

J. Catney

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1832.

NO. 40.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOT EXCEEDING A QUARTER OF A DOLLAR; AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 8th day of October, at St. Aubin's, (the late residence of Dr. Ns. Hammond, near Easton,) some excellent

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CARRIAGES, FARMING UTENSILS of all kinds.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 26th 1832.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, we will expose to public sale on Monday 8th October next—at Golden Square; the remainder of the personal Estate of the late Thomas Murphy, (Negroes excepted) consisting of

Valuable HORSES, 15 OR 20 valuable MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, & HOGS, a General assortment of

FARMING UTENSILS;

Among which are a Threshing Machine with a corn sheller and Mill attached, and several excellent horses and carts nearly new.

Terms of Sale—Six months credit will be given on all sums over 5 dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required on the delivery of the property.—Attendance given and terms more fully made known by

JAMES MASSEY and

WM. STEVENS, Executors of Thomas Murphy, dec'd.

Sept. 29th 1832 2w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, their Taxes for the present year are now due; the time allowed for the collection of the same being limited the subscriber cannot give any indulgence; therefore those persons will endeavour to settle the same as speedily as possible, the subscriber or his deputy will be through the districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesday for the collection of the same.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 22

Branch Bank at Easton,

September 19th, 1832.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the first Monday of October next.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Sept 22

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the dwelling house on the premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor & part of another tract of land called Looe's Rambles & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with appropriate security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton.

Easton, April 7

An Account of Several descents in a Diving Bell.—The curiosity and anxiety of people in Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, were considerably excited during the autumn of 1805, by an adventure many times repeated, which, in that part of the United States, was the first of the kind ever attempted.

About two years previously, a gondola containing nearly twenty tons of bar iron was accidentally sunk in the Piscataqua river, at the distance of thirty yards from Simes's wharf, where, at low water, there is a depth of sixty-two feet.

Ebenezer Clifford, Esq. of Exeter, and Capt. Richard Triple of Dover, formed a determination to attempt its recovery, and accordingly prepared a *diving bell*, five feet nine inches high, whose diameter at the bottom was five feet, and, at the top, three in the clear. With the aid of this, it was their intention to get such hold of the gondola as to suspend and bring it ashore. Seats were fixed for the accommodation of two men, and the shank of an old anchor across the base of the diving bell, served as a resting place to their feet. A competent number of iron weights, each 56 lbs, being properly secured on the rim of the base, so as to make the whole apparatus amount to nearly two tons, Clifford and Triple descended to the bottom of the Piscataqua, the former six, and the latter ten or twelve times. Several others occasionally followed their example, and the confidence of safety was, at length, so great that some of the men, who assisted the adventurers, preferred going down in the diving bell to working at the windlass, by which it was lowered and hoisted. Two persons usually went together, and they were from sixty to seventy minutes under water, twenty of which, at least, were taken up in the act of descending and returning.

The adventurers several times brought up a single bar of iron. In sweeping the bottom of the river they also found small anchor, of which they availed themselves. Twice, with much difficulty after a number of unsuccessful attempts, they made fast to the stem and stern of the gondola, and were on the point, as they had reason to suppose, of accomplishing the object of their submersion; but twice were they frustrated by an unforeseen accident. Having made fast to the prize, it was, each time, expedient to defer weighing it till the succeeding day. Some kind of craft passing the place, by night, unfortunately ran against the float, upon which was fixed their apparatus for managing the diving bell, and with which the hawsers, made fast to the sunken gondola, were connected, and thus blasted their hopes. By these disasters, the gondola was so shattered, as to render it extremely difficult to get sufficient hold, a third time, to raise such a vast weight and the enterprise was abandoned.

In descending a painful sensation was induced on the tympanum, attended with a noise, as Mr. Clifford informed me, not unlike that of a fly entangled in a spider's web, till the adventurers were at the depth of about 12 feet, when experiencing a sudden shock they were completely relieved. This painful sensation, the shock and subsequent relief, were regularly repeated, as nearly as could be judged, every twelve feet. After a few descents it was perceived that, by being raised a foot or two, every eight or ten feet, the shock was avoided and the men were relieved from that painful sensation, which had resulted from the uniformly increasing density of their atmosphere.

The adventurers once made their submarine descent at the time of high water when they were seventy-two feet below the surface. Two thirds of the cavity of their vessel, as was imagined, without making any admeasurement, was then filled with water.

In a clear day and with an unruled sea, they had light sufficient for reading a coarse print at the greatest depth. As they moved the pebbles with their gaff at the bottom of the river, fish in abundance came to the place, like a flock of chickens, and as devoid of fear, as if it was a region where they had never been molested by beings from the extra aquatic world. From the description of the adventurers, no scenery in nature can be more beautiful than that exhibited to them, in a sunshiny day, at the bottom of the deep Piscataqua.

It does not appear that the health of either of the men was in the least impaired, by their sub-marine excursions. Their pulsations were quick, and their perspiration was very profuse, while under water; and, upon coming out of it, they felt themselves in a fit condition for a comfortable sleep.

The causes and consequences of large Factories.—Amongst the causes which tend to the cheap production of any article, & which require additional capital may be mentioned, the care which is taken to allow no part of the raw produce, out of which it is formed, to be absolutely

wasted. An attention to the circumstance sometimes causes the union of two trades in one factory, which otherwise would naturally have been separated.—An enumeration of the uses to which the horns of cattle are applicable, furnishes a striking example of this kind of economy. The tanner who has purchased the hides separates the horns, and sells them to the makers of combs and lanterns. The Horn consists of two parts, an outward horny cap, and an inward conical shaped substance somewhat intermediate between indurated hair and bone. The first process consists in separating these two parts by means of a blow against a block of wood. The horny exterior is then cut into three parts by means of a frame saw.

3. The lowest of these, near the root of the horn, after undergoing several processes, by which it is rendered flat, is made into combs.

4. The middle of the horn, after being flattened by heat, and its transparency improved by oil, is split into thin layers and forms a substitute for glass in lanterns of the commonest kind.

5. The tip of the horn is used by the makers of knife handles, the tops of whips, and for other similar purposes.

6. The bony substance which remains behind is then sent to the mill, and, being ground down, is sold to the farmers for manure.

Besides these various purposes to which the different parts of the horn are applied, the clippings, which arise in comb making, are sold to the farmers for manure at about one shilling, a bushel. In the first year after they are spread over the soil they have comparatively little effect, but during the next four or five their efficiency is considerable.—The shavings which form the refuse of the lantern maker are of a much thinner texture; a few of them are cut into various figures and painted, and used as toys; for, being hygroscopic, they curl up when placed in the palm of a warm hand. But the greater part of these shavings are sold also for manure, which from their extremely thin and divided form, produces its full effect upon the first crop.—*Barbage.*

We understand that a very great improvement or saving has been recently made in the economy of Tanneries by Mr. Kendall Osborn of Danvers. He has recently put in operation a Steam Mill for grinding bark heating hides, and smoothing leather. The only fuel used is spent bark or tan, which has heretofore in tanyards been of no value. The engine, mills and appurtenances cost about two thousand dollars, and is equal to a grist mill power. Tan has been long used in families in this vicinity as fuel, but its value has never before been fully tested. Its use at this mill proves a cord of it to be worth as much as a cord of white pine wood—one cord will grind six cords of bark;—and that with stoves and grates properly constructed, houses may be warmed and all the cooking in families performed with no other fuel at a trifling expense.

Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

THE REFORM—No. II.

JACKSON'S REWARDS & PUNISHMENTS.

"Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that MONSTER, called party spirit.—By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of Government; and perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation, should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal & disinterested; always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the National character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice."—*Gen. Jackson's Letter to Mr. Monroe.*

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment, inscribes on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government

into conflict with the freedom of elections and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continue power in unfair or incompetent hands."—*inaugural Address.*

VICTIMS TO PROSCRIPTION, In the first Year of the Present Administration; WITH A View of the "improved" condition of the Public Press, during the same period.

REMOVALS.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

James Barbour, Minister to England, A. H. Everett, do Spain, C. Hughes, do Netherlands, W. H. Harrison, do Colombia, John James Appleton, Charge to Sweden.

