Electors of the Senate, and observing they have voluntarily come out, without the aid of the old caucus institution, in many, if not all the counties, with the exception of Harford, and the City of Annapolis, and having myself been pressed very much in the course of the spring past, to be a candidate for the aforesaid place, by a large portion of the most respectable democrats of the county, I did consent to gratify them, and observed to the people of the county that I was a candidate: However, after that, a portion of democrats, who are still in favour of caucusing, succeeded in getting up a caucus. I had come to the conclusion not to be a candidate; but since the nomination of the Candidates for the Legislature, the people observing that the caucus having disposed of, upon the same character, a double portion of public preferment, have expressed great dissatisfaction, thereat, and have come forward to me and pressed me to be a candidate, I declined it, with an expectation that there would be federalists out as candidates until the present. I now consent to be a candidate, presuming there will be no federalists as candidates; but at the same time, the public will understand that, if the federalists shall form a ticket, and come forward that, in that case I am no candidate. My only object is that the people may have a chance of a choice, and not leave the balance of the state to believe that there are but two characters in Caroline that are worthy of notice, by heaping on them a double portion of office both honorable and profitable. Fellow citizens, should you see proper to select me for the above appointment, my strongest abilities will be exerted to get a senate not inimical to the interest of the state of Maryland.

WILLIAM ORRELL.

Aug. 26.

Vendue.

In further pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell the residue of the personal estate of the late Lloyd Nicols, deceased, at Mount Pleasant on the evening of SATURDAY the 9th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day after Sunday, the sale beginning precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This residuum will consist of a great quantity of most valuable plate—a remarkably fine 8 day imported clock, some pieces of valuable household and kitchen furniture—a quantity of nice pork, with a good ox cart, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention, but of great use to the purchasers. Terms of sale same as before. Notes with approved security taken for all sums of five dollars or upwards payable six months after date—below that, the cash will be required.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Adm'r. of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.

Aug. 26 3w

MARYLAND:
Caroline county Orphans' Court.
August Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of Peter Satterfield, surviving administrator of Elijah Satterfield late of Caroline county dec'd. it is ordered that the said Peter Satterfield 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 faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1826.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Satterfield, 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 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, A. D. 1826.

PETER SATTERFIELD, Surviving
Adm'r. of Elijah Satterfield, dec'd.

Aug. 26 3w

Rinaldo.

The season of the thorough bred Stallion "Rinaldo" will be extended to the first of October, on the terms heretofore advertised.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON,
EDW'D. S. WINDER.

August 26.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elisha Bowin late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, A. D. 1826.

STEPHEN B. COLLINS, Ex'r.

Aug. 26 3w

To Rent

For the ensuing year the house and garden, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, the present residence of the subscriber, situate on Washington street, in an airy, pleasant, and healthy part of the town—The house is nearly new and in complete repair: has three rooms and a passage on the first floor and the same above stairs. The ground consists of four building lots, containing one acre of land, and extends from Washington to West street. On them are a good brick meat house, dairy, wood yard, stable, for six or eight head of horses, a carriage house, barracks for hay and an excellent granary; two pumps of water, one on Washington the other on West street. To an approved tenant this property will be let on very moderate terms. Also to rent for the next year, several small houses in desirable situations. Apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

P. S. Tenants who at present occupy any of my houses, and do not expect to continue the ensuing year, are requested to give me notice in a few days.

E. N. H.

Aug. 26.

To Rent

For the ensuing year the house and garden, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, the present residence of the subscriber, situate on Washington street, in an airy, pleasant, and healthy part of the town—The house is nearly new and in complete repair: has three rooms and a passage on the first floor and the same above stairs. The ground consists of four building lots, containing one acre of land, and extends from Washington to West street. On them are a good brick meat house, dairy, wood yard, stable, for six or eight head of horses, a carriage house, barracks for hay and an excellent granary; two pumps of water, one on Washington the other on West street. To an approved tenant this property will be let on very moderate terms. Also to rent for the next year, several small houses in desirable situations. Apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

P. S. Tenants who at present occupy any of my houses, and do not expect to continue the ensuing year, are requested to give me notice in a few days.

E. N. H.

Aug. 26.

Boot & Shoe Store.

William White,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, (EASTON.)
Has just received from Baltimore a handsome supply of Ladies' and Childrens' boots and shoes, which he will dispose of very low for cash—He has also received from New York a large supply of red and black morocco skins of the first and second quality, which he will either manufacture into boots and shoes or dispose of, low for cash, by the single skin or by the dozen.

W. H. finds he can purchase Boots & Shoes on much lower terms, for cash, in either of the above cities, than even on a short credit—he has therefore determined to sell for cash alone, and invites all those who are in want of articles in his line, and who have the needful, to give him a call, examine for themselves and he has no doubt of their purchasing.

Aug. 26.

Farms to Rent.

OAKLAND and COOKS-HOPE situated in Edmondson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Dewlin; will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.

Aug. 26 w

J. ROGERS.

Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several election districts of this county, on the first Monday in September next, to elect two persons for Talbot County to be Electors of the Senate of Maryland.

ALSO—That an election will be held at the several election districts of this County on the first MONDAY in October next, to elect four persons to represent Talbot county in the next House of Delegates.—Also to elect one person to represent the district of Talbot, Caroline and Queen Anns' counties in the next Congress of the United States.

THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff.

Aug. 12

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling, at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to

THOS. PARROTT,

Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

FOR RENT,

For the next year, "The Union Tavern," in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James Gaskins. Any person who may take this establishment can be accommodated by Mr. Gaskins with any kind of furniture.

I have one or two farms, of moderate size to rent for the next year.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Aug. 12

For Rent,

For the next year, the farm near Dover Bridge, now occupied by Mr. Henry Snow—Also the house and garden, near Dover Bridge at present occupied by Mr. James Ludrick; with the house & garden, will be rented at blacksmith's shop—This is considered one of the best stands for a blacksmith's shop in the county and will be rented low to a good tenant—apply to

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, August 19

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the farm near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to

SAM'L T. KENNARD.

Easton, July 29.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, my farm near Holt's Mill, called "Bridgewater," at present cultivated by Levin Mills Esq. The extensive meadows and an abundance of marl, render this a desirable situation for a tenant with capital. The out buildings are good; the dwelling will be moved and repaired to the entire convenience of the tenant. There are about 45 acres of arable land, well adapted to grain. Also peach and apple orchards, with other fruits of the best quality. If the tenant show disposition to improve the land, he may be accommodated with a lease.

ALSO—Several houses and lots at the Old Chapel, with the tavern house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Anderson.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Easton.

GEO. W. NABB.

July 22—3t

Brigade Orders.

The Brigadier General of the 12th Brigade M. M. has received orders from his Excellency, the Governor and Commander in Chief, through the Adjutant General, "requiring that every possible exertion should be made by all officers in command, to effect a complete return of all persons liable to militia duty," in his brigade—Therefore the Colonels or Commanders of Regiments or Extra Battalions are ordered, as soon as practicable, to make return to me, to enable him to comply with the above orders. Returns from the Cavalry, Artillery, and Rifle Corps, within the Brigade, are also expected. By order,

JNO. M. G. EMORY,

Brig. Major & Inspector 12th Brig. M. M.

Aug. 12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Charles Kirby at the suit of Philemon Skinner will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 5th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—The farm where he the said Kirby now resides, situate near St. Michaels, containing the quantity of 105 acres of land more or less—Also to be sold on Wednesday the 6th day of September at the residence of said Kirby, the following property to wit:—2 head of horses, one yoke of oxen and cart—seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENKIX, SHER.

Aug. 12

Boot and Shoe

MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.

Easton, July 29. JOHN WRIGHT.
N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

Farms for Rent.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the farm now in the occupancy of Capt. Benjamin Roe, and the farm adjoining, occupied by Mr. Henry Holmes, in Talbot County, near Hillsborough, these farms are very convenient to a public landing and mill, and will be rented to good tenants on moderate terms. Apply to

HENRY NICOLS.

Hillsborough, Caroline County Md. If

July 15

Negroes for Sale.

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

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent

for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

VALUABLE LANDS

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder at the Court house door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and three o'clock on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, so much of the real estate of the late Mr. Anthony Ross, dec'd, as may be necessary to pay the debts; situate in Island Creek neck in said county, whereon Mr. Wm. Slaughter at present resides.—The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and will be allowed a credit of twelve months.—After the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be given to the purchaser.—The creditors of the said Ross are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof into the office of the clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale.—A plot of the land will be shown on the day of sale.—persons wishing to purchase will apply to Mr. Wm. Slaughter who will shew the property.

N. S. MARTIN, Trustee.

July 29 1826.

Wanted

AN OVERSEER—To a man who understands farming, the care of stock, and the managing to the best advantage not less than 15 or 16 hands, liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Editor.

August 19 3w S

Notice.

Broke from the jail of Somerset county, on Monday night last, two criminals, by name Hugh Carter, alias Puckum, and Samuel Cornish—Hugh is about 45 years of age, high complexion, supposed to be 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, no marks, recollects, very indifferent clothing, said to be from the Eastern Shore of the state of Virginia. I will give to any person who will deliver him to my jailer in Princess Anne, Somerset county, the sum of 25 dollars.—Samuel is supposed to be from 30 to 35 years of age, dark complexion about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, clothing good—I will give to any person 15 dollars who will deliver him to my jailer as above.

ROBT. STEWART, Sheriff. S. C.

Aug. 19 3w.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Robertson, of George, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, otherwise, they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1826.

ROBT STEWART, Ex'r.

Aug. 19 3w

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION for the cure of Stammering and other impediments of Speech.—Mr. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success makes him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils.—Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington st. opposite Doct. Potter's.

Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1826.

Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.

JOHN CROMWELL.

SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Professor Mat. Medica, University of Maryland.

RICH'D. WILMOT HALL, M. D. Professor Obstetrics and diseases of children, University of Maryland.

THO. W. GRIFFITH, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

Aug. 19 4w.

COACH GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity of informing the citizens of Somerset, that, having opened shop in Princess Anne, he intends carrying on the Coach Gigg, and Harness-making business in all their various branches. Having furnished himself with experienced workmen and a good stock of materials, he flatters himself, he shall be able, by executing his work with neatness and despatch, in the most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms, to meet the wishes of the public, and especially those who may favour him with employment. Prompt attention will be given to business; and every effort used to please his customers, and to show himself worthy of public confidence. As heretofore, the citizens of Somerset, have, mostly, been under the disagreeable necessity of sending their work to some distant shop out of the county, he hopes for the future this necessity will be prevented; and that they will avail themselves of the advantages of relief now offered them. He solicits a share of public patronage; pledges his assurances that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction.—Persons wishing work done in his line of business would do well to give him a call.

WILLIAM QUINN.

Princess Anne, Aug. 19.

NOTICE.

W. Hughtlett—having commenced carrying on the operations of his Saw Mill, near Greensborough Caroline county, (lately conducted by Mr. James Hughes now deceased) he will keep a careful sawyer at the Mill—he will saw timber on shares the logs to be divided before sawed, or he will saw for a reasonable compensation in money—He proposes to keep on hand for sale at moderate prices: Oak Gum, &c. Pine plank—Laths and Scantling—Bills of plank and Scantling will be sawed to order.

W. Hughtlett proposes to attend at the saw Mill on the first Monday in every month, or oftener if necessary, in his absence, application will be made to Mr. Charles Adams, merchant, Greensborough.

The Saw Mill with a Careful sawyer may be Rented: for the next year.

August 19 w

TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS.

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.

J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1—t
The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT, LEMON, BARLEY, HOREHOUND, CINNAMON, ROSE, and PENNY DICE Candies.	25 cents per lb
MINT DROPS, SUGAR ALMONDS, SUGAR PLUMBS and KISSES, SUGAR RAISHES, 51 1/2 cts. per lb.	28 cents per lb.

No. 130, Market st. Baltimore.

July 15 6w

The Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Telegraph and Centreville Times will insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Capt. Thomas Ross, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1826.

NO. 38.

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

Public Vendue.

The subscriber will sell at Wye Landing, Talbot county Maryland, his stock of horses, sheep, some hogs and farming utensils on Thursday the 28th of September next, and on Thursday the 9th November, he will sell his stock of cattle, household and kitchen furniture, and whatever may remain on hand after the sale in September—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above 5 dollars, notes with approved security will be required and no property to be removed until the terms of sale is complied with.

HENRY HINDMAN.

Wye Landing, Sep. 2 4w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August 8th A. D. 1826.

On application of Nicholas Goldsborough adm'r. D. B. N. with the will annexed of John Singleton late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.



Test,

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Singleton, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August 1826.

NS: GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r.
of John Singleton, dec'd

Sept. 2 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August 8th A. D. 1826.

On application of Nicholas Goldsborough, administrator of Anne Singleton, late of Talbot county deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.



Test,

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Singleton, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August 1826.

NS: GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.
of Ann Singleton, deceased.

Sept. 9 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August 28th, A. D. 1826.

On application of William Haddaway, administrator of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.



Test,

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Adm'r.
of Mary L. Frazier, deceased.

Sept. 2 2w

PROPOSALS of the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the MECHANIC ARTS, for the EXHIBITION of November, 1826, addressed to the Mechanics and Manufacturers of the United States. The Managers of the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, invite the Mechanics, Manufacturers and Artists of the United States, to join in the competition of skill ingenuity and industry at the approaching Exhibition to be held on the SEVENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1826, at the HALL OF THE INSTITUTE, in Baltimore.

The following regulations have been adopted by the board of Managers:—
The award of premiums will be made by committees appointed by the board of Managers to decide upon each kind or branch of manufacture, conformably with the conditions annexed to each, which will, in all cases be strictly adhered to.—And the Managers of the Institute reserve to themselves the right of withholding any premiums, and of bestowing such compliment as the object may be deemed worthy of.

To insure perfect impartiality in the decisions of the Judges, the Institute have determined that no committee shall award a premium to any of its members, and that no manager shall receive any premium or compliment whatever. Being unable to offer premiums for every species of manufacture, which may be exhibited, the Institute will exercise the right of awarding them to articles not specified, which may be remarkable for the novelty and usefulness, or for their beauty and perfection in workmanship. Proof of origin will be required to accompany every specimen offered for premium. The name and residence of the maker must be affixed to each article, and as far as possible the price at which it can be sold. The Committee of Arrangement, or an auctioneer who will be provided by them, will make sale of all articles, of which it may be the design of the owners to dispose. No premium will be awarded by the Institute to any article which has received one at another public exhibition.

1. To the maker of the best specimen of Cast Iron Pipe manufactured in the United States.* Samples not to be less than one hundred feet of one inch calibre, in sections of at least four feet long; soft iron and clean—a silver medal.

2. To the maker of the best specimen of Lead Pipe, manufactured in the United States—a silver medal.

3. To the maker of the best Fire Bricks equal to the Stourbridge fire brick—a silver medal. There must be a certificate of the time they have been used.

4. To the maker of the best Currying Knife—a silver medal.

5. To the maker of the best Paper Hanging, manufactured in Maryland, not less than twenty pieces to be exhibited—a silver medal.

6. To the maker of the best mill or press screw of wrought iron, for the purposes of clothiers, printers, book-binders, &c. not less than 2 S-8 inches in diameter, and of the usual length. It must perform its revolution in the box without variation at the lower end or pressing point. The box to be also of wrought iron—a silver medal.

7. To the maker of the best and most perfect Scale Beam for common purposes, superior to any now in use, capable of weighing at least twenty pounds—a silver medal.

8. To the maker of the best table Knives and Forks; at least one dozen pair to be exhibited—a silver medal.

9. To the inventor of the best constructed Grate or Stove for burning anthracite—a silver medal. The grate must be adapted for the purposes of cooking, and a certificate must accompany it, stating the time for which it has been used.

10. To the manufacturer of the best piece of Blue Broad Cloth of American wool; not less than ten yards to be exhibited—a silver medal. Regard will be had to the quality of the dye as well as of the cloth.

11. To the manufacturer of the best piece of Black Broad Cloth of American wool, not less than ten yards to be exhibited—a silver medal. Regard will be had to the quality of the dye as well as of the cloth.

12. To the manufacturer of the best White Flannel of American wool, made in Maryland, not less than forty yards to be exhibited—a silver medal. Assurance must be given that three hundred yards at the stipulated price, will be furnished if required.

13. To the manufacturer of the best Green Baize, not less than fifty yards; not less than 5-4 wide, to be exhibited—a silver medal.

14. To the maker of the best Woolen Blankets of American wool, one dozen pair to be exhibited—a silver medal. The blankets to be from two to four points; regard will be had to the weight.

15. To the maker of the best specimen of Ingrain Carpeting of American wool—a silver medal. A piece of not less than

*When the State of Maryland is not mentioned, the United States are understood.

twenty yards to be exhibited with a certificate of its having been made in the United States.

16. To the maker of the best Worsteds Stockings, not less than one dozen pair to be exhibited; the price will be considered—a silver medal. Five dozen pair to be furnished at the same price if required.

17. To the manufacturer of the best Loom Cotton Stockings; not less than one dozen pair to be exhibited—a silver medal.

18. To the Manufacturer of the best specimen of Calicoes or Prints, for ladies' dresses; not less than fifty yards to be exhibited—a silver medal.

19. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of Salempore in imitation of that imported, not less than ten peices to be exhibited—a silver medal. In estimating this article its color as well as its texture will be considered.

20. To the manufacturer of the best Cotton Cloths, in imitation of English Cambric Muslin—a silver medal.

21. To the maker of the best specimen of Morocco; not less than twelve skins of red, black, green and yellow to be exhibited—a silver medal.

22. For the best specimen of Skirting Leather tanned and dressed in Maryland; ten hides to be exhibited—a silver medal.

23. For the best specimen of Hog Skins dressed in Maryland, one dozen skins to be exhibited—a silver medal.

24. For the best set of Gig or Coach Harness, made in Maryland—a silver medal.

25. To the maker of the best Buckskin Gloves; the leather dressed in the United States; not less than a dozen pair to be exhibited—a silver medal.

26. To the maker of the best Kid or Sheep Skin Gloves; the leather dressed in the United States; not less than a dozen pair to be exhibited—a silver medal.

27. To the maker of the best Cabinet Secretary and Book Case, made in Maryland—a silver medal.

28. To the maker of the best black Beaver Hat, price \$9—a silver medal.

29. For the best black Fur Hat, price \$4—a silver medal. Assurance must be given by every competitor, that he will furnish fifty hats equal in quality and at the price named, if required.

30. To the maker of a Hydrant that shall be deemed and adjudged superior in principle to any in now use—a silver medal.

31. To the person in the United States, who shall have invented an apparatus, practically superior to any now in use for heaving up a ship's Anchor—a silver medal.

32. To the person who shall indicate to the Institute, a method better than any in use, to protect timber in ships or other work against the dry rot—a silver medal.

33. To the person in Maryland who from the first of October, to the third of November, 1826, shall have plaited the greatest length of fine straw or grass plat suitable for bonnets—a silver medal.

34. To the person in Maryland who has made the greatest number of fine grass Bonnets or straw Bonnets, from the 1st of October to the 1st of November—a silver medal.

35. To the manufacturer of the best White Lead, 50 lbs. to be exhibited—a silver medal. Assurance must be given that ten tons will be furnished of the same quality, at the same price.

36. To the person who shall discover & indicate any substitute for Printer's Ink, which shall be superior to the present composition—a silver medal.

37. To the maker of the best pair of Marble Mantles of American Marble. The design as well as the execution of the work will be considered—a silver medal.

38. For the best formed Shovels for convenient use, of which at least one dozen shall be exhibited, with an assurance that they can be furnished in quantity at a price not greater than imported—a silver medal.

39. For a dozen of the best Spades—a silver medal.

40. For the best specimen of Writing Paper, of foolscap size, at least five reams, specifying the price at which it can be furnished, and an assurance that at least one hundred reams will be furnished at such price—a silver medal.

41. For the best specimen of Letter Paper, the qualities of strength, smoothness, capacity to bear ink without sinking—a silver medal.

42. For the best Ink for writing, at least one gallon in quantity, of which specimens on paper, well authenticated to have been written at least one month before the time of exhibition shall be furnished. The price to be stated and assurance as to the quantity that can be furnished—a silver medal.

43. For the best arranged Sideboard, plain, neat and cheap—a silver medal.

44. For the best constructed Fancy Chairs—a silver medal.

45. For the Piano of the best tone and construction—a silver medal.

Persons desiring further information, may address themselves by letter (free of postage) to any member of the committee, who will reply to all such communications.

Articles intended for exhibition, must be deposited in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, between the 31st day of October and the 5th of November next,

ALEX. FRIDGE,

WM. GWYNN,

JACOB SMALL,

JAS. WILLIAMS,

J. H. B. LATROBE,

FIELDING LUCAS, Jr. Chairman

Board of Managers.

JOHN MOWTON, Secretary.

Printers at a distance, favourably disposed towards the Mechanic Arts, are requested to give the foregoing list an insertion in their papers.

Committee on Premiums & Exhibitions.

Prize Essay.—We copy with much pleasure the annexed article into our columns; and in so doing, we cordially respond to the opinion expressed by the editor of the New York Times, that the premium plan is well calculated to call forth efforts of genius, and when these receive a right direction, they must be attended with happy consequences. It will much subserve the interests of popular instruction to select from the multiplicity of elementary books the best as a standard; and there is no better means of determining which is the best, than by receiving the suffrages of able critics. We hope that the plan will be pursued, and that our numerous systems of Arithmetic, Latin Grammar, &c. will be, in a similar manner, brought under review.

Prize Essay.—The multiplicity of spelling books, and the contrariety of opinion prevailing amongst their respective authors, and the public, having tended very much to perplex and retard rudimental learning, it is deemed to be a desideratum to produce, by general consent, such a selection from existing works, or such suggested improvements of them, as shall obviate many of the difficulties of this sort. It is therefore proposed to give

One hundred dollars to the person who shall write the best Essay, or Criticism, on the different spelling books now in use; to be awarded by the three following persons, viz:—His Excellency Governor Clinton, A. C. Flagg, Esq. acting superintendent of common schools, and T. Romeyn Beck, M. D. principal of the Albany Academy, who will examine the different Essays which may be submitted to them for inspection.

The Essay submitted, must include criticisms on the following spelling books, viz:—Dilworth and Perry, printed in Brookfield; Mavor, Niagara, U. C. Murray, Webster, Picket, Little and Wiggins, N. York; Alexander, Hudson; Bradley, Windsor, Vt. Mayo, Baltimore; May, Watertown; Hull, Utica; Cummings, Boston or New York; Marshall Saratoga or Bellows Falls; Crandall, Cooperstown or Buffalo; Byerly, Conant and Burbanck, Philadelphia; Hayzen, Windsor; Cobb, Ithaca; Jones, N. York; Sears, Rochester; Hawes, Portland; Bentley, Hudson & Poughkeepsie; Torrey, Philadelphia, Kelley, Boston; Bolles, New London; and Williams, Hamilton.

The Essay or Criticism, must constitute a thorough exposition of the arrangement and classification of the lessons, the principles of Orthography and Orthoepy of each work; and a full and minute exposition of the errors in spelling, pronunciation, and in the accentuation or division of syllables, which may appear in each or all of the different works referred to.

Mr. Webster's spelling book being more generally used, and consequently more generally known than any other in the United States, it is proposed that the principles of orthography and orthoepy laid down by its author, and the arrangement and classification of the lessons should first be minutely investigated & noticed together with the errors if any, in spelling, pronunciation, or accentuation, and a full and just comparison of it with other spelling books which have preceded and succeeded it in this country.

An exposition of the principles of orthography and orthoepy of each work, and the arrangement and classification of the lessons must be given in separate divisions; and those works, the authors of which profess to follow Walker's dictionary, must be compared with that, and the errors, if any, in spelling, pronunciation, or accentuation, minutely stated in reference to each work.

The Essays which may be submitted, must be sealed and forwarded, on or before the first of January next, by mail or otherwise, (post paid,) to the editor of the Albany Argus, Albany, N. Y. by whom they will be presented to the judges named above, who will, as soon as practicable, meet and examine the same, and decide according to their best judgment, in which they will be governed by the following principles, viz: That essay which shall appear to have been produced by the closest attention to, and investigation of, the different works, and shall be written in an impartial manner, will be considered the best.

The name of the writer of the best essay will or will not be made known to the public, as the author may wish.

Many literary men have given their sanction to the spelling book which is used immediately in the vicinity in which they reside; who, had they been well acquainted with all of the other works, would not have approved of that particular one. It cannot be expected that every person can examine a spelling book critically, not having access to all of the different publications; he must, therefore, decide partially, although, no doubt, sincerely, candidly and honestly. Hence the importance of an Essay or Criticism on the different spelling books, and an exposition of the principles of each, in arrangement, orthography, and orthoepy. It is believed that it will be also highly beneficial to the community at large; for whilst it is difficult to point out any other mode so likely to correct existing errors, it will at the same time enable each citizen to judge of every work comparatively and with decision. It is a reasonable hope that those who have leisure and talents to engage in the productions of the proposed essay, will do so with care and diligence.

The Rhode-Island American contains the following biographical sketch of the late

PAUL ALLEN, Esq.

Mr. ALLEN was born in Providence, (R. I.) February 15, 1775. His father (who bore the same name) was one of the representatives from that town, in the General Assembly at the close of the revolutionary war. His mother was a daughter of the Hon. Nicholas Cook, who was Governor of the State at the time of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Allen was educated in Rhode Island College, and graduated in 1796: he entered as a law student in the office of Judge Howell, and was regularly admitted as a practitioner at the bar.—But this was not the sphere in which his talents were to be developed, or in which he was destined to arrive at his proper station of eminence. His taste for poetry appeared, when he was a boy in the Latin School, and his effusions were praised by his friends, and often appeared in the columns of the Gazette. When he held the office of Justice of the Peace, as well as Attorney, his penchant for poetry still continued, and when he had published a volume of fugitive pieces, those who were immediately interested in his welfare and prosperity, expressed their fears that he would be nothing but a poet, and have a poet's fate. In this they judged rashly, for his addresses and orations before the Adelpi, and on different public occasions, as well as the high reputation to which he raised one of our periodical papers, for the time he performed the part of editor, proved he had the command of talents of a superior order. Some years since, the proprietors and conductors of the Port Folio invited Mr. Allen to Philadelphia, to assist in writing for that celebrated work, or to assume the editorship. He accordingly repaired to that city, where his talents were duly appreciated, and his character as an elegant writer and classic scholar was justly established. He afterwards removed to Baltimore, where he since conducted public papers, and it is due to his memory to say, that he has largely contributed to raise and establish the literary character of the United States on both sides the Atlantic.

If his prudence or discretion should be questioned from the circumstance that he never calculated on the acquisition of property, from this charge his friends will not attempt his vindication. His powerful genius and the strength of his faculties were absorbed in the objects to which they were devoted: those of a pecuniary character did not occupy his mind till the printer or the paper-maker presented their claims.

His history of the American Revolution in two volumes, and the Journey of Lewis and Clark to the source of the Missouri, and from thence to the mouth of the Columbia River, will remain as durable monuments of his industry and talents.

From the Ohio Press.

A TRUE STORY.—The following has been communicated to us as a 'fact-matter.'

In a neighboring county, a widower who had acted the part of a brute and a tyrant to his wife, went, shortly after the demise of his spouse, to pay his respects to a buxom widow, who, like her suitor, had not the best reputation for suavity of manners and meekness of temper. The following dialogue ensued:

He—Well, Madam, I am come to see you.

Her—Well, you may just clear out again for I'll have nothing to do with you. You needn't think to get me.—You abused and whipt your first wife—and I know what kind of a fellow you are.

He—Yes, I did, and if I had you, I'd make you toe the trig—I'd give you a d—d good thrashing every time you deserved it.

Strange as it may appear, they were united in the 'blissful days of matrimony' in three days afterwards!

"Was ever woman in this humour woo'd? Was ever woman in this humour won?"

SHAKES.

Splendid Marriage Contract.—It was a matter of considerable surprise that President BOLIVAR remained so long at Lima, after the object of his patriotic visit was accomplished; but is now, if we may credit a report in one of the morning papers, happily explained. The illustrious Liberator was detained by the silken cords of love, and actually employed in exchanging vows of enduring affection, and forming a marriage covenant with one of our republican beauties from Connecticut. Letters from Lima state that the deliverer of South A.

merica has entered into a marriage contract with Miss AUGUSTA HART, of Saybrook, Connecticut, sister of the lady of Commodore HULL, and sister of the lady of the Hon. HERMAN ALLEN, our Minister to Chili. Miss Hart is one of seven sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. If this be true, it is the greatest match (as they say in Connecticut) ever known in this or that country. We hope his Excellency will come to the United States and consummate the contract by marriage at Saybrook in the good old republican way.

N. Y. Statesman.

The Fire-eaters exposed.—We have before published a short account from a London paper respecting the wonderful incombustibility of a man, M. Chabert, who has recently exhibited himself in the British metropolis—and we this day publish a more particular account of the exhibition from another London paper. The Londoners are evidently astonished at the feats of M. Chabert, and puzzled to account for his apparent faculty of enduring the most intense heat without injury—but the following extract from an old German publication, will throw some light upon this heat!

Essex Reg.

“BERLIN, Feb. 1812.—The experiments made on the pretended incombustibility of the human body, by Mr. Bernard Hey, have been attended with great success.—The means employed for the purpose he reduces to 6, viz.

1. A liquor, composed of half a pound of alum, four ounces of vitriolic acid, and two pounds of water, with which the hair, the arms, thighs, and feet, must be impregnated during several days, and which will enable them to support a red hot fire.

2. He takes a mass resembling lead, melts it, pours it into a kettle, and treads it under foot until it becomes cold. This is all deception; the metal is a composition which melts at the heat of boiling water, and which is therefore not very warm in a state of fusion.

3. He puts Province oil in a metal vase over a fire, and swallows it at the moment it appears to be boiling. But the fact is that the oil is mixed with water; the water begins to boil and make a noise, but at the same time separates from the oil, which continues cold enough to be swallowed without danger.

4. The art of putting a lighted torch of pitch into the mouth is explained in this way. The breath is blown strongly, so as to put out the torch, while the saliva collected in abundance on the lips, prevents the pitch from sticking.

5. To take burning sealing wax on the tongue a great quantity of saliva is collected on the tongue. When the wax falls it is soon extinguished, and the saliva, thus suddenly dried, presents the appearance of little pimples.

6. Mr. Hay has made the model of an oven, in which a man may remain alive for a long time, without injury while the flames are coming out of the top, and even in the inside a leg of mutton or veal is roasting. The fire and the heat are made to pass on one side by lateral channels.

How different the situation of the agricultural laborer in America from that of the operative in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain! If the American farmer can obtain money for his produce, so as to give pecuniary wages, he is always able to feed the laborer; not so, the master manufacturer, for when he ceases to pay, the operative starves, and is driven by hunger to crime and insurrection. We have been struck with the following passage of the letters of Wilson, the Ornithologist, who was, himself, in his youth, employed in the trade of weaving, in Scotland.

“An old weaver is a poor, emaciated, helpless being, shivering over rotten yarn, and groaning over his empty flour barrel. An old farmer sits in his arm chair, before his jolly fire, whilst his joists are crowded with hung beef and gammon, and the bounties of heaven are pouring into his barns. Even the article of health is a consideration sufficient to make a young man prefer the labors of the field; for health is certainly the first enjoyment of life. Haggling down trees is hard work, no doubt; but, taken moderately, it strengthens the sinews, and is a mainly independent employment.”

Wilson referred to the British weaver. The American operatives are, certainly, in a more fortunate condition in every respect.—Nal. Gaz.

Yankee Discoveries and Inventions.—It is stated in the papers that an eastern man has discovered that sweet oil, rubbed upon brass, furniture, and upon horses, will effectually prevent flies from soiling the one or biting the other. The discoveries of our eastern friends, who are a thinking people, and always experimenting, are oftentimes of a very beneficial nature, though sometimes they relate to small and apparently trifling matters. Any attempt, however, to relieve that noble animal, the horse, from any portion of the torments to which he is subjected among us, during the warm season, must excite the plaudits of every humane and generous heart.—Albany Chronicle.

New York, Aug. 24.

MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTIES.

By some fatality it happened that during this day there were no less than seven wives, who took out warrants for the apprehension of their husbands, whom they charged with violence—in every case occasioned by drunkenness.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRINTED AND EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

For the Eastern Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

I have sent you my sixth and probably my last essay, upon the bill to establish Primary Schools throughout the state of Maryland. The attention, which my customary duties necessarily require, has engrossed so much of my time, as to leave me but a short space, for writing upon political subjects. This has caused some inadvertencies to pass, unobserved, by me, until they appeared in print. Those inadvertencies, I presume, are of but little consequence, as they do not affect the force of the arguments used against the adoption of this bill.

Although, as I have stated in the essay herewith transmitted, I do not consider my assumption of the ‘terrene superficies’ of this state, worth vindicating or contending for, yet I feel it a duty I owe to myself, to state to the public the reasons of my assertion.

Mr. Teackle in an address to the People of Somerset, under the signature of ‘One of the Common People,’ says in substance, that the second essay of Publicola, is a most ‘false and scandalous libel.’ He says the falsity consists in the assertion, that ‘the actual terrene superficies of Maryland is 14,000 square miles, according to the geography of J. E. Worcester.’ The words, ‘the actual terrene superficies of Maryland’ are taken verbatim from Mr. Teackle’s first essay and that J. E. Worcester did estimate the terrene superficies or as I would rather call it, the habitable superficies of this state at 14,000 square miles, appears from this: he says, that the population of Maryland, in 1820 was 407,000, and that Maryland has 29 inhabitants to the square mile. If 14,000 square miles, have 29 inhabitants to the square mile, there will be 406,000 inhabitants. This proves, that the author of the geography, considered 14,000 square miles, as the habitable or terrene superficies. To suppose he would say, ‘the state of Maryland contains 407,000 inhabitants, or 29 inhabitants to the square mile, and include in this calculation, 4,000 square miles, which (according to Mr. Teackle) are not habitable, would be, in my opinion, to suppose an absurdity. No man of veracity and candour, after examining into the matter, will say that my essay is false. The computation may be wrong, but it is not false. I would not be guilty of a falsehood, as much as I am opposed to this bill, if I was sure, by that means, I could ensure its rejection by the people. But I believe Mr. T. would say any thing to suit his own views. His creed in politics is, to get into office ‘aut per fas, aut per nefas, recte si populi,’ honestly if he can, corruptly if he must. Mr. T. seems to be in an error; the words ‘the actual terrene superficies of Maryland,’ were not intended to be understood as a quotation from the Geography, but from Mr. T.’s own essay. Mr. T. says I attempted ‘to refute lemmata,’ which had been sanctioned by the Legislature. This is another of Mr. T.’s false assertions, for I have been told, by a member of the Legislature that, when the Clerk had read a line or two of his report, Mr. T. himself, moved that so much be considered as the reading of the whole report, which was agreed to, consequently the report was never read before the Legislature.