J. A. Smith, Secretary of Legation to Spain, W. B. Lawrence, Secretary Legation, London.

E. T. Taylor, Secretary Legation, Colombia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

T. L. Thruston, Clerk in the Department of State, William Browne, do do do

William Slade, do do do

P. R. Fendall, do do do

George Watkins, do do do

William Elliot, do do do

Edward Jones, Clerk in the Treasury Department,

E. French, do do do

J. H. Lowe, do do do

George MacDaniel, do do do

John MacDaniel, do do do

Ezekiel MacDaniel, do do do

John B. Martin, do do do

Orris L. Payne, do do do

T. B. Pottinger, do do do

T. B. Dashiel, do do do

Robert Taylor, do do do

S. F. Chapman, do do do

Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury,

R. Cutts, Second Comptroller, William Lee, Second Auditor, William Clark, Treasurer, I. Freer, Messenger, Charles L. Nourse, Clerk in the War Department,

Robert L. Taylor, do do do

R. H. Lee, do do do

L. Edwards, do do do

Charles Hay, Clerk in the Navy Department,

B. Homans, do do do

T. Fillebrown, Jr., do do do

A. Bradley, Assistant Postmaster General,

Dr. P. Bradley, do do do

Andrew Coyle, Clerk in the General Post Office,

C. Bestor, do do do

S. W. Gray, do do do

George Watterson, Librarian to Congress.

REMOVALS.

Of Consuls, Collectors, Marshals, District Attorneys, Registers and Receivers, &c. &c.—200.

POSTMASTERS REMOVED.

From 4th March, 1829, to 22d March 1830.

Maine 15

New Hampshire 55

Vermont 22

Massachusetts 28

Rhode Island 3

Connecticut 20

New York 131

New Jersey 14

Pennsylvania 35

Delaware 16

Maryland 14

District of Columbia 1

Virginia 8

North Carolina 4

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Oct. 6.

National Republican NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania;

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FOR THE 4th DISTRICT OF MD.
Albert Constable of Harford;
Robert H. Goldsborough of Talbot,
John N. Steele of Dorchester.

PUBLIC MEETING.

OF THE
National Republicans of Talbot County.
The National Republican Citizens of Talbot County, who were at Easton on Tuesday the 2d ult. met together in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of a general county meeting when it was unanimously resolved, that a public meeting of the National Republicans of Talbot county should be held at Easton on Saturday next the 13th of this month, and that the committee of twelve citizens then appointed, should invite the National Republican Electoral Candidates to attend and address the meeting.

The Citizens of Talbot County are therefore invited to attend a Public Meeting at Easton, on SATURDAY the 13th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely. Every exertion has been made to procure the attendance of our Candidates, and the undersigned flatter themselves they will all be present.

If any of our fellow citizens of the adjacent counties will give us the pleasure of their company, we shall be happy to see them.
Martin Goldsborough, E. N. Hamilton,
Thomas Arringdale, Jere. Valliant,
Bennett Brace, Wm. H. Tighman,
John Boyles, A. Graham,
Sam'l. T. Kemard, Elias Hopkins,
George Stevens, Wm. Shahan.
Committee.

POST OFFICE.—Both the fidelity and security of this institution, so essential to the interest and comfort of all men in the Country are destroyed—and instead of being entirely subservient to the welfare and convenience of the People, as it was designed to be, without favour or partiality to any, it is converted and perverted into a more electioneering arrangement of offices to effect the schemes of Office Holders and Office Seekers under Gen. Jackson, to secure the General and themselves in power. This applies to the highest, and generally through, down to the lowest officers of the Government.

Every Jackson Post Master, with a few confidential agents always about him, constitute a set of spies to pry into every thing that passes through the Post Office, and letters and packages, passing by mail from one opponent of Gen. Jackson to another, are scrutinized, and handled, and scrupulously watched and remarked in the Post Office—and reported to the managers of the Jackson party to be made use of in any way they can—and often, it is said, when other views of such letters and packages are unsatisfactory, a little part of the envelope is violated by tearing, the better to let the inquisitive eye into the contents, the better, no doubt, to report them and to use them.

It is well that Anti-Jackson men have no secrets—for if they had, and trusted them to the Mail, they would not be secrets long—Anti-Jackson men have no secrets—it is neither necessary nor useful that they should have—the more public they can make every thing the better—the farther they can extend the news of all they do, the better for their cause—a good cause gains by publicity—the cause of fraud and deception flourishes mainly by secret intrigues. Instances we are told abound of late, where the National Mails have been overloaded with electioneering papers sent by officers of the Government from Washington City to the Western States and to New York, to the exclusion of letters and papers of the Citizens of the United States, from one to another. The People's letters and papers have been thrown out of the mail to accommodate the electioneering papers of the officers of the Government.

And moreover, the *Franking Privilege*, a privilege exclusively belonging to office and official duties, has been grossly abused by the Officers of Government, to whom it has been given, from the President of the U. States himself down to his petty country Postmasters, by being prostituted to serving the cause of political electioneering.

If the People will not open their eyes to these things they must go blindly on “into the ditch.” If the people will not put a stop to these things by their votes against these men and these measures, they must go to destruction.

NEW JACKSON ELECTOR.—We understand that Mr. Stewart of Cambridge-Dorchester county, is appointed the Jackson candidate for the Elector in place of Governor Carroll, who declined being the candidate.

The note we published in our last, from Gov. Carroll to the Editor of the Village Herald, declining the honor his Jackson friends had conferred on him of being the Electoral Candidate to re-elect General Jackson, was, in all respects such a one as we should expect from the literary taste and manly firmness of Thomas K. Carroll—we have seen no public letter, from any quarter, more entirely well-written.

50. Andrew Marshall, proprietor of the Natchez Gazette, Surveyor of the Port of Natchez.
51. John R. Reding, Editor of the Democratic Republican, Postmaster at Haverhill.
52. Amos C. Tappan, Editor of the Lincoln Intelligencer, Weigher and Gauger at Wiscasset, Maine.
53. Joseph G. Colby, Editor of the Jeffersonian, Postmaster at Paris, Maine.
54. John J. Lehmanowski, attached to the U. S. Telegraph Office, Clerk in the General Post Office.
55. S. C. Stanbaugh, Editor Pennsylvania Reporter, Indian Agent.
56. John Norvell, Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, Postmaster at Detroit.
57. Phil White, Editor Western Carolinian, Purser.

APPOINTMENTS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

List of persons appointed to office by General Jackson, who were, at the time of their respective appointments or had been within two years preceding, Members of Congress.

John M. Bonner, of Georgia, appointed Attorney General, salary, \$6,000.

John Branch, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, do, \$6,000.

John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, Secretary of War, do, \$6,000.

Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury, do, \$6,000.

Martin Van Buren, of New York, Secretary of State, do, \$6,000.

Louis McLane, of Delaware, Minister, &c. to London, salary and outfit, \$18,000.

William C. Rives, of Virginia, Minister, &c. to Paris, do, do, \$18,000.

T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, Minister, &c. to Colombia, do, do, \$18,000.

George W. Owen, of Alabama, Collector at Mobile, (Ala.) salary, \$2,844 87.

John Chandler, of Maine, Collector at Portland, (Me.) do, \$3,400.

Jerome Johnson, of New York, Appraiser of Goods, N. Y. do, \$2,000.

John G. Stover, of New York, United States Attorney for the District of Middle Florida, do, \$200, and fees.

Selah R. Hobbs, of New York, one of the Assistant Postmasters General, salary, \$2,500.

Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, \$6,000.

Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, \$6,000.

John Randolph, Minister to Russia, \$18,000.

James Buchanan, do, \$18,000.

James W. Ripley, Collector of Passamaquoddy.

P. P. Barber, Judge of District Court, Virginia.

Powhatan Ellis, Judge of the District Court, Mississippi.

COMMENTARY.

From Gen. Jackson's Address to the Legislature of Tennessee.

I would impose a provision rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the General Government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office, and those I would except for the reason that vacancies, in this department, are not frequent occurrences, & because no barrier should be interposed in selecting, to the bench, men of the first talents & integrity.”—The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connection with the executive department which, at present, gives strong ground of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating on the great interests of the nation, through prospects of executive patronage, would be more liberally confined in their constituents, while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings, and party excitements. CALCULATIONS, FROM INTRIGUE OR MANAGEMENT, would fail; nor would their deliberations, or their investigation of subjects, consume so much time.” But if this change in the constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on the representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that CORRUPTION WILL BECOME THE ORDER OF THE DAY, and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the republic may arise.—It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency. Against such intrusions every guard ought to be interposed, and none better over us than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction.” It is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others.”