Mr. T. graciously remarks, that the rest of my ‘assumptions are entirely gratuitous and exaggerated,’ and that ‘the substance of his remarks will apply to your ‘Common Farmer.’ Now this, we must acknowledge, is a quick way of settling the business, a brief and easy manner of confuting arguments. I might with as much propriety, aver that all his essays are filled with a concatenation of falsehoods, without giving the least shadow of proof or reason for my assertion. The remarks have about as much application to the writings of the ‘Common Farmer,’ as to Hume’s History of England. In the next place, Mr. T. applies the epithet ‘scandalous,’ to the essay. I have examined the essay over and over again, and cannot discover the scandal he alludes to, and as he has specified none, I shall consider his assertion a falsehood until he specifies the ‘scandalous’ parts. Lastly, he calls it a ‘libel.’ If he means, it is a satire, I agree with him, for I intended a part of it as a satire upon his wild and visionary schemes but if he means to call it a piece of defamation, every one who will read the essay, will immediately perceive this assertion also of Mr. T.’s to be baseless and aggravating. The manner, in which Mr. T. has gone on and praised his bill and essays, that he has ‘not discovered either ground for amendment—numerical errors, miscalculations, or erroneous estimates,’ (and this too under a fictitious name,) is at once both mean and unmanly. If Mr. T. can’t see the errors, it is because he is like an immoderately fond mother, who can see no blemishes in her darling son, although he be as ugly, as deformed, as unjust and as deceiving, as this school bill. Finally, Mr. T. asks the people, if they will believe the writings of those who are ashamed to avow their names. I ‘guess’ I must consider myself included among the number Mr. T. refers to, and I reply, confidently and emphatically, that I am not afraid nor ashamed to avow my name, because my name, would not suggest to the public mind, the remembrance of any black and infamous crime, nor any censurable or approbrious animadversion, my name would not remind the citizens of Somerset, of a political Proteus, nor a man, who after imposing upon their credulity and gaining their suffrages, had ever deserted their interest. In conclusion, I sincerely thank you, sir, for your kindness in publishing my essays; I must beg an additional favour of publishing the next, as soon as practicable. I wish to speak a word or two to a

correspondent of yours under the signature of ‘Cervantes,’ but I will only advise him now to begin his name with an S. the next time he writes.

I defer answering him at present, as I wish to answer his luminous essay, as I didiras’ widow said, ‘in its kind.’

I am sir, your obedient servant,

PUBLICOLA.

September 4th, 1826.

For the Eastern Gazette.

To MR. YANKEE,

Sir, I too have been equally amused, if not edified with your essay, Mr. Yankee, & I too hope I may live to see adopted a system of schools, adapted to the revenues of the State, and commensurate with the wants of the people, alike honourable to Maryland, and beneficial to her citizens. I too, would tender to Mr. Teackle my sincere thanks, and heart felt gratitude, for the zeal, with which he has taken up the subject of education, if I thought it patriotic, but I have reason to believe Mr. Teackle’s defence of his system of Public Instruction, has not been that of the manly sort, and I ‘reckon’ any man possessing the sagacity of a yankee ought to have discovered it. He has most evidently, endeavoured to bend, and twist every thing, to fit his purposes, without attempting to obviate any of the objections urged against the positions he has taken. That he looks forward to the honour of being called the champion of Public Schools, and aims at his own personal aggrandizement, is, I understand, the opinion of many of the most enlightened citizens of the county where he resides. It is said that he has made this School law, his electioneering steed, by the strength of which; he expects to be triumphantly conveyed through the mire of the Canal’s, to the one or the other branch of the Legislature. He has circulated his essays, in hand-bills, to all the voters of his county, whom he thought ignorant enough, to be duped by them, and by pleading poverty, and saying ‘we poor people ought to stick together—and by saying to them—“you and I will pay no part of the expense of the Primary Schools, it will all come out of the rich people,” he has duped many of the ignorant people and carried them whither-soever he listeth.”—This is the reason I cannot tender to that gentleman my sincere thanks and heart felt gratitude, for the zeal with which he has taken up the subject.

You say, Mr. Yankee, you have a ‘notion,’ at least you have been taught to believe, that there is some little difference between a square mile and a mile square about as much as between a salt-box and a box of salt, or between a mill-stone and a stone mill—and in this difference you wisely consist the errors of ‘Publicola’ and ‘A Common Farmer!’ Great—This I ‘guess’ is one of your ‘wooden nutmegs’—a mere ‘yankee trick,’ you wish to pass off, for good sense, on we Marylanders because, you believe us to be as ignorant, as Mr. Teackle represents us, in his essays. I have been taught to believe that two figures each formed by four right angles, whose sides are equal, must of necessity be equal to each other. This is an axiom in geometry, therefore one square mile is equal to one mile square.

You have made another blunder in geometry, Mr. Yankee, that is, that a square, which is a figure of four equal sides, and formed by four right angles, has no larger superficies than a circle whose diameter is equal to one side of said square. I think Mr. Yankee when Mr. Teackle read this part of your essay he was more than ever convinced, of the superiority of yankee erudition.

You tell us with all the gravity of a Philosopher that districts of 5 miles square each, will allow of a school within two & a half miles of the door of every man within each district!!! Please Mr. Yankee give us a demonstration of your geometrical problem, and let us know in your next essay, how you dispose of the corners of your districts if you stop at two and a half miles from the centre. Your humble servant,

A COMMON FARMER.

N. B.—I have never said any thing about miles square or square miles, in any of my essays, and how you could have attributed to me an error on that score, is to me unaccountable, you say grant Mr. Teackle his premises and his conclusion is undoubtedly correct—I never denied the arithmetical correctness of his conclusion from his premises—And if you will grant me my premises, I will defy you, with all your yankee learning, and Mr. T. with all his Virginian cunning, to find an error in my conclusions.

For the Eastern Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

I have so frequently heard the declarations ‘I will not vote for any candidate for the Legislature who is unfriendly to Primary Schools’ and ‘I will not vote for a candidate who is friendly to Primary Schools,’ that I am induced to request you to publish again for the information of the people the 29th and 30th sections of the ‘act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.’ You will see that the candidates for the next Legislature can, in a legislative capacity, have nothing to do with this act—nor can they be more interested, nor more responsible than any other citizens. This act will become valid, or void, as the people shall determine by their votes on the 1st Monday of October; and cannot be affected by their representatives. If a majority of the people of Talbot be in favour of the primary schools, we shall have the benefit of this law; but if the majority be opposed to them this law will then be inoperative as to this county, though in full force in the counties where the majorities are friendly to the act.

Section 29. And be it enacted, That at the next election of Delegates to the Gen-

eral Assembly, every voter when he offers to vote shall be required by the Judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment; and the said Judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county shall be in favour of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30th. And be it enacted that if a majority of the votes of any county in this state, shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

A VOTER.

Talbot county.

For the Eastern Gazette.

THE MANIFESTO.

“A Queen Anns Voter,” as preparatory to the announcement of Mr. Philemon B. Hopper, the long-looked for candidate in opposition to Mr. Kerr, our present representative in Congress, has sounded his horn and attempted to rouse the old spirit of party.

In order to expose this miserable appeal to party feeling and excite the merited contempt of it, I beg you to give it a full insertion without note or comment.

If the candidates for the assembly, in Queen Anns, will submit to the degradation of being taken by the nose and tripped by the supporters of Mr. Philemon B. Hopper, by the test of the approbation or disapprobation of him or any other candidate for Congress or for any other office, and not by their own merits and fitness for the places they aspire to—why all that can be said is that they will deserve the stigma that will attach to them by such a slavish submission. Are they freemen and do they presume to offer themselves to represent the free and enlightened citizens of Queen Anns County, or are they willing to become the menials of Mr. Philemon B. Hopper and a few aspiring and overbearing individuals? They are left to decide their own characters.

AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.

THE PROCLAMATION.

From the Centreville Times.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

MR. SPENCER.

The time is fast approaching, when we shall be called on again to choose a representative to the Congress of the United States, and it seems really strange that while each county in the district is making arrangements and calling in the aid of party for the promotion of the County elections, that we should be perfectly careless about the representative to congress; for I hold it to be more material to have a democrat in Congress than in the state Legislature. The present incumbent, while party spirit was violent, was as warm a partisan probably as any man in the district & as decidedly hostile to the administration of Mr. Madison. His influence was used to prostrate Democracy in Talbot county, and he so far succeeded as to procure his own election as elector of Senate, and aided in excluding every democrat from that body. By whom was he supported at the last election. The answer is, generally by the federalists. Who are his advocates at present? The federalists and the half hearted democrats who have grown unpopular with their own party. Some few of the federalists however, we understand, are getting sick on the subject; but although we are told there is no party, I verily believe that if a Democratic candidate was to be brought out, that they would adhere to Mr. Kerr. If there be no party prejudice among them, why not show their liberality by voting for some democrat? It will be in vain that they shall tell us that there is no party while they stick so closely to their friends. Mr. Kerr says he belongs to no party. I would ask what Democrat did he ever support when there was a Federal opposition and who will he support as Electors of Senate on next Monday? The Democrats of Queen Anns County wish to see not in word only, but in action that the Federalists are willing to bury the hatchet of party contention. Let them manifest it at the next congressional election. We have had a federalist in the district for two years, now let us have a Democrat the same number of years. If the Federalists do not agree to this, they cannot blame the district which has a majority of Democrats to unite and put a man of their own politics in the place of Mr. Kerr. Queen Anns County will give to the Democrats a chance, I understand, to vote for a decided Democrat of unimpeachable character, and should they now refuse to support that candidate, the voters of Queen Anns will forever hereafter feel absolved from the propriety of uniting with all such Democrats, be they caucus or anti-caucus? We have no objection to any course which the Democrats of Talbot & Caroline may think proper to take. Queen Anns has heretofore been the chief hope of the Democrats of the district, but let it be expressly understood that the Democrats of this county are not so stupid as to be induced to rally round the standard of Democrats, who feel disposed to be democrats when it suits their purpose and no party men, when it is to their interest to be such. If party is to be continued let both sides arrange themselves. If not let it be distinctly understood. The congressional election will test the temper of this district. Let the candidates for the Legislature be interrogated as to their choice of a representative to congress. In Caroline the Democratic party has come out openly on the subject of county elections, and we

doubt, will be as decided on the subject of the congressional election.

A QUEEN ANNS VOTER.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Corinthian has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th July, and to which date she brings papers. On her passage the C. spoke the brig Talisman from Liverpool bound to Boston, and obtained a London paper of the 25th, from which the following intelligence is extracted.

Letters from Liverpool of the 24th, say there is a fair demand to day for Upland Cotton, at last week’s prices—for other descriptions, there is but little inquiry.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be more gloomy.

Accounts from Manchester to the 23d represent the state of the manufacturers there as still deplorable. An idea was gaining ground that negotiations in their behalf were going on between Sir John Byng and Mr. Peel. No riots and disorders were anticipated, and the hopes of the suffering multitude were placed upon the negotiations with the Secretary of State.

The grain harvest had commenced, the accounts of which from almost every quarter were favorable and auspicious.

The intelligence from the city of Cork is of the most harrowing character—families were to be found which had not tasted food for two days and two nights.

The London Sunday Times of July 23, says, ‘We hear that a great dissension has broken out in the Cabinet between Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning; the first recommending the immediate relief of the manufacturing districts by pecuniary aid; the latter insisting on the pernicious nature of the precedent. A dissolution of the ministry is talked of as the probable result.’

Most of the persons arrested at St. Petersburg, appeared to have made sufficient atonement for their fault by the imprisonment they had already suffered, many of them appearing in public at perfect liberty.

At Constantinople in order to keep the people in the favorable temper they had previously manifested, the sultan had caused the price of provisions to be reduced one-half accusing the Janissaries of having made them dear.

Letters from Smyrna of the 22d June, state that several ships come from the Dardanelles saw thousands of dead bodies floating in the sea of Marmora, supposed to have been cast in, in consequence of the revolt of the Janissaries.

The King of Spain was said to have shown marked displeasure on receiving the intelligence of the course about to be pursued by the Emperor Don Pedro, with regard to Portugal. All the Ambassadors were invited to the palace and told that a deadly blow had been aimed at the King and Royal family of Spain, by the constitution conferred on Portugal. He feared the Liberalist party in Spain might attempt similar scenes and even suggested, according to one account, that the European powers ought not to acknowledge the existence of any such Government in Portugal; adding, that for his own part, he protested most solemnly against every step of the proceedings. The King kept the palace in confusion throughout that day, and on the next a Council was assembled, during which the Police Minister opposed the suspension of the King’s intended journey and is reported to have said that he would answer for the safety of Madrid with his head.

French Funds, July 22.—Five per cents, 99f. 60c. Threes, 66f. Bank Stock, 20l. 16c.

The Mexican government has seized all the property belonging to the late firm of B. A. Goldschmidt and Co. in the territory of that republic.

From the Liverpool Albion July 24.

The aspect of things in the manufacturing districts continues gloomy. Nor can we flatter ourselves, that there will be an early improvement in the condition of our country. The distress among the artisans in the interior is unabated; and it is, we fear, likely to increase. Several extensive manufacturers have, it is stated, resolved to limit the time of their workmen to only four days in the week, in consequence of the demand for goods being almost entirely suspended.—When trade is in the depressed state which this fact indicates, it is not possible, that the thousands of industrious men who have, for several months past, been out of work, can obtain employment to enable them to provide for their own wants and those of their families.—The prospects, it must be confessed, is sufficiently discouraging. The bounty of the benevolent and humane has done much to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate poor; but experience has demonstrated, that private charity is perfectly inadequate to supply the necessities of all who are at present pining under horrors little short of those of destitution. Government we are assured, are anxious to do all in their power to mitigate the suffering of the poor; but the evil under which the country is labouring is one which, we fear, “neither kings nor governments can cure.” Ministers cannot give an impetus to commerce, or revive trade, or impart motion to the looms; and until commerce is quickened, trade revived, and the looms once more in motion, the present unexampled distress in the manufacturing districts cannot undergo any sensible diminution.

By a law which will come into operation on the first of August, all ship-masters will have to give an account, at the Custom-house, of the cargo on board their vessels, previous to being cleared out. To do this is almost impossible; and, if the law be enforced, it will take two or three days to get

through the clearance, which is now done in one day. The inconvenience to commerce will be serious.

LONDON, July 25.
It is understood the communications from the manufacturing districts are of a nature to require an interview on the part of the London Committee with Mr. Peel, which is stated to have taken place today.

Deaths from starvation in Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 27.
We are sorry to have to state that two cases of death, from want, occurred on Friday. The one was a poor man, whose name is unknown, who was found on the flag-way in Thomas street, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, in a state of complete exhaustion. He was removed to St. Catherine's watch-house, and expired at 12 o'clock. — *Freeman's Journal*.

On the same day a man by the name of Peter Blackham was found dead in a waste house in College st. Alderman Archer, one of the City Coroners, held an inquest on the body, when the verdict was returned that the deceased died from disease of body and want of food. — *Idem*.

On Thursday evening a poor old woman, a stranger, dropped down in High st. Kilkenny, and instantly expired. She had no money about her, and the opinion of those who viewed the body is, that she died of absolute want. The poor woman, we are told, was seen to fall in the street on the preceding day, in a state of almost total exhaustion. Messrs. Colles and Keough held an inquest on the body on the evening of her death. Verdict: 'died by the sudden visitation of Providence.' If the poor creature actually died of starvation, of which we have no doubt, we should have preferred recording the immediate cause of her death to arouse the sympathy of the rich on behalf of the unfortunate but starving poor. — *Leinster Jour.*

Murder of an American Consul.—The following letter from a gentleman to his father in New York, dated Bogota 19th of July, gives the particulars of the murder of Mr. Fudger, the American consul for the port of Santa Martha.

"With feelings of the deepest regret I have to inform you of the death of our mutual friend, J. H. E. FUDGER, Esq. the American Consul, who was most inhumanly murdered in his own bed on the night of 13th inst. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword; his throat cut from ear to ear, and his trunk rifled of its contents. Several persons are in prison on suspicion; but our police is so defective, that I am afraid the perpetrators will escape. His funeral took place the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and foreigners. The inhabitants of Bogota sincerely mourn his loss and regret that their city has become the scene of so foul a deed.

"Government has given orders to all the civil and military authorities, to spare no exertions to discover the murderers, and Sr. Ravenga, Secretary of foreign affairs, is particularly active on the occasion.

"An address signed by several hundred of the most respectable inhabitants has been handed to the government, expressing their grief at so horrid a transaction."

The fact that Mr. Adams, when on his voyage to France in the character of a public envoy, remained upon deck during an engagement, has been mentioned in most of the newspapers. But the particulars of that event, as related in his Eulogy by Mr. Sprague of Hallowell, Mass. who undoubtedly obtained them from Com. Tucker himself, we presume will be new and interesting to most of our readers:—

"Mr. Adams was removed from the Congress to other scenes of important duty and usefulness. In August, 1779, he was sent to Europe as a Commissioner of Peace. The public ship, on board which he embarked was commanded by the gallant Com. Tucker, now living and a citizen of this state, who took more guns from the enemy, during the revolutionary war, than any other naval commander, and who has been far less known and rewarded than his merits deserved. One occurrence on his passage is worthy of relation as illustrating the characters of both. Discovering an enemy's ship, neither could resist the temptation to engage, although against the dictates of prudent duty. Tucker, however, stipulated that Mr. Adams should remain in the lower part of the ship, as a place of safety. But no sooner had the battle commenced, than he was seen on deck, with a musket in his hands, fighting as a common marine. The Commodore peremptorily ordered him below, but, called, instantly away, it was not until considerable time had elapsed, that he discovered this public minister still at his post, intently engaged in firing upon the enemy. Advancing, he exclaimed, why are you here, sir? I am commanded by the Continental Congress to carry you in safety to Europe, and I will do it; and seizing him in his arms, forcibly carried him from the scene of danger."

Soldiers of the Revolution.—In what way can we invite attention, and command a willing ear, from those who alone can answer the petition of the poor and infirm remnants of our revolutionary soldiers? They are few, and their end draws nigh; but their complaints awaken the feelings of humanity, and a public sense of justice forbids that they should suffer from the inflections of poverty, when a small pension would enable them to sustain the infirmity and sufferings of their declining age.

Whether any of the survivors who engaged in the war for our independence have unliquidated claims against the government or not, the boon they crave is entitled to equal consideration, *Justice gratitude and policy*, alike require that the sacrifices made by them for their country, should not come in judgment against them in their lat-

ter days. The period of their youth and vigour was employed in that warfare which won and secured the liberties of a whole people;—shall they suffer for want of those comforts which they could have provided against this day of sickness & of feebleness, had they not consumed their time and strength in waging battle with your enemies?

Justice demands for the defenders of a country enough of its produce to supply their wants.—Gratitude from those who were defended, and who are thus enabled to enjoy their possessions in peace, demands that those who vindicated their cause, should also have the comforts and the shelter which their exposures to dangers contributed to win. Policy demands for the worn out veteran, a supply for all his actual wants that your young men may believe that if they are called to the public service, and put their lives at hazard, devoting their health, their talents, & their prime, if they survive to see others enjoy the golden harvest they shall not lay themselves down in sorrow, wanting a morsel of bread.

American.

Mr. Niles, in his Register of Saturday, furnishes us with the following results of an investigation into the subject of the Presidential elections in 1801 and 1825. In the former, Mr. Jefferson had the votes of 8 states, represented by 51 members, and the free population of which was 1,533,759. Mr. Burr had the votes of six states, represented by 54 members, and the free population of which was 1,696,545. Two States, Vermont and Maryland, were equally divided.

In the election of 1825, Mr. Adams had the vote of 13 States, represented by 87 members, and the free population of which was 3,530,656. General Jackson had the votes of 7 States, represented by 71 members, and the free population of which was 2,665,262. Mr. Crawford had the votes of four States, represented by 54 members, and the free population of which was 1,850,026.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEP. 9.

Foreign Intelligence.—From the late foreign news we think there is good reason to believe that the British ports will be opened for the reception of our bread stuff in the course of this fall. We remark in the ministerial prints of England, that the ministry there have had an interview very recently with the chief manufacturers of the kingdom, and with some of the most intelligent gentlemen, and that the result of the communication was, that the ministry were assured, that the number of distressed and unemployed people was so great and so generally diffused throughout the country, and such was their total poverty, subscriptions and temporary reliefs of that sort was of no avail—that the only means of restoring quiet was the introduction of more bread—that essential of life must be made more abundant or disturbance and revolution would be the inevitable consequence. The Potatoe crop had failed both in England and Ireland—the Hay crop had failed, and the ministerial print further adds, there can be little question but that the ports must be opened.

ELECTION RETURNS.				
FOR ELECTORS OF SENATE.				
Talbot County.				
	Easton.	St. Michaels.	Chapell.	Total.
Hayward,	192	163	109	568
Dickinson,	171	147	116	522
Goldsborough,	116	74	111	366
Benson,	94	63	93	298
Kent County.				
	Anderson.	Wroth.	Welch.	
Upper District	145	91	169	
Middle	151	164	108	
Lower	135	141	118	
Total,	431	396	395	
Caroline County.				
	Sangston.	Hurdcastle.	Orwell.	
Upper District.	154	165	87	
Middle,	293	251	112	
Lower,	144	116	125	
Total,	591	532	324	
Dorset County.				
	Eccleston.	Steele.	Douglasse.	
1st District	40	5	147	
2d	227	190	70	
3d	129	132	101	
4th	110	90	27	
5th	188	173	9	
6th	339	299	53	
Total	1033	889	407	
Somerset County.				
	Carroll.	Polt.	Teackle.	
1st District,	108	105	70	
2d	169	193	27	
3d	89	93	50	
4th	245	236	204	
5th	48	28	99	
6th	293	225	197	
Total.	952	880	647	
Worcester County.				
Ara Spence and James Powell, have been elected.				
Cecil County.				
Thomas S. Thomas and Benjamin F. Mack, all have been elected by a majority of from 60 to 100 votes.				
City of Baltimore.				
Edward Johnson,	2648			
E. S. Thomas,	1142			

Harford County.
In Harford county, Charles S. Sewall and Otto Scott have been elected by large majorities.

Annapolis City.
Reports from Annapolis mention that Gen. Richard Harwood of Thos. is elected.

COM. PORTER.—It is stated in the Raleigh Register of the 29th ult. on the authority of a correspondent, who has seen a copy of the articles of agreement entered into between Com. Porter and the Mexican Government, that the Government have granted to the Commodore the payment of a claim on the old Mexican Government of 50 or 60,000 dollars for destroying Privateers. The Navy is placed under his entire control—he selects all his officers—he is to locate a certain quantity of land where he pleases, and he is to be created an Admiral at the next congress. His salary is to be \$24,000 per annum—his pay continued in all cases of sickness or necessary absence on business in the United States. And what is most liberal of all, in case of his death or accident, a pension is secured to his family.

A petition has been presented to the Governor by some of the inhabitants of North Carolina, praying him to call the Council of State together, and advise them on the propriety of laying an Embargo, in order to prevent provisions of every kind from being exported from the State during the present and ensuing seasons.

Nat. Jour.
The Richmond Whig of the 1st instant, says—It is now too well ascertained that the wheat crop has been very short this season throughout the eastern section of Virginia. Little more than half an average crop is believed to have been realized. The quality of the grain, however, is excellent, and the new flour made from it is very superior.

A slip from the office of the Boston Patriot announces that the steambrig New York, while on her passage from Boston to Eastport, took fire and was entirely consumed. The fire caught near one of the flues, about nine o'clock in the evening, and it was immediately discovered, yet such was the velocity of the flames, owing to the combustible matter near, that all exertions to stop it were fruitless; time enough not being allowed to secure even the baggage of the passengers, and nothing but the letter bag was saved. In fifteen minutes time the boat was all in flames.—Fortunately this accident occurred when the weather was calm, the sea smooth, and when the boat was only eight miles distant from Petit Monan Light-house.—The passengers and crew took to the boats and by the aid of the keeper of the light, were enabled to make a safe landing on the island at about eleven o'clock on the same evening. One of the passengers had \$1900 on board the boat, which was all lost.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. August 29.

An affair of honor was yesterday morning contested with pistols, on the opposite side of the Potomac, between two highly respectable members of the bar—which was checked, at the first fire, by a disabling (though not dangerous, wound through both thighs of one, but without injury to the other, of the party. Both are Virginians—one a resident of this place, the other of Fairfax county, at the court house of which latter place, on a legal subject, the dispute originated.

Carrying jokes too far.—That worthless vagabond, John Pluck, who carries in his pockets a Commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania, as a Colonel of militia of that State, after making a fool of himself, and a thousand others who went to see him in this city, has gone on a tour through the Eastern States. At Providence he was gazetted as the "lion" of the day, and at Boston his arrival is announced, accompanied with a biographical sketch. If the foolery ended here, it would not be so bad; but it appears that on the voyage from New York to Boston, in the steam boat Washington, a meeting of the passengers was held, a Chairman and Secretary named, and Pluck was nominated for Vice President of the United States; in connection with the Philadelphia nomination of Gen. Jackson for President. The resolutions are signed by the chairman and Secretary, and published in the usual form at Providence. Now we look upon this procedure as absolutely disgraceful. To say that it is a mere matter of sport, of fun and frolic, is no excuse. If the miserable representative of G. V. Schultz's military character, is willing to go through the country dressed like a military zany, & exhibiting himself, to the friends of vulgar sport for a shilling a piece, he has a right to do so—and the civil authorities have a right to take him up as a vagrant. But to couple his name in this manner with that of Jackson—the Hero of New Orleans—who is a pure and elevated patriot, and a real benefactor to his country, is in every point of view inexcusable, and disgraceful to the authors. Gen. Jackson has a right to compete with Mr. Adams, or any body else, for the presidency; and his friends have a right to support him. It is true, he is not the candidate of our choice, and will not be, so long as Mr. Adams administers the government with the same just and enlightened views, and the same inflexibility of purpose, which have thus far marked his presidential career. But we honor Jackson as a man of talents and great bravery, of a high and chivalrous character, of unbending and uncompromising integrity, and as an ardent lover of his country. And we depise the man, who, in yielding a fair and honorable support to the candidate of his choice, will not conduct himself with equal

fairness and candor towards a high minded opponent.—*Nat. Jour.*

To Correspondents.—The 6th No. of 'Publica' shall appear in our next.

MARRIED.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James Leaverton, to Miss Elizabeth McGuinny, all of this county.

DIED.
At his late residence in Queen-Ann's county, on Thursday last, after a short illness, the Hon. Robert Wright, associate Judge of the 2d. judicial district of Maryland.

In this county, last evening, Mr. Nicholas Benson, after a lingering illness, at his late residence, in this county near the Chapel, yesterday, after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Kemp, of Samuel.

CANDIDATES.
For the district composed of Talbot, Queen-Anns and Caroline counties.
FOR CONGRESS.
John Leeds Kerr,
Philemon B. Hopper,
FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Robert Banning,
Jonathan N. Benny,
Stephen Reyner,
Thomas P. Bennett,
Spry Penny,
Levin Mills,
William P. Ridgeway,

My Fellow-Citizens of Queen-Ann's, Talbot and Caroline Counties.
As your present Representative, I solicit your suffrages for the 20th Congress, at the next October election.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Sep. 9

We are authorized to announce PHILEMON B. HOPPER, Esq. of Centerville, as a Candidate for Congress, for the District composed of Talbot, Caroline & Queen-Ann's counties, at the next election.

We are authorized to say that JOSEPH MANS, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Kent, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with a majority of their suffrages.

To the Voters of Talbot County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
From the flattering encouragement I received at the last election from you when a Candidate for a seat in the General Assembly of this state, notwithstanding the late period at which I was announced, I am induced from the warm solicitations of a number of my friends to offer my services again to my fellow citizens as one of their next Delegates.—Should they deem me worthy of their suffrages, I pledge myself to support the law of which you all will be called on, on the day of election to express your approbation or disapprobation, that of Primary Schools, in its present shape, with such improvements and amendments to the same as may be thought most conducive to the public interest of the people by the next Legislature.

The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. RIDGWAY.

FOR HIRE, for 1827.
Negro men, women, boys and girls—Also some negro children to be put out for their victuals and clothes.
Also a farm to be rented, now in the tenure of William Austin, near Pott's Mill. Apply to
RACHEL L. KERR.
Sep. 2 3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 27th inst. at the late residence of Francis Wrightson, deceased, (on the Bay Side,) part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—one copper still, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Attendance given by JAMES L. WRIGHTSON, Agent for Mary Ann Wrightson, Adm'x. of F. Wrightson, dec'd.

Sep. 9.

VALUABLE HOUSES & LOTS For Sale

(On a long Credit.)

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, on Monday 25th day of September (inst.) that large and convenient Brick Dwelling House and Lot, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, where Doctor Woolford now lives, on the East side of Race street in Cambridge and nearly opposite to the late residence of Doctor White.

Also a large lot of ground on the same side of the street, adjoining the lot of the late Richard Patterson, deceased.

Also all the Lots, Houses and Premises now occupied by Lee Leecombe as a tenant.

A credit of 7 years from the 1st day of January next, will be given; but the purchaser must give bond with two good and approved securities, for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money and the interest on the whole money due, at the end of each year. If the property should not be sold the houses &c. will be to rent, for the next year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sep. 9.

Public Sale.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 28th inst. at Dover Bridge, all the personal estate of Nancy Snow deceased, consisting of cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Attendance given by JAMES L. WRIGHTSON, Adm'x. of Nancy Snow, dec'd.

Sep. 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of *amply fieri facias* to me directed, against Thomas Sherwood, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Anthony C. Thompson, one at the suit of John and Elizabeth Kemp, administrator of Thomas Kemp deceased, two at the suits of Thomas Hanna, one at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, and one at the suit of William Wrightson, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 3d day of October next, the following property to wit: one negro man called Sim, about 25 or 30 years of age, and for life, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named f. fas. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Sale to take place between 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

W. TOWNSEND, Constable.

Sep 9

Phoenix Lottery and Exchange Office.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from Pratt street, to the south west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, adjoining the American Office, where the LOTTERY and EXCHANGE BUSINESS will be conducted in all its varieties under the above style and title; holders of Prize Tickets sold in Pratt street, are invited to renew or cash them at this place or the old stand, and all future orders directed to this place will be as heretofore promptly attended to.

TH. PHENIX.

Baltimore, Sep 9 4w

Wanted

An Apprentice to the Clock and Watch Making Business—A boy of good character, from 14 to 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be received; none other need apply.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Sept. 9.

TAILORING.

Wm. Edmondson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Collison, third door below the Bank, and intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable manner

Sep 9

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The brick dwelling House, situate on Washington street, in Easton, formerly occupied by Peter Denney, Esq. deceased.—For terms apply to
EDWARD ROBERTS.

Sep. 9

HOUSES, &c. TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented for the next year, the Dwelling House, garden, &c. at Easton Point, where Thomas Barrow now lives—the house is very convenient and comfortable; it has a kitchen, &c. attached to it—Also several small Houses and Lots in and about the town of Easton—Also a small FARM near Hook Town.—For terms, &c. apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 9.

Notice.

The Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are respectfully invited to meet at my house on Thursday next, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ROBERT BANNING, Sec. pro. tem.

Sep. 9.

For Sale

On a Credit of Four Years.

I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm containing about four hundred and thirty acres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough. This farm is divided into three fields, containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each, a greater part of the arable land is of a soil susceptible of improvement, with a large proportion of wood land attached to it. I will sell also several valuable lots in the town. Any person desirous of purchasing may make application to the subscriber living on the Dover Road about two miles from Easton, or to Col. Jabez Caldwell, residing on the premises.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sep. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suits of James McDaniel and Samuel Harrison, against Thomas Wrightson, will be offered at public sale on Saturday the 7th day of October next, at St. Michaels between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right title and interest of the said Wrightson, to the house and lot in St. Michaels where he lately resided—also his right to 4 other lots in said town, where Mr. Wrightson resides, two walnut tables, one bureau, half a dozen chairs, one large tea andiron, one shovel and tongs, one pair brass andirons, one pot, one oven, one grindstone, one yoke of oxen and cart, one canoe, two beds and some glass—Seized and taken as the property of said Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni and the interest and costs due thereon.

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff.

Sep 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against John McQuay and Tristram Faulkner, executors of Patrick McQuay, at the suit of Jeremiah Harrison, administrator of Mary Harrison, will be sold on Tuesday the 31 day of October next, on the Court House green in Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, one negro boy Nelson about 15 or 14 years old, and one negro boy John about 10 or 12 years old, both for a term of years, the property of the above named John McQuay and Tristram Faulkner; seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named f. fas. with the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due.—Attendance by

THO. PHENIX, Sheriff.

Sep. 9.

POETRY.

The Traveller at the Source of the Nile.

In sunset's light, o'er Afric thrown,
A wanderer proudly stood
Beside the well-spring, deep and lone,
Of Egypt's awful flood;
The cradle of that mighty birth,
So long a hidden thing to earth!
He heard its life's first murmuring sound
A low mysterious tone,
A music sought but never found,
By kings and warriors gone;
He listened and his heart beat high—
That was the song of victory!

The rapture of a conqueror's mood
Rush'd burning through his frame,—
The depth of that green solitude
Its torrents could not tame;
Though stillness lay, with eve's last smile—
Round those far fountains of the Nile.

Night came with stars,—across his soul
There swept a sudden change,
Even at the pilgrim's glorious goal
A shadow dark and strange
Breathed from the thought so swift to fall
O'er triumph's hour—and is this all?

No more than this!—what seem'd it now
First by that spring to stand?
A thousand streams of love's flow
Bathed his own mountain land!
Whence far o'er waste and ocean track,
Their wild sweet voices called him back.

They called him back to many a glade,
His childhood's haunt of play,
Where brightly through the beechen shade
Their waters glanced away;
They called him with their sounding waves,
Back to his fathers' hills and graves.

But darkly mingling with the thought
Of each familiar scene,
Rose up a fearful vision, fraught
With all that lay between;
The Arab's lance, the desert's gloom,
The whirling sands, the red simoon!

Where was the glow of power and pride?
The spirit born to roam?
His altered heart within him died
With yearning for his home!
All vainly struggling to repress
That gush of painful tenderness.

He wept—the stars of Afric's heaven
Behold his bursting tears,
Even on that spot where fate had given
The meed of toiling years!
—Oh, happiness! how far we flee
Thine own sweet paths in search of thee!

Vendue.

In further pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell the residue of the personal estate of the late Lloyd Nicola, deceased, at Mount Pleasant on the evening of SATURDAY the 9th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day after Sunday, the sale beginning precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This residuum will consist of a great quantity of most valuable plate—a remarkably fine 8 day imported clock, some pieces of valuable household and kitchen furniture—a quantity of nice pork, with a good ox cart, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention, but of great use to the purchasers. Terms of sale same as before. Notes with approved security taken for all sums of five dollars or upwards payable six months after date—below that, the cash will be required.

ROBT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Adm'r. of Lloyd Nicola, dec'd.
Aug. 26 3w

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court.
August Term, A. D. 1826.
On application of Peter Satterfield, surviving administrator of Elijah Satterfield late of Caroline county deceased, it is ordered that the said Peter Satterfield 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 Eastern. In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1826.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court, of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Satterfield, 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 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, A. D. 1826.

PETER SATTERFIELD, Surviving
Adm'r. of Elijah Satterfield, dec'd.
Aug. 26 3w

Farms to Rent.

OAKLAND and COOKS-HOPE situated in Edmondson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Dewlin; will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.
J. ROGERS.
Aug. 26 w

Rinaldo.

The season of the thorough bred Stallion "Rinaldo" will be extended to the first of October, on the terms heretofore advertised.
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,
EDWD. S. WINDER.
August 26.

Boot & Shoe Store.

William White,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, (EASTON.)
Has just received from Baltimore a handsome supply of Ladies' and Childrens' boots and shoes, which he will dispose of very low for cash—He has also received from New York a large supply of red and black morocco skins of the first and second quality, which he will either manufacture into boots and shoes or dispose of, low for cash, by the single skin or by the dozen.
W. H. finds he can purchase Boots & Shoes on much lower terms, for cash, in either of the above cities, than even on a short credit—he has therefore determined to sell for cash alone, and invites all those who are in want of articles in his line, and who have the needful, to give him a call, examine for themselves and he has no doubt of their purchasing.
Aug. 26.