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Sept. 26.

A joyful Configuration.—We stop the press to announce that our city has been visited by another distressing calamity. At one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at the store of Mr. Richard Smith, which destroyed every building on that square, fronting Fayetteville street, with the exception of the Bank of Newbern, which was preserved with great difficulty.

Nearly all the houses burnt were occupied as stores. Most of the dry goods, except those in the store of Mr. Richard Smith, were saved; but a large portion of the groceries were destroyed. The books and records of the office of the County Register were consumed. Further particulars next week.

The fire had attained such mystery, before the citizens could be collected, that it was impossible either by blowing up houses, or the use of our small Engine, to check its progress until every building on the main street, between the corner above mentioned and the Newbern Bank, was entirely destroyed. The Bank itself was only saved by the counsel and intrepidity of a resolute and determined few.

The individual loss is very great, though by far the greatest sufferer is Mr. Richard Smith. His loss in money, bonds, goods and houses cannot be less than \$30,000.

Health of New York.—We are happy to learn that in a very short time bills of health will be granted, as but little malignant cholera now remains. The prevailing diseases of the city are now dysentery and cholera morbus—so we are informed by good authority. The granting of this indispensable paper will be hailed with joy by the mercantile community, and be easily felt by every man of business. There are now waiting in this port not less than one hundred vessels, for the above document, and probably five hundred passengers are detained, other than risk the expense and embarrassment which would arise at their ports of destination, were they to proceed without clean bills.

Gazette.

The *United States Telegraph, Extra*, No. 3, contains an exceeding humorous picture of Gen. Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and Maj. Levee. It is a wood engraving, but done with great cleverness—and so far as our acquaintance goes with two of the party, the likenesses are well preserved and very effective.

It represents Gen. Jackson seated in a large rocking chair, with Van Buren in his lap, and by his side stands Maj. Levee holding a bowl of *Pap*. The “hero” is in the act of feeding his *baby* with a spoon. The position is that she is old lady with an infant in her lap, while she is giving sustenance to it with a spoon. The room is carpeted, and represents the audience chamber at the palace with a portrait hanging against the wall of “the sweetest little fellow that ever lived.”

It is headed:

GRANNY JACKSON'S LULLABY TO LITTLE MARTIN.

“Prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor.” — See Van Buren's letter of resignation, April 14th. * 14.

“This retirement from public affairs is but temporary.” — See Gen. Jackson's reply, April 12th, 1831.

—HIS IS BORN TO COMMAND.” — See Globe.

A New Song for the Political Nursery.

BY PETER PINDER, JR.

Hushaby, baby, on the tree top;
When the wind blows the cradle will rock.

Old Nursery Song.

FOR PRESIDENT—ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR V. PRESIDENT—M. VAN BUREN.

(The sweetest little fellow that ever lived.)

Richmond Enquirer.

Hushaby, Martin, let the wind blow;

You shall be Vice President, Whether or no,

I'll get you in somehow, through key-hole or cranny;

Then hushaby, Martin, and trust to your grannys;

Hushaby, Martin, though the bad boys

Have cruelly stolen Your nice English toys;

I've got for you others, just equally nice;

And the best of grandmothers will make you her Vice.

Hushaby, Martin, lie quiet and still;

I'll say that ill-use has made my poor ill;

And then the State doctors shall swear in a trice,

That nothing can cure you, unless you're made Vice.

Hushaby, Martin, look sad and seem sic!

Blair & Tom Ritchie shall keep up the trick;

And run for the Doctors, and swear as they go,

At the mischievous boys who have treated you so.

Hushaby, Martin, don't you despair,

When Granny is gone you shall sit in her chair;

And in the mean time, As a sugar plum nice,

I'll get Uncle Sam to appoint you his Vice.

Then Hushaby, Martin, on the tree-top;

I'll place you, before I let the master drop;

But if the bough breaks, together we fall;

And down comes Andrew and Martin and all.

Latest from England.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. Oct. 1.

By the ship Elisha Denison, Capt. Lane, we have received Liverpool papers to the 28th, and London papers to the 27th August, inclusive.

Advices from Oporto are to the 19th, and from Lisbon to the 18th. Don Miguel's squadron returned to the Tagus on the latter day from Oporto.

An attack was daily expected on Oporto by the troops of Don Miguel.

A reconciliation has taken place between the King of England and his brother, the Duke of Sussex.

Under the new reform act, Liverpool, with a population of 233,000 souls, has 10,000 votes, Leeds 4500, Greenwich 10,39, Glasgow, 7000.

The deaths at Liverpool, by cholera, continued to average about 20 per day.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The circumstance of the return of Miguel's fleet to the Tagus has been a disappointment to some, who relied on its falling into the hands of Sartorius, especially as it is strongly suspected that the real cause of that movement has been, the discovery of symptoms of mutiny on board of one or more of the vessels. The retreat of the squadron will, however, have enabled Sartorius to collect together the whole of his force, and leave little at hazard should the enemy again venture to sea.

The Consol. market has been almost wholly free from fluctuation. The last price was \$3 5/8 to 3 1/4. The ship of the Portuguese loan rallied nearly 2 per cent. on the intelligence by the Lisbon packet. It left off at 4 1/2 discount.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Oporto, August 18.—Admiral Sartorius is still nearly off the bar, but two or three of his vessels have not joined him up to 9 o'clock; this morning. Four vessels of 16 guns each, at least, will be ready to join him from hence next week. Don Miguel's squadron has not been seen since the 16th. Don Pedro is making the greatest efforts to put this city in a state of defence.

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Extract from a merchant's letter, Oporto, Aug. 18.—The state of affairs in Villa Nova for the present, entirely prevent our shipping wine, as we are in momentary expectation of that place being occupied by Miguel's troops, and it will be impossible to attend to business, under such circumstances, and we do not attempt to take freight for England at present.

All the smaller struggling houses, who have but limited capital and credit here, and depend upon the regularity of their returns to meet their engagements are daily stopping payment, and they must unfortunately be ruined.

At this moment we are surrounded by 24,000 of Miguel's troops, every moment expecting an attack. Our force, however, here being strong, and the city well disposed and well fortified, we expect they will be repulsed by our gallant little band. The retreat of Miguel's fleet to Lisbon has given the Constitutionalists great spirits.

The accounts from Pennsylvania are satisfactory. Recent letters assure us that the election of Messrs. BINKER and HARPER to Congress is certain—that the opposition will have at least sixteen members from Pennsylvania in the next House of Representatives, and that Anti-Jackson tickets will prevail by large majorities at the state and general elections.

The friends of the country are active, zealous, indomitable, persevering, and united. The Madagascar had just arrived there from Acra; the State is safe.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

where the officers were visited by the Pachas, who presented each with a sword, and to each seaman three dollars. The Belvidera, Aegeon and the Seville sloop, were despatched on the 6th July from Napoli, to protect Mr. Warrington, Consul at Tripoli, who had subsequently been obliged to embark in one of them, the Pacha having refused to pay 100,000 dollars due to British subjects, which the Pacha affirmed he had no means to pay, having given all his crops to the French for claims they had on him.

PARTS, Sept. 25, P. M.—The five cents, are at 93 to 99. National loan 99, 25. Exchange on London, £100, 25,

We presume not to pry into the causes of Mr. Carroll's opinions—for us or against us, we have never entertained but one opinion of Thos. K. Carroll, of Kingston Hall—and that is, that he is a man of sense, of personal character, and of pure and patriotic sentiments.

Whether Mr. Carroll, like a great many such distinguished Gentlemen, has abandoned Gen. Jackson's cause or not—we know not—we have never heard—but, sure we are, he is not one of those men who can be led, under any pretext, blinded by infatuation or false pride to the slaughter of his Country's Liberties—nor will his pride of party or of opinion ever so far overcome his love of country as to induce him to sacrifice the last in the indulgence of the former.

Would to Heaven that there was no Jackson man in this county more SINISTER in his views than Thomas K. Carroll.

The National Intelligencer gives the Prescription List of Jacksonism, which is inserted in another part of this day's paper. It enumerates removals of Diplomatic Ministers, Consuls, Collectors, Marshals, Attorneys, Registers, Receivers, Postmasters, Clerks, &c. &c. Appended to the Prescription list is the list of rewarded editors, amounting to fifty seven. Twenty members of Congress have been appointed to offices by Gen. Jackson.

We hope those indefatigable editors whose firm and dispassionate course entitles them to the confidence of the Country, will pursue this interesting subject and give us all belonging to it in the fullest extent.—If the rejections by the United States Senate of unworthy nominations are matters so known, that they may be properly treated on, Messrs. Gales & Seaton would confer an essential favor on the country by handing them forth from their "dark abode," and placing them before the "tread tribunal."

POST OFFICES.—Now called *Jackson Shops*, to carry on electioneering plans to elect General Jackson President again—Every Post Master is a Jackson foreman, except now and then, a rare instance, where a heretic is tolerated to avoid schism.

THE ELECTION has terminated, as was expected, by a large Anti-Jackson Majority in favor of the National Republican delegates for this County. No opposition appearing to the National Republican Ticket, all was tranquility—nay, we scarcely knew that an election was at hand. But the ruling passion of our opponents, the subjects of the "Greatest and Best," the "man born to command" could not be subdued even in the last agonies of hopeless despair. It is possible the National Republicans, lulled by security and the belief of no opposition, may forbear to take the trouble to go to the election on Monday—and if we could put the trick on them (said the liege subjects one to another) of getting up a ticket, no matter what, on Saturday night and propagate it in Jacksonian style in defiance of God or Man on Sunday, and get in somebody—what extacy would such revenge, so obtained, afford us! Thus reasoned the "subjects"—and thus they failed and fell. They planned all they knew and executed to their utmost might. The cause of HENRY CLAY and THE CONSTITUTION was unscathed by the plot and the effort. Let the National Republicans now, of Talbot and of Maryland, lift themselves up in the grandeur of their strength, and shaking the poppies from their braw that have lulled them into a short repose, come forth to a man on the 24 MONDAY OF NOVEMBER next and give their voice for HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT.

Our intelligence from all quarters is as follows:

TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.	
ASSEMBLY.			
CANDIDATES.			
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.			
John Stevens, 143	150	173	83
Solomon Mullikin, 134	148	183	89
George Dudley, 131	150	167	97
Joseph Bruff, 136	153	161	88
COUNTOY COMMISSIONER.			
W. H. Tilghman, 139	150	166	90
OPPOSITION.			
A. S. Colston, 82	126	36	87
Phil. Horney, 79	116	23	95
W. P. Ridgway, 85	111	15	87
Samuel Connolly, 29	00	00	64
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POETRY.

THE YOUNGER BROTHER'S PRAYER.
ON HEARING HE WAS THE HAPPY FATHER OF TWINS.

Oh fate! that hast bestow'd on me
A blessing unforeseen,
Grant that these "Cupids" visits be
But few and far between."
I own it with a blushing face,
And with confusion filled.
That though I love a generous race,
I'd rather boast than build."
Were I a baronet or lord,
I shouldn't care three straws—
An eldest son can well afford
To be a "First Great Cause."
But, Heavens! who knows what scores of sons
My scanty board may bless—
I used to eat on little ones,
But find like them less.
There's Alverly, that wicked spark,
Upon his soul declares.
My house resembles Noah's ark,
Where things come in by pairs.
But at that Patriarch's famous launch,
His dove, when out she flew,
Brought Noah back one olive branch,
Ah! mine has brought me two.
Yet don't suppose, ye powers, that I
Of Mrs. K. complain;
I only pray, most fervently,
Things mayn't chance so again.

Who lives to build, not boast, a generous race;
No tenth transmiser of a foolish face.—
Hon. Mrs. Norton's Court Magazine.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE on Federal Alley, opposite the
Court house, and next door to the Post
Office.
Easton, June 16

JOHN MANROSS, Attorney at Law.

AND general agent, for collecting debts,
conveyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases,
Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings
&c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county,
May 26, 1832

REMOVAL, SYLVESTER & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends that
they have removed their Office from No
33 to

113 Baltimore Street,
(One door from Calvert-street.)

WANTED

TO hire, or purchase, a likely negro. Girl,
for a nurse, from 16 to 20 years of age; she
must be well recommended for honesty and
sobriety—for such a one a liberal price will be
given in either case. Enquirer at this office.
Sept. 22

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

The Steam boat Maryland will, till the 15th
of October, come only once a week from Baltimore to Easton, to wit, on FRIDAY in each
week; leave Easton for Baltimore on next
morning at the usual hour, 7 o'clock.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Sept. 8

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club



RACES

WILL commence on Wednesday the 24th of October next and continue three days.

First day—A colts purse for 200 dollars 2 miles and repeat for any three or four years old colt, foaled and raised in the state of Maryland, Delaware or the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Second day—Four miles and repeat, for a purse of 300 dollars, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled and raised as above stated.

Third day—Handy Cap purse, mile heats for 100 dollars, free as above; last three in five.

The above days, for running are permanently fixed for the fall racing. The amount of the purses and apportionment of the money, was made at a thin meeting of the Club yesterday, and founded on the present prospect—when the returns are made from the different counties, the purses will most probably be enlarged and the apportionment for the different days altered at the next meeting of the Club.

A. GRAHAM, Secretary.
Easton, Sept. 18, 1832.

The Races over the Central Course, OCTOBER MEETING, 1832.

Will commence on the last Tuesday in October, (30th) and continue four days.

First day. 1. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old (that have never won a race) 2 mile heats. Entrance \$200, h. f. four or more to make a race. To close 1st of October.

2. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, bred and owned in the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, two mile heats. Entrance \$100, h. f. Four or more to make a race. To close 1st of October.

Second day. A post sweepstakes, free for all ages, four mile heats. Entrance \$600. Proprietor to add \$1,000, four or more to make a race. To close 1st of October.

Third day. Proprietor's purse \$500, (two or three mile heats of which due notice will be given) entrance \$15.

Fourth day. Jockey club purse, \$1,000, four miles heats entrance \$20.

The "Chateau Margaux" stakes will be run on one of the above days, to be hereafter agreed upon.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

DOCTOR & MRS. WORRELL'S CLASSICAL ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland presents the strange phenomenon of an uncommonly intelligent and refined people with no female Seminary adequate to that expansion of intellect without which ladies cannot command respect in such a community. Whenever personal attractions arrive at an acme before the intellectual powers are fully unfolded, females must sink in the scale of society, and become mere drudges. Such, according to a famed historian, was their fate in the most flourishing age of Greece. And such, under similar circumstances, it must always be: "Tis only to o'er mind to domineer." The soil only can command complete and permanent respect, if may be alleged, that the ladies of this part of the peninsula, suffer nothing by comparison with those of the most favoured portion of our country. It is conceded, but does this prove that the basis of instruction is sufficiently broad, and its superstructure finished off in unison with the taste and intelligence of the age? I think not. The range of thought and elevation of sentiment by which these fair are characterized may, in the first place, have resulted from the reflected acquirements of the men in whose education no pains are spared; in the next place, they may have resulted from the tone of mind and manners breathed around by the fortunate few whose resources enable them to sit at any fountain of literature and science wherever flowing, and grace their character with all the polish so apt to accrue from travel and intercourse with the best society; and lastly, they may have resulted from the love of letters and assiduous application of those who are gifted with a temperament more felicitous than fails to the lot of all. Thus, it would seem their accomplishments are very precarious almost accidental; and the routine of their attainments similar to that of an automaton or self-taught person—character quite common among men, and in the highest degree creditable but requiring a tedious toilsome process incompatible with the perishing glories of the female fabric. Few schools carry instruction beyond the common branches taught in the Primary Schools for boys. And for an establishment similar to the comprehensive, liberal institutions in the Eastern States, and the up-mentioned cities New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, we look in vain. Parents are therefore compelled to send their children abroad, and incur three very serious evils viz: an expense varying from \$300 to \$600 dollars per annum; the trouble loss and delay in effecting a visit, when sickness or any emergency requires a prompt interview; and a greatly increased liability in children to sickness and death on their return home. The breezy heights on the Western Shore, and North of the peninsula where the air is perfectly pure, are localities selected as most eligible for schools. Now, if there is any truth in the aeronautical principle which has never been questioned, that a system habituated to a healthy atmosphere, is infinitely more susceptible of disease when brought under the operation of Malaria than one accustomed to its deleterious influence these situations are really dangerous to youths returning to a sickly miasmatic country. All this danger and those difficulties can be obviated by the above establishment located at a convenient and comparatively salubrious situation in Kent county between Chestertown and Georgetown, on the mail road to Wilmington. The comparative healthfulness of this spot would give youths that are to reside in sicklier places the advantage of becoming used to the poison in its diluted, powerless form, and acclimated without danger, so as to endure its concentrated virulence, unharmed. The effect is like that of rum on a man who frequently takes a small dose till he can, without inebriation drink a quart which would have made him when quite unused to it, dead drunk. Our discipline and mode of instruction have been fully tested and approved of by the most competent judges as letters will satisfactorily show. The pupils while in and out of school, will be under the scrupulous surveillance of Mrs. Worrell who will zealously promote the soundness of their morals and delicacy of their deportment. On Sabbath mornings instruction will be given in the evidences of the Christian Religion, the character of Christ, and the catechism—each learning that set forth by her own church.