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.
Easton, July 29. JOHN WRIGHT.
N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elisha Bowman late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, A. D. 1826.
STEPHEN B. COLLINS, Ex'r.
Aug. 26 3w

To Rent

For the ensuing year the house and garden, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, the present residence of the subscriber, situate on Washington street, in an airy, pleasant, and healthy part of the town—The house is nearly new and in complete repair: has three rooms and a passage on the first floor and the same above stairs. The ground consists of four building lots, containing one acre of land, and extends from Washington to West street. On them are a good brick meat house, dairy, wood yard, stableage for six or eight head of horses, a carriage house, barracks for hay and an excellent granary; two pumps of water, one on Washington the other on West street. To an approved tenant this property will be let on very moderate terms. Also to rent for the next year, several small houses in desirable situations. Apply to
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
P. S. Tenants who at present occupy any of my houses, and do not expect to continue the ensuing year, are requested to give me notice in a few days.
E. N. H.
Aug. 26.

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling, at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Eastern, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
THOS. PARROTT,
Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

FOR RENT,

For the next year, "The Union Tavern," in Eastern, now occupied by Mr. James Gaskins. Any person who may take this establishment can be accommodated by Mr. Gaskins with any kind of furniture.
I have one or two farms, of moderate size to rent for the next year.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Aug. 12

For Rent,

For the next year, the farm near Dover Bridge, now occupied by Mr. Henry Snow—Also the house and Garden, near Dover Bridge at present occupied by Mr. James Ludrick; with the house & garden, will be rented a blacksmith's shop—This is considered one of the best stands for a blacksmith's shop in the county and will be rented low to a good tenant—apply to
WM. H. HAYWARD.
Talbot county, August 19

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, my farm near Holt's Mill, called "Barnswater," at present cultivated by Levin Millis Esq. The extensive meadows and an abundance of marl, render this a desirable situation for a tenant with capital. The out buildings are good; the dwelling will be moved and repaired to the entire convenience of the tenant. There are about 475 acres of arable land, well adapted to grain. Also peach and apple orchards, with other fruits of the best quality. If the tenant show a disposition to improve the land, he may be accommodated with a lease.
ALSO—Several houses and lots at the Old Chapel, with the tavern house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Anderson.
For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Eastern.
GEO. W. NABB.
July 22—3t

To Rent

For the next year, the farm near the Three Bridges, now occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Paine, will be rented to a good tenant.
T. KENNARD.
Easton, July 22.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN

Has just received an additional supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, &c. which he offers at reduced prices for cash.
Aug. 5 4w

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION for the cure of Stammering and other impediments of Speech.—Mr. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success makes him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils.—Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington st. opposite Doct. Potter's.
Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1826.

Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.
JOHN CROMWELL.
SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Professor Mat. Medica, University of Maryland.
RICH'D. WILMOT HALL, M. D. Professor Obstetrics and diseases of children, University of Maryland.
THO. W. GRIFFITH, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.
Aug. 19 4w

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.

THE SCHOONER, JANE & MARY.
The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Eastern-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Eastern-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Eastern-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at 11 o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Capt. THOMAS ROX, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.
He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Eastern Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Eastern, every Saturday.
THOMAS PARROTT.
July 29

TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS.

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md.
J. C. WILSON, Jr.
July 1—If
The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,
Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.
MINT, 25 cents per lb.
LEMON, 25 cents per lb.
BARLEY, 25 cents per lb.
HOREHOUND, 25 cents per lb.
CINNAMON, 25 cents per lb.
ROSE, 25 cents per lb.
PENNY DICE Candies, 25 cents per lb.
MINT DROPS, 25 cents per lb.
SUGAR ALMONDS, 25 cents per lb.
SUGAR PLUMS and KISSES, 25 cents per lb.
SUGAR RADISHES, 31 1/2 cts. per lb.
No. 130, Market st. Baltimore.
July 15 6w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.
JOHN B. ORY,
State of Louisiana, and
JAS. C. WHEELER,
Easton, E. S. of Maryland.
June 10.

Wanted.

To purchase 50 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentleman from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jesse Shaffer.
Baltimore, July 8.

COACH GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity of informing the citizens of Somerset, that, having opened shop in Princess Anne, he intends carrying on the Coach Gigg, and Harness-making business in all their various branches. Having furnished himself with experienced workmen and a good stock of materials, he flatters himself, he shall be able, by executing his work with neatness and despatch, in the most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms, to meet the wishes of the public, and especially those who may favour him with employment. Prompt attention will be given to business; and every effort used to please his customers, and to show himself worthy of public confidence. As heretofore, the citizens of Somerset, have, mostly, been under the disagreeable necessity of sending their work to some distant shop out of the county, he hopes for the future this necessity will be prevented; and that they will avail themselves of the advantages of relief now offered them. He solicits a share of public patronage; pledges his assurances that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction.—Persons wishing work done in his line of business would do well to give him a call.
WILLIAM QUINN.
Princess Anne, Aug. 19.

Notice.

THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY are hereby most respectfully notified that I am a Candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing October Election, as a Member to represent them in the next Legislature of Maryland.
THOMAS JONES.
July 22 w

Public Sale.

By virtue of three venditioni exponas to me directed against Thos. Wrightson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Saml. Tenant; one at the suit of Benjamin Blades, and one at the suit of John M. Wise, use Nathan Harrington, use Rachael L. Kerr, will be sold in the Town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 9th September, the following property, to wit: One negro girl called Sophy, taken as the property of said Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned claims.
Sale to take place between 12 and 5 o'clock at Allen's Tavern.
W. TOWNSEND, Constable
Aug. 12 S

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec. 25
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

Fountain Inn.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 tf

VALUABLE LANDS,

For Sale.

The unsold part of several fine tracts of land in Queen-Ann's county, part of the estate of Edward Tillingham Esq. late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, consisting of four farms of convenient size—These lands are about 4 miles below Centerville on the post road to Eastern and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore.—The soil is of good quality and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it—for terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville in Queen Ann's county.
EWD. TILGHMAN.
July 29 8w

For Rent.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennals Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 150 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber, SUSAN SETH.
Talbot co. July 22.
N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Eastern—enquire as above.

Lands to Rent.

To be rented at reduced and very moderate rents, for one or more years from the first of next January, all my lands in Hunting Creek Neck and Poplar Neck in Caroline county.—These lands comprise extensive & firm marshes on Choptank River, on which they bind about two miles, and are therefore valuable for stock. The lands in Hunting Creek Neck are also offered for sale, in farms of suitable sizes, at very low prices, and on a long credit.—Persons wishing to rent may apply either to myself, or to Daniel Cheezum, my agent, who resides near these lands—Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to address themselves to me.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, 2
June 17 12w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Charles Kirby at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of the testament and last will of John Scott, late of Talbot county deceased, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Eastern, on Tuesday the 26th day of this present month (September) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. 1 black horse, 6 head of cattle: also the farm of the said Kirby where he at present resides.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
E. N. HAMBLETON, late
Shff. of Talbot county
Sep. 2.

PRIME WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale on Tuesday 26th September next at Centerville, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the residue of my wood land supposed to be about forty acres, composed of all the varieties of forest timber.
This property is adjoining the lands of Christopher Cox and Thomas Hemsley, Esq. and will be sold on a credit of three months, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—It will be sold together or divided into ten acre lots.
The land will be pointed out by William H. Tilghman, Esq. or the subscriber, to any one wishing to purchase.
JAMES T. HEMSELEY.
Queen Ann's co. Sep. 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber's Mill, formerly Seth's, and 2 miles only from Wye Mill, has been completely repaired, with entire new machinery and works,—on the spur or vertical construction, with a hopper boy, packing press, and a patent crushing mill to grind cob-meal and plaster—having an overshoot of water by which she is enabled to grind day and night at this season.
E. HARRIS.
Sep. 2 4w

A Camp Meeting will commence on Friday

the 15th of September next, on the Bay-Side, three miles above Haddaway's Ferry in Talbot county, Md. and break on Tuesday morning following.
Sep. 2.

Public Sale,

By order of the Orphans' Court, of Talbot county, will be offered at Vendue on THURSDAY, the 14th September, at the farm of the late Joseph Haskins, Esq. in Caroline county, and on THURSDAY, 21st day of September, at the late residence of the said Joseph Haskins, near Eastern, all his PERSONAL ESTATE, except the negroes, consisting of Household Furniture, and farming Utensils, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c. &c. Also the reversion of the said Joseph Haskins in the House & Lot on Goldsborough street, in Eastern aforesaid, held under lease by Mr. John Westley Bordley of Queen Ann's county.—Terms of Sale—for all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required for all sums above \$5, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
WM. K. LAMBDIN, Adm'r
of Joseph Haskins dec'd.
P. S. All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Haskins, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment; those having claims against said estate will exhibit them duly authenticated.
Sept. 2 w

Easton Academy.

The Parents and Guardians of boys in the town and neighbourhood are hereby notified that the schools in this Institution will be opened for the reception of scholars on Monday the 4th of September ensuing.
The classical department will be conducted as heretofore under the direction of Mr. Thompson the principal Teacher, whose reputation in that character is too well established to require the aid of additional recommendation.
The other department has been placed in the charge of Mr. THOMAS B. WHITE, who professes to teach the English Language Grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, & Geography; & whose qualifications in these Sciences have been certified with such assurance as to give a reasonable belief that he will prove himself an acceptable and useful Instructor. These schools will be superintended by the Trustees, and the greatest attention bestowed upon the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.
By order of the Board,
NB. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Easton, Sep. 2 4w

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1826.

NO. 39.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

[For the Easton Gazette.]
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
No. 6.

To the people of Maryland.

The proposition in my second number that the *terrene* superficies of Maryland is 14,000 square miles, has been objected to. It is allowed, the *superficies* is 14,000, but the *terrene* superficies, says Mr. Teackle is but 10,000 square miles. I do not suppose the proposition worth contending for, neither is it necessary to my argument or object. I was anxious for Mr. Teackle to object, in his essay, to my computation of the number of square miles, of which the *terrene* superficies of Maryland consists, and to the unintentional alteration of his lemma, that 5 miles square, would be convenient subdivisions, into 5 square miles. But Mr. Teackle knew if he answered those two positions and passed by the rest, he would get himself into a snare, and the points left unanswered would be taken for granted. When I stated 5 square miles as Mr. Teackle's lemma, I was fully under the impression, that such was the fact. I had not Mr. Teackle's essay before me, nor did I then know his lemma had ever been before the Legislature, besides I thought Mr. Teackle none too good, to say 'the *terrene* superficies of Maryland is 10,000 square miles, or 400 districts of 5 square miles,' believing he had vanity enough to suppose that such an assertion, in an essay, with his name to it, would pass current among some people, who think him a Solomon in figures, and if it was controverted, he could easily say it was a slip of the pen, made in the hurry of writing, that he intended to say 5 miles square. Not having the essay before me, as I before stated, I was further induced to think I was right, from the fact, that the districts of New York (from which state Mr. Teackle professes to have 'mainly drawn' his scheme,) consist of but little more than 5 square miles, as I exhibited in my first essay and as will appear by dividing 46,000 square miles, (the superficies of New York) by 7773 the number of districts for that state. It appears plain therefore, if we make the districts of Maryland, the size of those of New York, they will have about 5 square miles extent.

Another of Mr. Teackle's authoritative but sinister assertions, is, that 'one teacher, in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, or geography, is sufficient for a school of 300 or more.' Look at this a moment; if 5 miles square, that is, if 25 square miles, are 'convenient subdivisions for school districts, and sufficient to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door,' and if one teacher is 'sufficient for a school of 300 or more,' why has not New York been laid off into districts of 5 miles square, and why has not every school 300 children or more, instead of about 5 square miles for the extent of the districts, and 51 children for each school? Why have the ruling powers of New York adopted, and why do they still persist in, a plan, which costs five times as much as is necessary? Will 'old experience sustain' this, or will common sense sustain it? That 'one teacher, in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar or geography is sufficient for a school of 300 or more.' Does not all observation go directly to contradict and deny such an assertion? Mr. T. need not talk about Lancasterian schemes nor any other schemes, I fear they are too much like his own schemes—all abortive, visionary, complex and impracticable. I have heard no person but Mr. Teackle contend or assert, that one teacher can attend to more than 50 or 40 children. If it is the best plan to employ only one teacher for a school of 300 or more, New York I feel assured, would have adopted that plan, and her not adopting it is another proof, added to reason and observation, of the impracticability of the scheme. I cannot tell where we shall get those teachers Mr. T. speaks of, unless we are to have an influx of *speculating Yankees*, whose heads are filled with as many schemes for personal aggrandizement as Mr. Teackle's, and who will undertake to 'guess,' 'reckon' and 'calculate,' that they can 'manage' to teach 300 children or more, probably the little difference, between a square mile and mile square, which some booby under the signature of 'Yankee' says that he had 'a notion,' or at least he 'was taught to believe,' existed. In fine, my fellow citizens, I am almost induced to pronounce this assertion of Mr. T's, to be a daring attempt to impose upon you, an olio of the most glaring absurdity, and the most vaunting impudence. Mr. Teackle says, he has 'mainly drawn' his scheme from that of New York, whereas the districts of New York consist of little more than 5 square miles, and he would have those of Maryland to consist of 25 square miles; the number of children in

the schools of New York will average about 54 to each, but Mr. Teackle would give to each of our schools 150.

Now I pray, beg, and beseech his holiness, Pope Littleton the first, to condescend from the high pinnacle of knowledge, upon which he is raised, and grant me one illuminating ray of the light of science, to light up my dark and dull comprehension, that I may be enabled to gain a slight view of the inimitable manner, in which his plan resembles that of New York. Mr. Teackle's plan may resemble that of New York in some traits, but I shall believe, I don't care what Mr. Teackle or any body else, calls it, whether they esteem it a piece of stupid ignorance, obstinacy, folly or whatever they please, it is the same thing to me, I shall still continue to believe as long as I live, (I hope,) that Mr. Teackle's scheme does not agree with that of New York, in the size of the districts nor in the number of children for each school.

Mr. Teackle says, the number of youth in the state of Maryland is but 80,000. He may be right, but I don't believe it; and my reason is this: The superficies of New York is 46,000 square miles, that of Maryland 14,000. According to the census of 1820, New York had 30 inhabitants to the square mile, and Maryland 29, that is, Maryland had 29, upon the consideration, that the superficies were 14,000, but Mr. Teackle says, 'the exact *terrene* superficies of Maryland is 10,000 square miles,' therefore, throwing the Chesapeake Bay out of the question, we shall have about 31 inhabitants to the square mile of the habitable superficies. Suppose the number of inhabitants to the square mile, and the number of youth to the square mile to be equal in both states. The number of youth, in Primary Schools, in the state of New York is 425,350. If we take 10,000 square miles for the habitable superficies of Maryland, that will be, (we will say,) one fourth of the superficies of New York, and consequently, the number of youth in Maryland, will be one fourth of the number of New York, say about 106,337. Read the argument over again, if you are not satisfied, and see if there be an objectionable proposition, or a controvertible point in it, if not, the conclusion is irresistible, that the number of youth in Maryland is 106,337, which distributed to 400 schools, will give about 265 to each. As we have supposed Maryland to be one fourth the size of New York, let us take one fourth of the number of districts of New York and we shall have about 1943, but to make each district of precisely 5 square miles extent, and to have an even number, say 2,000 districts, and there will be 53 children to each school.

This is a fair, conclusive, and incontrovertible argument, because, we have before proved the habitable superficies of Maryland, to be one fourth of the habitable superficies of New York, and the number of youth in Maryland, to be one fourth of the number of youth in New York, consequently, we should have one fourth of the number of districts in New York for our proportionable quantum. The use I wish to make of the foregoing remarks, is this: Mr. Teackle professes to have 'mainly drawn' his scheme from that of New York; he cannot then, in conscience object to the size of the districts in New York, or if he does object, he cannot support his objection, as the argument alone is not a postulation, but is founded upon irrefragable data, and leads to a decisive issue, that the state of Maryland will require 2,000 districts and my former calculation of \$600,000 expense to pay the teachers, follows as a necessary consequence. Now Mr. Teackle, with all your art, cunning, and intrigue, with all your knowledge of figures and law and legislation and canals, and school bills and scripture, controvert this if you can, with all your turning, twisting and quibbling, prove the foregoing remarks and conclusion to be false, and I will say you are a smart fellow.

I have confined myself, in my former essays, chiefly to an examination and refutation of Mr. Teackle's essays, in favour of his proposed plan. I have not taken his numbers in rotation nor have I enumerated all the absurdities and inconsistencies, with which they abound. I have only noticed some of the most prominent. Others I might go on to exhibit and confute, but the time for the people to express their sentiments, drawing nigh, and I have objections to the bill itself, which I wish to meet the public eye before they go to the polls. Some have said they have not seen any objections to the bill, that the opposers of the law, confine themselves entirely to remarks on Mr. Teackle's essays, and thence, they conclude, that the bill is unobjectionable. I saw many objectionable traits in the bill, on my first perusal of it, but I could not find a convenient place, in any of my former essays, for introducing them and beware of establishing dangerous precedents. Objection 1st. The bill is impracticable. This is what I promised, in my first essay, to prove. It is impracticable because the treasury cannot pay more than about 100,000 or 150,000 dollars, and there would be about 450,000, or 500,000 dollars to be levied upon the

state of Maryland, which would be a tax, too intolerable to be borne, and to which our spirited citizens will never submit. That there will be such a tax, I think I have sufficiently proved, if further proof be requisite, it arises from this consideration; viz: The reference of the bill from the Legislature to the people. Mr. Teackle, clothed with his customary deception, endeavours to make the people believe, that this bill has received the sanction of the Legislature, and that the reference to the people, was an argument to prove the competency of our treasury to support his law of public instruction. I do deny, in toto, that the bill has ever received a Legislative sanction. Among the members of the Legislature, who voted for the reference of the bill to the people, I doubt whether there was one, who would have voted for the bill itself. If the bill has received a legislative sanction, what have the people to do with it? The Legislature had the power to make the law, why then, did they refer it to the people, if there was money enough in the treasury, to support the law? The people, the legislature well knew, could not object to the establishment of Primary Schools among them, provided it could be done without a tax; then where was the necessity of referring the bill to the people, if the measure would require the imposing of no tax upon them? The fallacy of Mr. Teackle's assertion, that his plan had received the sanction of the legislature of the state is obvious and glaring. This bill had been rejected again and again, and would have been rejected at the last session of the Legislature, had it not been for the two last sections of the bill which referred it to the suffrages of the people. I am warranted in making this statement, by the concurring testimony of three members of the state Legislature, who heard the sentiments of those who voted for the reference of the bill to the people, and two of whom voted for the reference, the third was absent from the house, when the bill was referred, or else, probably, he would also have voted for the reference. Two of the gentlemen alluded to, are of this county; the other is of Worcester county.

The observation, I intend to make, is this: The Legislature of Maryland ought to have known the situation of our treasury, the fear of a tax could have been the only barrier, which could possibly preclude the adoption of a system of Primary Schools, by the Legislature, and the Legislature's not adopting a system, is a tacit declaration (if I may use the expression) that they considered a tax necessary to carry it into operation, and were unwilling to impose upon the people such a tax as would be required.

Objection 2d. If the bill was practicable, it is unjust and looks with hostile eye towards the eagle of our liberty. Its injustice, and its hostility to our liberty, arise, first, from the consideration, that all the officers, except the district collector, are to receive no 'pecuniary compensation' for their services and are to be fined some 5 and others 10 dollars, if they refuse to serve, or serve without having complied with the requisitions of the law. Mr. Teackle writes in his 8th essay that 'objections, possibly, may be raised, through inadvertence, to the expense of supporting the officers, but it must appear to all who will take the trouble of reading, and who are capable of comprehending the law upon the subject, that neither the commissioners, the inspectors, nor the trustees, are entitled to any 'pecuniary compensation.' My objections do not arise from that source, but from the very reverse, and

—To the former opposite, And contrary as black to white."

Is it just, does it accord with the principles of true liberty? To make a man, who has no immediate interest, whatever, in Primary Schools, neglect his own business, and attend to that of other people, without giving him any compensation for it, and to lay him under a fine, greater than some poor men are able to pay, if he neglects or refuses, to perform the duties imposed upon him. The Levy Courts, in the different counties, may choose the commissioners &c. from among classes of men, who have no more interest in Primary Schools, than the man in the moon, would it not be the highest injustice to compel such men to render their services without the least hope of reward? Let the levy court choose the officers from what class they may, they must always leave men as much interested in Primary Schools, and under as much obligation to serve for nothing, as those they choose. Is it just then, that these men should serve their neighbours for nothing? For nothing!—Poh! says Mr. Teackle, in his eighth essay; 'The object is purely beneficial and the due and faithful discharge of their honorary obligations would be becoming to such gentlemen as should, in the estimation of their neighbours deserve the honour of those appointments.' The honour of those appointments! Good Heavens! The honour, the exalted honour, the superlative honour of—what? of being a commissioner, an inspector, a trustee or a supervisor of Primary Schools! About as much honour in it, as there is, in being an

overseer of the road, more trouble and no profit.

This confirms my opinion, that Mr. Teackle thinks the people of Maryland 'to be devoid of a common stock of the lowest grade of intellect, and, consequently,' that he can allure them to vote for his bill, through the hope and expectation of obtaining honour! I have not seen an insult, so gross, offered to any community of freemen, and I hope our patriotic citizens will not let it pass by, with impunity. It is something surprising that Mr. Teackle did not add a section to his bill, providing a uniform for the officers of Primary Schools—a red coat stuffed with newspapers and his essays on Primary Schools, or some such thing—in order to dazzle the fancy, to captivate the imagination, and to entice the people, by exciting in them a desire of honour and pageantry, to give their suffrages in favour of the proposed plan.

Mr. Teackle mentions 'commissioners, inspectors and trustees,' as the officers who are to receive no pecuniary compensation; why does he not also say the superintendent, for it must appear to all, who will take the trouble of reading, and who are capable of comprehending the law upon this subject, that the superintendent, according to the law, is entitled to no more compensation than the other officers. Only look, for a moment at the arduous duties of the superintendent, as specified in the second section of the law! he must take an oath to discharge, faithfully, all the duties, incumbent on the office, and not a cent of compensation is he to receive; No! no! he is to have nothing but the honour. If 'the honour of these appointments,' is equal to the trouble, or is a sufficient compensation for the duties of the offices, why has Mr. T. subjoined a fine to be inflicted upon those, who shall refuse to serve? We know it is not the human character to refuse honour, because, our law-givers have so fixed it, that, generally, honour and profit go hand in hand. I wonder what people would think of a law, to fine a man a heavy sum if he was elected to the office of Governor of Maryland, and should refuse to serve.

In fact, this thing of Mr. Teackle's is no law, at all, according to Dr. Beattie's definition of law. He says that law is the declared will of a person or persons in authority, (that is, having a right to govern) commanding some things, and forbidding others, with a promise, expressed or implied, of reward or convenience to those who obey, and the denunciation of punishment or inconvenience to those who disobey. Now, with great deference, I would ask the author of this bill, where is the sanction of the law, the reward or convenience, promised or implied, to the superintendent, the commissioners, inspectors or trustees, who are to be forced to give their services to the public as the officers of Primary Schools? The bill proposes none and Mr. Teackle says they are to have none. My fellow citizens, I pray you, beware of establishing such dangerous and fatal precedents, which carry with them the very bane of Liberty. Establish this principle, and you may make every officer in the state of Maryland, render his services to the public, without any reward or compensation. The principle is the same, whether a man steal a sixpence or a thousand pounds. In like manner the principle is the same, whether you force, under the penalty of a fine, a trustee of Primary Schools to serve, without reward or salary. The principle, I repeat, is the same, it strikes at the very basis of liberty, and tends to the utter overthrow of republican government. Oppose it at the very threshold, and frown it into non-existence, look, with a suspicious eye upon any bill, which comes, 'in such a questionable shape,' as to threaten an infringement upon your liberties, and behold, with the contracted brow of indignation, any demagogue who would violate or deprive you of your sacred rights under any pretence whatever. The bill is unjust, secondly, because, in case of a direct tax to defray the expenses of the scheme, some counties, whose superficies is greater (and consequently will require more schools,) will pay a less quantum of the tax, than other counties, whose superficies is smaller, (and consequently will require a smaller number of schools,) will have to pay a greater proportion of direct tax. For the sake of illustrating my meaning more perspicuously, take Worcester county, the superficies of which is much greater than that of Somerset, yet Worcester does not pay so much of the direct tax as Somerset pays; consequently Somerset county would have to pay a part of the expense of education for Worcester. Mr. T. says, in one of his numbers, the Legislature will provide 'the needful' as soon as the voice of the people, shall have been heard in the Legislature. In another place, he contends there are funds enough in the treasury to defray the expense of his plan, or at least, that there will be no need of a tax. The truth is, if a majority of the people in the state of Maryland, shall vote for the bill in question at the next October election, the people will, in that manner be heard in the Legislature,

and they, directed by the people's voice, will vote a direct tax upon the counties, which, when collected and placed in the treasury, will be distributed to the counties, not according as they pay, but according to the number of schools, in the county, and thus some counties would be compelled, not only to pay for the education of all the youth, in them, but also to contribute to the support of public schools, in other counties, which would not coincide with my ideas of justice. It is unjust, thirdly, because, if only one county, in the state, were to receive, by a majority of their suffrages, the bill in question, and all the rest of the counties in the state were to reject it, they would be deprived of their proportion of the school fund, and the whole fund would go to that one county. This is monstrous, 'tis the very acme of absurdity, 'the topmost, towering height' of injustice. It is almost incredible, though Mr. T. affirms it again and again and strongly avers, that the two last sections of the bill manifestly mean 'that each and every county, which shall give a majority for Primary Schools, will receive from the treasury a full proportion of the money assigned for their support; and that 'any county,' which shall be against the Primary Schools, shall be excluded and shut out from all benefit of, or participation, in said money.' But do we believe, in the issue, that if a majority of the counties vote against said bill, they will quietly suffer their proportion of the school fund, to be taken away, and given to the minority, or in other words, that they will suffer the minority to rule? No! my countrymen, the opinion is too degrading to be entertained, a community of such men as Mr. Teackle, might bear such an insult and reproach, but the free and independent and high-spirited sons of Maryland, will never submit to it, whilst they are able to handle a sword. I do not fear such bloody consequences, I feel confident that if a majority of the counties reject this bill, it can never go into operation, and must be immediately repealed. The bill allows but one alternative, to accept this very bill, and abide by whatever plan a superintendent may choose to impose upon you, or lose your proportion of the school fund. Fellow citizens, we will do neither, the bill does not offer us a free choice, but endeavours to coerce us, it threatens to take away from us, what we have, if we do not adopt it, and although it is unjust and inconsistent with the rights of citizens, the author of the bill declares, if we refuse it, we 'shall be excluded and shut out from all benefit of and participation in' the public school fund. We regard no such threats, we will have a free choice or none, we will have no 'unconditional submission,' we will have no dictation in Maryland. We will teach Mr. T. before we are done with this school bill, that we are not 'the proper subjects of wily intrigue, and vaulting ambition, ready tools for insidious corruption, or bold and baneful treachery,' that we do 'understand' our rights, and notwithstanding he thinks us so ignorant; that we have wisdom and firmness enough to blast with the breath of Public indignation, any aspiring demagogue, who may in any shape whatever, assail the ramparts of our liberties. We want a system of Public Schools, and we want the funds to pay the expense of it. When we get the funds, the 'primum mobile' the main spring of the business, we will then choose a plan, such a one as shall be suitable to our situation. But we will never be forced to receive the schemes of any wild speculator, it shall be the plan of our free choice, or of the choice of our chosen representatives. Let us trust to them to provide for us a plan of Public Instruction, because they know better than we, what money there is in the treasury, and if we choose men for our representatives, whose interest is interwoven with our own, we shall not fear the violation of our rights, or an indifference towards our interests.

This bill comes to us enshrouded in mystery, if we cannot unveil it, let us reject it altogether, lest, after we have adopted it, it prove, (what it appears to be,) a hideous monster, which may cause us considerable trouble to get rid of it. Many other objections present themselves to my view, but what I have mentioned, I conceive to be sufficient to condemn it in the estimation of any unbiased and candid mind, besides, this essay has run out, to a length neither contemplated nor desired, and I wish this essay to be before the people, I also wish to afford Mr. T. an opportunity of confuting, if he can, any thing contained in it. The honorable gentleman, I have been told, has refused to answer any thing written against his plan of Public Instruction, without the real name of the author subjoined to it. Now this is, in my humble estimation, one of the most senseless, insignificant, and futile reasons, that any man pretending to knowledge could possibly give. 'Tis as weak as the child's reason—I won't because I won't. I would ask the gentleman, why he will not answer any thing written, under fictitious signatures, against his bill? The propriety of essays appearing under a feigned signature is obvious from this consideration: Suppose the most wise, popular and eminent man,

in the state of Maryland, had written essays against this bill, and signed his name to them, what would have been the effect? How many would look at the matter or merit of the essays? It would be enough to say Mr. such a one, the greatest man in Maryland, is doing all he can against this bill and consequently it must be wrong. Whereas, if a very rich miser, whom every body despised, had written against the bill, essays, ever so reasonable, and adrover arguments, ever so convincing and irrefragable, and signed his name to them, it would have been said, 'Old so and so, the miser, is opposed to the bill for public instruction; the old rogue is afraid of a tax, and has conjured up something only to scare the people, I will vote for the bill, just because he is opposed to it.' The truth of these remarks every one feels, for they are sanctioned by reason and experience. Several essays have appeared against Mr. Teackle's plan, under fictitious signatures, thus the readers have been compelled to form their opinion of their worth and merit, from their contents solely, and Mr. Teackle has been challenged to confute them if he could. Since Mr. Teackle refuses to write against "nameless writers," with his own name, I would whisper to him, that when he again resorts to fictitious names, he would not bestow such unqualified, inflated, "gratuitous and exaggerated" eulogies, upon his own bill and essays, as he has done in a piece signed 'One of the Common People.'

A word for myself, and I will conclude. Mr. T. has accused those who write against his bill, of interested motives, or malevolence. To the first I reply, that I am interested only as a son of Maryland, I have no fear of a tax, because let it be as onerous as it may, I shall have out a cent of it to pay, but still, it is but just that those who will have it to pay, should be informed of it. Of malevolence towards any being whatever, I disclaim every part and parcel, so that I am actuated by none of the motives, which he has imputed to those who oppose his bill. I wrote because I considered the bill injurious to the interests of our citizens. If I have succeeded in my design, I have but performed a duty, if I have failed, it was not for a want of zeal, and I am buoyed up above the fear of censure by the consideration, that my motives were unalloyed, just, and patriotic. The public's faithful and fearless friend,

PUBLICOLA.

Somerset co. Sept. 4.

For the Eastern Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

It is high time, Mr. Graham, for the people to prepare themselves to vote upon the subject of the Law "for the public instruction of youth," which has been published for their consideration. Much has already been written, and perhaps more spoken, upon its nature and provisions; and yet none of the voters are entirely unacquainted with its objects and details. And the few who have perused it, and considered the variety of statements and calculations which have appeared in support of it and against it, are perplexed in understanding the benefits which may proceed from it, and the embarrassments it may occasion.

The scale of the scheme, supposing it were a good one, is much too large for the present situation of Maryland: neither her population nor her resources will bear a comparison with the Eastern states, to which we are referred for examples. In those states their systems of education are almost co-eval with the origin of their settlement; and have been progressively extended and improved as the increase of their inhabitants, and of their means to support them, appeared to require. But the present project, with all its complicated ramifications stretched out to every quarter of the state, is suddenly forced upon us at a period when the greatest embarrassments prevail, and when the inclinations of judicious citizens cannot be prepared to submit to additional burdens; and when also the Funds of the Treasury, on which it is so pressingly urged, are merely conjectural, and which, if they could be realized ought not to be wholly appropriated to any one object whatever.

A more limited scheme has long, and often, engaged the attention of the Legislature; and it is a matter of equal surprise and regret that in all the many attempts which have been made to accomplish it, no satisfactory plan has been devised to bring it into action. Funds have been provided, and are annually distributed; but with what good effect they have been received, or in what manner applied, is generally unknown. These Funds were appropriated to the education of the poor, and these are the proper objects of public and legislative bounty, and those to whom the public instruction ought to be administered. The wealthy are able to educate their own children; and can require no further accommodation than that which they have already received in the establishment and endowment of convenient seminaries of learning in the principal districts of the state.

I am therefore opposed to the law which has been published; & I assign the following reasons:

1. Because it proposes to give public instruction to all the boys in the state—the children of the rich as well as the poor.
 2. Because the children of the poor in the present situation of the state are the only proper objects of public instruction, and those with whom a scheme of this nature ought to be commenced.
 3. Because the resources of the state without intolerable Taxes are utterly incompetent to execute its provisions. And
 4. Because the plan, after many expensive trials, would be found to be entirely impracticable.
- There appear to be serious and substantial objections to the head and front of the

law: If its details were examined the arguments against it would be greatly multiplied.

I am, however, an advocate for the education of the poor, and shall vote in favour of a plan of public instruction for their advantage.

According to the last sections of the law the Judges are required to call upon the voters to state, whether they are for or against the Establishment? Such an inquiry at the hustings must and will occupy much time, produce discussion and confusion, and perplex the judges. The end will be much better answered, and more precisely ascertained, by adding the sentiment of the voter to his Ballot. I would therefore propose that in preparing the tickets, the sentiment, negatively or affirmatively, be added to the list of candidates. There ought to be no misunderstanding upon such an occasion; and yet to give a negative answer to the question of the judge might be considered, without explanation, as a denial of public instruction to every class of citizens. And so an affirmative answer would imply that the voter had a full knowledge of the provisions of the law, though probably he had never seen it nor understood its particulars. But on receiving a ticket the subject would be explained to him if he required it; and he would then vote according to his judgment. I shall accordingly prepare my ballot in the following manner:

For Representative to Congress.

A. B.

For Delegates to the General Assembly.

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.

I. K.

In favour of a plan for the public instruction of the poor, but against the Law as published.

In a future paper I shall probably submit to the consideration of the people a system for the Public Instruction of the children of the Poor; and it will be found that to give it a due and beneficial effect a great degree of expense will be necessary: But the amount will be such as the resources of the state can afford without disturbing the ordinary claims upon the treasury. There is possibly as much interest to be felt in the present performance as in some previous publications upon the same subject. If the Editors of the papers in which those publications have appeared should be of this opinion, they will perhaps gratify some of their readers by publishing this article also.

SENEX.

Talbot County, Sept. 11, 1826.

Curious occurrence at Canton.—A very singular scene has lately been transacted at Canton, of which the following is a brief detail.

The Europeans at Canton having long had to complain of the very gross exactions made upon them, in going and coming between Macao and Canton, determined to petition the viceroy on the subject, but apprehending that the security merchants, through whom such petitions should be presented, were interested in continuing the exaction, they resolved to present the petition themselves. They accordingly proceeded to the gate of Canton, and resolutely remained until a Chinese officer received the petition, under promise of its being laid before the viceroy. After eighteen days delay no answer being returned, the foreigners, thirty seven in number, determined again to petition, and on again proceeding to the gate found it open, and rushed in. Seeing a large conspicuous regal like house, they immediately entered in a body, not doubting it was the viceroy's palace. They found, however, that it was a Joss-house—but observing a soldier running out upon their storming, they conjectured he would wing his flight to the palace, and accordingly they pursued him until he reached a great house with many guards and other attendances of royalty. Here, however, they were again deceived; they had got into the house of the commandant of the city, and even into the apartment of the ladies, who it may well be believed, were not a little alarmed at the visit. It was now impossible to get out: and here the party took their ground, resolutely demanding that their petition should be received; and refusing either by threats or entreaties, to leave the city.—The result was that they carried the day, as well as the place, and received an assurance from the security merchants, that the Chop (or license) should no longer be levied on them, or if demanded by the Hoppo, should be paid by the security merchants! The party then offered, like well bred Europeans, to apologize to the commandant for their unmannerly intrusion into his house—an offer gladly accepted; and when brought out to be conducted beyond the city gate the force of looking mightily big was played off by the Mandarins quite in the Chinese style—the most pompous language and most angry gesticulations affected—and one of the foreigners subjected to the speaker's hand being drawn across his neck, to signify, if found there again, they would lose their heads! an indignity, which the foreigner fortunately took in good part; and in perfect keeping with the whole picture, repeated upon the Linguist, in a style of excellent effect and humor. The foreigners then moved off, and arrived at the city gates through a long and dense lane of soldiery and populace. At seven in the evening they reached their factories in safety. Two days afterwards, they were given to understand by the security merchants, that the viceroy was exceedingly shocked and exasperated at what had occurred, and that to prevent a recurrence of so disgraceful a procedure, the viceroy had been doubled, and received the strictest orders to

put every foreigner to death who should be caught within the gates. Three verbose and lengthy proclamations were then issued by the viceroy; the first reminded the security merchants of themselves being the authors of all that had happened; and admonished them to 'change their faces and wash their hearts,' on pain of suffering with their lives. The second pardoned the merchants, as they 'showed signs of fear and contrition, and begged for indulgence;' and the third, after alluding to the inconvenience of foreigners 'loitering' about Canton, allowing them to hire chopps for the fast boats at a reduced rate, as a mark of compassion. So ended this strange affair.

The Biter Bit.—A travelling Tin Merchant, from the land of 'wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints,' while moving with his portable warehouse through an adjoining town called upon a very shrewd descendant of St. Crispin, or in other words a pretty 'wide awake' shoemaker, who having on hand a Plattsburgh dollar, thought the present opportunity a very fine one for disposing of it—besides the immortal honor he would acquire by having 'suck'd in a Yankee Pedlar,' a consideration of no small importance, it being generally believed a very difficult point to accomplish. He accordingly bought a tin paste horn, and giving a knowing wink to the by-standers, offered his Plattsburgh bill, and requested the change. The pedlar looked grave, and shook his head—he did not like the bill, he said, for he had heard the bank was down. Crispin said 'there was no such thing—the report was set afloat by brokers and speculators, men not to be relied upon—the bills were perfectly good, as good as specie—and as to that matter, a little better, because it was less trouble to carry it; and all the spectators joined with him, in recommending the bill to be a good bill, and the bank that issued it, to be a bank of 'exceeding good repute.' The bill being so highly recommended, the unsuspecting pedlar put it in his pocket, and handed out the change—the by-standers put on long faces—the shoemaker laughed behind his ears, and no one looked really honest but the pedlar. But trading did not stop here; Crispin, elated with his success, offered to sell the man of tin a lot of shoes, at a reduced price, for cash. The pedlar bargained for them at \$10—deposited the shoes in his cart box—paid the amount in Plattsburgh bills—and drove leisurely off, whistling the old tune of 'Catch a Weazle asleep.'

FOREIGN.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the old line packet ship Pacific, Capt. R. R. Crocker at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d August, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular supply of European papers, embracing London evening papers to the 31st July. We copy the annexed intelligence from the Commercial of Friday evening.

The packet ships Florida and Leeds, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st July. The former carried out Mr. Gallatin, our newly appointed minister to London; and the latter conveyed the intelligence of the death of Adams and Jefferson. The fact is noticed in the Liverpool Courier of August 2d, without comment.

The weather in England had been very 'favourable for the gathering of the harvest,' in which great progress had been made. Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Aug. 2. 'There was a moderate steady business doing here yesterday, and 1500 bags of Cotton sold—500 of them Egyptian at 6 3/4. We have not got our Manchester letter this morning, but a gentleman from hence informed me there was a greater disposition to purchase goods and yarns at old prices but the holders were not so anxious to sell, and consequently the business was not so extensive.'

We are happy to be able to state, that things are beginning to assume a more favourable aspect. In Manchester, Nottingham, Leeds and Preston, trade had materially revived, and many of the manufacturers were again called into employment.

Up to the present time the subscriptions received by the London Committee amount to about £26,000. nearly the whole of which has been expended.

Mr. Huskisson, at a public dinner said he felt confident that commerce would soon again flourish.

Scotland and Ireland participate in the general distress. Several heavy failures have taken place in Dublin. In France, and on the continent generally, trade and manufactures are also in a state of depression.

The Sun states that the Duke of Manchester, (appointed Post Master General in the place of the Earl of Chichester,) 'will be succeeded in the Government of Jamaica by Earl Bathurst, whose long and able administration of Colonial affairs, as one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, pre-eminently qualifies him for that most important and difficult office. His Lordship's perfect acquaintance with the whole policy of His Majesty's Government with respect to the Slave question, his distinguished talents, and his manly and elegant deportment, combine to render him the fittest man in the empire to be entrusted with the Government of Jamaica in the present state of our West India Colonies. Lord Bathurst's seat in His Majesty's Council, will be filled by the Earl of Aberdeen, of whom it is only necessary to say that his splendid acquirements have long pointed him out as a Nobleman, on whom the country might properly call, to take part in the direction of its affairs.'

The Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, in answer to the numerous applications which have been made to him from the Upper Ward, regarding emigration to Canada, has noticed that the government have had the subject under consideration; but it is not possible at present to afford any public aid, as no money has been voted by Parliament for that purpose.

At a recent meeting of the proprietors of the East India stock, Col. L. Stanhope stated that about a million of guineas per month were expended in the Burmese war.

Late Dutch, Hamburg and Flinders papers had been received, but their contents furnish little which had not arrived through other channels. The fires in the forests near Stockholm have ceased, after having done immense damage. A trial was proceeding at Liege, against a miller and his three sons, for burning a poor woman, under the belief that she was a witch.

The Sun of the evening of July 31st, contains the proclamation mentioned in the French papers received yesterday, of the Provisional Government of Greece against Piracy. It declares, among other things, that no Greek vessel except those which form a part of the Greek fleet, has a right to carry a flag of war, or to cruise in the Greek seas, or adjoining waters. After the publication of the proclamation, all vessels will be considered piratical, which, not belonging to the fleet, shall cruise as privateers—those vessels which, though belonging to the fleet have no regular letters of marque—and small privateering vessels which go under the name of mistics, &c.

The accounts from Madrid in the French papers are of a most conflicting description. Some of the papers describe the events of Portugal as having excited in Spain all 'the fervour of expression that enthusiasm produces,' while others represent that they have occasioned very different feelings, & are viewed with the utmost alarm. Some even repeat with confidence the former statement, that a military force is to be assembled on the frontiers of Portugal, to prevent the importation of the principles which the constitution of that Kingdom will generate, and affirm that Austria and other Governments are to protest against and denounce this obnoxious charter. The whole power, however, of the arbitrary governments will not prevent the establishment of the Constitution of Portugal, nor be able to arrest the progress of those principles on which it is founded, and of that desire for liberal institutions which is spreading throughout the civilized world.

Letters from Badajoz announce that great numbers of persons are deserting to Portugal even from among the officers.—Orders have been given that passports shall not be granted for foreign countries, undoubtedly through fear that many would seek in Portugal a refuge under the new order of things.

From Liverpool.—The ship Tally-Ho, capt. Fisher, has arrived at Hampton Roads from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d August. Having left in company with the Pacific arrived at New York she brings no later dates. We extract the following items which have not before met our eye.

The Liverpool Albion of 31st July, states that the weather had been intensely hot within the four preceding days, and had been very little mitigated by a shower on the evening of the 30th; indeed that it was almost intolerable.

The long continuance of hot and dry weather in the northern parts of the Continent also, had rendered the forests so likely to take fire, that serious apprehensions were entertained for the effects of conflagrations in the vicinities of towns & cities.

It was rumoured in Liverpool that Parliament would be assembled this year earlier than usual.—The regulation of several branches of trade, it was said required it. A branch of the Bank of England went into full operation at Gloucester on Wednesday, 26th July. The officers were all sent from London.

A powder mill on Howslow-Heath, blew up with a tremendous explosion on Tuesday morning, the 25th July—the report and the volume of smoke from which, were heard and seen at the distance of 15 miles. Two men, the only persons at work in the mill at the time, were killed; one a widower with five children, the other with a wife and three children.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1. Piracies in the Archipelago.—The papers have been filled for several months, with accounts of piracies committed in the Archipelago by Greek pirates. The evil has at length attained such a height, that it is scarcely possible for a vessel to sail to the Levant without having its cargo plundered and its crew maltreated. It has at length become absolutely necessary, unless the commerce to that part of the world is to be entirely destroyed, that some immediate and most vigorous steps should be taken for the protection of trade and the punishment of the pirates. The Greek government is unfortunately too weak and too much distracted by impending danger, to have it in its power to render any assistance; the British government must therefore interfere in behalf of this valuable branch of commerce, or it will be entirely annihilated. The most vigorous measures will be necessary to intimidate the pirates of the Archipelago, who have been for ages, 'friends to the sea, and foes to all who sail on it,' and whose plundering propensities have been kept alive by constant examples of violence and injustice in their Turkish masters.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE. Tuesday, August 1, 1826. The import of free grain is extremely

small, of foreign wheat it is abundant. The weather has continued fine, and the reapers are making great progress. Should there be no change in the weather, the crop will soon be placed out of its reach. Wheat meets with few buyers, and those only purchase what they cannot avoid. Towards the close of last week Oats were in great request, as well as grinding Barley at an advance of 2d. 3d. per bushel each; but at this day's market, which was pretty well attended, they were not so ready of sale, & barely supported the rise. Some farmers sold Wheat, of the present crop, at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per bushel; and there has arrived two or three small parcels of new Oats from Ireland, which brought 4s. to 4s. 6d. per 45lbs. Oat meal is 1s. to 2s. per peck dearer; all other articles are unaltered.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 31, 1826.

There was a moderate supply of all sorts of British grain last week, but considerable quantities of foreign wheat and oats to go under lock. This morning there is again a short quantity of all descriptions of Corn fresh up. A few samples of New Wheat, Peas and Oats have appeared, but rather small of corn. During the last eight days, the weather has been remarkably favourable for harvest operations, with every prospect of a continuance. Wheat has met a very heavy trade, and the prices have declined 2s. to 3s. per quarter from the terms of this day se'night. Barley remains without alteration. Boiling peas are not so free in sale as last week, but prices are 2s. to 3s. per quarter higher. Gray peas are much as before. Beans obtained the terms of last Monday slowly. There has been a slack trade of Oats to-day, and prices may be reported the same as this day se'night. In Flour, no alteration, but the sale not so free as of late.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.—Two or three years ago, John Logan published in the Metropolitan, of Georgetown, an account of his seeing, in the slashes back of this city, a spider snare a frog, and hold him several inches to a twig. This account was not generally credited. I now send you an account of a spider and snake, which appears equally incredible, but can be attested by many. If you think it worth publishing you may amuse some of the curious.

On Friday last, (1st inst.) a spider was discovered by the workmen in the Rock Creek Paper Mill, apparently in contact with a small black snake about nine inches long. When first discovered, the snake was snapping at the spider, and at each snap or jump of the snake, the spider lapped his web round the head of the snake, and still kept looping him to his fastening. This combat continued all day on Friday, and all Saturday, until the evening, when the spider completely conquered, and had killed the snake. On Sunday, (yesterday) he had him well lashed about the head, middle and tail, and had him hoisted eighteen inches up in his web, where he is now hanging, and the spider feeding on him. What is remarkable is, that this spider is not bigger than a common fly. They can both be seen in the web at the paper mill, and all the above facts attested by William Leish, foreman, Edward Lewis, George Miller, and Samuel Norwood workmen in the mill, and by all the hands working there. EDGAR PATTERSON. Sep. 4 1826.

DRUNKARDS CURED.

'Mr. Loiseau has radically cured five white adults, four coloured, and fifteen slaves. Among the number thus operated upon, were one or two persons whom drinking had made mad—and several presented the most shocking appearances in bloated limbs. Mr. Loiseau has now thirteen patients under his hands: a part of whom it will take three weeks to cure, whilst others may be discharged in ten days. The wages of a physician so valuable, who not only restores the body to all its wonted functions, but also reclaim the noble faculties of the mind—the wages of Mr. Loiseau are graduated according to the circumstances of those who employ him.'—New Orleans paper.

NATIVE COFFEE.—It has long been a desideratum what would make a substitute for Coffee, and many experiments have been made with a view to discover a substitute. The question is at length solved, and a native material for Coffee has been found, which, when prepared, cannot be distinguished from Mocha of the first quality. The following receipt for making it, it is hoped will be extracted, and the experiment tried by those who are interested or curious on the subject.—

Shell the common chestnut, roast and grind it as you do coffee grains—mix some securoy or chicory with the chestnut powder, as is commonly done with coffee, and in the same proportion, and you will find it so palatable and pleasant that you will never again feel disposed to purchase foreign coffee.

For Sale

On a Credit of Four Years.

I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm containing about four hundred and thirty acres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough. This farm is divided into three fields, containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each, a greater part of the arable land is of a soil susceptible of improvement, with a large proportion of wood land, attached to it. I will sell also several valuable lots in the town. Any person desirous of purchasing may make application to the subscriber living on the Dover Road about two miles from Easton, or to Col. Jabez Caldwell, residing on the premises. C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Sep. 9

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEP. 16.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The following is the result of the election for electors of the senate of Maryland—complete.

Calvert—Messrs. Beckett and Dalrymple.

Caroline—Messrs. Sangston and Hardcastle.

Talbot—Messrs. Hayward and Dickinson.

Prince George's—Messrs. Somerville and Chew.

Anne Arundel—Gen. Marriott and Mr. Estep.

Harford—Messrs. Sewell and Scott.

Baltimore City—Edward Johnson.

Frederick—Dr. Wm. Tyler, Col. John Cockey.

Annapolis—Gen. Harwood.

Washington—John Van Lear, Jr. and Ezra Shifer.

Cecil—B. F. Mackall and Thomas S. Thomas.

Baltimore County—Snowden and Harryan.

Kent—Dr. Anderson and Dr. Wroth.

Queen Ann's—Mr. Rochester and Mr. Hopper.

Dorchester—Messrs. Steele and Eccleston.

Somerset—Mr. Polk and Mr. Carroll.

Worcester—Dr. Spence and Mr. Powell.

Charles County—Messrs. Stoddard and Stonestreet.

St. Mary's—Dr. Stone and Mr. Herd.

Allegany—Messrs. Tomlinson and Price.

Montgomery—Mr. Brice Selby, and Dr. Duvall.

The college of electors meet in the city of Annapolis, on Monday next.

The following certificates shew the number of votes given for electors, in Maryland and in Illinois—and are attached to Mr. SLOANE's address to the People of Ohio:

Extract of a letter from His Excellency JOSEPH KENT, Governor of the State of Maryland, to J. Sloane.

"From the official returns, I find that General Jackson received 14,449 votes, and Mr. Adams 14,695 votes, and Mr. Crawford, 3,346 votes.

"The election of Mr. Adams is well received in Maryland, and must be every where, with every reflecting man, who either understands or regards the true interests of the country."

STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for electors in Illinois at the last election of President and Vice President.

For Mr. ADAMS, 1,542

" Mr. CLAY, 1,047

" Gen. JACKSON, 1,272

" Mr. CRAWFORD, 219

The foregoing contains a statement of votes given in Illinois.

D. P. COOK.

The second Exhibition and Fair of the Dorchester Agricultural Society, will be held in Cambridge on Friday the 9th, and Saturday the 10th of November next, to commence each day, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The 1st day will be allotted to the Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Domestic Manufactures, Liquors, and Butter. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, an Auctioneer will dispose of, free of cost to the seller, any stock that may be for sale.

The 2d day will be devoted to the Exhibition of Implements of Husbandry and the Ploughing Matches. At 9 o'clock the Ploughing will commence. Lots of 1-16th of an acre will be laid off.

At 1 o'clock the Reports will be read and the Premiums distributed to the successful competitors. At 3 o'clock, P. M. the sales will be renewed.

A Philadelphia Gen. Jackson meeting has nominated William Duane, late editor of the Aurora, as a candidate to represent the first Congressional District in the twentieth Congress.

VIRGINIA.—A meeting has been held in Louisa county, which recommended the election of P. P. Barbour as senator for that state in place of John Randolph, whose period of service expires on the third of March.

New York papers mention the death of the Hon. WILLIAM P. VAN NASS, Judge of the U. S. District Court, for the Southern District of New York. He died without a moment's sickness, or any apparent pain.

FLOUR in Philadelphia has risen to \$5 and a quarter. This, says the Philadelphia Gazette, is entirely owing to the domestic demand. Six hundred barrels a day, are required for Philadelphia and its immediate neighborhood, so immense has the home consumption become.

COMMODORE PORTER.

From Mexico, we learn that Commodore PORTER was about to take command of the Naval force at Vera Cruz, apartments having been provided for him, to guard against the diseases of the shore, in the Castle of St. John de Ulloa, where it is as healthy as it would be on board ship, until the marine shall be made ready for sea. The reception of Commodore Porter at the seat of Government of Mexico has been of the most satisfactory nature. The equipments of his station are less than re-

ported, but still considerable, say \$5,400 per annum. The Government, moreover, understanding that, in entering the Mexican service, Com. P. relinquished, of course, an old claim which he had upon the Consulado, of Havana, agreed to apply to the Government of Vera Cruz to place him in possession of a large tract of land on the fine river of Guasacualco. The Government of Vera Cruz has agreed to cede to the Commodore eleven leagues square in the richest and most beautiful part of the State. The tract contains about half a million of acres, and the route to the Pacific, for the establishment of which a decree has recently been made, will pass through it.—Nat. Intel.

TROTTING MATCH.

A trotting match took place at two o'clock yesterday on the Union Course near Jamaica, Long Island, between a sorrel cropped horse and a Bay Mare—both owned by gentlemen of this city. The distance trotted was one mile and repeat, and the wager, \$500.

For three-fourths of the first mile the mare kept the lead, but on commencing the last quarter the crop showed his superior foot, passed his antagonist & came out about two thirds of a length ahead. Time of this heat three minutes and a second and a half. The time of the second heat was 2 minutes and 56 seconds, and although trotted so much quicker than the former, was by no means equally well contested, the mare being nearly doubly distanced.

N. Y. Gazette.

The Union Course races on Long Island, commence on the third of October next:

First day four mile heats, for \$500
Second day three mile heats, for 300
Third day two mile heats, for 200

Times.

Mr. Poletica, in his recent work on the United States, speaks in the following terms of the ladies of this country:—

Women in the United States enjoy a reputation for morality, which the most violent defamers of that country have never dared assail. They assiduously fulfil the duties of wives and mothers—Their deportment is modest, decent and reserved.

The following remark is frequently made by foreigners:

The beauty of the women of the United States, is generally acknowledged. But it is of so transient a character, that a sentiment of compassion immediately mingles itself with the pleasure you experience in beholding the young and numerous American beauties, who assemble together in their evening entertainments. You involuntarily compare them to the delicate flowers that wither before the slightest breath of a northern wind. The frequent changes in the temperature of the air which distinguishes the climate of the United States, exert a fatal influence on the health of the inhabitants and the beauty of the women.

On Friday the 8th inst. a stable in Philadelphia took fire and was consumed, together with four horses therein. The Journal says—

The by-standers succeeded in getting several horses out, but although the stable door was open, such was the intensity of the heat inside, that all attempts to release the other animals from their fastenings were fruitless. One horse—a noble creature—although surrounded with fire, stood perfectly still while a person attempted to get him loose. The halter could neither be untied, broken, or slipped off; there was no knife to cut it, and the flames raged with increased violence.

When the man sprang out of the stable, the horse, as if aware that he was abandoned to his fate, uttered most horrid screams. The terrific and almost unearthly cries which horses will give in their agony are well known. The poor animal struggled madly for his deliverance, and in his violence, tore open his breast by running against his trough. He then laid down for the space of several minutes perfectly quiet, but as the fire began to play around his nostrils, he rose again, and after a few struggles, with a yet wilder scream and his eyes bursting from his head, made one furious effort, and fell dead. The whole scene is described as having been heart-sickening.

In an article on the falling off of the imports and exports of Great Britain, and the corresponding decrease in her revenues, the London Times brings forward a statement of facts which cannot fail to arrest attention. It appears that in the item of cotton manufactures, on a comparison of the two quarters ending April, 1825, and April 1826, a decline has taken place in white or plain cottons of from 39,000,000 to 29,000,000, or a full one fourth of the whole quantity! In printed cottons a similar change has occurred, although in a less degree; the decline having been from 44,000,000 to 36,000,000. To this falling off in quantity, is to be added the reduction in the value of the manufactures, the price of each yard of cotton at the former period being nearly double the present rate.—A great decline has also been experienced in the woollen and linen trade. In the same Journal, by way of consolation to the suffering manufacturers of Great Britain, it is asserted that "the manufactures established in Rhode Island and other parts of the United States were on the point of being abandoned, through the inability of the owners to work them." It is hardly necessary to contradict a statement so notoriously unfounded in truth, and which was doubtless intended only for effect at home. The manufacturing establishments of the United States were never in a more flourishing or healthy condition than at the present moment; those about Baltimore

we are gratified to add, are in the most prosperous state, and are steadily increasing their means of operation. In Rhode Island, which the London editor has specially named, a similar state of prosperity attends the manufacturing establishments. The last Providence Journal says:—"They yield, not an extravagant, but a certain profit under good management, and are placed on a basis completely independent of the fluctuations of foreign markets or the caprices of trade. In the coarse fabrics, foreign competition is already out of the question, and the same encouragement is only wanting in the finer articles to place them on an equal footing. Something of this effect will be produced by the distresses in Europe which, from the inability there to furnish materials will leave our own and the South American markets almost exclusively to the occupation of the American manufacturer."

In 1816 a report made to congress shewed that forty millions of dollars capital were invested in cotton manufactures, & twelve millions in woolen. In that year we manufactured 90,000 bales of cotton. In 1816 it was estimated that the whole amount of goods manufactured in the United States were equal to fifty or sixty millions of dollars. It is now believed that we manufacture of all kinds, to the amount of 250 millions in a year, about 25 millions of which are exported and the rest consumed in the country.—Amer.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The editor is respectfully requested to insert the annexed, in lieu of the first and second premiums offered, as published in the Patriot, and request editors who have published the proposals to make the like alteration. By order,
JNO. MOWTON, Sec'y.

Sep. 6.

1. To the maker of the best specimen of Cast Iron Pipe, manufactured in the United States. Samples to be in sections of at least four feet long, of three inches calibre, soft iron and clean, and capable of conducting water under the usual pressure—a silver medal.

2. To the maker of the best specimen of Lead Pipe, manufactured in the United States. Samples not to be less than one hundred feet in length, of one inch calibre, and capable of conducting water under the usual pressure—a silver medal.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.

FLOUR.—The quantity of Howard street received the past week was unprecedentedly small—Sales of old, subject to reinspection, were made at \$4 75, fresh 5 a 12 1/2. A further advance is anticipated from the present appearance of things—the reasons: the prevailing drought, the indispensable engagements of the Farmers at home for three weeks to come, in seeding, & the favorable accounts from South America. For City Mills, the demand is limited, and so is the supply. The inspection for the last week amounts to 1210 whole, 34 half bbls. Howard street—4089 whole, 319 half bbls. of City Mills and other Flour. We quote:

Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$5 a 5 12 1/2

" City Mills, standard qual. 4 57 1/2 a 4 50

" Susquehanna, 4 25

GRAIN.—The market is but moderately supplied with red wheat, which is saleable: Corn is scarce and sales are effected at prices quoted.

WHEAT, best white per bushel 82 a 90

" red " 78 a 80

Corn, 5 white, " 63 a 66

" yellow, " 62 a 65

Rye, " 55 a

Oats, " 65 a

White Beans, " 1 50 a 1 70

Peas, " 1 a 1 12 1/2

Clover " 4 00 a 5 00

Timothy " 2 25 a 3 00

Barley, " 85 a 95

Flax seed, " 75 a 80

[Pat.]

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Henry Medford, to Miss Elizabeth H. Gosage, all of this county.

DIED.

On Saturday morning last, very sudden, Mr. William Perry, of this county.

On Sunday last, Mr. John H. Loveday, of this town.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. Ann Ridgaway, consort of James Ridgaway of this county, aged about 36 years.

CANDIDATES.

For the district composed of Talbot, Queen Anns and Caroline counties.

FOR CONGRESS.

John Leeds Kerr,
Philemon B. Hopper,

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Robert Banning,
Jonathan N. Benny,
Stephen Reynier,
Thomas P. Bennett,
Spry Denny,
Levin Millis,
William P. Ridgeway,

My Fellow-Citizens of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline Counties.

As your present Representative, I solicit your suffrages for the 20th Congress, at the next October election.

Easton, Sep. 9

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

We are authorized to announce PHILEMON B. HOPPER, Esq. of Centerville, as a Candidate for Congress, for the District composed of Talbot, Caroline & Queen-Anns counties, at the next election.

We are authorized to say that JOSEPH MANN, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Kent, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with a majority of their suffrages.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The brick dwelling House, situated on Washington street, in Easton, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased.—For terms apply to
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Sept. 9

To the Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
From the flattering encouragement I received at the late election from you when a Candidate for a seat in the General Assembly of this state, notwithstanding the late period at which I was announced, I am induced from the warm solicitations of a number of my friends to offer my services again to my fellow citizens as one of their next Delegates.—Should they deem me worthy of their suffrages, I pledge myself to support the law of which you all will be called on, on the day of election to express your approbation or disapprobation, that of Primary Schools, in its present shape, with such improvements and amendments to the same as may be thought most conducive to the public interest of the people by the next Legislature.

The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. RIDGAWAY.

Sep. 9.

Joseph Chain;

Has just returned from Baltimore, and now offers for sale low for cash, a variety of

NEW GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Dried Herf, and Berres Tongues,
Bolognese Sausages,
Mackarel, 1st and 2d quality.

Cheese, Jemson Crackers,
Pilot Bread.

All kinds of Nuts, Prunes, Figs,
Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff,

Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality.
Sugar Candy, assorted,
Agate Gun Flints, common do.

Porter, Ale and Cider.

With a variety of Groceries, China, Glass Stone, Earthen, and Wood WARES.

Sep. 16.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, in King's Creek, at the late residence of Henry Covey, deceased, all the personal estate (negatives excepted) of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, J. M.—Attendance given by ELEANOR COVEY, and EDWARD COVEY, Adm'rs. of Henry Covey, dec'd.

Sep. 16.

For Rent,

For the next year, the farm on which Joseph Waddle now resides, situate in Caroline county, about one mile and a half from Dover Bridge.—This farm contains about nine hundred acres of land, the greater part of which is arable. It will be rented low to a good tenant.—Apply to

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Talbot co. Sep. 16.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Chair Making Business at the stand formerly occupied by Gale March, No. 36, Hanover street, Baltimore, where he intends keeping a constant supply of plain and fancy Chairs of every fashion, made of seasoned materials and by the best workmen. He will be thankful for their patronage.

EDWARD NEEDLES, Jr.
Baltimore, Sep. 16 4w

For Sale or Rent,

The house at present occupied by Mrs. Bowdle, pleasantly situated on the road leading to Easton Point. The house and premises are in very good repair.—For terms apply to Thomas H. Dawson.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE.

Sep. 16 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday the 27th inst. at the late residence of Daniel Layton, near Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of five dollars or under, the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, J. M.—Attendance given by NICHOLS LAYTON, and NANCY LAYTON, Adm'rs. of Daniel Layton, dec'd.

Sep. 16 2w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore conducted under the firm of Martin & Hayward is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment without delay, to Richard Martin, who is authorised to settle the business of the concern.

RICHARD MARTIN,

THOMAS S. HAYWARD.

Sep. 16
Richard Martin, having on hand a part of the old stock of goods, will remain for some time at the old stand, where he is disposed to sell them at very reduced prices for Cash only.

Notice.

Having heretofore given the due and legal notice for all the creditors of Henry Casson, deceased, to exhibit to me their claims legally authenticated for a dividend of assets, but having not received notice of any important claim, and supposing that there are several subsisting debts due from the deceased, I do hereby give a final notice to all such creditors of the said Henry Casson to exhibit to me their claims duly authenticated according to law, on or before the 10th day of November, otherwise, they will by law be excluded from a dividend.

JAMES RIDGAWAY, Adm'r.

D. B. N. of Henry Casson.

Sep. 16.

FOR HIRE, for 1827.

Negro men, women, boys and girls.—Also some negro children to be put out for their virtuous and clothes.

Also a farm to be rented, now in the tenure of William Austin, near Pot's Mill. Apply to
RACHEL I. KERR.
Sept. 2 3w

Phoenix Lottery and Exchange Office.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from Pratt street, to the south west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, adjoining the American Office, where the LOTTERY and EXCHANGE BUSINESS will be conducted in all its varieties under the above style and title; holders of Prize Tickets sold in Pratt street, are invited to renew or cash them at this place or the old stand, and all future orders directed to this place will be heretofore promptly attended to.

TH. PHENIX.

Baltimore, Sep. 9 4w

Wanted

An Apprentice to the Clock and Watch Making Business.—A boy of good character, from 14 to 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be received; none other need apply.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Sept. 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of sundry fieri facias to me directed, against Thomas Sherwood, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Anthony C. Thompson, one at the suit of John and Elizabeth Kemp, administrator of Thomas Kemp deceased, two at the suits of Thomas Hanna, one at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, and one at the suit of William Wrightson, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 31 day of October next, the following property to wit: one negro man called Sim, about 25 or 30 years of age, and for life, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named debts, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Sale to take place between 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

W. FOWLEND, Constable.

Sep 9

HOUSES, &c. TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented for the next year, the Dwelling House, garden, &c. at Easton Point, where Thomas Barrow now lives—the house is very convenient and comfortable; it has a kitchen, &c. attached to it.—A so several small Houses and Lots in and about the town of Easton.—Also a small FARM near Hook Town.—For terms, &c. apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 9.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 27th inst. at the late residence of Francis Wrightson, deceased, (on the Bay Side), part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—one copper still, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, J. M.—Attendance given by JAMES L. WRIGHTSON, Agent for Mary Ann Wrightson, Adm'x. of F. Wrightson, dec'd.

Sep. 9.

VALUABLE HOUSES & LOTS

For Sale

(On a long Credit.)

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, on Monday 25th day of September (inst.) that large and convenient Brick Dwelling House and Lot, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, where Doctor Woolford now lives, on the East side of Race street in Cambridge and nearly opposite to the late residence of Doctor White.

Also a large lot of ground on the same side of the street, adjoining the lot of the late Richard Patterson, deceased.

Also all the Lots, Houses and Premises now occupied by Lee Leconte as a tenant.

A credit of 7 years from the 1st day of January next, will be given; but the purchaser must give bond with two good and approved securities, for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money and the interest on the whole money due, at the end of each year.

If the property should not be sold the houses &c. will be to rent for the next year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sep. 9.

Public Sale.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on Thursday the 28th inst. at Dover Bridge, all the personal estate of Nancy Snow deceased, consisting of cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by WILLIAM SNOW, Adm'r. of Nancy Snow, dec'd.

Sep. 9.

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION for the cure o

Stammering and other impediments of Speech.—Mr. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success makes him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils.—Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington st. opposite Doct. Potter's.

Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1826.

Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.

POETRY.

From the National Gazette.

TO
Hail quanto minus est cum reliquis versari
quam tui meminisse.

Lov'd one! the thrill of grief is o'er,
Subdued in sorrows storm,
And memory calmly can restore,
Thy fair and gentle form;
The clouds of gloom are all dispersed,
The dream hath lost its pain,
Affliction's pang hath done its worst,
And thou art mine again.

Oh never more may anguish keep
Her vigil o'er thy dust,
And yet that dark and silent sleep,
Might shake the firmest trust;
Unseen the bright flowers round the wave,
Unfelt spring's balmy power,
Yet rest thee—over thy quiet grave,
Earth's storms unheeded lower.

Fond memory oft will steal away,
From 'mid the gay and cold,
To linger round youth's fairy day,
And the sweet hours of old;
The world's confining love then spake,
The scenes of careless glee,
On my dark dreams of sadness break,
Like dreams from thee.

I know thou dost not all forget;
The ties of early love,
That thought of Earth may linger yet,
And the best above;
And it will soothe this aching heart,
When ready to repine,
To think remembrance cannot part
'Mid rapture pure as thine.

Oh what in life may now compare,
When gloom around is spread,
To love which thus can almost share
Communion with the dead?
Though beauty shed her brightest beam,
To set from sadness free,
Yet sweeter is the lonely dream,
Which tells my soul of thee.

CALLIOPE.

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since coming on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.

Easton, July 22. JOHN WRIGHT.
N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

Boot & Shoe Store.

William White,

OFF SITE THE COURT HOUSE, (EASTON.)
Has just received from Baltimore a handsome supply of Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes which he will dispose of very low for cash—He has also received from New York a large supply of red and black morocco skins of the first and second quality, which he will either manufacture into boots and shoes or dispose of low for cash, by the single skin or by the dozen.

W. H. finds he can purchase Boots & Shoes on much lower terms, for cash, in either of the above cities, than even on a short credit—he has therefore determined to sell for cash alone, and invites all those who are in want of articles in his line, and who have the needful, to give him a call, examine for themselves and he has no doubt of their purchasing.

Aug. 26.

Farms to Rent.

OAKLAND and COOKS-HOPE situated in Edmondson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas DeWitt; will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.

Aug. 26 w

Rinaldo.

The season of the thorough bred Stallion "Rinaldo" will be extended to the first of October, on the terms heretofore advertised.

Aug. 26.

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the house and garden, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, the present residence of the subscriber, situate on Washington street, in an airy, pleasant, and healthy part of the town—The house is nearly new and in complete repair; has three rooms and a passage on the first floor and the same above stairs. The ground consists of four building lots, containing one acre of land, and extends from Washington to West street. On them are a good brick meat house, dairy, wood yard, stable, age for six or eight head of horses, a carriage house, barracks for hay and an excellent granary; two pumps of water, one on Washington the other on West street. To an approved tenant this property will be let on very moderate terms. Also to rent for the next year, several small houses in desirable situations. Apply to

Aug. 26.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

P. S. Tenants who at present occupy any of my houses, and do not expect to continue the ensuing year, are requested to give me notice in a few days.

Aug. 26.

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling, at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to

THOS. PARROTT,
Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

FOR RENT,

For the next year, "The Union Tavern," in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James Gaskins. Any person who may take this establishment can be accommodated by Mr. Gaskins with any kind of furniture.

I have one or two farms, of moderate size to rent for the next year.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Aug. 12

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, my farm near Holt's Mill, called "BRIDGEWATER," at present cultivated by Levin Millis Esq. The extensive meadows and an abundance of marl, render this a desirable situation for a tenant with capital. The out buildings are good; the dwelling will be moved and repaired to the entire convenience of the tenant. There are about 475 acres of arable land, well adapted to grain. Also peach and apple orchards, with other fruits of the best quality. If the tenant show a disposition to improve the land, he may be accommodated with a lease.

ALSO—Several houses and lots at the Old Chapel, with the tavern house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Anderson.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Easton.

GEO. W. NABB.

July 22—3t

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the farm near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to

SAM'L T. KENNARD.

Easton, July 29.

NOTICE.

The subscriber's Mill, formerly Seth's, and 2 miles only from Wye Mill, has been completely repaired, with entire new machinery and works,—on the spur or vertical construction, with a hopper boy, packing press, and a patent crushing mill to grind cob-meal and plaster—having an overshoot of water by which she is enabled to grind day and night at this season.

N. B. An experienced Miller is wanted, particularly a single man.

Sep. 2 4w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennals Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber,

SUSAN SETH.

Talbot co. July 22.
N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Charles Kirby at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of the testament and last will of John Scott, late of Talbot county deceased, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 26th day of this present month (September) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. 1 black horse, 6 head of cattle: also the farm of the said Kirby where he at present resides.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suits of James McDaniel and Samuel Harrison, against Thomas Wrightson, will be offered at public sale on Saturday the 7th day of October next, at St. Michaels between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right title and interest of the said Wrightson, to the house and lot in St. Michaels where he lately resided—also his right to 4 other lots in said town, where Mr. Wrightson resides, two walnut tables, one bureau, half a dozen chairs, one large tea board, one shovel and tongs, one pair brass andirons, one pot, one oven, one grindstone, one yoke of oxen, and cart, one canoe, two beds and some glass—Seized and taken as the property of said Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni and the interest and costs due thereon.