TERMS.

Board, Bed, Bedding, Washing, and Tuition in any or all of the following branches: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, with use of Maps, History, Rhetoric, Composition, use of the violin, Ac-
tomy, Natural Philosophy, Moral Diction, Chemistry, Theory of the Government of the U. States, Politics, Economy, Euclid, Logic, Greek, Latin, French, Drawing and Painting, per annum \$130. Books, Paper, Quills, &c. found by the pupils. There will be no extra charges; Parents and Guardians can calculate the expences to a fraction—no small advantage in these times of impecuniosity.

REFERENCES.

Hon. John Leeds Kerr, Hon. W. Houghlett, Richard Spencer, Esq. W. Hayward Jr. Esq. Messrs. Holliday Hamblton, Price, Parrott, Clark, Rose Groome &c. of Talbot; W. A. Spencer, Esq. Q. Anns. Dr. Muse, Henry Page, Esq. Rochester, Dr. John Perkins, Smyrna Del. Hon. E. F. Chambers, Judge Eccleston, Kent.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this institution are requested to address a letter, & promptly, to the subscriber at Chestertown, Kent county Md.

Sept. 22 E. H. WORRELL M. D.

The Whig, Easton, and the Chronicle, ambridge, will copy the above four times and send their accounts to the subscriber.

PUBLIC SALE of Valuable Property.

By order of the Orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, at the late residence of Henry Goldsborough, Esq. deceased, in the town of Easton, part of the personal estate of said deceased, viz: one very handsome new Coach and harness, finished in the best manner (they have never been used, and may be seen at the shop of Messrs. Anderson & Co.) one Chariote and harness nearly new, one Gig and harness, one horse cart and gear, that has been but little used, one valuable young horse well broken to saddle and harness, one Mahogany sideboard nearly new, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of sale will be six months credit on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of and under five dollars the cash must be paid. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Executor of

Henry Goldsborough dead

Sept. 22 SW

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Goldsborough deceased are expected to make immediate payment, indulgence cannot be given.

J. S. Executor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The Subscriber, Rector of St. Michael's Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next, (the 5th day of the month,) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage which is about 9 miles from Easton is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind proposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it that students may be fitted, not only for a college course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Jr. who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt from Mr. B.'s well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.

The price of boarding and tuition will be \$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges.

Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton.

JOSEPH SPENCER.
St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot county, Md.
August 16th, 1832 aug. 25 t

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No. 113, Baltimore Street.

Maryland State Lottery,

CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1832.

To be Drawn in Baltimore

On FRIDAY, October 12, 1832.

No Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

Lowest prize \$6

1 prize of 20,000, 5,000, 2,000,
1,500, 1,373, 5 of 1,000, &c.
Tickets 5—Halves 2—Quarters 1—5.

N.Y. NEW YORK LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 38, for 1832.

To be drawn Oct. 24th

56 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

\$30,000, \$25,000, \$7,500,

\$3,500, 15 of 1,000, &c.

Tickets 50—Halves 3—Quarters 1—5.

HOUSES TO RENT.

TO RENT for the year 1833 the following houses, viz:—A framed dwelling house with the appurtenances on Washington street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by William Martin.

A small two story brick dwelling on Harrison street, with a kitchen and garden attached, at present occupied by Jacob Howard.

The above property has lately undergone a thorough repair and some alterations which renders it most comfortable and convenient.

Also, the brick store room or shop on Washington street adjoining S. Lowe's tavern, at present occupied by Jas. L. Smith, and the office on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by P. F. Thomas.

For terms apply to

W. H. GROOME.

Sept. 1 cow3w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby caution all persons against shooting in or about their lots and premises near the town of Easton. The wanton and careless conduct of some individuals has rendered it necessary that this notice should be given, and all such are positively informed that resort will be promptly had to the law, against those who disregard it in future.

J. LOCKERMAN,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE HALE.

Sept. 8

TO BE RENTED for the ensuing Year,

TIFF Brick Dwelling House and premises, where Doctor Hammond used to live on South Street, in Easton and where Doctor Jenkins now lives. There is a good garden, also a new convenient brick Stable with granaries attached to it on the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 22 (W)

NOTICE.

An Election will be held on the first MONDAY in October next at the usual places of holding Elections in this county for the purpose of electing four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland and one County Commissioner from the Chapel District of this county.

And the second MONDAY in November next, an election will be held at the same places, for the purpose of electing three Electors of President and Vice President, of these United States, from the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Attendance given by

THOS. HENRICK, former Sheriff.

September 29

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Baltimore county court and to me directed by the clerk thereof, at the suit of William Baker, against Joseph S. Sands and John Sands; Will be sold on TUESDAY the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the front door of the court house, in the Town of Easton, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the equitable right of the aforesaid John Sands, of, in and to, a parcel of land situated in the Chapel District of this county, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Lockerman, Esq. and known by the names of Part Cullens, "Pewt. Culby" and part of other tracts, containing the quantity of 525 acres

J. Batrup

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. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1832.

NO. 41.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR; AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

NEW STORE.

BROWN & CHAPLAIN,

A RE now opening in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. James Sangster and next door to Edward B. Hatfield,

a handsome and general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

HARDWARE, CASTINGS & CUT-

LERY, CHINA, GLASS AND

QUEENSWARE, &c. TINWARE, FUR

AND WOOL HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Their stock having been laid in with the utmost care will be sold on unusually low terms for cash or country produce. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Denton, Caroline county, Oct. 6. cow3t

NEW SADDLERY.



THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of BRIDLE BITTS & STIRRUPS, plated and brass, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, of the latest fashions from England—likewise an elegant assortment of

LEATHER,

with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He invites his customers and the public in general to call and examine for themselves, next door to the post office. He will sell low for CASH.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. BLAKE

Oct. 6. cow3t

TO RENT.

THE Store-room and Cellar long occupied by Jenkins & Stevens and at present by Samuel Mackey—will be rented on moderate terms. This stand for the Mercantile Business is inferior to none in our Town; 'tis central, being directly opposite the Court House and has been very long used for that purpose.

Possession will be given 1st November 1832. For terms apply to A. Graham or Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins.

Easton Oct. 6. (W)

New York Consolidated, Lottery

CLASS NO. 37, FOR 1832.

TO BE DRAWN

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1832.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballets.

\$50,000.

SCHEME:	1 prize of	50.000	is	50.000
	1	25,000		25,000
	1	10,000		10,000
	1	8,000		8,000
	1	5,000		5,000
	1	3,000		3,000
	20	1,000		20,000
	20	500		10,000
	34	300		10,200
	40	200		8,000
	56	100		5,600
	56	80		4,480
	56	60		3,360
	112	40		4,480
	2240	20		44,900
	15400	10		154,000
18040 prizes amounting to				\$36,080
Tickets \$10 00	Quarters \$2 50			
Halfes 5 00	Eighths 1 25			

This being the most brilliant scheme that has ever been issued by the Managers, the "Ever and all Lucky" SYLVESTER, has formed a club of 1000 tickets in the above lottery; and in order to enable all his friends and patrons to participate in the extraordinary good fortune which attends his offices he gives this early notice that no disappointment may occur.

The 1,000 Tickets will cost

10,000

Are warranted to draw

3,825

Leaving the actual cost

6,175

Which amount divided into 100 shares will make \$61 75 the requisite sum to obtain a certificate.

By remitting \$60, a certificate of the Club will be forwarded with all the numbers guaranteed by the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre.

Please address your orders to

S. J. Sylvester, Baltimore.

PADDY FOOSHANE'S FRICAS-

SEE.—"Paddy Fooshane kept a shebeen house at Barleymont Cross, in which he sold whiskey, (from which his Majesty did not derive any larger portion of his revenue) ale, and provisions. One evening a number of friends, returned from a funeral—all neighbors too—stopt at his house, because they were in grief, to drink a drop. There was Andy Agar, a stout rattling fellow, son of a gentleman residing near; Jack Shea, who was afterwards transported for running away with Biddey Lawlor; Tim Courthane, who, by reason of being on his keeping, was privileged to carry a gun; Owen Connoo, a march-of-intellect man, who wished to enlighten proctors by making them swallow their processes; and a number of other 'good boys.' The night began to rain cats and dogs, and there was no stirring out; so the cards were called for, a roaring fire was made down, and the whiskey and ale began to flow. After due observation, and several experiments, a space large enough for the big table, and free from the drop down, was discovered. Here six persons, including Andy, Jack, Tim—with his gun between his legs—and Owen, sat to play for a pig's head, of which the living owner, in the parlour below, testified, by frequent grunts, his displeasure at this unemulous disposal of his property. One boy held several splinters to light them, another was charged with the sole business of making more, and drying them in little bundles at the fire. This, however, did not prevent him from making many sallies to discover the state of the game. A ring, two or three deep, surrounded the players, and in their looks exhibited the most keen interest. This group formed what might be termed the foreground of the picture. In one corner were squatted five boys and three girls, also playing cards for pins. But, notwithstanding the smallness of the stakes, there were innumerable scuffles, and an unceasing clamor kept up, through which the treble of the girls was sure to be heard, and which, every now and then required curses, loud and deep, from some unfortunate player at the large table, to silence. On the block by the fire sat Paddy himself, convulsing a large audience with laughter at some humorous story, or at one of his own practical jokes while his wife bustled about, beat the dog, set pieces of plates and keelers to receive the rain wherever it oozed through the thatch, and occasionally stooped, half-provoked & half-admiring, to shake her head at her husband. Card-playing is very thirsty and the boys were anxious to keep out the wet; so that long before the pig's head was decided, a messenger had been despatched several times to Kilarny, a distance of four English miles, for a pint of whiskey each time.—The ale also went merrily round, until most of the men were quite stupid, their faces swoln, and their eyes red and heavy.—The contest at length was decided; but a quarrel about the skill of the respective parties succeeded, and threatened broken heads at one time. Indeed, had Tim been able to effect the purpose at which he diligently labored, of getting the gun to his shoulder, it is very probable he would have taken ample satisfaction for some dreadful affront offered him by Andy; who, on his part, directed all his discourse to a large wooden gallon at the other end of the table. The imperturbable coolness of his opponent provoked Andy exceedingly. Abuse is bad enough but contemptuous silence is more than flesh and blood can bear, particularly as he felt that he was running aground fast when he had the whole conversation to himself. He became quite furious, and after two or three efforts started up and made a rush towards his wooden adversary; but the great slipperiness of the ground laid him on the flat of his back. This gave time, so that several interferred and peace was made; but the harmony of the night was destroyed. At last, Jack Shea awoke they must have something to eat; he was starved with drink, and he must get some rascars somewhere or other. Every one declared the same, and Paddy was ordered to cook some griskins forthwith. Paddy was completely non-plussed:—all the provisions were gone, and yet his guests were not to be trifled with. He made a hundred excuses—"I was late"—"I was dry now"—and there was nothing in the house; sure they ate and drank enough? But all in vain. The old sinner was threatened with instant death if he delayed. So Paddy called a council of war in the parlour, consisting of his wife and himself.

all my white bread and the whiskey.—That it may pison 'em!

"Amen! Jillen; but don't curse them. After all, where's the meat? I'm sure that Andy will kill me if we don't make it out any how; and he hasn't a penny to pay for it. You could drive the mail coach, Jillen, through his breeches pocket, without jolting over a ha'penny—Coming, coming, d'y'e hear 'em?

"Oh, they'll murther us. Sure if we had

all my white bread and the whiskey.—That it may pison 'em!" "Amen! Jillen; but don't curse them. After all, where's the meat? I'm sure that Andy will kill me if we don't make it out any how; and he hasn't a penny to pay for it. You could drive the mail coach, Jillen, through his breeches pocket, without jolting over a ha'penny—Coming, coming, d'y'e hear 'em?" "Well, any how," says Tim, "it had the taste of wool."

"May this choke me," says Jack Shea, "if I didn't think 'twas a piece of leather breeches when I saw Andy chewing it."

"Eh! What's that you say? I declare here's Andy getting up. We must do something. Thonom and dhianoul, I have it. Jillen, run and bring me the leather breeches; run woman, alive! Where's the block and the hatchet? Get up, and tell 'em you're putting down the pot?"

Jillen pacified the uproar in the kitchen by loud promises and returned to Paddy. The use of the leather breeches passed her comprehension; but Paddy actually took up the leather breeches, tore away the lining with great care, chopped the leather with the hatchet on the block, and put it into the pot as tripe. Considering the situation in which Andy and his friends were, and the appetite of the Irish peasantry for meat in any shape—a bone being their *summum bonum*—the risk was very little. If discovered, however, Paddy's safety was much worse than doubtful, as no people in the world have a greater horror of any unusual food. One of the most deadly modes of revenge they can employ is to give an enemy dog's or cat's flesh; & there have been instances where the persons who have eaten it, on being informed of the fact, have gone mad. But Paddy's habit of practical jokes, from which nothing could wean him, and his anger at their conduct, along with the fear he was in, did not allow him to hesitate a moment. Jillen remonstrated in vain. "Hould your tongue, you foolish woman. They're all as blind as the pig there. They'll never find it out. But luck to 'em too, my leather breeches! that I gave a pound note and a pig for in Cork. See how nothing else would satiate 'em?" The meat at length was ready. Paddy drowned it in butter, threw out the potatoes on the table and served it up smoking hot with the greatest gravity.

By J——, says Jack Shea, that's fine stuff! How a man would dig a trench after that!

"I'll take a priest's oath," answered Tim Cobill, the most irritable of men, but whose temper was something softened by the rich steam?

"Yet Tim, what's a priest's oath? I never heard that."

"Why, sure, every one knows you didn't ever hear of any thing of good?"

"I say you lie, Tim, you rascal!"

Tim was on his legs in a few moments, and a general battle was about to begin; but the appetite was too strong, and the quarrel was settled; Tim having been appeased by being allowed to explain a priest's oath. According to him, a priest's oath was this:—He was surrounded by books, which were gradually piled up until they reached his lips. He then kissed the uppermost, and swore by all to the bottom. As soon as it was understood what had been done, there was a universal rush for Paddy and Jillen. Jillen did the same; and nothing remained for the eaters, to vent their rage but breaking every thing in the cabin, which was done in the utmost fury. Andy, however, continued watching for Paddy with a gun, a whole month after.

The fact was, Andy had met one of the knee-buttons sewed into a piece of the tripe, and it was impossible for him to fail discovering the cheat. The rage, however, was not confined to Andy. As soon as it was understood what had been done, there was a universal rush for Paddy and Jillen. Jillen did the same; and nothing remained for the eaters, to vent their rage but breaking every thing in the cabin, which was done in the utmost fury. Andy, however, continued watching for Paddy with a gun, a whole month after.

From the N. Y. Constellation.

COFFINED ALIVE

—That persons during the raging of a pestilence and the hurry of burials, have sometimes been earthed alive, there is very little doubt. We have not, however, heard of any well attested case of this kind since the commencement of the present epidemic in our city; and the story we are about to relate avouches for no more than the confining of a man who, as will appear in the sequel, could not be persuaded, that he was a proper subject for burial.

In the course of the disease, it has sometimes occurred, that a man, being found dead-drunk in the street, has been mistaken for a cholera patient, lifted upon a litter, and carried off to one of the hospitals.

It has been customary, in these cases, for Medical attendants on ascertaining the mistake to order the drunken man to be laid in a room, used for

relate avouches for no more than the confining of a man who, as will appear in the sequel, could not be persuaded, that he was a proper subject for burial.

Two or three weeks since, a patient of

this description was one evening brought to the — Hospital, supposed to be

nearly in the last stage of cholera asphyxia. Certain it is, that he was pro-

digiously blue. The Doctor examined him, shook his head, and ordered him to

take care of himself.

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Latest from England.

Office of the N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer Oct. 7.
At day-break this morning our news schooner boarded the London Packet ship Hannibal, Captain Hoblard, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d September.