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff.

Sep 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against John McQuay and Tristram Faulkner, executors of Patrick McQuay, at the suit of Jeremiah Harrison, administrator of Mary Harrison, will be sold on Tuesday the 3d day of October next, on the Court House green in Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, one negro boy Nelson about 12 or 14 years old, and one negro boy John about 10 or 12 years old, both for a term of years, the property of the above named John McQuay and Tristram Faulkner; seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. with the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due. Attendance by

THO. HENRICH, Sheriff.

Sep. 9.

Wanted.

To purchase 50 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentleman from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jesse Shaffer.

Baltimore, July 8.

TAILORING.

Wm. Edmondson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Collison, third door below the Bank, and intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable manner

Sep 9

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court

AUGUST 8th A. D. 1826.

On application of Nicholas Goldsborough adm'r. D. B. N. with the will annexed of John Singleton late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1826.

Test,

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Singleton, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August 1826.

NS: GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r.

Sep. 2 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court

AUGUST 8th A. D. 1826.

On application of Nicholas Goldsborough, administrator of Anne Singleton, late of Talbot county deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1826.

Test,

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Singleton, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August 1826.

NS: GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.

Sep. 9 3w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court

AUGUST 28th, A. D. 1826.

On application of William Haddaway, administrator of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.

Test,

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Adm'r.

Sep. 2 2w

Public Sale,

By order of the Orphans' court, of Talbot county, will be offered at Vendue on THURSDAY, the 14th September, at the farm of the late Joseph Haskins, Esq. in Caroline county, and on THURSDAY, 21st day of September, at the late residence of the said Joseph Haskins, near Easton, all his PERSONAL ESTATE, except the negroes, consisting of household Furniture, and farming Utensils, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c. &c. Also the reversion of the said Joseph Haskins in the House & Lot on Goldsborough street, in Easton aforesaid, held under lease by Mr. John Westley Bordley of Queen Ann's county.—Terms of Sale—for all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required for all sums above \$5, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

WM. K. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.

of Joseph Haskins dec'd.

P. S. All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Haskins, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment; those having claims against said estate will exhibit them duly authenticated.

Sep. 2 w

JAMES M. LAMBDIN

Has just received an additional supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, &c. which he offers at reduced prices for cash.

Aug. 5 4w

Public Vendue.

The subscriber will sell at Wye Landing, Talbot county Maryland, his stock of horses, sheep, some hogs and farming utensils on Thursday the 28th of September next, and on Thursday the 9th November, he will sell his stock of cattle, household and kitchen furniture, and whatever may remain on hand after the sale in September—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above \$5 dollars, notes with approved security will be required and no property to be removed until the terms of sale is complied with.

HENRY HINDMAN.

Wye Landing, Sep. 2 4w

PRIME WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale on Tuesday 26th September next at Centerville, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the residue of my wood land supposed to be about forty acres, composed of all the varieties of forest timber.

This property is adjoining the lands of Christopher Cox and Thomas Hemsley, Esqs. and will be sold on a credit of three months, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—It will be sold together or divided into ten acre lots.

The land will be pointed out by William H. Tilghman, Esq. or the subscriber, to any one wishing to purchase.

JAMES T. HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's co. Sep. 2.

Easton Academy.

The Parents and Guardians of boys in the town and neighbourhood are hereby notified that the schools in this Institution will be opened for the reception of scholars on Monday the 4th of September ensuing.

The classical department will be conducted as heretofore under the direction of Mr. Thompson the principal Teacher, whose reputation in that character is too well established to require the aid of additional recommendation.

The other department has been placed in the charge of Mr. Thomas B. White, who professes to teach the English Language Grammatical, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, & Geography; & whose qualifications in these Sciences have been certified with such assurances as to give a reasonable belief that he will prove himself an acceptable and useful Instructor. These schools will be superintended by the Trustees, and the greatest attention bestowed upon the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

By order of the Board,

NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.

Easton, Sep. 2 4w

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE, Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT, 25 cents per lb.
LEMON, 25 cents per lb.
BARLEY, 25 cents per lb.
HOREHOUND, 25 cents per lb.
CINNAMON, 25 cents per lb.
ROSE, 25 cents per lb.
PENNY DICE Candies, 25 cents per lb.
MINT DROPS, 25 cents per lb.
SUGAR ALMONDS, 25 cents per lb.
SUGAR PLUMS and KISSES, 25 cents per lb.
SUGAR RADISHES, 31 1/2 cts. per lb.

No. 130, Market st. Baltimore.

July 15 6w

The Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Telegraph and Centerville Times will insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS.

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.

J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1—1f
The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET

THE SCHOONER, JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Capt. Thomas Rox, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.

THOMAS PARROTT.

July 29

Negroes for Sale.

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

That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to foreigners, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent

for the Adm'r. of G. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

VALUABLE LANDS, For Sale.

The unsold part of several fine tracts of land in Queen-Ann's county, part of the estate of Edward Tilghman Esq. late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, consisting of four farms of convenient size—These lands are about 4 miles below Centerville on the post road to Easton and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore—The soil is of good quality and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it—for terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville in Queen Ann's county.

July 29 8w

EWD: TILGHMAN.

COACH GIG AND HARNESS

Making.

The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity of informing the citizens of Somerset, that, having opened shop in Princess Anne, he intends carrying on the Coach Gigg, and Harness-making business in all their various branches. Having furnished himself with experienced workmen and a good stock of materials, he flatters himself, he shall be able, by executing his work with neatness and despatch, in the most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms, to meet the wishes of the public, and especially those who may favour him with employment. Prompt attention will be given to business; and every effort used to please his customers, and to show himself worthy of public confidence. As heretofore, the citizens of Somerset, have, mostly, been under the disagreeable necessity of sending their work to some distant shop out of the county, he hopes for the future this necessity will be prevented; and that they will avail themselves of the advantages of relief now offered them. He solicits a share of public patronage; pledges his assurances that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction.—Persons wishing work done in his line of business would do well to give him a call.

WILLIAM QUINN.

Princess Anne, Aug. 19.

Notice.

THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY are hereby most respectfully notified that am a Candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing October Election, as a Member to represent them in the next Legislature of Maryland.

July 22 w

THOMAS JONES.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls him self NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.

JOHN B. O'RY,

State of Louisiana, or

JAS. C. WHEELER,

Easton, E. S. of Maryland.

June 10.

EASTON HOTEL.

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

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

S. L.

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1826.

NO. 40.

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

TO EMIGRANTS AND FARMERS. Advantages of Maryland as a place of settlement.

While the whole tide of emigration to our country from abroad, flows towards the new states in the west, and our own Atlantic brethren follow the stream, the facts which are about to be named seem to be forgotten or overlooked. The western lands are strong and good, are very cheap, and may be bought at the government prices. But they are to be cleared and fenced, houses built, markets to be created, society to be formed, and every thing to be done, before comfort can reward excessive labour.

Land is now cheaper in the state of Maryland than it is in the vicinities of any good settlements in the west. Good land may be bought in abundance within 20 miles of Baltimore, in any direction, at \$4 to 4.50 per acre. There are good roads and mill seats in all directions in the same district of country. There are manufactories of various sorts, who want a denser population, as weavers and mechanics, and live stock, and vegetables, and fruit, and cider, are wanted at Baltimore and Washington city. Slave labour has become unprofitable, and is scarcely practised within this limited district. The writer knows of many farms which, with houses and barns, fences, &c. and delicious springs of the purest water, can be purchased at the price of the land, i. e. at \$4.50 per acre.

Lands thus situated, with an outlet to the Chesapeake bay, to Baltimore, or to the seat of the general government, in the midst of a settled country, at the centre of the union, in the (by adoption) natural soil of the vine, the tobacco plant, the peach, apple, wheat and Indian corn, are to be bought every day for cash, in lots to suit purchasers; and \$500 in ready money will settle a family on a farm with all needful buildings, containing 80 to 100 acres, and leave a surplus for tools and stock.

There are free schools all over the state. The state is also rich in the United States and other stocks, and the income arising therefrom, almost pays the expenses of state government; so that the taxes are less than in any state in the union.

It is commonly said that the soil is poor and exhausted. This is not true. The soil is capable of producing all that any soil in this country can produce by judicious cultivation. The soil in many places has been abused, but can be and is daily restored to its former goodness by the influence of increasing knowledge in agriculture.

It is well known that by the operation of natural causes, such as the reduced prices of produce, and the increased white population here, that slave labour is unprofitable, and is going out of use. It is only in Prince Georges county, and in some districts on the Eastern Shore, where the soil is so good, and the management so able, as to outweigh the real extravagance of slave labour, that it yet remains in much use. This soon will correct itself, and slave labour is now unprofitable, i. e. dearer than any other sort of labour which can be applied to lands in Maryland; and wherever white labour competes with it, it undersells it, and drives it out in all temperate climates. Thus if the man who possesses 50 negroes, sells them, and invests the proceeds in United States six per cents, and cultivates only what land 5 hired white men can tend, his dividends and the results of this hired labour will outweigh the results of the labour of the negroes, after deducting their support. The truth of this statement is made clear by the disuse of slave labour, not only here, but in Virginia also, to a considerable extent.

The right of suffrage is universal in Maryland; the roads are among the best made ones in the country, and are the great avenues to all parts of the union. There are towns, churches, mild laws, free schools, toleration for all sorts of religious and politics, no religious tax, the climate of the south of France, proximity to two great cities, cheaper lands, and better apparent profits to industry than appear to us to offer themselves to industrious farmers and emigrants, in any other quarter of our wide spread land.

From the American Farmer.

DOGS.

[It gives us pleasure to record the addition which has been made to the existing stock of these faithful and useful animals, by the importation, in the Belvidera, to this port, of a couple, male and female, of genuine bull terriers, of the most famous stock in England—as appears by the following extract of a letter to the gentleman to whom they were sent.]

"I have succeeded in procuring, and now send you in the Belvidera, a prime dog and bitch of the genuine Terrier and Bull Dog breed.

"The dog was bred by ———, a member of Parliament for Newton, and was got by the celebrated dog Billy, who won a wager of 100l. by killing rats in London. The bitch by one of the dogs that baited the lion at Warwick; and both out of the celebrated fox terriers. The dog is fifteen and the bitch twelve months old."

[We rode out to see these dogs soon after their arrival, and expect to present to the readers of the Sporting Olio, an engraving of the son of the renowned Billy, whose feats are well known to the readers of the English Annals of Sporting. The following, amongst others, will give the reader an idea of one of the spectacles which are gotten up for the amusement of the sober people of England, and a specimen of the slang phrases used in description of them.]

"Rat murder, by authority.—One hundred lives lost in twelve minutes, at the Westminster Cockpit, Tulton street, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, when the phenomenon dog, Billy, the property of Mr. Dew, will exhibit his wonderful, peculiar, and almost incredible method of rat-killing, for a stake of twenty sovereigns."

"Such were the terms of the invitation to see this performance, which attracted a full attendance of the most distinguished characters among the fancy, from all parts; nearly two thousand persons at a bob a nob, having crowded the pit at an early hour, including the high top gloaks, swells, and tulips of the first order, many bringing their own tykes to view the slaughter, and to profit by the examples of Billy. A score of carriages, coaches, curicles, gigs, chaises, besides carts, buggies, drags, and things without number, enlivened the pulchous, and gave a smack to the sports; even the Jarvis and Johns outside 'went a trifle' upon the event, taking the cue from their employers, each considering his own master as the most knowing of the lot within. Altogether, many hundreds of pounds were laid on the match."

"Billy, seconded by his owner, and the rats, by Cheetham, now entered the area of the pit, (12 feet square), and we expected to have seen the rats let go singly with room to get away, and laid our blunt accordingly; but they were put in all at once, and Billy had easy work of it, despatching the entire hundred in seven minutes and forty seconds, a grip a piece sufficing to despatch the varments. Loud huzzas from the winners crowned the feat, and drowned the remonstrances and maledictions of the losers. Billy having been regaled with drops of eye-water, and decorated with ribbons, reappeared, and the lot (pros and cons), repaired to the Hoop and Grapes, to grab a bit of the hollow, and some of the substantial, washing their masticores with drops of the juice, and miscivum of sweets and sour, strong and weak,—punch to wit. Upon this occasion, Master Dew showed particularly jolly, chaffed fifty as the price of his Billy, and, if we understood him rightly, he proposed to fight any dog of his no weight, for fifty sovereigns—a sum too mighty for those cores who own the best dogs."

[The use of the terrier is well known to be that of a guard to the house, especially in the country, against destructive vermin—such as rats, weasles, minks, &c. Terriers are distinguished as rough and smooth, and vary considerably in size. In England, of late years particularly, terriers have been crossed with the bull dog, to increase their fierceness and power in fighting.

The dog imported in the Belvidera is of the race of smooth terriers, deriving a touch of the bull dog blood from Billy, his sire.

We contemplate procuring engravings to be published, with a sketch of the natural history and uses of the various races of dogs, most of which are now to be had in this country in a high state of cultivation.

"Alas! and so my friends dropt off
Like rose leaves from the stem;
My fallen state but met their scoff,
And I no more saw them!

One friend, one honest friend remain'd
When all the locusts flew;
One that ne'er shrunk, nor friendship feign'd—
My faithful Dog, 'twas you."

[For the Easton Gazette.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

To the good people of Caroline county. Perceiving that your fellow citizen, Mr. Robert Orrell, in his address to you 'on the subject of Primary Schools,' has freely resorted to my name, and employed his talent at ridicule, instead of reason, or argument, to divert your judgment from the true course in the decision of this important question, I request the favour of your attention to some remarks in explanation.

With respect to the 'leading ideas, hopes and wishes' of Mr. Orrell when he entered into his senatorial career, it may not be necessary to expatiate; but having attributed the reduced state of the public funds at that period, to the 'mismanagement and extravagance' of his 'immediate predecessors, over whose heads he rode into power,' I would rather ascribe the cause of that reduction to the war in which the country had been involved, and the disastrous effects of political contention.—And as to the repletion of the treasury, it was more owing to the reimbursements of the General Government, and the recuperative energies of the state, than to the avails of a direct tax, as those avails, in comparison with other means, have produced, in truth, but very little.—And that tax has been reduced from year to year, until, at present, it amounts only to 320 dollars, or about three cents upon each member of your community; whilst your county charges are perhaps above twenty fold of that amount.—It may be rather ascribed to 'mismanagement and extravagance' in local matters which has 'rendered it almost impossible for the people to pay their county taxes'—The direct tax is insignificant, and will expire with the current year.—The evil lies in local matters.

The natural advantages of our state are superior to those of any other; her proximity to the incalculable resources of the West, which in progression will rapidly multiply the materials of our commerce, augment the population and wealth of our cities, create new demands for our productions, and of those of our forests and waters in particular—give employment and activity to the numerous fleets which whiten our creeks, our rivers, and sounds and bays—accelerate the circulation of money, and extend the countless blessings of social interchanges, and reciprocal trade.—In the whole union there is not a state whose treasury is so rich, and whose latent and untouched resources, are so abundant, compared with her territorial extent and capitation.

If the foregoing benefits are to result from the improvement of our inland navigation, and that they may be realised, must be evident to all who are capable of comprehending, and will give themselves the trouble to investigate the matter, then why declaim against the measures proper for their completion.—Some are afraid that the prices of grain will be reduced, but were it so, would that reduction injure the mass of our people—if the western corn was delivered here at 25 cents per bushel, and our oysters or salted fish or the productions of our forests or their proceeds, increased in value from new demands, should be received in payment, would it injure us? I think not.—And it ought to be considered that we are not entirely a farming people.—As to Somerset, I am well assured that a large majority of her whites, obtain subsistence from the business of the water—by cutting or hauling timber, or other operations connected with the water—or by internal trade, or mechanic arts, or other employments unconnected with agriculture. These fears are all, however, vain & groundless—I am very confident that every interest would be benefitted and none injured by the prosecution of these improvements.

But what would have been the probable consequences of withholding appropriations, or refusing to take a small part of the Great Stock. Would not the main artery of communication, after crossing our western corner have extended to the city of Richmond and made the Capital of Virginia the imperial seat of central commerce—and might not our Emporium have fallen into decay—the grass have grown in her streets.—And what would have been the resulting injuries to our revenue, and the withering effects upon our prosperity. Happily for us, these disasters have been averted.—The legislature acted wisely in passing the needful appropriations, and the whole line will concentrate in our state; and for the amount of our investment we shall not only draw a full proportion of all its proper benefits, but superior advantages from the construction of all the works on our side of the Potomac—and the consequent disbursements of vast sums of money drawn from Virginia, Pennsylvania, the coffers of the General Government, and foreign Capitalists; and from the continuous connection of towns and villages, stores and public houses, all along the whole line from Cumberland to Baltimore, to yield an increase of revenue from retailers and tavern licences, and other concomitant ameliorations; exceeding a liberal rate of interest upon the gross of such investment—and such receipts will be over and above the direct income from tolls and profits which will flow in to fortify and enrich our treasury.

But to revert to the 'subject of Primary schools.' The gentleman asks how could he think of voting for a law which would impose additional burthens upon you, and which would have 'partial bearing on different classes of society. I would answer this by referring him to my No. 7 on this 'subject'—In which it has been proved from official data, that such burthens cannot with reason be expected—and in No. 8, it is demonstrated that the 'revenue of this state is mostly drawn from the common people, and, consequently it is just and right that the common people should receive, in turn, the benefits of their contributions.—Excepting the petty direct tax, amounting in your county, to only about three cents a head, and the dividends on public stocks, which, as labor is the foundation of wealth, mostly belong to the laboring class, our means are mainly drawn from licenses to retail spirituous liquors,

lotteries, chancery and law process, and the inspection of tobacco. Now I would ask, do the rich drink the most liquor, or do they deal the most in lotteries, or pay the costs of litigation, or are they the only tobacco chewers? And would answer No.—It is the poor and common people, by reason of their greater numbers, who consume and pay the most of these by indirect or voluntary contribution, just as much as the white sheep eat more than the black, because there are more of them.' It hence appears that the present system has a very 'partial bearing' on 'certain classes of society, and justice demands a liberal appropriation of those means which are 'mostly drawn from the common people, for the free instruction of their children.

The idea that the slave holders would be chiefly benefitted by the operation of this law, which Mr. Orrell attempts to impress, is curious enough.—If it were true, why should the slave holders oppose, whilst the common people approve of it.

But as to this 'new fangled system of Primary Schools,' as the honorable gentleman is pleased to style the law of public instruction, which was passed in the House of Delegates, 49 to 14, and in the Senate, 9 to 4—I reject the term as unbecoming and indecorous. 'The law was well matured, after deep and serious deliberation; every objection was calmly weighed, until perfected to that state in which it received the sanction of such majorities in each branch of the General Assembly. Every person competent to understand the subject, must be satisfied that there are neither errors, nor miscalculations; that the system is founded upon the approved experience of other states, that it is entirely susceptible of adaptation to our own, and that all the blessings which others have derived from it, may be enjoyed by our people.

As to the law which passed some ten or a dozen years ago, I have never seen it, nor even heard of it before.—The gentleman should have been more specific.—But well I know that 'all the funds accruing under the act, entitled an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road, leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes,' were regularly appropriated to this county as they arose, and that no part of the school funds lay dormant on account of the non-execution of any law, such as the gentleman speaks of.

Mr. Orrell seems to think that by the adoption of this law, 'you will run the risk of losing all'—In this he commits a great error; for the very opposite would be the fact.

By referring to the journal of the Senate, for the last session, in page 168, it will appear that, 'On motion of Mr. Orrell,' the question was put, 'Will the Senate assent to the following as an amendment—Add to the end of the bill—And be it enacted, that the provisions of this act, shall not extend to, or in any manner interfere with, the present regulations respecting schools, or school funds in Caroline county.' But only two concurred with the gentleman in his proposed amendment. The Senate would not consent to exclude your county from the operation and benefits of this law.

In page 169, of the same journal, the following amendment, with reference to the next election, was assented to without a negative.—And be it enacted, that if a majority of votes in any county shall be against the establishment of Primary Schools, as established by this act, then, and in that case, the said act shall be void as to the county.' So that it would seem, the identical Senator who was accessory to this amendment, now advises the rejection of this law, whereby it would become 'void as to your county,' and your 'present funds' would be gone, irrevocably gone and you would be excluded, and shut out from all the benefits of these schools, and from all apportionment, or due share of the public money to be assigned by the states' treasury of the Western shore, for their support—without 'new legislative interference,' to ask, which would, indeed, be humiliating, and come with an ill grace after having voluntarily rejected the proffered boon.

The honorable gentleman was one of the four Senators who voted against the law in question, and the whole force of his critical acumen, and all the merit of his legal perspicacity, may be applied to the majority of nine in that body, and the forty nine in the House of Delegates, as well as to the humble writer of these remarks.

With high respect,

I am, your faithful ob't. serv't.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess Anne, Somerset Co. Sept. 10.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Citizens of Caroline county.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
I have lately seen an ostentatious display of Mr. Teackle's Primary School Bill, on a large sheet, in the form of a hand-bill, accompanied by some remarks of 'An Observer.'—This gentleman, who signs himself, 'An Observer,' commences by saying, 'The subject of general and useful education is worthy the deep consideration of a wise and virtuous public,' very

well, so far, so good; but what does he say next? he says 'although there are not wanting instances of persons of respectable standing in society, that declare all education unnecessary, and disadvantageous to the community?' yet he is charitable enough to express an opinion that the number is few &c.—Now I would ask the 'Observer' when and where he became acquainted with such a character? will he venture to name one? I guess not. 'I have been young and now am old' yet have I never heard a person of respectable standing in society, utter such a sentiment. In truth, no respectable member of society holds such a sentiment; nor can any person who holds such a sentiment, be a respectable member of society.—Passing over some remarks of 'An Observer,' which are merely prefatory, I come to his investigations, where he says, 'by sundry enquiries, examinations and investigations, I have ascertained that there is annually expended in this county the enormous sum of seven thousand dollars, or near that amount; this large sum is annually expended upon the education of a number less than five hundred children,' but he assumes 500 as to number &c.—I shall neither contest nor admit 'An Observer's' statement. He does honour to his county if it is true, but none to himself if it is false; the main question is, who pays this money?—the answer is plain, the very persons who ought to pay it, the parents and guardians of the children, and not the county or state—and is it really true that the citizens of Caroline county are annually expending (nearly) the sum of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS on the education of their children? Yes, 'An Observer' says so, and I have not disputed his word; well done great and noble citizens of Caroline, you deserve well of society; you show how little you need the aid of Teackle money or Teackle law.

'An Observer' has republished, the letters which Mr. Teackle received from Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. J. Adams, last winter was a year, and which Mr. Teackle published in Annapolis as soon as he received them; Mr. Teackle also received a letter from Mr. Monroe, which was published with the others, for I saw it and read it, all these letters were in answer to one from Mr. Teackle to each of those gentlemen, accompanying a copy of his bill to each as he told me himself. The three first of these eminent men gave Mr. Teackle short, but complimentary answers, adopting no doubt the old adage 'it is better to please a fool a little, than to be plagued with him a great deal.' But why has Mr. Monroe's letter never been republished since its first appearance in Annapolis? The reason is obvious, Mr. Monroe did not tinkle Mr. T's vanity, he found fault with his system, pointed out some of its defects, and so Mr. T. thought it best to lay it by.

I have not heretofore taken any notice of the many calculations I have seen by Mr. Teackle and others, looking only to the principle of the law, my sole object being to prevent those Teackles from slipping their fingers into my pocket. I will however take some notice of 'An Observer's' calculations, I think I know the Geography and the dimensions of Caroline as well as he does.—I am well satisfied, that the average length of Caroline is 40 miles, the average breadth about 12 miles this will produce 480 square miles, divide this, by 25, the number of square miles in a district of 5 miles square, will produce 19 school districts and a fraction, then on the very outset, there will be 19 cities to purchase, 19 school houses to buy or build, what will they cost? it will be a very moderate estimate to say that a city and school house cannot be purchased or built for less than \$350 to \$400, say the latter, then 19 cities and houses will cost \$7,600, which of itself is nearly equal to your present county taxes, but in addition to this you will have to pay an annual tax to keep up repairs, buy fuel, books, stationary and appendages for each school; what will this cost? it would be a moderate estimate to say, each school would require \$150 annually; the whole 19 schools then would cost \$2850 annually, and remember, none of the expenses before mentioned comes from the treasury; now add the building of the houses, and the first years expenses together and you will find a lump sum of \$10,450 for the first year in the whole county. Now for the teachers, these are to have their \$300 a year each, well, 19 teachers (allowing one to each school) at the price stated, will amount to \$5,700 more, amounting in all for the first year to the sum of \$16,150—O but the teachers are to be paid out of the public treasury, yes, yes, but the money must get there first, and but little hope there is of that, while we are paying a direct tax towards the support of the state government.

'An Observer' says there are 30 schools now in the county; and it may be so, yet I know of several neighbourhoods where schools used to be, that have none now, of course then 30 appears not to be enough, and if 30 is not enough, your 16, including Hillsborough, Greensborough and Denton, would fall very far short of enough, I have made out 19, but this would not be enough—suppose the school houses were now built and schools all in complete operation, 19 in number, (less would not do,

nor would they be enough, if it now requires 30)—your 19 teachers will annually cost \$5,700 at \$300 each the annual expense of \$150 for each school, 19 in number, amounts, as before stated to \$2,850 which added to the tuition money, makes a sum of \$8,550, instead of your \$4,800 per annum, and after all, as I have remarked on a former occasion, all this public money, which is the people's money, together with the tax for building the houses, and the perpetual annual tax afterwards, must and will unavoidably be expended in a very partial manner, none but slave holders, and those who live in cities, towns or villages will be benefited by it; it will be a pretty pleasant thing for the latter, whose children have nothing to do but to kick up their heels and romp and play about the streets, to have them educated at the public expense, while the children of the laboring farmer, are toiling and labouring in the burning sun to procure a subsistence, their fathers at the same time paying their money for the education of other people's children, and their own receiving no benefit from it—Common farmers can you bear this, surely you will not.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT ORRELL.

Sept 8, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

Upon further consideration, I have concluded, I can employ my leisure moments to a better purpose, by endeavouring to throw more light upon this clouded school bill, than by answering such nonsensical stuff as is contained in the communications of your fiction-writer, 'Cervantes.' Nevertheless, I would, observe, en passant, that 'Cervantes' has attributed to me a great many things, which I do not possess, such as a valuable estate, a purse, a slave, servants, & sons & daughters &c. &c. of all of which, I am entirely devoid.—As to my age, I am, at least, as young as 'Cervantes,' and am neither bald nor pure; so I think he has mistaken his man.

My purpose in addressing to you these unconnected remarks is to undeceive, through the medium of your paper, the poorer class of people in this county, whom Mr. Teackle has so gulled and duped and got into his favour, that some of them swear they "will support Teackle for any office whatever, let him do what he will." Mr. Teackle has induced, by his cunning, intrigue and deceitfulness, some of the poorer class to believe they will have no tax to pay, nor trouble to bear, notwithstanding how grievous the tax and trouble may be.

Now let us examine this faith and see if its doctrines are sound and founded upon the principles of truth. Let us suppose the treasury of the state able to pay the teachers salary, the only tax, which will then remain to be levied will be a tax sufficient to purchase a suitable site for a school house, and to build, keep in repair and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages, which tax is to be levied only upon the "resident inhabitants," according to Mr. Teackle's own explanation of his law, given in his ninth essay. He goes on to say that this tax "cannot touch the property of any person out of the district in which he lives; as all the property he may possess in other districts, will be exempt and free entirely from its operation it cannot bear upon any but 'resident inhabitants.'" Mr. Teackle professes to be the author of the law, and if he is, he must certainly know what he intended the law should mean, and consequently, his explanation must be taken for the true intent and meaning of the law. Be it so then, the rich, who live in towns and villages and who may possess three or four farms in the country, will be liable to very little taxation, and a man who may have only one farm in the district where he lives, and may possess several elsewhere, will be liable to taxation only upon the farm in the district where he resides, whereas a poor man, who may possess but a small estate, will have to bear a proportionable part of the tax for the purposes aforesaid, and whilst the rich man's children can go to school the year round, the poor man can only spare his for labour, for 3 or 4 months in the year. The public fund belongs equally to every man in the state of Maryland, the poor have as much right to it as the rich, thus the teachers will be paid out of the fund from which the rich will derive benefit all the year, and the poor, but an inconsiderable part of the year, because as our worthy ex-senator, Robert Orrell Esq. has truly observed, "the middling and poorer class of citizens, and which are by far the most numerous, perhaps ten for one, these needing the services of their children, so soon as they are capable of rendering any, cannot spare them but partially to go to school, because they must have bread, and their labour is necessary to procure it. The poor must be taxed upon all they are worth, to pay for the school house, fuel, stationary &c. whilst their children can receive but little benefit from the appropriation of this tax, and the rich will be taxed only upon a part of their possessions, or in other words, all their estate in other districts, "will be exempt and free entirely from taxation," and having servants to perform their labour, their children can go to school the whole year. Thus, Mr. Graham, it strikes my mind very forcibly, if the treasury could pay the salary of the teachers, the proposed law would be a most unjust and iniquitous act, because the poor would be compelled to pay a tax, to supply fuel, stationary, appendages, &c. from which, the rich would derive, by far the most benefit. But the treasury cannot pay the salary of the teachers, consequently, if the law is received, there must be a heavy burdensome direct tax, and then the rich will make for it.

The bill appears to me to be the great-

est piece of commingled entangled nonsense, that ever sprang from the brain of any man, drunk or sober, sane or insane, and yet Mr. T. has the daring presumption to say he cannot find room for amendment, I would ask how any man or set of men, can conciliate these contradictions; in the 8th section of the bill for it is no law yet, and I hope for the welfare of Maryland, it never may be) a tax is to be voted on the "resident inhabitants," in the 12th the same district tax, is to be voted on all the taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last county tax, and in the same section the warrant directs the collector to "collect from each of the inhabitants of said district, the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list." Now how are we to understand this; Mr. T. says the tax is to be laid upon "resident inhabitants," Mr. Orrell an ex-senator says, it is to be laid upon "all the taxable property," which are we to believe? Confound the bill, I sometimes get so perplexed that if I had hold of Teackle, I verily believe I should shake his life out of him, or I would shake into him some little common sense, so as to enable him to see the glaring defects of his system. At present, I will conclude by asking Mr. T. how he will go about to confute the address of Mr. Orrell. I am glad Teackle has found some person who is not ashamed of his name. As for his ridiculing my essays and arguments under the signature of Cervantes I shall only say, that I believe the people have more good sense and judgment than to take ridicule for argument.

Yours respectfully &c.

PUBLICOLA

Somerset county Md.
September 8th 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Voters of Somerset county.

The reiterated references to nativity & property and measures, in the course of the pending canvass for delegates to the General Assembly, have imposed upon me the necessity of becoming my own biographer, and of endeavouring to refute charges, which may, by inference, attack me through my public conduct—

I was born in the adjoining county of Worcester, at the residence of Littleton Dennis, the elder of that name, who was my maternal Grandfather.—The principal estate of my parents, although but a few miles distant, was in Virginia; but it being in the time of our struggle for Independence, and my father a member of the Legislature, and as well attached to the military service, in the character of commissary for the supply of the Galleys, he was, necessarily, much employed in the duties of those days of trouble; and that part of the peninsula being infested by refugees, & British bargemen, my earlier days were chiefly passed, with my mother, in Worcester county.

At the age of 10 I was placed at the classical seminary of the Reverend SAMUEL SLOANE, on POMEROY, where I was continued until the dissolution of that establishment, when I was transferred to the Washington Academy, then located on Back-Creek—I next was sent to the Institution of the Reverend DOCTOR ALLISON, at Bordentown, in New Jersey; and finally to COLUMBIA COLLEGE, in the city of New York, where my scholastic education was completed at the age of 17.

I subsequently wrote in the office of the Clerk of Worcester county court, and concluded my minority in a commercial-house, and after a series of active and successful domestic trade, and foreign Commerce, I repaired to Europe, with the two-fold object of intellectual improvement, and mercantile pursuits.—Upon returning I settled, immediately, in this county, and have, ever since, resided here.—So that I was not only born in the state, but, with the exception of those years which were devoted to the attainment of useful knowledge, and essential business abroad, my whole life has been chiefly spent in Somerset—nearly 27 years have elapsed since I was permanently settled here, and consequently, I cannot with any colour of justice be called a foreigner.—So much for nativity.

It is well known to many of you that I brought with me a very large amount of property, which was increased, from year to year, by transfers from an adjoining State—that I prosecuted very extensive operations and gave employment to many mechanics and labourers for several years; and there happening to be a severe dearth and a distressing scarcity of the first necessities of life, I caused to be imported several thousand bushels of corn, and several hundred barrels of bread, and salted provisions, which were sold freely to all who applied, and not one in ten was ever asked for payment.

From the multifarious and expanded concerns in which I was engaged in times of general commercial embarrassment, so large a proportion of my effective means became unmanageable, and inconvertible, that a degree of derangement ensued which compelled me to avail of the law's protection.—A special act of the Legislature was passed in my favour; but, through the confidence of my friends, my credit revived, my estates were restored, and my just debts, to a large amount, were faithfully discharged and satisfied.—The estate of the partner of my bosom was voluntarily sold, and the proceeds applied to such purposes for more than 50,000 dollars, for which she has never received any reimbursement whatever.—The open accounts of those indebted to me were transferred to a New Ledger, of such only, as were esteemed abundantly able to pay, whilst hundreds, composing an aggregate of more than 40,000 dollars, were left and never claimed, although many, and perhaps the most of them, could have paid upon compulsion.

My active operations were resumed—

many vessels were constructed and expedited, and many houses were erected.—To relieve the inconvenience of an extraordinary scarcity of money, and to stimulate industry, a bank was established against a violent opposition, but those who most opposed the institution were among the first to apply for, and enjoy its accommodations; but the bank, assailed by a succession of combinations, cabals & adverse trade, was forced to yield.—A torrent of adversity seemed setting against me with increasing force—all were pressing, as if combined, by common concert, for a common purpose—to crush and destroy me—in that emergency I was, suddenly and unexpectedly, again constrained for personal liberty, to claim the protection of the law.—My property was seized and sacrificed for claims considered unjust, and which are now in a course of legal investigation—but all this was not enough, an attempt was made to destroy my reputation.—A prosecution was instituted, which, by many, was viewed as an extraordinary instance of unmanly and malicious prosecution—the annexed extract may serve to manifest the public sentiment upon that subject.

"In the discharge of a sacred duty to the good people of our country, we deem it proper to express our decided abhorrence of the protracted and cruel prosecution which has been conducted against Littleton D. Teackle.—From the evidences adduced, and our knowledge of the matter, we are constrained to attribute this prosecution to other motives than the love of justice; and cannot but mark, with emphatic reprehension, every attempt to impose upon an estimable tribunal for the unallowed purposes of persecution, or private malice.—We congratulate the public on his prompt acquittal, and are strong in the faith, and confident in the trust, that a sufficient spirit will ever exist in this community to repress the machinations of cabal, to stifle the aspirations of unworthy ambition, to protect innocence, and to rescue the time of a valuable citizen from the immolation of rancorous prejudice, or unchristian passions.

(Signed.)

Littleton D. Maddux,
Benjamin Bailey,
Robert W. Swan,
Thomas B. Robertson,
Levin Morris,
Thomas Marshall,
Geo. Jones, of Geo.
John Crawford,
Isaac Denston,
John T. Fontaine,
Joseph Richards,
John Dashiell.

Members of the Jury.

A true Copy. Test,
JOHN DONE, Clk. S. C. C.