The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received by this vessel files of London papers to the 1st, and Portsmouth papers to the 2d September.

The affairs of Don Pedro in Portugal appear to remain much in the same situation as at the date of our last advices, but the London papers state that a feeling of confidence in his ultimate success appears to increase among his supporters in England. The general opinion seems to be, that there will be no immediate collision between the two armies, that the position of Oporto is sufficiently strong to resist all the attacks of Don Miguel, and that as long as the communication with that place can be kept open by sea, he will retain secure possession of it—meanwhile, reinforcements are hastening from different quarters, whilst his long possession of the second city of the Kingdom, may be expected to exercise a moral influence over the general population of the country, highly favorable to his cause.

The Paris papers are principally filled with the details of a trial of the chiefs of the new sect of St. Simonians, who have been condemned to one year's imprisonment and the payment of a fine. The immediate dissolution of the society was decreed. The Minister of War had addressed a circular to the Governors of military posts throughout France, warning them that German spies were traversing the country for the purpose of spying into the state and strength of the garrisons, discipline of the troops, &c. From this circular the most warlike deductions had been drawn by the speculators in Paris. Matters were also again beginning to look more angry in the West, and some fresh Carlist disturbances seem to have been apprehended. Particulars remained tranquil, and the cholera continued to decline.

These papers, as well as some journals of recent date from Germany, contain further notes of German affairs, but they are too desultory to stay the attention of the general reader. The upshot seems to be, however much we may regret it, that the Germans themselves have not shown such a spirit as may be counted upon to lead to any great emancipating result. The deliverance of Germany, however, must come from the Germans themselves.

The indeterminant question between Holland and Belgium still remains in the same state as before. It would seem however, that Louis Philippe has at length determined to act with more vigor in favor of his new son-in-law.

From England there is nothing important unless it be the increase of the cholera in London. We extract the following on the subject from the Medical Gazette—"The total number of burials in London within the week ending Aug. 21, was 983, of which 274 were from cholera; an average of nearly 40 deaths a day by that disease."

It appears also to have reached Amsterdam, where on the 27th there were 52 new cases and 24 deaths. The last report of the 30th August, published by the English board of health gives 38 new cases at Breston, a small place, where the disease has been distressingly severe; 37 in Liverpool, 23 in Manchester, 32 in Sheffield, 43 in Glasgow, 61 in Dublin and 47 in Limerick.

The London Courier of Sept. 1st says: "We have received Dutch papers to the 29th, German papers to the 25th, and French papers to the 30th inst. They contain as usual now, really nothing of any interest. The French papers seem glad of the St. Simonian trial, to make a stir about. There is no news from Oporto, but we have heard reports that the inhabitants of the interior are forming Guerrilla parties in support of Don Pedro. The danger is that these Guerrilla parties may be really nothing more than a sort of legitimate banditti.—The grand point for Don Pedro is to keep possession of the city of Oporto. Time, accident, and foreign encouragement may do the rest."

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain) continues to reside at Marshall Thompson's Hotel, in Cavendish square. It is understood that the Count will shortly proceed to Italy, where some branches of the Bonaparte family have fixed their abode. We are assured that the statement of the Ex-King having travelled to town on the top of a Liverpool stage-coach is incorrect. The Ex-King and suite drove up to Marshal Thompson's in a carriage and four, and he is living at the Hotel, in a style befitting a nobleman or gentleman of large fortune. The Bonaparte family are allied by marriage to the English aristocracy, Lord Dudley Stewart, brother to Marquis of Bute, having united himself to the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte. Count Survilliers is in deep mourning for his illustrious young relative the late Duke of Reichstadt.

The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday have just been received. They contain no news of the least political importance, and are chiefly filled with an account of the trial of the St. Simonian sect. The society—or family, as they love to call themselves—derives its name from a certain M. de St. Simon, an old enthusiast, who, after a long life of chequered fortune, died in Paris, somewhere about two years ago. St. Simon claimed to be of very ancient family in Campaign, affected to trace his descent from Charlemagne himself, and seems to have had his head completely turned by personal vanity and family conceit. He had served in the American war of Independence with Lafayette, lost the small share of his fortune which dissipation had spared by the assignats, then became a political pamphleteer, by which he gained little, and eventually attempted suicide by which he lost nothing, but was doomed to suffer a protracted & painful illness between that occurrence and his death. In these last moments of suffering, he appears to have projected, like the Father of the Jesuits, the foundation of a New Religious Society—its objects "to found a new form of faith, and to change the elementary principles of Society." His opinions necessarily obtained but little diffusion during his life, but subsequently they afforded a basis and pretext for the family, which under his name, are now made the defendants in a State prosecution in France. They are charged with heresy, sedition, immorality & fraud." The first applies to their religious tenets, though not subjected to formal prosecution; the second to their assembling in numbers above 20 to discuss political matters; and the remainder to the tenor of their doctrines, and the unworthy means which the fraternity are said to have used to fill their coffers.

The Hand-isbald of Saturday, by the Dutch steamer, which left Rotterdam on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock only, and was delivered

yesterday afternoon at the North and South American Coffee-houses, gives an account from the Java Courant, of great inundations and storms having desolated that Island. Mountains tumbled down—houses, bridges, sluices, canals and rice fields were ruined; and on the 9th of Feb. a large tract of land round Batavia stood under water—many ships were lost, and all intercourse with the upland parts was cut off.

By letters from Tripoli of the 1st inst. received at Malta, it appears that a revolution took place there on the 26th ultimo, and that Sidi Mohammed, the heir apparent to the reigning Bashaw was at the head of the insurgents. On the 27th, the troops of the Bashaw made a sortie from the castle, but were repulsed, since which he had shut himself up in his palace. It was supposed that the insurgents would succeed, as the population in general, with the exception of some of the people in the town of Tripoli, had joined in the insurrection.

Modern Entries and approved Precedents.

The Entries of the late Thomas Harris, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, long considered a work of great professional value & utility, have recently been revised by Hugh Davy Evans of the Baltimore Bar, and published by Lucas & Deaver of the city.

The original work contains a complete system of common law pleadings, copious instructions for the Clerks of the Courts, and many useful forms in conveyancing. Mr. Evans, while he has not for a moment lost sight of the design of the first editor, has greatly amended his work in various particulars. The first edition was published about 30 years ago. It was most favorably received, and Mr. Harris, some years previous to his death in 1829, had, with his usual industry and care, prepared a second edition for the press. Mr. Evans has had the advantage of that manuscript. Since the publication of the first edition of "Harris' Entries" the forms of pleading have been much simplified and condensed. Mr. Chitty, in England, took the lead in reducing those which incurred the old books to the present standard. He satisfied the legal profession that upon principle the power was unconstitutional, to declare it null and void, which declaration would be obligatory on her citizens." The Vice President affirms that "a question whether a particular power exercised by the General Government, be granted by the Constitution, it belongs to the State, as a member of the Union, in her sovereign capacity, in Convention, to determine definitely as far as her citizens are concerned, the extent of the obligation which she has contracted; and if in her opinion the act exercising the power be unconstitutional, to declare it null and void."

It is the Vice-President's opinion that the State assembling in Convention to determine whether a power be granted in the Constitution, and which has been inhibited by a State Veto, the decision is binding on both parties, and the controversy would be closed. He goes on to say that "the citizens of the State would be bound in all the relations of life, private and political, to respect and obey a declaration of nullification, and when called upon as jurymen to render their verdict accordingly, or as judges to pronounce judgment in conformity to it." It would be impossible (says he) for the General Government within the limits of the state to execute legally the act nullified or any other passed with a view to enforce it; while on the other hand the state would be able to enforce legally and peacefully its declaration of Nullification." He adds on this branch of the subject "that an appeal to the Supreme Court could be prevented by denying a copy of the record requisite to review the judgment of a State Court and the State would take precaution to prevent any means of obtaining a copy. But if obtained (says he) it would avail against the execution of the PENAL ENACTMENTS if the State intended to enforce the declaration of Nullification."