Much has been said about absence from, and the want of pecuniary interest in the county, and the non payment of taxes—but I would ask, who of those who oppose me has a right to complain of me upon these grounds.—Have I ever gone from home except when called by your important public matters, or my own necessary business.—Have not the large investments and improvements of my own property, and that of my wife brought in from year to year, and the accumulations of many years of unceasing industry, distributed in the relations of mechanic art, and in rewarding every variety of labour, been sufficient to prove an interest in the county.—And who has circulated more money, or paid taxes to a larger amount?

I will now advert to certain measures.—The principal themes of opposition are the appropriations for internal improvement, and the law of public instruction in primary schools.—The light house—the light vessel, and the alterations of election districts, had been mentioned but they were found too popular to be employed against me.

With respect to the first I present a document to prove a degree of inconsistency in one of the declaimers, which may suffice to destroy the effect of all his arguments upon that subject. The cause & origin of this writing may be briefly stated.—It seems that Mr. William Done, had written to Mr. George Brown soliciting his agency in procuring the appointment of Brigadier General for Mr. Done—in answer, Mr. Brown, amongst other things, informed Mr. Done of the substance of the report of the committee on Internal Improvement and this produced the following extract of a letter from Maj. Done to George Brown, Esquire.

PRINCESS ANNE, JAN. 27, 1826.

I acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 23d, with many thanks for the favour—and your attention to my request relative to the appointment of B. General.—For any communications you may find it convenient to make, or any documents you may transmit relative to the concerns you are now engaged in I shall be extremely thankful.—Though a private and retired man all my life—I am confident in saying that no man in the country feels a deeper anxiety for its welfare or a greater interest in the acts of our state and federal legislatures—with whom supreme power has been lodged by the people.—Nothing has given me more pain than the narrow, illiberal and sectional feelings manifested by the most of our citizens on the subject of internal improvement—believing as I do, that nothing less than a total sacrifice of selfish feeling in the legislature will ensure the accomplishment of any one object, and the time has arrived when the great and singular local advantages of Maryland are either to be secured, or lost forever—and I feel assured that if no improper impressions were made by designing demagogues that present unanimous support and future gratitude would be rendered to the Legislature by whom such a system should be adopted as would draw into the state—and more especially to our great commercial

mart those stores of wealth which nature invites to enjoy.

Believe me in haste sincerely your friend.
Signed

WM. DONE.

To GEORGE BROWN, Esq. Annapolis.

This is offered, by the permission of Mr. Brown, in self defence, as it has been said and is understood, that in declaiming against these improvements, it was the design of Mr. Done, to whip me over Mr. Brown's shoulders. The glaring discrepancy between the contents of that letter, and his subsequent declamations, and the intention, are entirely submitted to your good sense, and sound judgment.

I have had to regret the pointed, and persevering, opposition of another candidate—Early in June I had understood, from several sources, that Mr. Benjamin J. Jones was endeavouring to injure me in the estimation of a religious society; but I could not ascertain the particular charges, nor the course which it was said he was pursuing to injure me—and upon appealing to him, he very promptly denied the fact. I heard nothing further on the subject until about a month thereafter, when he accosted me in the public street of Princess Anne, and in an angry manner inquired what I had been saying about him to Mr. John Fowler—I inquired, in turn, what it was, and remarked that I should wish to see Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Arnold E. Jones with him, together.—He then declared that he would write a circular to 200 of the Methodist Society against me.—To that I made no reply, and his anger seemed soon after to have abated—I have ever respected the zealous piety and good works of the Methodist society, but have never believed that they would enlist their church, in political matters, for the gratification of any individual—on the contrary I have presumed that in the concerns of state, as much diversity of opinion prevailed amongst them, as other denominations of christians.—The circumstances which gave rise to this ebullition of passion are these—Early in the last session of the legislature a petition, from one of the securities of Mr. George Dashiell, the former Sheriff praying for an extension of time, and assigning reasons why the relief should not be granted to Messrs. Beauchamp, Ackworth and John Fowler, was presented by Mr. Ben. J. Jones, and referred to a committee of which I was a member—when the matter came under consideration, I would not consent to make fish of one and flesh of another upon the statement of an interested party, and, consequently, a resolution, extending the relief to all the securities was reported and passed—but in a few days it was returned from the senate, with an amendment omitting the names of Messrs. Ackworth and Fowler—I forthwith repaired to the senate and stated to Mr. Johnson, who was the Chairman of the Committee in that body, that I conceived they done injustice to those gentlemen, in making the discrimination—to which he replied—"if so, it was at the instance of one of your own colleagues, but send it back, with a message, and we will endeavour to do justice."—It was sent back, but returned again excluding Messrs. Ackworth and Fowler, and stating, that they understood their conduct had not been such as to entitle them to the indulgence of the state—and upon again applying to Mr. Johnson, the former remark was repeated by him—upon which Mr. Arnold E. Jones informed me that Mr. Benjamin J. Jones had stated to Mr. Johnson that those gentlemen had conveyed their property to defraud their creditors—I could not but regard it as an extraordinary proceeding, that, after reporting a resolution in the House of Delegates for the relief of Messrs. Ackworth and Fowler, he should interfere with the Senate to procure their exclusion—and being pressed for information I could do no less than disclose the truth, and refer to Mr. Arnold E. Jones, as my authority.—Shortly after the encounter with Mr. Benjamin J. Jones in the street, I was informed that he and his son, had been engaged, for several weeks, in writing and publishing essays under the signature of a "Common Farmer," and "Publicola" in opposition to the system of Primary Schools, at which I had been labouring for many years, in which they made very free use of my name, and uttered a tissue of indecorous and erroneous matter.—One of my friends had prepared an article and proposed to institute a proceeding which might have injured the younger Mr. Jones and blasted his prospects, but, at my request, he desisted—I mentioned this to Mr. Benjamin J. Jones, and warned him against the course he was pursuing.—He did not deny that those anonymous pieces, in opposition to the Primary Schools, and abuse of me, were written by himself and his son—and the fact, now, seems to be known throughout the county.

Thus you see, my fellow citizens, that a pointed opposition is directed against me by some of the candidates, and it is understood that four of them are especially associated and combined to put me down, but their success in that design must depend upon your suffrages, and I cannot believe that you are prepared to yield obedience to any dictation of that sort.

With respect to the rise and progress of the two great measures of improvement before referred to—they were introduced several years ago—and their substance and course were made public in the newspapers, and freely circulated throughout the county, without a solitary objection, or a breath of opposition to my knowledge.—The reports & bills were presented early in the last session, and reserved for consideration until near its close.—The passage of the bill to "Create a board of Public works," after free and full debate was considered as conclusive upon the question, as there could be no necessity for such a board without an intention to prosecute the public work in con-

templation—that bill was passed by a large majority, and Mr. Arnold E. Jones, as well as Mr. Brown and myself voted for it.—It is true the bill for the promotion of Internal Improvement was passed, afterwards, by a bare majority, but the question was taken without debate, and there was not a speech on either side, and had there been a necessity, several members who were in the city and others who were absent, might have been brought in for its support.

My opinions upon these improvements, and in favour of the law of public instruction in PRIMARY SCHOOLS have been generally delivered—I consider them as pre-eminently calculated to increase the wealth and happiness of the State, and our people as most peculiarly concerned in their consummation—but should I be satisfied that a majority of you, after mature consideration, and a full understanding of their respective merits, was of a different opinion, I would immediately decline a service in which I could not consistently with a sense of duty to the State, concur with you—I shall continue, however, to entertain a confident expectation that we shall not differ upon any essential measure to be adopted for the promotion of our common prosperity.

In conclusion I may assert with perfect truth, that in dealing with thousands of men, and for millions of money, with the exception of cases of assignment to others, and those generally without my knowledge, or control, I have never imprisoned a human being, nor sold property under execution—in my deepest difficulties, trials and troubles, I have been sustained by an unconquerable spirit of conscious rectitude, and have considered myself as more sinned against than sinning—I have felt within me "a peace above all earthly dignity—a still and quiet conscience."

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess Anne, Somerset county,
September 16, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

MR. ESTON:

Though a friend to the establishment of Primary Schools upon a suitable plan, I am not willing to permit the name of the Committee of Ways and Means of the last session to be made use of, as I perceive it has been, in some of the publications in favor of them in your paper, to delude the community into the belief, that the great system proposed can be carried into effect without additional taxes. According to the estimates of that committee, in the course of three or four years, after the pledge of the proceeds of lotteries to the completion of the Washington Monument shall be redeemed, the subscriptions to the cross cut canal paid off &c. there will be an annual surplus in the Treasury of 80, or 100,000 dollars, provided all the then existing laws for raising revenue should be continued and some others, that would be proposed for securing prompt payment and increasing other sources of revenue should be passed—some of the latter were not passed—and some of the former contrary to the earnest expectations of the Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Maxcy, were repealed. I recollect distinctly that when the proposition to reduce the direct tax one half was before the house, after the proceeds of the Tobacco Inspection tax had been specially appropriated to the purchase or building of state ware houses, Mr. Maxcy solemnly warned the house, if that reduction of the revenue should be made (and it was made) that, although the large surplus then in the Treasury would prevent the state from being bankrupt, yet the surplus in the treasury next December would be less than last December—in other words, that the expenditure of the current year would be greater than the income or revenue of the current year.

This statement is made, not because the writer is hostile, even to Mr. Teackle's scheme of primary schools, considering it at least harmless, as it leaves the levying of the necessary taxes to future Legislatures, whose discretion it is believed may be trusted, but because it is due to truth and is necessary to shield the late committee of ways and means from the charge of exaggeration in their estimates, and to place the responsibility for reducing the revenue too low, if Mr. Maxcy's prediction should prove true, upon the right shoulders.

A member of the Committee of Ways & Means.

For the Easton Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL.

Gentlemen who mean to seed large crops of wheat, and are now re-ploughing their fallows, would find it to their advantage to try a double plough now to be seen at Mr. William Clark's of this town.—It is a beautiful seed plough—has been tested—and with two of the lightest horses or mules will be warranted to perform, with the saving of a ploughman, as good work as any two single ploughs, that can be produced, in any ground in a state, in which wheat ought to be seeded in it—and that it will be less apt to hang or choke in such ground, than a single plough.

It is all important to the farmer to cover his seed wheat between the 5th and the 15th of October. If with 6 single ploughs he can complete his seeding in 20 working days, he can do it in 10 days with 3 of these—and in common ground, wheat seeded from the 10th to the 15th of October, if the season and winter follow hard and difficult, will make half as much more wheat, as that seeded in the last week in October, to go no later. There is more, than an even chance, that these ploughs would clear themselves the first season.

A FARMER.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEP. 23.

THOMAS JAMES BULLITT.

This excellent gentleman and sound lawyer has been recently appointed to a Judgeship on the Bench of this district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Honorable Robert Wright.

This appointment meets with universal approbation from every description of citizens, and it is to be wished, devoutly to be wished, that the convenience and engagements of Mr. Bullitt will induce him to accept it. For a long time past a spirit of asperity has existed which has caused men of this sort to be overlooked for the sake of partisans alone, but this is a distinguished variation, calculated as well to give durability and character to our Republican Institutions as to confer honor upon the Executive that has been the author of it.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.
Met in this city on Monday, and this day went into the election of a Senate. The Electors were divided into two classes; one in favour of a Liberal, or mixed Senate, the other for making their selection from one party. The Liberal class succeeded in electing their men, as will be seen on consulting the subjoined statement of votes. Four of the College absent, viz: Mr. Steele, of Dorchester, Mr. Wroth, of Kent, Messrs. Cockey and Tyler, of Frederick.

LIBERAL TICKET.

Eastern Shore.

	No. of votes
Littleton P. Dennis, Somerset,	26
Edward Lloyd, Talbot,	23
Irving Spence, Worcester,	56
Kinsey Harrison, Queen-Anne's,	20
J. T. Reese, Kent,	36
William Whitley, Caroline,	32
<i>Western Shore.</i>	
Charles S. Sewell, Harford,	35
R. Johnson, Baltimore,	35
S. Heath, do.	19
W. H. Marriott, Anne-Arundel,	22
John Nelson, Frederick,	21
Dr. James Thomas, St. Mary's,	30
J. C. Herbert, Prince-George's,	18
B. S. Forrest, Montgomery,	20
Daniel Spigg, Washington,	20

The above named gentlemen compose the Senate.

The following gentlemen were likewise voted for:

	No. of votes
Thomas Emory	16
Samuel S. Dickinson	16
Wm. F. Johnson	16
Robert W. Bowie	14
John R. T. Chesley	15
John C. Cockey	14
Dennis Claude	15
U. Bruce	13
Thomas W. Veazey	11
R. B. Magruder	6
Frisby Tilghman,	4

SALE OF BLOOD HORSES.

We copy the following article from a Peter-burg paper respecting a sale of blood horses, as an evidence that in this country valuable animals are as much esteemed and sell as high as those of any country:

"The sale of Horses belonging to the estate of the late THEO. FEILD, Esq. took place on Friday last. The correct judgment and skill of the deceased in selecting and rearing the best stock, together with the high reputation acquired by some of them as Racers, attracted hither from a distance, a number of the gentlemen of the Turf. In order to show how highly these horses were appreciated, we have thought proper to give the accounts sale of several. Gohanno a fine blood bay horse, upwards of sixteen hands high, \$3500—Phillis, full sister to Gohanno, \$1654—Merino Ewe, sixteen years old, now in foal by Archie, the dam of Gohanno and Phillis, \$1205—a Bay Filly, 12 months old, \$357—a Sorrel Filly, 4 months old, \$500, also the offspring of Merino Ewe—Calypso, Archie Mare, \$266—Lady Bolts, grey mare, \$150—Producing the handsome total of \$7959—& averaging \$934 87 1/2 cents each. We understand that none of the purchasers resides out of the State. VIRGINIA IS STILL HERSELF."

From the Long Island Star.

Mr. Editor—The following brief sketch of Gen. Morgan, or rather of some of his peculiarities, I received a few days since from one whose locks bear evidence of the frost of some sixty winters, but whose youth was spent in the tented field, in the time that tried men's souls." By giving it a place in your useful journal, you will oblige yours,

Gen. Morgan, distinguished as the commander of a rifle corps during the revolutionary war, was a plain home bred man. He always called his men his boys, and his hearty familiarity made him popular, and his orders were obeyed in a moment. He would order a draft of men at 3 o'clock in the morning to go 29 miles before daylight. Horsemen were always at hand to take the riflemen on behind them. No inquiries by the men were allowed. He told his men to shoot at those who wore epaulettes, rather than the poor fellows who fought for six-pence per day.

There was a detachment with him called the "Paxton Boys," from Pennsylvania. They would, for a glass of whiskey, hold an apple between their thumb and finger,

and let one of their comrades shoot at it. The riflemen all wore frocks of a tan color, with fringe at the bottom.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Extract from an address of the Speaker of the House of Delegates to the voters of Prince George's county.

The first and most important object, is the law of the last Session, establishing free schools, on which you are to decide on the first Monday in October next. This plan has been matured by the legislation of several years, and is now probably, as near perfection, as can reasonably be expected of a first attempt; therefore, let me conjure you, by every humane and patriotic consideration, to give it your undivided support. This opinion is not new with me, nor now used for electioneering purposes, as will appear by a letter addressed to our distinguished fellow citizen Colonel Cross, whilst attending to my legislative duties in January 1823 and published in the Maryland Republican at that time. The plan which is now submitted for your consideration and approbation was introduced by Mr. Teackle—the general outline is such as was suggested in my letter to Col. Cross, and will, in my humble opinion effect the object in view. I do not wish to be understood as approving of all the details of this system, for I believe it can be improved and may be amended as experience shall suggest when it goes into operation. It is but justice to Mr. Teackle to say that he had no knowledge of the plan I had suggested, in a bill intended solely for Prince George's county, when he submitted his proposition to the Legislature, after which my plan was abandoned, only because I preferred general to local legislation, on so important a subject.

Maryland Republican.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications have been received but owing to the indisposition of the Editor could not be attended to this week.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Richard Walker, to Miss Juliana Leonard, all of this county.

OBITUARY.

Died in this county on the 15th inst. Mrs. Eleanor Barnett, aged 73 years. It is a pleasing, though a melancholy duty to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of this worthy and venerable woman. Few that have lived were more beloved, and few frail mortals have left behind them more memorials of goodness, usefulness and irreproachable morals. She possessed a rare union of all those amiable and unobtrusive qualities that adorn the female character; and gifted in an eminent degree with that placid equanimity of temper which could smile at the storms of life, she reposed an humble confidence on the atoning merits of her Saviour, & yielded a faithful obedience to those sublime and heavenly precepts that he taught and practised—She was, during life, a steadfast member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

DIED

In this county on Sunday the 17th inst. Mr. Benjamin Benny.
In this county on the 22d inst. Mr. William Shehan, Sen.
On the 18th inst. Mr. Arthur Marshall.
In this town on Wednesday last Mr. Housefrose.

CANDIDATES.

For the district composed of Talbot, Queen Anne and Caroline counties.

FOR CONGRESS.

John Leeds Kerr,
Philemon B. Hopper,

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Robert Banning,
Jonathan N. Beany,
Stephen Reynier,
Thomas P. Bennett,
Spry Denny,
Levin Millsis,
William P. Ridgeway,

My Fellow-Citizens of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline Counties.

As your present Representative, I solicit your suffrages for the 20th Congress, at the next October election.

Easton, Sep. 9

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

We are authorized to announce PHILEMON B. HOPPER, Esq. of Centerville, as a Candidate for Congress, for the District composed of Talbot, Caroline & Queen-Anne's counties, at the next election.

We are authorized to say that JOSEPH MANN, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Kent, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with a majority of their suffrages.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
From the flattering encouragement I received at the last election from you when a Candidate for a seat in the General Assembly of this State, notwithstanding the late period at which I was announced, I am induced from the warm solicitations of a number of my friends to offer my services again to my fellow citizens as one of their next Delegates. Should they deem me worthy of their suffrages, I pledge myself to support the law of which you all will be called on, on the day of election to express your approbation or disapprobation, that of Primary Schools, in its present shape, with such improvements and amendments to the same as may be thought most conducive to the public interest of the people by the next Legislature.

The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. RIDGEWAY.

Sep. 9.

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils of Hillsborough School, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the School will be again resumed on Monday the 25th inst. under the superintendence of its Principal, (Mr. Powers).
Sep. 23

Odd & Even System—Class 8.

Most splendid Scheme in the U. States.
COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, September 11, 1826.

Under authority of the General Assembly, the following Brilliant Scheme is presented to the Public, to be drawn on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, in consequence of its unrivalled popularity—the whole IN ONE DAY, and will take place in the City of BALTIMORE, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on the 15th of November Next.

Grand State Lottery of Md.

The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize and may draw THREE!

HIGHEST PRIZES:
50,000, 30,000, 20,000, &c.

SCHEME:	
1 prize of \$50,000 is	\$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is	30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 6,000 is	6,000
1 prize of 4,000 is	4,000
10 prizes of 1,000 is	10,000
10 prizes of 500 is	5,000
50 prizes of 100 is	5,000
100 prizes of 50 is	5,000
125 prizes of 20 is	2,500
250 prizes of 12 is	3,000
1750 prizes of 9 is	157,500

18051 prizes amounting to \$308,000

The whole of the Prizes payable in CASH, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

TICKETS --- \$10 QUARTERS --- \$2 50
HALVES --- 5 EIGHTHS --- 1 25
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where both of the great and magnificent Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

Each, were sold in the Grand State Lotteries, in Shares, all to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where both the Great Capitals of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS and TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn in the last Grand State Lottery, were also sold—and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sep. 23 7w

COHEN'S "Gazette and Lottery Register," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

Young Ladies'

Boarding-School, Wilmington, Delaware.

On the first Monday of October next, the subscriber will open a Seminary, at No. 19, Market-street, in which all the useful, and some of the ornamental, branches of female Education, will be taught with assiduity and care. The most efficient modes of instruction will be adopted, and no means of promoting the intellectual improvement of his pupils, left unemployed. Special regard will also be paid to their health, comfort, manners and morals. The boarding scholars will be constantly under the care of a Governess of unexceptionable character, and accomplished manners; and every department of the institution conducted in a manner, which it is hoped, will meet the entire approbation of its patrons.

Terms of board and tuition, per quarter, \$32 50; or if paid in advance, \$30.

Extra charges for Music, Drawing, Painting on velvet, Embroidery on silk & velvet, &c. which will be taught by a lady amply qualified for the office.

The French language will be taught by a master whose success in teaching it for many years, has given general satisfaction.

Application may be made, before the 1st of October, to Mr. Robert Porter, Wilmington, and afterwards to the principal.

W. SHERER.

REFERENCES.—Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Hon. Willard Hall, Hon. Louis M'Lane, Wilmington; James R. Black, Esq. Hon. James Booth, New Castle.

Sep. 23 4w

EARLY WHEAT.

Persons who have applied for Early wheat for seed from me will please to send on if it speedily—it will be delivered to order when the money is sent.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sep. 23

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few young negroes between the age of 12 & 18 years, male or female—Any person wishing to sell can find me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern.

D. A. CAMPBELL.

Easton Sept. 23 1826

New Tea, Coffee Pot and Fine Ware Factory.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing, and has now ready for sale, a beautiful assortment of round and oval Tea and Coffee Pots, fine Pitchers, sugar Bowls, &c. of elegant patterns and very superior quality, which will be packed in crates or boxes, at the shortest notice and on as favourable terms as can be had in Philadelphia, or elsewhere—and as usual he has constantly on hand a good assortment of

EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

Country Merchants and dealers in the above articles will find it to their interest to call at his Factory, No. 22, North Gay-street (about 100 yards over Gay-street bridge) or send their orders there, which will meet with prompt attention. NICHOLAS S. JONES.

Baltimore, Sept. 23 4w

Samuel Groome

Has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS suited to the present season which will be offered on the most advantageous terms for Cash.

Easton Sept. 23 4w

CIRCUS.

Mr. Brown begs leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that the Circus will again be opened in Easton on Monday the 2d of October next—The Company will continue but a few days only in Easton—He takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks for the very liberal encouragement he received last fall.

Sep. 23.

Notice.

Will be offered at Public sale on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of October next, at the late residence of Richard Willoughby, of Caroline county deceased, the principal, or all of the deceased's personal estate, amongst which are a valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep & hogs, farming utensils, and a quantity of bacon and lard, household & kitchen furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, clear of interest if paid by the given time, if not paid by the given time, interest from the day of sale, by giving bond, note or notes, with approved security; for five dollars or under, the cash will be required, and further terms made known on the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
NANCY T. WILLOUGHBY, Adm'r.
and JACOB C. WILLSON, Adm'r.
of Richard Willoughby, deceased.

Sep. 23.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Md. on the 31st of August last, a dark mulatto man who calls himself Charles Rustin, and says he belongs to William D. Diggs, living on Capitol Hill, Washington City. He is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a tolerable dark complexion, slow speaker, pleasant countenance, large full eyes, short hair and very curly, stout made, a scar on the left wrist apparently occasioned by a cut—his clothing a black fur hat about half worn, a drab colored roundabout, striped blue and white pantaloons, a pair of pumps and white cotton stockings. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sep. 23.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Md. on the 1st of September inst. a bright mulatto man who calls himself Robert Diggs, says he is free born, and has formerly lived with his father on Mr. Allen Farquhar's farm, about 1 1/2 miles from New Market, Frederick county. He is about 20 years of age, slender made, a tolerable pleasant countenance, a large scar on the left eyebrow and several small ones on each arm—his clothing, a yellow straw hat, a black silk vest very much worn, coarse tow linen shirt, a pair of yellow and white striped pantaloons, a blue coat, calfskin shoes, &c. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sep. 23

The Gazette, Baltimore; Journal, Washington, will each insert the above notices once a week 8w and send their bills to

T. C.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at Vendue on Thursday the 5th of October, at the late residence of John W. Blake, in Miles River-Neck, all his personal Estate, except the negroes, consisting of household & kitchen Furniture and Farming utensils, Horses, Mules, Cattle Sheep and Hogs, Bacon and lard.—Terms of sale, for all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required, for all sums above five dollars a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

SAMUEL ROBERTS, Adm'r.

of John W. Blake dec'd.

Sep. 23

A MILLER WANTING.

The subscriber wishes to employ a man that understands the several duties of a miller, for the ensuing year, for such a one that can come well recommended, so that I have good reason to believe will suit me in every respect, liberal wages will be given—a man with a small family would be preferred.

THOS. HOPKINS.

Spring Mills, near Denton, 2 Caroline co. Sep. 23. 3

An Overseer

WANTED for the next year, a single man, one that can bring good recommendation for his honesty, sobriety and industry.

H. L. EDMONDSON.

Sep. 23

Wanted

An Apprentice to the Clock and Watch Making Business—A boy of good character, from 14 to 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be received; none other need apply.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Sept. 9.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The Partnership heretofore conducted under the firm of Martin & Hayward is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment without delay, to Richard Martin, who is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

RICHARD MARTIN,
THOMAS S. HAYWARD.

Sep. 16

Richard Martin, having on hand a part of the old stock of goods, will remain for some time at the old stand, where he is disposed to sell them at very reduced prices for Cash only.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Chair Making Business at the stand formerly occupied by Gale March, No. 56, Hanover street, Baltimore, where he intends keeping a constant supply of plain and fancy Chairs of every fashion, made of seasoned materials and by the best workmen. He will be thankful for their patronage.

EDWARD NEEDLES, Jr.

Baltimore, Sep. 16 4w

For Sale or Rent,

The house at present occupied by Mrs. Bowdle, pleasantly situated on the road leading to Easton Point. The house and premises are in very good repair—For terms apply to Thomas H. Dawson.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE.

Sep. 16 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday the 27th inst. at the late residence of Daniel Layton, near Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils, &c.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of five dollars or under, the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Attendance given by

NICOLS LAYTON, and

NANCY LAYTON, Adm'r's.

of Daniel Layton, dec'd.

Sep. 16 2w

For Rent,

For the next year, the farm on which Joseph Waddle now resides, situate in Caroline county, about one mile and a half from Dover Bridge—This farm contains about nine hundred acres of land, the greater part of which is arable. It will be rented low to a good tenant—Apply to

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Talbot co. Sep. 16.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, in King's Creek, at the late residence of Henry Covey, deceased, all the personal estate (negroes excepted) of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Attendance given by

ELEANOR COVEY, and

EDWARD COVEY, Adm'r's.

of Henry Covey, dec'd.

Sep. 16.

Joseph Chain,

Has just returned from Baltimore, and now offers for sale low for cash, a variety of

NEW GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Dried Beef, and Bees Tongues,
Bologna Sausages,
Mackerel, 1st and 2d quality.

Cheese, Jamison Crackers,
Pilot Bread,

All kinds of Nuts, Prunes, Figs,
Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff,

Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality.

Sugar Candy, assorted,
Agate Gun Flints, common do.

Porter, Ale and Cider.

With a variety of Groceries, China, Glass, Stone, Earthen, and Wood WARES.

Sep. 16.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The brick dwelling House, situate on Washington street, in Easton, formerly occupied by Peter Denney, Esq. deceased—For terms apply to

EDWARD ROBERTS.

Sep. 9

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION for the cure of

Stammering and other impediments of Speech.—Mr. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success makes him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.

JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, July 29.
N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

Boot & Shoe Store.

William White,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, (EASTON.)
Has just received from Baltimore a handsome supply of Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes, which he will dispose of very low for cash—He has also received from New York a large supply of red and black morocco skins of the first and second quality, which he will either manufacture into boots and shoes or dispose of, low for cash, by the single skin or by the dozen.

W. H. finds he can purchase Boots & Shoes on much lower terms, for cash, in either of the above cities, than even on a short credit—he has therefore determined to sell for cash alone, and invites all those who are in want of articles in his line, and who have the needful, to give him a call, examine for themselves and he has no doubt of their purchasing.

Aug. 26.

Farms to Rent.

OAKLAND and COOKS-HOPE situated in Edmondson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Dewlin; will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.

J. ROGERS.
Aug. 26 w

Rinaldo.

The season of the thorough bred Stallion "Rinaldo" will be extended to the first of October, on the terms heretofore advertised.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, JR.
EDWARD S. WINDER.
August 26.

To Rent

For the ensuing year the house and garden, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, the present residence of the subscriber, situate on Washington street, in an airy, pleasant, and healthy part of the town—The house is nearly new and in complete repair: has three rooms and a passage on the first floor and the same above stairs. The ground consists of four building lots, containing one acre of land, and extends from Washington to West street. On them are a good brick meat house, dairy, wood yard, stable, for six or eight head of horses, a carriage house, barracks for hay and an excellent granary; two pumps of water, one on Washington the other on West street. To an approved tenant this property will be let on very moderate terms. Also to rent for the next year, several small houses in desirable situations. Apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

P. S. Tenants who at present occupy any of my houses, and do not expect to continue the ensuing year, are requested to give me notice in a few days.

E. N. H.
Aug. 26.

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to

THOS. PARROTT,
Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the farm near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to

SAM'L T. KENNARD.
Easton, July 29.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, my farm near Holt's Mill, called "Bridgewater," at present cultivated by Levin Miller Esq. The extensive meadows and an abundance of marl, render this a desirable situation for a tenant with capital. The out buildings are good; the dwelling will be moved and repaired to the entire convenience of the tenant. There are about 475 acres of arable land, well adapted to grain. Also peach and apple orchards, with other fruits of the best quality. If the tenant show a disposition to improve the land, he may be accommodated with a lease.

ALSO—Several houses and lots at the Old Chapel, with the tavern house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Anderson.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Easton.

GEO. W. NABB.
July 22—3t

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber, SUSAN SETH.

Talbot co. July 22.

N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.

FOR RENT,

For the next year, "The Union Tavern," in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James Gaskins. Any person who may take this establishment can be accommodated by Mr. Gaskins with any kind of furniture.

I have one or two farms, of moderate size to rent for the next year.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Aug. 12

NOTICE.

The subscriber's Mill, formerly Seth's, and 2 miles only from Wye Mill, has been completely repaired, with entire new machinery and works,—on the spur or vertical construction, with a hopper boy, packing press, and a patent crushing mill to grind cob-meal and plaster—having an overshoot of water by which she is enabled to grind day and night at this season.

E. HARRIS.
N. B. An experienced Miller is wanted, particularly a single man.

Sep. 2 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Charles Kirby at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of the testament and last will of John Scott, late of Talbot county deceased, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 26th day of this present month (September) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. 1 black horse, 6 head of cattle: also the farm of the said Kirby where he at present resides.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff. of Talbot county
Sep. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suits of James McDaniel and Samuel Harrison, against Thomas Wrightson, will be offered at public sale on Saturday the 7th day of October next, at St. Michaels between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right title and interest of the said Wrightson, to the house and lot in St. Michaels where he lately resided—also his right to 4 other lots in said town, where Mr. Wrightson resides, two walnut tables, one bureau, half a dozen chairs, one large tea board, one shovel and tongs, one pair brass andirons, one pot, one oven, one grindstone, one yoke of oxen and cart, one canoe, two beds and some glass—Seized and taken as the property of said Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni and the interest and costs due thereon.

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
Sep. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against John McQuay and Tristram Faulkner, executors of Patrick McQuay, at the suit of Jeremiah Harrison, administrator of Mary Harrison, will be sold on Tuesday the 3d day of October next, on the Court House green in Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, one negro boy Nelson about 12 or 14 years old, and one negro boy John about 10 or 12 years old, both for a term of years, the property of the above named John McQuay and Tristram Faulkner; seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. with the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due.

Attendance by
THO. HENRICH, Shff.
Sep. 9.

TAILORING.

Wm. Edmondson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Collier, third door below the Bank, and intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable manner

Sep. 9

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,
Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT, 25 cents per lb.
LEMON, 25 cents per lb.
BARLEY, 25 cents per lb.
HOREHOUND, 25 cents per lb.
CINNAMON, 25 cents per lb.
ROSE, and PENNY DICE Candies.
MINT DROPS, 28 cents per lb.
SUGAR ALMONDS, 28 cents per lb.
SUGAR PLUMS and KISSES, 31 1/2 cts. per lb.
SUGAR RADISHES, 31 1/2 cts. per lb.

No. 130, Market st. Baltimore.
July 15 6w

The Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Telegraph and Centerville Times will insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Notice.

THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY are hereby most respectfully notified that I am a Candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing October Election, as a Member to represent them in the next Legislature of Maryland.

THOMAS JONES.
July 22 w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.

JOHN B. ORY.
State of Louisiana, or JAS. C. WHEELER, Easton, E. S. of Maryland.
June 10.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN

Has just received an additional supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, &c. which he offers at reduced prices for cash.

Aug. 5 4w

Public Vendue.

The subscriber will sell at Wye Landing, Talbot county Maryland, his stock of horses, sheep, some hogs and farming utensils on Thursday the 28th of September next, and on Thursday the 9th November, he will sell his stock of cattle, household and kitchen furniture, and whatever may remain on hand after the sale in September—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above 5 dollars, notes with approved security will be required and no property to be removed until the terms of sale is complied with.

HENRY HINDMAN.
Wye Landing, Sep. 2 4w

PRIME WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale on Tuesday 26th September next at Centerville, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the residue of my wood land supposed to be about forty acres, composed of all the varieties of forest timber.

This property is adjoining the lands of Christopher Cox and Thomas Hensley, Esqs. and will be sold on a credit of three months, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—It will be sold together or divided into ten acre lots.

The land will be pointed out by William H. Tighman, Esq. or the subscriber, to any one wishing to purchase.

JAMES T. HEMSLEY.
Queen Ann's co. Sep. 2.

Easton Academy.

The Parents and Guardians of boys in the town and neighbourhood are hereby notified that the schools in this Institution will be opened for the reception of scholars on Monday the 4th of September ensuing.

The classical department will be conducted as heretofore under the direction of Mr. Thompson the principal Teacher, whose reputation in that character is too well established to require the aid of additional recommendation.

The other department has been placed in the charge of Mr. Thomas B. WHITE, who professes to teach the English Language Grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, & Geography; & whose qualifications in these Sciences have been certified with such assurances as to give a reasonable belief that he will prove himself an acceptable and useful Instructor. These schools will be superintended by the Trustees, and the greatest attention bestowed upon the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Easton, Sep. 2 4w

MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphans' Court.

AUGUST 8th A. D. 1826.
On application of Nicholas Goldsborough, administrator of Anne Singleton, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1826.

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

In compliance to the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Singleton, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1826.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r. of Ann Singleton, deceased.
Sep. 9 3w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

AUGUST 28th, A. D. 1826.
On application of William Haddaway, administrator of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.

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

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Adm'r. of Mary L. Frazier, deceased.
Sep. 2 3w

TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS.

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.

J. C. WILSON, Jr.
July 1—4f

The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Capt. THOMAS ROSE, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.

THOMAS PARROTT.
July 29

Negroes for Sale.

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

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

Easton, Nov. 5

COACH GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity of informing the citizens of Somerset, that, having opened shop in Princess Anne, he intends carrying on the Coach Gigg, and Harness-making business in all their various branches. Having furnished himself with experienced workmen and a good stock of materials, he flatters himself, he shall be able, by executing his work with neatness and despatch, in the most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms, to meet the wishes of the public, and especially those who may favour him with employment. Prompt attention will be given to business; and every effort used to please his customers, and to show himself worthy of public confidence. As heretofore, the citizens of Somerset, have, mostly, been under the disagreeable necessity of sending their work to some distant shop out of the county, he hopes for the future this necessity will be prevented; and that they will avail themselves of the advantages of relief now offered them. He solicits a share of public patronage; pledges his assurances that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction.—Persons wishing work done in his line of business would do well to give him a call.

WILLIAM QUINN.
Princess Anne, Aug. 19.

Public Sale.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on Thursday the 28th inst. at Dover Bridge, all the personal estate of Nancy Snow deceased, consisting of cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

WILLIAM SNOW, Adm'r. of Nancy Snow, dec'd.
Sep. 9.

VALUABLE HOUSES & LOTS For Sale

(On a long Credit.)
Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, on Monday 25th day of September (inst.) that large and convenient Brick Dwelling House and Lot, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, where Doctor Woolford now lives, on the East side of Race street in Cambridge and nearly opposite to the late residence of Doctor White.

Also a large lot of ground on the same side of the street, adjoining the lot of the late Richard Patterson, deceased.

Also all the Lots, Houses and Premises now occupied by Lee Lecompte as a tenant.

A credit of 7 years from the 1st day of January next, will be given; but the purchaser must give bond with two good and approved securities, for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money and the interest on the whole money due, at the end of each year.

If the property should not be sold the houses &c. will be to rent, for the next year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sep. 9.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 27th inst. at the late residence of Francis Wrightson, deceased, (on the Bay Side,) part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—one copper still, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Attendance given by

JAMES L. WRIGHTSON, Agent for Mary Ann Wrightson, Adm'r. of F. Wrightson, dec'd.
Sep. 9.

EASTON HOTEL.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec. 25

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

S. L.

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 13 1f

HOUSES, &c. TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented for the next year, the Dwelling House, garden, &c. at Easton Point, where Thomas Barrow now lives—the house is very convenient and comfortable; it has a kitchen, &c. attached to it—A so several small Houses and Lots in and about the town of Easton—Also a small FARM near Hook Town.—For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sep. 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of sundry fieri facias, directed, against Thomas Sherwood, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Anthony C. Thompson, one at the suit of John and Elizabeth Kemp, administrator of Thomas Kemp deceased, two at the suits of Thomas Hanna, one at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, and one at the suit of William Wrightson, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 3d day of October next, the following property to wit: one negro man called Sim, about 25 or 30 years of age, and for life, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Sale to take place between 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

W. TOWNSEND, Constable.
Sep. 9

Phoenix Lottery and Exchange Office.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from Pratt street, to the south west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, adjoining the American Office, where the LOTTERY and EXCHANGE BUSINESS will be conducted in all its varieties under the above style and title; holders of Prize Tickets sold in Pratt street, are invited to renew or cash them at this place or the old stand, and all future orders directed to this place will be as heretofore promptly attended to.

TH. PHENIX.
Baltimore, Sep. 9 4w

For Sale

On a Credit of Four Years.

I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm containing about four hundred and thirty acres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough. This farm is divided into three fields, containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each, a greater part of the arable land is of a soil susceptible of improvement, with a large proportion of wood land attached to it. I will sell also several valuable lots in the town. Any person desirous of purchasing may make application to the subscriber living on the Dover Road about two miles from Easton, or to Col. Jabez Caldwell, residing on the premises.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sep. 9

Notice.

Having heretofore given the due and legal notice for all the creditors of Henry Casson deceased, to exhibit to me their claims legally authenticated for a dividend of assets, but having not received notice of any important claim, and supposing that there are several subsisting debts due from the deceased, I do hereby give a final notice to all such creditors of the said Henry Casson to exhibit to me their claims duly authenticated according to law, on or before the 10th day of November, otherwise, they will by law be excluded from a dividend.

JAMES RIDGAWAY, Adm'r. of H. N. of Henry Casson.
Sep. 16.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1826.

NO. 41.

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

Odd & Even System—Class 8.

Most splendid Scheme in the U States.
COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, September 11, 1826.
Under authority of the General Assembly, the following Brilliant Scheme is presented to the Public, to be drawn on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, in consequence of its unrivalled popularity—the whole IN ONE DAY, and will take place in the City of BALTIMORE, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on the
15th of November Next.

Grand State Lottery of Md.
The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize and may draw THREE!

HIGHEST PRIZES:
50,000, 30,000, 20,000, &c.

SCHEME:	
1 prize of \$50,000 is	\$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is	30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 6,000 is	6,000
1 prize of 4,000 is	4,000
10 prizes of 1,000 is	10,000
10 prizes of 500 is	5,000
50 prizes of 100 is	5,000
100 prizes of 50 is	5,000
125 prizes of 20 is	2,500
250 prizes of 12 is	3,000
17500 prizes of 9 is	157,500

18051 prizes amounting to \$308,000
The whole of the Prizes payable in CASH, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

TICKETS --- \$10 QUARTERS --- \$2 50
HALVES --- 5 EIGHTHS --- 1 25
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore.
Where both of the great and magnificent Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars
Each, were sold in the Grand State Lotteries, in Shares, all to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where both the Great Capitals of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS and TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn in the last Grand State Lottery, were also sold—and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sep. 23 7w

COHEN'S "Gazette and Lottery Register," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

A MILLER WANTING

The subscriber wishes to employ a man that understands the several duties of a miller, for the ensuing year, for such a one that can come well recommended, so that I have good reason to believe will suit me in every respect, liberal wages will be given—a man with a small family would be preferred.

THOS. HOPKINS.
Spring Mills, near Denton,
Caroline co. Sep. 23.

Wanted

An Apprentice to the Clock and Watch Making Business—A boy of good character, from 14 to 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be received; none other need apply.

JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Sept. 9.

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and at the most accommodating terms—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.

Easton, July 29. JOHN WRIGHT.
N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

Samuel Groome

Has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS suited to the present season which will be offered on the most advantageous terms for Cash.
Easton Sept. 23 4w

Notice.

Will be offered at Public sale on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of October next, at the late residence of Richard Willoughby, of Caroline county deceased, the principal, or all of the deceased's personal estate, amongst which are a valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep & hogs, farming utensils, and a quantity of bacon and lard, household & kitchen furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, clear of interest if paid by the given time, if not paid by the given time, interest from the day of sale, by giving bond, note or notes, with approved security; for five dollars or under, the cash will be required, and further terms made known on the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
NANCY T. WILLOUGHBY, Adm'r.
and JACOB C. WILLSON, Adm'r.
of Richard Willoughby, deceased.
Sept. 23.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Md. on the 31st of August last, a dark mulatto man who calls himself Charles Rustin, and says he belongs to William D. Diggs, living on Capitol Hill, Washington City. He is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a tolerable dark complexion, slow speaker, pleasant countenance, large full eyes, short hair and very curly, stout made, a scar on the left wrist apparently occasioned by a cut—his clothing a black frock coat about half worn, a drab colored roundabout, striped blue and white pantaloons, a pair of pumps and white cotton stockings. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Shff
Sept. 23.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Md. on the 1st of September inst. a bright mulatto man who calls himself Robert Diggs, says he was free born, and has formerly lived with his father on Mr. Allen Farquhar's farm, about 1 1/2 miles from New-Market, Frederick county. He is about 20 years of age, slender made, a tolerable pleasant countenance, a large scar on the left eyebrow and several small ones on each arm—his clothing, a yellow straw hat, a black silk vest very much worn, coarse tow linen shirt, a pair of yellow and white striped pantaloons, a blue coat, calkin shoes, &c. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Sept 23

The Gazette, Baltimore; Journal, Washington, will each insert the above notices once a week 8w and send their bills to
T. C.

New Tea, Coffee Pot and Fine Ware Factory.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing, and has now ready for sale, a beautiful assortment of round and oval Tea and Coffee Pots, fine Pitchers, sugar Bowls, &c. of elegant patterns and very superior quality, which will be packed in crates or hogs-heads, at the shortest notice and on as favourable terms as can be had in Philadelphia, or elsewhere—and as usual he has constantly on hand a good assortment of
EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.
Country Merchants and dealers in the above articles will find it to their interest to call at his Factory, No. 22, North Gay-street (about 100 yards over Gay-street bridge) or send their orders there, which will meet with prompt attention
NICHOLAS S. JONES.
Baltimore, Sept. 23 4w

EARLY WHEAT.

Persons who have applied for Early wheat for seed from me will please to send on for it speedily—It will be delivered to order when the money is sent.
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sept. 23

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few young negroes between the age of 12 & 18 years, male or female—Any person wishing to sell can find me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern.
D. A. CAMPBELL.
Easton Sept. 23 1826

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils of Hillsborough School, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the School will be again resumed on Monday the 25th inst. under the superintendence of its Principal, (Mr. Powers.)
Sept. 23

CIRCUS.

Mr. Brown begs leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that the Circus will again be opened in Easton on Monday the 2d of October next—The Company will continue but a few days only in Easton—He takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks for the very liberal encouragement he received last fall.
Sept. 23.

WINTER PARTIES.

The fashionables are about returning to town from their summer excursions and country residences. Every thing is in preparation for a winter campaign. Carpets newly laid—curtains festooned—new candelabras and mantel ornaments purchased—the piano new tuned—scores of Italian music procured, and, all the paraphernalia of fashion arranged according to the latest London and Paris beau monde. Already we hear of new routs and quadrille parties being under discussion in the boudoir, and names of new families who are "coming out" have been placed upon the invitation lists. We have been called upon for our extracts from London gazettes and mirrors descriptive of new dresses and drawing room furniture. A new card of invitation for grand routes has been decided upon among the fashionables, the formula of which is as follows:

MRS SIMPKINS

AT HOME.

Dec. 10.

An answer—

Quadrilles at 10

The issuing of these cards presupposes a grand supper. A mere simple invitation or note is adopted for a private soiree. Now, on the threshold of all these preparations we have only one piece of advice, which we hope our male and female convivalists will take from us in good part, and that is, not to eat themselves to death, according to custom. Our summer and fall bills of mortality present melancholy instances of consumptive and dyspeptic patients, who caught their death at some fashionable squeeze, and actually ate themselves into eternity; indeed these excesses in eating are as fatal as those of drinking; and we do hope, that our hospitable will materially curtail that immensity of good things which flood our drawing rooms. Only imagine an evening's catalogue, and we defy the whole *Materia Medica* to arrest the fatal issue: Waters with tea—coffee—hot milk—plum pound and Queen cake, in ample quantities—jumbles, mixed cake—bread and butter, toast, &c. These avant couriers have scarcely disappeared, when spoons and empty plates go jingling round, preparatory to green sweet meals, preserved ginger &c &c. Then we have lemonade and wine, and conversation commences—the line is drawn, and gentlemen retire to the other room, leaving the ladies pretty alone—a vile custom.

The next in order, after a formal interregnum of minutes—are waiters filled with peaches, apples, pears, and fruits of various kinds; these are followed in quick succession with sangerie, lemonade and wine. Ladies move towards the piano and gentlemen to the card table. After *de tante* and *unavoche*, a charming duet is interrupted by Monsieur Tonson, the waiters, with pyramids of white and red ice cream, before which amusement and conversation instantly vanish. After punch and liqueurs, rose, cinnamon and *parfait amour*, affairs become settled *ante bellum*. A cotillion is scarcely made up and concluded, when in marches, again those able characters with dried fruits, such as almonds, raisins, nuts, &c. &c. &c.—then punch and wine—then waiters with bonbons, mottos, confitures, sugar plums &c.—and last, though not least, *sandwiches*, hams, tongues, pickled oysters, &c. &c.—and if the rout is a grand one, a grand supper caps the climax. Now in the name of the Scotch college of Aberdeen, and all the faculty to boot, we ask how long our fashionables can undergo a siege like the foregoing?

We advise a judicious curtailment in these hospitable arrangements in charity to the health and long lives of our estimable young ladies, and in order that they may not by these excesses cut short a career rendered desirable by the charms of beauty and accomplishments.—Light fare and early retirement are the best preservatives of health, and so our new college of physicians will tell you when they get under weigh.
N. Y. Enquirer.

RUSSIAN CUSTOMS.

The gathering of the cabbage is, in fact, the Russian vintage season. On the day that a family is to gather in their cabbage, which they salt, and lay up for the winter; the women invite their female friends and neighbours to come and assist them. On the evening before, they cut the cabbages from the stem and pull off the outside leaves and earth that may adhere to them. On the grand day, at the house where cabbages are collected, the women assemble, dressed in their most brilliant manner, and armed with a sort of cleaver, with a handle in the centre, more or less ornamented, according to the person's rank. They place themselves round a kind of a rough trough containing the cabbages. The old

women give the signal for action; two of the youngest girls take their places in the middle of the room, and begin to dance an allemande, while the rest of the women sing national songs, and keep time in driving their knives into the trough. When the girls are tired with dancing, two more take their places always eager to surpass the former by the grace with which they make their voluptuous movements. The songs continue without intermission, and the cabbages are cut up in the midst of a ball, which lasts from morning till night. Meanwhile the married women carry on the work, salt the cabbages, and carefully pack them in barrels. In the evening the whole party sit down to supper, after which only the men are admitted, but even then they remain apart from the women. Glasses of wine and punch go round; dancing begins in a more general manner, and they withdraw at a late hour to begin the same amusement at another neighbor's till all the harvest is finished. Undoubtedly the lively pleasures of the vintage in Italy and the south of France are not to be found in these northern festivals; but sports and holidays are of so rare occurrence in Siberia, and every thing bears such an aspect of immobility, that a festival wholly presided over by women, and to which I was admitted by an exception in my favour, must naturally have seemed to me delicious.—*Memoirs of a French Sergeant.*

MUNCHHAUSIANA.—The following Munchausen story of Cobbett's is a very good burlesque on one as extravagant, previously published:

ANOTHER ROGER DODSWORTH.

To the Editor of the London Sun

Sir: As the public seem to doubt the truth of Mr. Roger Dodsworth's statement, permit me, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to relate a fact which is at least equally veracious, and goes a great way to corroborate his history.

A friend of mine, when skating last January, on a pool in Westmoreland, unfortunately fell into the water, and the frost as perhaps you may well remember, being very severe at the time, he was quickly frozen in. On reaching the bottom, he instantly took off his skates, laid himself down in his boots, and putting his coat under his head for a pillow, went quietly to sleep, in which condition he remained until the frost broke up, when he awoke with a slight head ache, (proceeding, I should conceive from having slept so long without a night cap,) slowly swam to the land, and reached home just in time for dinner. I doubt, however, whether he could have done so, if he had not been assisted in the following manner:—A fisherman trolling with a live gudgeon for pike, happened to cast in his bait just at the time my friend was getting up, who being, as you may naturally suppose, rather peckish, made a vigorous snatch at the fish. The angler, of course, thought that he had hooked a fine pike, but fancy his astonishment when he drew to shore an elderly gentleman, just four feet two inches in circumference, holding a pair of skates in one hand, and the live gudgeon in the other. If you doubt this statement, (sworn before Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw, at Preston,) my friend will willingly show you the skates, also the wound made in his hand—just under his knuckle—by the hook attached to the bait.

It may be proper to mention, that he complained at first of a slight stiffness in his joints, but has since recovered so much as to have been enabled to travel 80 miles by the coach, in order to vote for me at the late Preston election against the odious taxes and the much spitten-upon Mr. Stanley. I am, Sir, yours,

WM COBBETT.

Kensington Turnpike, July 17.

THE COLLECTOR.

A TRUE STORY.

There are perhaps no scenes which excite more commiseration or more sympathy than madness. We engage with peculiar interest into the causes which have deprived our fellow men of reason, that prerogative of humanity, that characteristic of his pre-eminence over the rest of animal creation, that which assimilates him, in some degree to the first cause of his existence.

During my travels in the north of Europe, I visited, frequently, those receptacles of derangement which man has erected for his less fortunate brethren. Actuated by curiosity, I entered one day the Hospital of Berlin, where I beheld an object, the impression of which on my mind six years have not been able to obliterate; often does this scene recur to my imagination, and I dwell on it when I should be sad.

It was a man whose exterior was very striking; his figure, tall and commanding, was inclined partly by age, but still more by sorrow, the few scattered hairs which remained on his temples, rivalled in whiteness the driven snow; and, in the lines of his strongly marked countenance, the deepest melancholy was visibly depicted. He immediately arrested my attention, and I enquired with eager curiosity who he was, and what brought him there? Startled at the sound of my voice, the object which had excited my interest seemed to awaken as from a reverie; he looked around him without much seeming speculation, and

then began with slow and measurable steps to stride the hall, where the more peaceable inmates of this gloomy mansion were permitted to take the air, repeating in a low but audible voice, "once one is two; once one is two." Now and then he would stop and remain with his arms contemplatively folded on his breast for some minutes then again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat, "once one is two; once one is two."

His story, as I received it from the superior of the hospital, is as follows:—Conrad Lange, collector of the city of Berlin, had long been known as a man whom nothing could divert from the paths of honesty; scrupulously exact in all his dealings, and assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he acquired the good will and esteem of all who knew him, and the confidence of the minister of finance, whose duty it is to inspect the accounts of all officers connected with the revenue. On casting up his accounts at the close of a particular year, he found a deficit of 10,000 ducats. Alarmed at this discovery, he went to the minister, presented his accounts, and informed him that he did not know how it had arisen, and that he had been robbed by some person bent on his ruin. The minister received his accounts, but thinking it his duty to secure a person who might probably be a defaulter, he caused him to be arrested, and put his accounts into the hands of one of his secretaries for inspection, who returned them the day after with the information that the deficiency arose from a miscalculation; that in multiplying, Mr. Lange had said *once one is two*, instead of *once one is one*. The poor man was immediately released from his confinement, his accounts returned, and the mistake pointed out. During his imprisonment, which lasted but two days, he had neither eaten, drank nor taken any repose—and when he appeared, his countenance was as pale as death. On receiving his accounts, he was a long time silent, then suddenly awaking as if from a trance, he repeated "once one is two."

He appeared to be entirely insensible of his situation; would neither eat nor drink, unless solicited; and took notice of nothing that passed around him. Whilst repeating his accustomed phrase, if any one corrected him by saying "once one is one," he was recalled for a moment, and said, "ah, right! once one is one;" and then again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat "once one is two." He died shortly after my leaving Berlin.

Deaths by Newspapers!—The newspapers very often kill folks. Some time ago an Orphans' Court notice appeared in a Maryland paper requesting all claims against —, deceased, to be presented for settlement. A few days after, the deceased called on the printer to correct the advertisement, stating that he was the administrator, not the deceased! But the most heinous murder of this kind we have heard of was perpetrated on the venerable DAVID WILLIAMS, one of the captors of Major Andre. In a letter to the editors of the Catskill Recorder, occasioned by the statement, that Mr. Van Wart was the only survivor of the captors of Andre, Mr. Williams says he has been killed 3 times, in this way, without his consent, and the consequence of one of which murders was the stoppage of his pension at the War Office! Now to a person who wishes to die, this is, probably, the easiest and most agreeable method he can possibly adopt—not even excepting the summary process of opening a sluice-way in the carotids, as practised by Castlereagh, hanging or drawing; but no one ought to be sent out of the world without his consent—especially when he is obliged to bear the ills and aches of this world after he is dead.

Salt Patriot.

New Method of preparing Quills.

The following is the manner in which M. Schizl of Vienna proceeds in the preparation of quills for writing, by means of which he renders them more durable, and even superior to the best Hamburg quills. For this purpose he makes use of a kettle, into which he pours common water, so as to occupy the fourth part of its capacity; he then suspends a certain quantity of the feathers perpendicularly, the barrel lowermost, and so placed, as that its extremity only may touch the surface of the water; he then covers the kettle with a lid properly adjusted, boils the water, and keeps the feathers four hours in this vapour bath. By means of this process he frees them of their fatty parts, and renders them soft and transparent. On the following day, after having scraped them with a bit of cloth, he exposes them to a moderate heat. By the day after they are perfectly hard and transparent, without, however, having the inconvenience of splitting too easily.
Neues Kunst und Gewerb, Bl. April 1825

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE OF SHAWNEE

SEE TALKS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF QUEEN-ANN'S, TALBOT AND TALBOT COUNTIES.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,

On my return home, yesterday evening, I found that Mr. Hopper, the competitor for the honorable station, which I hold by a distinct expression of your confidence in me, two years ago, had deemed it necessary to make an address to you through the medium of the "Centreville Times." Were I to offer him my sympathy in the cause of his detention at home, my sincerity might perhaps, be doubted by some, who, during an electioneering canvass, would deny me the credit for any good feelings whatever. Yet I will say that I ought to sympathize with my opponent, because, just at the moment of my entering into the canvass with him, I was by a similar cause rendered almost wholly incapable of moving about and have now but ill-recovered my health and strength.

Seeing something in this communication of Mr. Hopper, which he, doubtless, thought admirably contrived not only to interest the feelings of a certain class of the Community, by the suggestion of "objections" to him, which I am sure I never alleged against him, as well as to embroil me with some portion of my Federal friends, I seize my pen this morning, before my departure for Queen-Ann's, to give you a brief reply to all that concerns myself in that ingenious publication. For the rest, I leave to those "Democratic gentlemen," to whom Mr. H. seems, with so much bitterness to refer as "a faction—(who like Milton's Devil, would sooner rule in Hell, than serve in Heaven,—) to answer his complaints.

I have but a few minutes to give to this subject and I hasten to the point:

First: If Mr. Hopper had any design to insinuate that I or any friend of mine, by my sanction, had started "objections" to his religious opinions or character, I have only to say, with perfect sincerity, that such a charge would be wholly unfounded and unjust; and I think I may appeal with entire confidence, to every intelligent member of the religious denomination to which he belongs, who knows my feelings and character, for a ready acquittal of it. So highly do I prize the religious liberty, now enjoyed under our Constitution, that I would hazard life and every thing most dear in the support of it; and as to respect for the characters of truly pious men, my uniform conduct towards those who are esteemed such within the sphere of my acquaintance, cannot fail to screen me from any imputation of this kind suggested. I venerate the man, whose heart is warmly and sincerely devoted to the cause of religion, or who, as "a minister of grace to guilty men" devotes his life to the quiet and unostentatious exercise of his holy functions. Sentiments incompatible with these were never uttered by me, however any light and unmeaning word may, at any time, have been perverted by malice and misrepresentation.

Secondly: Mr. Hopper has introduced, with a degree of adroitness, on which I have no doubt he felt a high self-gratulation, some harsh expressions, which he attributes to me, as having been used in relation to "Federal gentlemen," that they were "infernal scoundrels."—All men of peace, do you wish to stir up the blood?—"I do not presume to believe"—(he most ingeniously throws in) that the same principle actuates the gentlemen who oppose me that is ascribed by Mr. Kerr to the Federalists, who oppose him, viz jealousy and disappointment?—"Man of strife take all the benefit you can of the correct admission of words and meaning, and set mischief still more afoot, if you so desire. I understand that it has been even related by others, from the same expressions used by me in Caroline, to which reference seems to be made by Mr. H. that I declared all the leading Federalists in Talbot county rascals!! And now what is the correct statement of this weighty matter? In speaking with the warmest feelings of gratitude and respect of the confidence I enjoyed from both the Federalists and Democrats of my own county, I did say that I had some personal enemies:—aye, even amongst the Federalists, I said, some few—and I thanked God, there were no more whom I did describe as insidious scoundrels, or by some like phrase, malignantly disposed to do me every injury in their power. I never used the epithet "infernal"—I know I never did, and Mr. H. is mistaken—but that makes no odds whatever in the sentiment. Yes, I may say, "rather in sorrow than in anger?" as to some, but with a high degree of just resentment as to others, that I have some personal enemies, and of them I had a right to make exception. To such enemies, too, I referred, on another occasion, without the distinction of Federalists and Democrats, when I alluded to the temper and condition of the wretched malignant Hanan. It is in part the confidence reposed in me by Democrats as well as Federalists, which so fatally disturbs their repose. But every generous and high-minded Federalist, who ever was my friend, rejoices now, on the decline of party feeling, to see me obtain the confidence of Democrats to justify their own; and, with a few exceptions, I know from the latest personal intercourse, that I hold by the firmest tenure, the perfect good will of the great body of the Federalists both of Talbot and Caroline; and under such circumstances it would be impossible for me to asperse or denounce them. Not one of them will ever believe the charge after this simple denial of my having committed such a foolish act. Amongst the leading Federalists of Talbot are some of my warmest personal friends and they can never be made to believe in any such idle tales. Yet, I admit that some few Federal "Gentlemen," both of Queen-Ann's and Talbot, may have very suddenly fallen in love with Mr. Hopper; and after the overture of his assurance

that all his unkind feelings towards them have been long since eradicated, it may befall us soon to see some biting and cooling and new political alliances, which may afford both surprise and mirth.

In haste, your faithful servant,

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Monday morning, 25th Sept.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY EVENING, 26th Sept.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I returned home to day, about 1 o'clock, and, upon conversing with one of my friends, I understood that I had no sooner turned my back on the little despicable set of slanderers, in Talbot, than they had varied and modified their tales about me, and were whispering an infamous story that I had, in derision and contempt, spoke of Mr. Philemon B. Hopper, as "soul-saver"—Such an expression or phrase was never used by me, in my whole life, at any time or about any person; and I thought it proper upon this and other subjects of misrepresentation to address the people assembled in Easton. I believe not a single individual of the large assembly present retired without a thorough conviction of the baseness & utter falsehood of the charge. Mr. Hopper, most improperly, in Caroline introduced the idle tale which has been carried to him of my having, in conversation with some one about his coming out as a candidate, enumerated in derision, amongst his many avocations, that of "preacher" (as he stated it); but he never intimated that one word of reference to his religious calling had ever been made by me otherwise; and yet it has been attempted to be made out that I used the first expressions—I have stated in a public speech. When the gentleman thought proper to introduce the matter of my speaking of his being "a preacher of the Gospel," for that was the extent of his statement, I instantly made a serious appeal to his good feelings and candour to accept my solemn assurance that I never did intend, when I mentioned (as he said he had been told) his being a minister or preacher of the Gospel, the slightest disrespect for his religion; and he ought to have been satisfied with that; but I found him repeating, at Hibernia, the very witty retort which he first threw out at Hunting Creek, that he would put his preaching against my swearing. I shall, however, trouble the gentleman with no further apologies on this subject; but I shall pronounce the exaggerated story which has been since produced out of this trifling incident, by whomsoever fabricated or by whomsoever sanctioned, as a base calumny, of which every man who heard me, this afternoon was fully convinced.

Further: I was informed also, to-day, that it had been stated in a letter to the Editor of the Easton Gazette, from Queen-Ann's, that I had there "pronounced the leaders of the Federal party in Talbot the greatest rascals in the world!"—I called on Mr. Graham for the letter and he exhibited to me an anonymous letter stating that fact, from somebody! The silly absurd allegation, thus forwarded, without a name and without the slightest pretext or foundation, was exposed by me to the entire satisfaction of the people whom I addressed this evening, and more especially to the perfect conviction of the Federalists, upon whom the talk about this letter had been almost pressed by my persecuting enemies, and a few of whom had been almost seduced to think, from the boldness of the assertion, that there was possibly some foundation for it.

I now express my hope that, from the experience of the last two weeks, no honest man will listen to any more perversions of my words, or any infamous stories just on the eve of the election, when it will be impossible in due time to explain or even to deny them.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

TO ALL FAIR AND HONEST MEN.

After all the other artful fabrications of sayings to put into my mouth and thence to pervert my sentiments, and all the tales which I have already refuted, I am informed that it has been stated and circulated, whilst I have been in Queen-Ann's, that I have declared to a Democratic gentleman in Talbot that as soon as the election is over I shall come out as a Democrat.

Two years ago, when I was first a candidate for Congress, precisely the same silly charge was made, and here I am again speaking and professing, publicly and privately, to all men of all parties, that my grand object is to put down all party-spirit, as far as possible, and that I ask the confidence of my fellow citizens upon that ground alone, upon which I obtained it two years ago. I can only say in answer to such a charge as this that it is very extraordinary indeed that any Democrats should be alarmed at the idea, of my turning over to their party, if I really had said I would, but the whole is a trumpery tale, for which I solemnly deny that there is the slightest earthly foundation, as it respects any declaration or word of mine, to any man living, either in public or in private. It is only propagated to cool some of my Federal friends, whom my enemies think silly enough to run away with any story, however absurd or improbable.

Having heard that Mr. Thomas Henrix, of Talbot, was mentioned as the gentleman who had stated this new design for me, I have luckily just met with him and procured the following Certificate:

CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby declare most solemnly that John Leeds Kerr, Esq. never did, at any time, express to me the idea of his turning Democrat, either now, after the election to Congress, or any future time; but, on the contrary, he has always talked to me, as he speaks in public, urging the putting down of all party and voting for the best men, Federal and Democratic: but I have not only to one but to many of our true and full democrats said and insisted that Mr. Kerr was a better Democrat than Mr. Philemon Hopper and that I had no doubt he would prove himself so, and that under this conviction we Democrats in Talbot meant to support Mr. Kerr."

THOMAS HENRIX.

Easton, Sept. 29, 1826.

I hope no more can be required of me by any man. Mr. Henrix's zeal for me I shall not censure.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept. 29, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE UNHOLY OPPOSITION.

Could the splenetic bickerings, of the clamorous assailants of the present administration, avail aught, in influencing or prepossessing the Public sentiment, to the injurious prejudice of Mr. Adams, I should be somewhat apprehensive that he would be supplanted in the Presidency at the expiration of the first four years of his administration, but I know full well that all their attempts will be abortive and nugatory. An angry torrent of tempestuous and malignant passions has been let loose—an odious and intolerant spirit of pointed faction and partisan warfare has been evinced by the opponents of Mr. Adams, (of the man and not of the measures) and has been characterized by the coarsest epithets, and the most malevolent vituperative pasquinades, alike hostile to truth, reason and moderation, and attended only by the most futile, erroneous and extraneous arguments. To judge from the present rash conduct of the oppositionists, I should be led to conclude, that they hope to show the correctness of their opinions by the arbitrary and declamatory tone of their recitatives; which is altogether impolitic, unseemly and ill-judged. "For in politics as in religion, it is equally absurd to aim at making proselytes by fire and sword. Heresies in either can rarely be cured by persecution." The wise, judicious and able manner, in which Mr. Adams has swayed the sceptre of Government, has awakened the fears and alarmed the apprehensions of some ambitious and aspiring demagogues whose resentments have been irritated and embittered by the chagrining and vexatious disappointment of individual promotion, and official elevation. This class of men well know to what, the present course of the Executive, will tend, they are aware that it will ensure the Administration the respect, admiration, and applause of every candid and unbiased mind, for with one or two slight exceptions I believe there cannot possibly be adduced any rational objection to its measures. They, therefore, have resorted to the unwise and premature expedient of commencing, as it is denominated the canvass for the great political contest of the nation, in order to endeavour, through the medium of venal presses, to write down the present administration, by ignobly attacking the private character of the present chief Magistrate and bespattering it with the most foul and shameless aspersions—by calumniating every member of the cabinet and by propagating to the world a "baseless tissue" of unfounded, acrimonious and libellous assertions. They hope to be able to turn the current of popular admiration and eulogy, which is flowing with a rapid but peaceful course down the placid rivulet of Mr. Adams's existence, to another more meandering and rugged, but to them a more pleasant, channel. They patronise and wish to elevate Gen. Andrew Jackson 'per fas aut per nefas' honestly if they can, corruptly if they must. Now I have always admired Gen. Jackson as a great Martial commander, who at New Orleans led on our brave countrymen to a most glorious victory; and thereby considerably advanced our national renown, in return for which, he has received many distinguished and honorary testimonies of his country's gratitude. But as a statesman or diplomatist, I must frankly acknowledge, I never thought him pre-eminent; much less as possessing that eminence of talent and of scientific acquirements which should ever characterize a President of this nation of freemen, to render him capable of discharging the various, complex and important duties incumbent upon that high and responsible station which is the very acme of all our national civil authorities. It were vain and idle for me to attempt to enumerate or notice every groundless & scurrilous fabrication that has been shamelessly cast upon the world by the 'things' who oppose the administration—Many of them carry along with them their own confutation, and many of them are too frivolous to deserve the serious consideration of any enlightened citizen—I will only specify a few examples from that heterogeneous mass of calumny, in order to prove their inconsistency and absurdity; and to expose to view the weakness and fallacy of argument, to which some evil-doing factionists will resort, when all fair and honorable resources have been exhausted. I will begin with a very bold assertion of Gen. Jackson himself. He quite gravely assures us 'that the battle of New Orleans gave peace to the nation.' Now it is a well known fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded upon, between the A-

merican and British ambassadors at Ghent, and had been approved of by the prince regent of England, before this battle was fought. The General certainly did not ought to have known this fact.—Here is an inconsistency perfectly inexplicable to me. He must admit either that he is grossly ignorant of our historical annals, or that he has betrayed the most unbridled ambition and unhalloved desire of reaping unmerited renown. I will leave him to adjust this matter with the world. I only wish his friends and advocates would intercede and that they may possess clearness of comprehension and acuteness of intellect enough to explain this evident incongruity, and remove him from between the authors of this unpleasant dilemma, into which he has thrown himself.—Another most powerful argument that is adduced in favor of the General, by one of his southern friends, is, that 'he is a Southern man with Southern interests and Southern feelings.' If his feelings be so intimately and inseparably blended with the interests of the South, he could not, if elected President, exercise rigid and impartial justice to the Northern, Middle and Western States without violating or sacrificing them—and it will be a most miserable piece of policy for the Northern, Middle and Western states to advocate a man who, if made President, "which may God in his infinite mercy avert," would not hesitate to sacrifice their dearest interests and most essential political rights in a favour of the Southern States. Gen. Jackson will find to his dearly-bought experience, that rash, inconsiderate, and garrulous friends are more injurious than acknowledged enemies.—The turbulent and riotous cabal, raised in Washington last winter in Congress, and the cool, resolute firmness with which Mr. Adams discharged the functions of his office and steered through that boisterous whirlwind of savage and maniacal passion, has given Gen. Jackson his quietus forever, and has elevated Mr. Adams high in the estimation of every sensible and virtuous man. What principles or goodly intentions can an opposition be supposed to possess whose open declaration is that 'if the present Administration were as pure as the angels at the right hand of God, it must be put down?' This vile, malignant and illiberal sentiment ought to stigmatize and blast its ruthless authors into eternal political non-existence, and no doubt, but that they will receive their merited infamy and just approbium. It may be gathered from the general tenor of these remarks that they proceed from one who is friendly to the present Administration.—"The consciousness of good intentions disdains ambiguity." I openly and candidly acknowledge that I am in favor of the measures generally, adopted by the present Executive. I consider the appointment of a minister to the Court of St. James in the place of Mr. King, as the only exceptionable one; and should its future proceedings be sanctioned by the same sound policy which has marked its insipid foot steps, it shall ever continue to receive my approbation and support; but should it deviate from that course which I deem expedient to be pursued I shall then express my disapprobation of it with the same candour and coolness with which I have my approval—I may at some future period resume the consideration of this subject when I will endeavour to meet some objections that have been made by the opponents of the administration, to its measures—and I will also endeavour to confute some other assertions advanced by the friends of Gen. Jackson. If the Editor of the Gazette shall deem these desultory remarks worthy of insertion, he will please give them a place—I shall be his obliged friend,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Somerset co. Sep. 23, 1826.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

A RECENT MIRACLE.—Some few evenings back a mourning party were assembled in one of the upper rooms of a house in Bresford street, for the melancholy purpose of keeping over the remains of a departed friend. Every thing was prepared for this sad solemnity with the greatest decorum. The gentlemen were supplied with pipes and potten—the ladies had their tea and tears, as suited the occasion. The corpse was decked with flowers, which would have shed their fragrance around, had not the stronger perfume of the "sovereign weed" come forth with every blast from some scores of mourners. A dozen lights save one, were placed around the sad remains of her who once was lovely, but now, alas! no more. The scene was solemn—the hour was silent, though got the company. It was a time when ghosts begin "to scent the morning air." The drowsy guardians of the night, responsive to the deep toned bell, were crying the hour of Mrs. O'Rafferty, the kind hearted hostess of the company, had just commenced in a strain of plaintive lamentation, to recount the virtues of her departed friend, when dreadful to relate, the flooring of the apartment, which had not been constructed to bear so ponderous a load as eighty-five human beings, gave way with a tremendous crash, precipitating sires and sons, maids and matrons in one confused heap, into the room below. Here all was darkness and silence; every light had been extinguished by the fall, every tongue had been paralyzed by the sudden catastrophe. Before this intrusion of the mourning company a widowed mother and her infant child were the only inmates of this lower tenement. The mother heard the crash, but heard no more; she clasped her infant in her arms as they lay together in the bed, and from that moment sense and sensation were lost. After a time the precipitated mourners began to recover from their first alarm, and one of them, who found himself uninjured by the fall, extricated himself

from his companions, and groping his way out, procured a light, and with which he returned to the assistance of those who had suffered by the accident. But what a sight was now presented. On the floor was stretched, in one promiscuous heap, the entire company which had been assembled in the room above; some lying on their faces, some on their backs and sides, and in the midst of them stood, as erect as in the days of her youth, her who had been the object of their lamentations, her countenance still presenting the pallid hue of death.

"Twas listening fear and dumb amazement all," among the wondering throng; the living were no longer thought of—the dead alone became the object of attention, but who dare look upon a sight so awful? He who had the light was the first to recover the use of speech and motion, but it was only to plunge the rest into greater horrors; he uttered a faint cry, dashed the candle to the floor, and rushed from the apartment. Again the company were left in utter darkness, while among them stood the resuscitated inhabitant of another world.

At this time the grey-eyed morn began to dawn, and it happened that the gas light man was going round to extinguish his nocturnal luminaries. The mourner who had emancipated himself from the scene of horror within, related to him as well as his faulting accent would permit, his tale of wonder and alarm, and requested he would not extinguish the lamp until a sufficient number of lights could be procured not only to fright away the ghost, if such it was, but to see the extent of mischief and injury done to the living.—The hour had come, however, (two o'clock,) when the lamps were to be put out, and out they must go; remonstrance was in vain; broken limbs or fractured skulls could make no difference; the Gas Company had nothing to do with such matters; there was no allowance for contingencies in their contract; and out went the lamp accordingly. A gentleman residing in the neighborhood, being aroused by the noise, went out to inquire the cause of it, and having learned a few particulars, he insisted in a peremptory manner on the fellow relighting the lamp, until the dead and dying could be removed from the ruins. With some difficulty his request was at last complied with, and lights and assistance being procured, several persons proceeded to the scene of the disaster. Here all was found as it had been left; not a being had ventured to move or articulate a sound, and even the deceased had maintained her upright position, without advancing or receding a single foot.

The presence of light, and the encouragement of those who had last entered, at length induced the fallen throng to begin to look around them, and to inquire the injuries received by their companions. One after another, however started upon their legs, though still doubtful whether they had a whole leg to stand upon. But what was their joy & their surprise to find that neither bruise nor fracture had occurred. But still she who had been dead stood among them; and as they were assembled to wake her to the grave and not unto life, they all made the best use of their limbs to which they were restored, by quickly escaping from her awful presence. The room being thus cleared of its former visitors, the party who had last entered began to bestir themselves, for they knew that the mother and the child, upon whose premises this unprecedented trespass had been committed, still remained buried beneath the flooring. With some difficulty they cleared away the rubbish, when they discovered the poor woman and her child, safe and sound, the latter sleeping composedly, and the former as tranquil as if nothing had happened. The deceased too had by this time resumed her recumbent posture, and no longer presented that awful appearance which had struck such terror into her living friends. These, however, were not inclined to resume their mourning duties, they could not so soon recover from the alarm, neither was it easy to convince their minds that a miracle had not been wrought.

Let our readers might suppose that we too are dealing in the miraculous, we shall give a simple solution of what at first appears so passing strange. When the floor gave way, as we have stated, from the weight that pressed upon it, the joints broke in the centre; but remaining fixed at the ends, the flooring formed two inclined planes, down which the company slid gently and thus escaped injury. The body of the deceased slid down in like manner, and, coming on its feet, so remained, to the astonishment of the beholders. The escape of the woman and her child may appear the most extraordinary part of this occurrence—but it is as easily accounted for as the rest. Her bed happened to be placed against the wall, and consequently under that part of the floor which continued to be supported by the ends of the joists: in this manner she was as perfectly secure as if no accident had occurred. We shall only say in conclusion, that 'all's well that ends well,' as in this instance.

A writer in a Western paper has discovered in the venerated name of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the anagram "Host of man is free." He congratulates himself on the application of this anagram to Mr. J's great work; for he says, the Declaration of Independence sets out with the great truth contained in the above sentence, viz: "All men are created equal." It is rather a singular coincidence, as the writer says. It must have cost him some time we think, to work out the riddle.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEP. 30.

The Boston Palladium says—nearly \$50,000, Personal Property, belonging to the estate of the late President Adams, was sold at Auction on Monday last, by order of the Executors of the Will. It consisted principally in Stocks, much of which sold at an advance.

De Witt Clinton has been nominated for Governor and Henry Huntington for Lieut. Governor of New York, at the convention assembled at Utica.

It is calculated that the number of revolutionary officers actually in existence at the present time falls short of three hundred. Ten years hence, in all probability twenty will not remain.

Death for Perjury.—During the present term of the Circuit Court, in the city of St. Louis, says the Missouri Republican, came on the trial of JOHN BREWER, indicted for Perjury, committed in the case of the State vs. Patrick Soye, tried at the last term. Brewer was found guilty by the jury, who were absent but a few minutes. The sentence of the Court was "that he be hanged by the neck until dead." The sentence is to be executed on the 28th of this month.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

This day, the twentieth of September, 1826, CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, completes his NINETEENTH year.—The anniversary of his birth day collects around him his affectionate relatives and intimate friends, who are within reach of his domestic circle. In the enjoyment of excellent health, a cheerful and amiable disposition, with all those gratifications which result from the merit of his numerous descendants and their connections, and from great prosperity in his worldly estate.—Mr. Carroll appears to be a favorite of that kind Providence who made him an instrument in conferring his favours on our Country.

A mill-constructed on a new principle, is now in operation on the property of Gen. Van Rensselaer, near Albany, which is said to execute work with great facility. It is the invention of Messrs. Harris and Wilson of Albany. It is called the "Perpendicular Grain Mill," and may be worked by steam, horse or water power. It occupies but a very small space, and though the stones are but 27 inches diameter, and require only a one horse power, it will grind four bushels of wheat per hour with ease, and produces excellent flour. The stones, instead of being placed horizontally, are fixed in a perpendicular position, and are brought in closer contact, or separated at pleasure, by means of a screw. They perform 250 revolutions in a minute. The machinery is simple and cheap in its construction, and not liable to get out of repair. This mill is adapted to all the uses of the common grist mill, and has been found to be excellent in grinding paints in oil.

We understand that Doctor Muse, of Dorchester county, in Maryland, has 30 acres of cotton, which has been visited lately by several gentlemen from the South, who all declare it to be not surpassed, if equalled, in their South Carolina climate. His cotton (wholly Upland) is, one third of it, five feet high, the remainder from 3 to 4 feet, all heavily loaded with pods and flowers. He was to have a heavy gathering in a few days after the 6th inst. much being then ready. It is believed that he will have thirty thousand weight of seed cotton; yet the season is said to have been peculiarly unfavorable and he is at least six weeks later in his crop, from the drought, than in common years he would be. Not more than three acres of ten of his *Palma Christi* escaped destruction from the drought and mole. This little animal has been said to be peculiarly annoyed, and even expelled by this plant. But Doctor Muse can offer the testimony of all his neighbours, that it is singularly attractive of the mole, which delights to operate in the hills containing it, and to feed on it, in all its stages of growth. The parcel preserved was fine, and nearly all ripe and sound on the 6th Sept. inst.

Amer. Farmer.

From the National Intelligencer.

MARYLAND POLITICS.—At the approaching election in the state of Maryland, the people have to pass upon a subject which is of vital importance to the future character, prosperity, and consequent influence of the state, and which, it is therefore hoped, will receive their dispassionate consideration. A law of the Legislature has been submitted for their sanction, which proposes to divide each county in the state into convenient School Districts, to have houses built for the schools by a tax on the respective districts, and to assign to each its proportion of the existing fund for educating the poor, and, further, the same proportion of such funds as may from year to year be added to this fund.

This law, though in some of its details imperfect, is, we repeat, of incalculable importance to the state; and, as the day of election is near at hand, when the people have individually, to give their suffrage for or against this law, it is hoped that no man who values the liberty he enjoys, and who knows how indispensable the cultivation of the mind is to the preservation of that liberty, as well as to social happiness, and domestic comfort, will be idle on the day of election. For once, let the influence of personal character and education be exerted to overpower the suggestions of ignorance,

and the counsels of avarice. The system is one approved by the wisest Statesmen, & in full operation, with the most beneficial effects, in the Eastern states. It is happy in theory, and has been eminently successful in practice.

HEALTH OF NORFOLK.—Upon the subject of the health of the town of Norfolk, we find the following paragraph in the Herald of Friday.

Until the beginning of the present month this town was remarkably healthy. The Bill of Mortality for August exhibited only eight deaths, and we were informed that there was generally less sickness in the town than was usual in that month. The scene, however, is changed. In that section of the town which has always had a bad reputation for health as well as cleanliness, and which in 1821 acquired the appropriate name of the "Infected District," several violent bilious cases occurred, about the first of the month, which terminated fatally; it was thought rather from the previous intemperate habits of the subjects, or neglect of the proper means of recovery, than from any peculiar malignity of the disease. It was not many days, however, before a case occurred of a decidedly malignant character, and a number of new cases of fever, the most of which however, yielded to medicine. That this particular section of the town was sickly, and that a comparatively large number of deaths had occurred, did not decide the question of the prevalence of yellow, or malignant fever, within its boundaries, or satisfactorily establish the fact that the cause of the disease was in the atmosphere, as the disease, with a few exceptions, had not assumed a definite character. We therefore forebore to notice it, still hoping the best, and waiting to be satisfied in our own minds, as to the necessity of saying any thing upon the subject. There remains now no doubt that the atmosphere of the particular district to which we have alluded, (South of Maine street from its intersection with Commerce street to Town Point), is infected and that those who inhale it are liable, in a greater or lesser degree, according to the predisposition of the system, to be deceased by it, and that the disease, though of a milder character than that of 1821, has in some cases proved highly malignant and terminated in death; a far greater number have yielded to the skill of the physician. All other parts of the town are healthy.

We would readily publish the number of deaths since the sickness commenced, (for it would serve to correct the exaggerated statements which we learn have gone abroad,) but we have not been able to ascertain them with precision. The average, however, we are confident will not exceed the proportion of four for every three days since the commencement of the month, of all diseases, and not more than half of that number by malignant fever. But that the number will rapidly and fearfully increase, we have no doubt, from present appearances, unless the inhabitants of the infected district shall remove to a more healthy part of the town. We observe that nearly every family on Main street, from the Virginia Bank to the Western extremity, has removed within the last two or three days; it is to be lamented that those in the heart of the district could not be induced or compelled to follow the example. They may escape, it is true, but we consider their safety no greater than that of the soldier in the heat of the battle.

BUENOS AYRES.—Letters from Buenos Ayres to the 21st June, have been received in this city. They are brought by the brig Bud, which passed the blockading squadron in the La Plata, and arrived at Havana on the 5th of the present month. The Buenos Ayrean and Brazilian squadrons had an engagement in sight of the city on the 11th June, but the latter kept at such a respectful distance, that no damage was experienced by either party. On the 20th the Brazilians were lying in sight of the town but showed no disposition to fight. Bills of exchange on the United States, were at thirty per cent advance, & doubloons selling at \$23 1/2 each.

A letter published in last evening's Gazette furnishes the following additional information.

"BUENOS AYRES, 21st June, 1826. "We now have the pleasure of addressing you per brig Bud, of Boston, the only opportunity which may present for some considerable time; we have loaded her with Jerked Beef, for Havana, with the intention of running the Blockade, and we apprehend will have but little difficulty in passing out. The ship Corsair, of New York, arrived here on 14th instant from Bahia with a cargo of Rum, Sugar, Coffee and Lumber, all of which will pay a great advance. It is stated, what cargo she brings cost about \$15,000, and we are assured it will sell for nearly 70,000.

"We have been presuming we should see some of our enterprising citizens out this way before this time, as we do not consider, where the masters are acquainted with the navigation, there is any great risk with small fast sailing vessels. We can give no encouragement of there being even a probability of our differences being shortly adjusted. We look soon to have the Chili fleet here to reinforce that of Buenos Ayres. The Brazilians frequently show themselves off the port but do not remain long."

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Capt Hook, arrived at Newburyport from Labrador, informs the Newburyport Herald that, on the 2d of September, a boat came into Louisburg with four men, who reported that they belonged to the brig Fame, of Philadelphia, bound to Gottenburg; that the vessel sprung a leak, in Jan. 54, and that they in consequence, abandoned her. Certain suspicions having been excited, enquiry was set on foot and it was soon ascertained that they belonged

to the schr. Fairy, Capt. Selfridge, of Boston, which sailed on the 19th of August for Gottenburg, laden with coffee, sugar and tobacco; that the crew rose upon the officers, the 27th, murdered the captain in his birth, and the mate, Thomas P. Jenkins, on deck; that they proceeded with the shr. to within about four miles of Louisburg, and there, after taking out sundry articles, the captain's effects, scuttled and sunk her.

The names of those concerned in this foul transaction are Charles Merchant, an Englishman, and Winslow Curtis, of Danvers, both of whom confessed their guilt after being informed against by John Murray the cook, one of their companions in the boat. The name of the fourth person is not recollected. The murderers are now confined in the jail at Sidney, Cape Breton.

A letter from the agent of Lloyds' at Cape Breton, says the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, confirms the above intelligence. It states the names of the murderers to be Thomas Curtis and Thomas Merchant. The name of the fourth of the crew is John Hughes. A boat and some articles of clothing are preserved for the rightful owners.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

To the People of the Eastern Shore. Should Governor Kent be placed in the United States Senate we are not from usage entitled to the Governor—custom gives the Governor alternately from the Eastern and Western Shores. Governor Goldsborough served but one year (he came from the Eastern Shore) and was succeeded by Mr. Sprigg from the Western Shore, would it not be proper and conformable to custom for the Eastern Shore to have the Governor if Mr. Kent after serving but one year is promoted to the United States Senate.

An Eastern Shoreman now on the Western Shore.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Sept. 25. FLOUR—Howard street continues without alteration—sales at \$5 1/2 in the stores for fresh—very little coming in and there is a gradual diminution of the stock which is now very small.—Some sales of City Mills, at \$4 50 on time. Susquehanna none on sale. The Inspection for the last week amounts to 1431 whole, 24 half bbls. Howard street—5579 whole, 237 half bbls of City Mills and other Flour. We quote, Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$5 1/2 " City Mills, standard qual. 4 50 " Susquehanna, 4 GRAIN—OF Wheat there is a moderate supply—sales of red 78 a 81 cents per bushel.—white, 82 a 87. Corn, sales at 68 a 70—Rye, 63 a 65, and scarce. WHEAT, best white per bushel 82 a 87 " red " 78 a 82 " yellow, " 68 a 70 " Rye, " 63 a 65 " Oats, " 40 a " White Beans, " 1 50 a 1 70 Peas, " 1 a 1 1/2 Clover } Seed, " 4 00 a 5 00 Timothy } " 2 25 a 3 00 Barley, " 85 a 95 Flax seed, " 75 a 80 [Pat.

CANDIDATES.

For the district composed of Talbot, Queen Anns and Caroline counties.

FOR CONGRESS.

John Leeds Kerr,

Philemon B. Hopper,

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Robert Banning,

Jonathan N. Benny,

Stephen Reyner,

Thomas P. Bennett,

Spry Denny,

Levin Mills,

William P. Ridgeway,

My Fellow-Citizens of Queen Anns, Talbot and Caroline Counties.

As your present Representative, I solicit your suffrages for the 20th Congress, at the next October election.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sep. 9

We are authorized to announce PHILEMON B. HOPPER, Esq. of Centerville, as a Candidate for Congress, for the District composed of Talbot, Caroline & Queen-Anns counties, at the next election.

We are authorized to say that JOSEPH MANN, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Kent, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with a majority of their suffrages.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

From the flattering encouragement I received at the last election from you when a Candidate for a seat in the General Assembly of this state, notwithstanding the late period at which I was announced, I am induced from the warm solicitations of a number of my friends to offer my services again to my fellow citizens as one of their next Delegates.—Should they deem me worthy of their suffrages, I pledge myself to support the law of which you all will be called on, on the day of election to express your approbation or disapprobation, that of Primary Schools, in its present shape, with such improvements and amendments to the same as may be thought most conducive to the public interest of the people by the next Legislature.

The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. RIDGWAY.

Sept. 9.

12 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 12th of April 1826, a black girl who calls herself Margaret Antony, is about 17 years old; Margaret has a pert saucy look, about five feet high, she had when she left home a child about three months old, she has with her different sorts of clothing, to wit: one blue stamped cotton dress, one yellow kersey dress and a coarse pair of shoes, any person taking up said negro or I get her again shall receive the above reward.

JAMES STACK.

Near Collins' Roads, } Caroline co. Sep. 30.

New Fall Goods.

Wm. H. Groome.

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which having been purchased under very favourable circumstances he is enabled to sell unusually cheap—These added to those before received, renders his assortment very general and complete—His customers and the public generally would do well to call and see his BARGAINS.

Easton, Sep. 30

New Saddlery.

John G. Stevens

Takes this method of returning his thanks to his customers and the public generally for the liberal encouragement he has received since carrying on the above business—also that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of

SADDLERY

Of the latest fashions, and a general assortment of the best materials—he flatters himself from his experience in business, and with the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give general satisfaction; he will also keep a constant supply of harness, collars, trunks of every description, or manufacture them at the shortest notice and on very reduced terms for cash, at his stand nearly opposite the Bank, and next door to Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

N. B. he has also an assortment of chaise, gig and switch, whips, horse brushes, combs, &c. &c.

Sept. 30

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to attend an extra meeting of the Board to be held at St. Aubin, the seat of Mr. Hammond, on Thursday the 5th day of October next, at 11 o'clock. The disappointment on last Thursday, occasioned by the indisposition of his family, renders the attendance of the members on the next, particularly desirable to him.

ROBT. BANNING, Sec'y. pro tem.

Sept. 30.

For Sale.

I will sell on Tuesday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. that valuable lot of ground & the improvements, situate on West street in the town of Easton, next door to the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq.—The improvements are, a comfortable two story Dwelling, also a good kitchen, stable, carriage house and all other necessary out houses. Terms, one third cash, one third in 12 months and one third in 24 months. Approved security will be required.—The property can be viewed by applying to Mr. William Beckley on the premises.

WM. R. DAWSON.

Sept. 30

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, against William Harrison of James, at the suit of Morris O. Colston administrator, D. B. N. of James Colston Jr. use of Henry Colston, executor, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d day of October next, on the Court House green in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: one negro boy called John 16 years old, one do. called Samuel 14 years old and to serve until they arrive at 31 years old, also 6 head of horses, 16 head of cattle, 30 head of sheep and one gig—Also a tract of land called Hopper Ensl & part Dorothy's enlargement containing 225 acres of land more or less, and situate near St. Michaels—Seized and taken as the property of the said William Harrison of James and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, S.W.

Sept. 30

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH KENT Governor of Maryland.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, authentic information hath been received by the Executive of this State, that a most cruel and unprovoked murder was committed on the nineteenth day of August last, in Calvert county, on the body of Joseph R. Fowler, by Benjamin Buckmaster, both of the said county, and that the said Buckmaster hath fled from justice. And whereas, it is of the first importance to society, that perpetrators of such heinous offences should be brought to condign punishment. Now, therefore, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by, and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of

200 Dollars.

To any person or persons, who shall apprehend the said Benjamin Buckmaster, & lodge him in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said state, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, & of the Independence of the United States, the fifty first.

JOSEPH KENT.

By order of the Governor, THOMAS CULBERT, Clerk of the Council.

Sept. 30

\$50 Reward

Will be given for securing my negro man BILL; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, broad shoulders and well made for strength; his face is rather broad and black, and he has holes in his ears, for rings; has been for the last year going by water, in a bay craft, and has made acquaintances at Port Deposit, Baltimore, and other places up the bay; where it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be given for said negro if secured so that I get him again.

WM. V. MURRAY.

For the heirs of Henry Summerville.

Sept. 30

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphans' Court.

September 22d, A. D. 1826.

On application of Philip Wallis, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, executrix of Mrs. Lucretia Teackle, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

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

In compliance to the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers of Talbot county have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lucretia Teackle, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 30th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of September 1826.

PHILIP WALLIS, and ELIZABETH WALLIS, Ex'rs. of Lucretia Teackle, dec'd.

Sept. 30

YOUNG LADIES'

Boarding-School, Wilmington, Delaware.

On the first Monday of October next, the subscriber will open a Seminary at No. 119, Market-street, in which all the useful, and some of the ornamental, branches of Female Education, will be taught with assiduity and care. The most efficient modes of instruction will be adopted, and no means of promoting the intellectual improvement of his pupils, left unemployed. Special regard will also be paid to their health, comfort, manners and morals. The boarding scholars will be constantly under the care of a Governess of unexceptionable character, and accomplished manners; and every department of the institution conducted in a manner, which it is hoped, will meet the entire approbation of its patrons.

Terms of board and tuition, per quarter, \$32 50; or if paid in advance, \$30. Extra charges for Music, Drawing, Painting on velvet, Embroidery on silk & velvet, &c. which will be taught by a lady amply qualified for the office.

The French language will be taught by a master whose success in teaching it for many years, has given general satisfaction. Application may be made, before the 1st of October, to Mr. Robert Porter, Wilmington, and afterwards to the principal.

W. SHERER.

REFERENCES.—Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Hon. Willard Hall, Hon. Louis M'Lane, Wilmington; James R. Black, Esq. Hon. James Booth, New Castle.

Sept. 23

Odd & Even System—Class 8.

Most splendid Scheme in the U States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, 2 September 11, 1826.

Under authority of the General Assembly, the following Brilliant Scheme is presented to the Public, to be drawn on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, in consequence of its unrivalled popularity—the whole IN ONE DAY and will take place in the City of BALTIMORE, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on the

15th of November Next.

Grand State Lottery of Md.

The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize and may draw THREE!

HIGHEST PRIZES:

50,000, 30,000, 20,000, &c.

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is 30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of 6,000 is 6,000
1 prize of 4,000 is 4,000
10 prizes of 1,000 is 10,000
10 prizes of 500 is 5,000
50 prizes of 100 is 5,000
100 prizes of 50 is 5,000
125 prizes of 20 is 2,500
250 prizes of 12 is 3,000
1750 prizes of 9 is 157,500

18051 prizes amounting to \$308,000

The whole of the Prizes payable in CASH,

which as usual at COHEN'S Office, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

TICKETS—\$10 QUARTERS—\$2 50

HALVES—\$5 EIGHTHS—\$1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers

(Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-

street, Baltimore.

Where both of the great and magnificent

Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

Each, were sold in the Grand State Lotteries,

in Shares, all to DISTANT ADVENTUR-

ERS, and where both the Great Capitals of

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS and TEN

THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn in the last

Grand State Lottery, were also sold—and

where more Capital Prizes have been obtained

than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States

either by mail (post paid) or private convey-

ance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in

any of the Lotteries, will meet the same

prompt and punctual attention as if on per-

sonal application.

Address to

J. A. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sep. 23

COHEN'S "Gazette and Lottery Register,"

will be published immediately after the

drawing, and will contain the Official List of

the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis to all

who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OF-

FICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

POETRY.

THE HUNTS' ANS CALL.

(From the Daily American Statesman.)
Wake, wake, night's lamps are fading fast,
The dappled dawn appears;
Hark, hark, the bugle's winding blast
The bound and huntsman cheers:
With sinews braced, their course they take,
And brush the early dew;
O'er hill and dale, through bush and brake,
The pack the game pursue.
With mingled shouts resounds the air,
Each bounding heart beats high,
Awake! and to the fields repair,
Hark forward is the cry!
To horse! and mingle with the chase,
The field-sports chide delay;
Diana calls—The sylvan race
Repeat the hark-away.

Boot & shoe store.

William White,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, (EASTON).
Has just received from Baltimore a handsome supply of Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes, which he will dispose of very low for cash—He has also received from New York a large supply of red and black morocco skins of the first and second quality, which he will either manufacture into boots and shoes or dispose of, low for cash, by the single skin or by the dozen.
W. H. finds he can purchase Boots & Shoes on much lower terms for cash, in either of the above cities, than even on a short credit—he has therefore determined to sell for cash alone, and invites all those who are in want of articles in his line, and who have the needful, to give him a call, examine for themselves and he has no doubt of their purchasing.
Aug. 26.

Rinaldo.

The season of the thorough bred Stallion "Rinaldo" will be extended to the first of October, on the terms heretofore advertised.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
EDWARD S. WINDER.
Aug. 26.

To Rent

For the ensuing year the house and garden, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, the present residence of the subscriber, situated on Washington street, in an airy, pleasant, and healthy part of the town. The house is nearly new and in complete repair; has three rooms and a passage on the first floor and the same above stairs. The ground consists of four building lots, containing one acre of land, and extends from Washington to West street. On the one is a good brick meat house, dairy, wood yard, stable, and for six or eight head of horses, a carriage house, barracks for hay and an excellent granary; two pumps of water, one on Washington the other on West street. To an approved tenant this property will be let on very moderate terms. Also to rent for the next year, several small houses in desirable situations. Apply to
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
P. S. Tenants who at present occupy any of my houses, and do not expect to continue the ensuing year, are requested to give me notice in a few days.
Aug. 26.

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situated on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House. This is considered one of the best places in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
THOS. PARROTT,
Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the farm near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to
SAM'L T. KENNARD.
Easton, July 29.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, my farm near Holt's Mill, called "BIRKBECK," at present cultivated by Levin Mills Esq. The extensive meadows and an abundance of mair, render this a desirable situation for a tenant with capital. The out buildings are good; the dwelling will be moved and repaired to the entire convenience of the tenant. There are about 475 acres of arable land, well adapted to grain. Also peach and apple orchards, with other fruits of the best quality. If the tenant show a disposition to improve the land, he may be accommodated with a lease.
ALSO—Several houses and lots at the Old Chapel, with the tavern house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Anderson.
For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Easton.
GEO. W. NABB.
July 22—3t

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber, SUSAN SETH,
Talbot co. July 22.
N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.

FOR RENT,

For the next year, "The Union Tavern," in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James Gaskins. Any person who may take this establishment can be accommodated by Mr. Gaskins with any kind of furniture.
I have one or two farms, of moderate size to rent for the next year.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Aug. 12

NOTICE.

The subscriber's Mill, formerly Seth's, and 2 miles only from Wye Mill, has been completely repaired, with entire new machinery and works,—on the spur or vertical construction, with a hopper boy, packing press, and a patent crushing mill to grind cob-meal and plaster—having an overshoot of water by which she is enabled to grind day and night at this season.
N. B. An experienced Miller is wanted, particularly a single man.
Sep. 2 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suits of James McDaniel and Samuel Harrison, against Thomas Wrightson, will be offered at public sale on Saturday the 7th day of October next, at St. Michaels between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right title and interest of the said Wrightson, to the house and lot in St. Michaels where he lately resided—also his right to 4 other lots in said town, where Mr. Wrightson resides, two walnut tables, one bureau, half a dozen chairs, one large tea board, one shovel and tongs, one pair brass andirons, one pot, one oven, one grindstone, one yoke of oxen and cart, one canoe, two beds and some glass—Seized and taken as the property of said Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni and the interest and costs due thereon.
E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
Sep. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against John McQuay and Tristram Faulkner, executors of Patrick McQuay, at the suit of Jeremiah Harrison, administrator of Mary Harrison, will be sold on Tuesday the 3d day of October next, on the Court House green in Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, one negro boy Nelson about 12 or 14 years old, and one negro boy John about 10 or 12 years old, both for a term of years, the property of the above named John McQuay and Tristram Faulkner; seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above named fieri facias with the interest and costs due thereon, and to become due. Attendance by
THO. HENRIX, Shff.
Sep. 9.

TAILORING.

Wm. Edmondson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Collier, third door below the Bank, and intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable manner.
Sep. 9

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,
Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT, LEMON, BARLEY, HOREHOUND, CINNAMON, ROSE and PENNY DICE Candies.	25 cents per lb
MINT DROPS, SUGAR ALMONDS, SUGAR PLUMS and KISSES, SUGAR RADISHES, 3 1/2 cts. per lb.	28 cents per lb.

\$100 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.
JOHN B. ORV,
State of Louisiana, or
JAS. C. WHEELER,
Easton, E. S. of Maryland.
June 10.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, in King's Creek, at the late residence of Henry Covey, deceased, all the personal estate (negroes excepted) of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils, &c. &c.
Terms of Sale—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Attendance given by
ELEANOR COVEY, and
EDWARD COVEY, Adm'rs.
of Henry Covey, dec'd.
Sep. 16.

An Overseer

WANTED for the next year, a single man, one that can bring good recommendation for his honesty, sobriety and industry.
H. L. EDMONDSON.
Sept. 23

JAMES M. LAMBDIN

Has just received an additional supply of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, &c.
which he offers at reduced prices for cash.
Aug. 5 4w

Public Vendue.

The subscriber will sell at Wye Landing, Talbot county Maryland, his stock of horses, sheep, some hogs, and farming utensils on Thursday the 28th of September next, and on Thursday the 9th November, he will sell his stock of cattle, household and kitchen furniture, and whatever may remain on hand after the sale in September—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above 5 dollars, notes with approved security will be required and no property to be removed until the terms of sale is complied with.
HENRY HINDMAN.
Wye Landing, Sep. 2 4w

Easton Academy.

The Parents and Guardians of boys in the town and neighbourhood are hereby notified that the schools in this Institution will be opened for the reception of scholars on Monday the 4th of September ensuing.

The classical department will be conducted as heretofore under the direction of Mr. THOMSON the principal Teacher, whose reputation in that character is too well established to require the aid of additional recommendation.

The other department has been placed in the charge of Mr. THOMAS B. WHITE, who professes to teach the English Language Grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, & Geography; & whose qualifications in these Sciences have been certified with such assurances as to give a reasonable belief that he will prove himself an acceptable and useful Instructor. These schools will be superintended by the Trustees, and the greatest attention bestowed upon the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.
By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Easton, Sep. 2 4w

TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber.
Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md.
J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1—1f

The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION for the cure

Stammering and other impediments of Speech.—Mr. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success makes him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils.—Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington opposite Doct. Potter's.

Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1826.
Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.
JOHN CROWWELL,
SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Professor Mat. Medica, University of Maryland.
RICH'D. WILMOT HALL, M. D. Professor Obstetrics and diseases of children, University of Maryland.
THO. W. GRIFFITH, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.
Aug. 19 4w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August 28th, A. D. 1826.

On application of William Haddaway, administrator of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.
WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Adm'r.
of Mary L. Frazier, deceased.
Sep. 2 3w

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at Vendue on Thursday the 5th October, at the late residence of John W. Blake, in Miles River Neck, all his personal Estate, except the negroes, consisting of household & kitchen Furniture and Farming utensils, Horses, Mules, Cattle Sheep and Hogs, Bacon and lard.—Terms of sale, for all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required, for all sums above five dollars a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
SAMUEL ROBERTS, Adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.
Sept. 23

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.

THE SCHOONER,
JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN HOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Capt. THOMAS ROSE, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.
THOMAS PARROTT.

July 29

Negroes for Sale.

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

That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5

COACH GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity of informing the citizens of Somerset, that, having opened shop in Princess Anne, he intends carrying on the Coach Gigg, and Harness-making business in all their various branches. Having furnished himself with experienced workmen and a good stock of materials, he flatters himself, he shall be able, by executing his work with neatness and despatch, in the most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms, to meet the wishes of the public, and especially those who may favour him with employment. Prompt attention will be given to business; and every effort used to please his customers, and to show himself worthy of public confidence. As heretofore, the citizens of Somerset, have, mostly, been under the disagreeable necessity of sending their work to some distant shop out of the county, he hopes for the future this necessity will be prevented; and that they will avail themselves of the advantages of relief now offered them. He solicits a share of public patronage; pledges his assurances that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction.—Persons wishing work done in his line of business would do well to give him a call.
WILLIAM QUINN.
Princess Anne, Aug. 19.

Joseph Chain,

Has just returned from Baltimore, and now offers for sale low for cash, a variety of
NEW GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Dried Beef, and Bees Tongues,
Bologna Sausages,
Mackarel, 1st and 2d quality.
Cheese, Jamison Crackers,
Pilot Bread.
All kinds of Nuts, Prunes, Figs,
Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality.
Sugar Candy, assorted,
Gale Gun Flints, common do.
Porter, Ale and Cider.
With a variety of Groceries, China, Glass, Stone, Earthen, and Wood WARES.
Sep. 16.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The brick dwelling House, situated on Washington street, in Easton, formerly occupied by Peter Denney, Esq. deceased—For terms apply to
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Sep. 16

For Sale or Rent,

The house at present occupied by Mrs. Bowdle, pleasantly situated on the road leading to Easton Point. The house and premises are in very good repair—For terms apply to
Thomas H. Dawson.
TRISTRAM BOWDLE.
Sep. 16 3w

For Rent,

For the next year, the farm on which Joseph Waddle now resides, situate in Caroline county, about one mile and a half from Dover Bridge.—This farm contains about nine hundred acres of land, the greater part of which is arable. It will be rented low to a good tenant—Apply to
WM. H. HAYWARD.
Talbot co. Sep. 16.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Chair Making Business at the stand formerly occupied by Gale March, No. 56, Hanover street, Baltimore, where he intends keeping a constant supply of plain and fancy Chairs of every fashion, made of seasoned materials and by the best workmen. He will be thankful for their patronage.
EDWARD NEEDLES, Jr.
Baltimore, Sep. 16 4w

EASTON HOTEL.

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

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

Fountain Inn.

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

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

HOUSES, &c. TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented for the next year, the Dwelling House, garden, &c. at Easton Point, where Thomas Barrow now lives—the house is very convenient and comfortable; it has a kitchen, &c. attached to it—A so several small Houses and Lots in oldabout the town of Easton—Also a small FARM near Hook Town.—For terms, &c. apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of sundry fieri facias to me directed, against Thomas Sherwood, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Anthony C. Thompson, one at the suit of John and Elizabeth Kemp, administrator of Thomas Kemp deceased, two at the suits of Thomas Hanna, one at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, and one at the suit of William Wrightson, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 3d day of October next, the following property to wit: one negro man called Simi, about 25 or 30 years of age, and for life, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Sale to take place between 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.
W. TOWNSEND, Constable.
Sep. 9

Phoenix Lottery and Exchange Office.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from Pratt street, to the south west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, adjoining the American Office, where the LOTTERY and EXCHANGE BUSINESS will be conducted in all its varieties under the above style and title; holders of Prize Tickets sold in Pratt street, are invited to renew or cash them at this place or the old stand, and all future orders directed to this place will be as heretofore promptly attended to.
TH. PHENIX.
Baltimore, Sep. 9 4w

For Sale

On a Credit of Four Years.

I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm containing about four hundred and thirty acres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough. This farm is divided into three fields, containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each, a greater part of the arable land is of a soil susceptible of improvement, with a large proportion of wood land attached to it. I will sell also several valuable lots in the town. Any person desirous of purchasing may make application to the subscriber living on the Dover Road about two miles from Easton, or to Col. Jabez Caldwell, residing on the premises.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sep. 9

Notice.

Having heretofore given the due and legal notice for all the creditors of Henry Casson deceased, to exhibit to me their claims legally authenticated for a dividend of assets, but having not received notice of any important claim, and supposing that there are several subsisting debts due from the deceased, I do hereby give a final notice to all such creditors of the said Henry Casson to exhibit to me their claims duly authenticated according to law, on or before the 10th day of November, otherwise, they will by law be excluded from a dividend.
JAMES RIDGWAY, Adm'r.
D. B. N. of Henry Casson.
Sep. 16.