The Vice President then enters into an argument to show that the General government would have no right to resort to force (by arms) against a State—to coerce a sovereign member of the Union." He states that there would be nothing but Courts and Juries, and peaceful unarmed citizens against which force could be employed, if force could be used, it would end in the subversion of our Federal system. Dismissing then the employment of a force by lead, he enters into the view of coercion by water, by a blockade, and of the abolition of the ports of entry of the State, accompanied by penal enactments, authorizing seizures for entering the waters of the state. In resorting to blockade the Vice President says "there will be other parties besides the General Government and the State—men of the first responsibility, who have faithfully executed various important offices under the government, and by their wisdom and valor elevated the character of an American citizen to the rank of the proudest nobleman in Europe. With Mr. Clay I was personally acquainted. I knew him to be a Republican in principle and practice. I had heard him on the proposition for the acknowledgment of the independence of the South American states pour forth a flood of eloquence and advocate those great principles of civil liberty of which he has been the unrivaled champion through life, in a stream of eloquence which excited the admiration of his enemies—and would have made tyrants tremble. I was intimately acquainted with the history of his rise from the humblest obscurity to his present elevated station amongst statesmen of the most brilliant talents, and felt proud that I was his countryman. Mr. Adams was celebrated for his wisdom and Jackson was surrounded with a blaze of military glory. The latter had often avowed his decided opinion that no man should be twice elected to the office of President, and I at that time believed he meant what he said. It appeared to me that his proposed amendment to the constitution would destroy all pretext for the exercise of executive influence at elections by securing the independence of the president against political intrigue in congress, and that Mr. Clay would come in as of course at the expiration of four years.—With these views, as the humble instrument of a large meeting of Revolutionary Patriots, and other citizens of the first responsibility, I advocated the election of Andrew Jackson to the office of president of the United States FOR ONE TERM ONLY. Though he has not in all moral probability, lead to secession. He speaks of secession on the part of the other States. This is not the question, unless the Vice President assumes that coercion of any kind on the part of twenty three States against the 24th, is in effect the secession of the remaining States, the Vice President leaves us in doubt, whether Null

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Oct. 13.

National Republican NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FOR THE 4TH DISTRICT OF MD.

Albert Constable of Harford,
Robert H. Goldsborough of Talbot,
John N. Steele of Dorchester.

The Meeting of the National Republicans of Talbot, takes place at the Court House, this day; at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely--we hope it will be well attended.

Gen. Jackson and his administration pretend that no official influence should be used to control elections. It is announced at Auburn, in New York, in answer to this--Eleven and a half pounds of Extra Globes arrived--all franked, and all safe. There is prostitution of Post Offices and franking privilege for you.

[COMMUNICATED]

Enquiries.—How is it, Mr. Graham, you get the Washington papers on Friday night by Steam Boat, that we don't get by the reformed mail route until the Tuesday morning following? I thought the mail was the most expeditious conveyance for every thing; but that I suppose was the old quick going mail, to serve the people--this is now the New, Reformed, Leisure and Easy, to serve Contractors. Very well; it is all very well. If the People will perversely or inadvertently permit intriguers and knaves to rule over them they must expect what they get--very well--let them have it.

W. H.

As usual.—We received last evening by the Steam Boat Maryland, the Washington and Baltimore papers of yesterday, from which we make the following extracts.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Last evening's York mail brought the following returns on the way bill.

Ritner's majority in Lancaster County, (one district to be heard from) 2,100.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Returns of the election held on Tuesday last in the City and County of Philadelphia.

GOVERNOR.
October, 1829. 1832.

	Ritner. Wolf.	Ritner. Wolf.
Philadelphia City	333 5,084	4,957 3,558
Philadelphia county	223 6,855	5,853 6,250
	556 11,939	10,810 9,808
County of Delaware	267 744	1,291 918
	823 12,683	12,101 10,726

The Majority of George Wolf in the City and county of Philadelphia, and in the County of Delaware, in October, 1829, was 11,860. The Majority given to Joseph Ritner in those three places, on Tuesday last is 1,375.

And creates a loss to George Wolf in the said City and Counties, of 13,235.

CITY ELECTION.

Congress.

Anti-Jackson. Jackson.
Horace Binney, 5364 | B. W. Richards, 3396
James Harper, 5104 | Henry Horne, 3191

The average majority of the gentlemen elected is 1941.

COUNTY ELECTION.

Congress—FIRST DISTRICT.

Gowen 1914—Sutherland 2367—Davis 451,
Joel B. Sutherland is re-elected by a majority of 453 votes.

Congress—THIRD DISTRICT.

Watnough 5559—Burden 2257—Levis 767.
John G. Watnough is chosen by a majority of 1302.

DELAWARE COUNTY RETURN.

Governor.

Anti-Jackson. Jackson.
Joseph Ritner, 1291 | George Wolf 918
CONGRESS.

E. Darlington, 3 Henry Myers, 3
D. Potts, Jr., 1225 John Morgan, 3
W. Hoister, Jr., 3 F. Hambrant, 3

CHESTER COUNTY.

Ritner's majority as far as had been ascertained.

West Chester District, 396
Marshallton, 121
Darlington, 59
Red Lion, 76

Majesty.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.
EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR DATED,

Harrisburg, October 9.

Dear Sir—the election is over, and from the returns, we are sure of upwards of six hundred majority in Dauphin county for Jos. Ritner.

The first district—Cumberland, opposite Harrisburg, Ritner carried by 40 majority.

Our friends at Lebanon write us, that from the turn out of the people, they are confident of from \$00 to 1,000.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Whole Eastern District will give a majority for Wolf of 390.

Bucks county, in five districts—for Ritner 548—for Wolf 672.

Berks county, in six districts, Ritner's majority 230.

In Paoli, Ritner had 397, Wolf 129.

Lebanon, as far as heard from, Ritner's majority is 550.

In Reading, Ritner had a majority of 49. In

Maiden Creek 58.

Montgomery county, in fifteen districts, Ritner has 439, Wolf 885.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Chester county has played her part nobly.—In Westchester, Ritner's majority is 396 votes—in Old Red Lion township his majority is 76—in Manhattan 121—in Downingtown 59. We learn from a passenger in the stage of yesterday that Ritner's majority in all the townships heard from, is upwards of 2,000 votes.

We have returns from four districts immediately about Westchester, Chester county, which give Mr. Ritner an aggregate majority of six hundred and fifty-two votes.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Thursday.

GEORGIA.—The Union party are said to have succeeded in the election of their whole Congressional ticket. The nullifiers with Judge Clayton at their head, appear to have left far in the rear.

South Carolina had her election on Monday—of course we have yet heard nothing as to the results. The struggle will have been violent—and, we fear, too successful for the nullifiers.

The elections in Ohio and New Jersey were held on Tuesday—same day as in Pennsylvania. In a few days we shall have the results.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday.

REVERDY JOHNSON and DAVID STEWART, Esq.s were last evening nominated by the Anti-Jackson ward Convention, candidates for electors of President and Vice-President. The proceedings will be given to-morrow.

POLITICAL MEETING.

[The communication from which the following is extracted is so long and was handed us at so late an hour this morning, that it is impracticable to give it entire this week.]

Mr. EDITOR.—You will be pleased to announce to the public, through the medium of your paper, that a great political meeting of all parties is anticipated in the Cambridge Court house, on the 4th Monday of this month, immediately after the County Court shall have adjourned, which usually takes place on the first day of Court, between the hours of 11 and 12. The public generally are invited to attend and see the civic merits of that distinguished statesman and accomplished civilian, HENRY CLAY, collated with the splendor of General Jackson's military achievements, and their relative fitness to preside over the destinies of this growing republic.

It is particularly desired by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the Jackson Electoral Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency will attend on this occasion, and avail themselves of this favorable opportunity of presenting the claims of President Jackson to public consideration.—Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday.

From the Freeman's Banner.

To MESSRS. SANDS & NEILSON.—

Gentlemen:—The leaders of the Jackson party are constantly asserting to their deluded followers that Kentucky, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, will vote for Andrew Jackson for President; in order to test their sincerity, I offer them the following bet, which they may have till Monday to accept, if they think proper. If accepted the money will be deposited in some bank in this city. A note left at your office will reach O. P. Q. \$100 that Andrew Jackson will not get the vote of Kentucky

\$100 that Andrew Jackson will not get the vote of Ohio

\$100 that Andrew Jackson will not get the vote of New York

\$100 that Andrew Jackson will not get the vote of Pennsylvania; and

\$100 that Andrew Jackson will not get the vote of Maryland.

In the Globe of Saturday, we find the following personal attack upon Mr. GOUVERNEUR—

"We angry losers mean not half we say."

Mr. Gouverneur says, "the Editor of the Telegraph"—"makes a most unmerited and unworthy attack upon me, full of insinuations of the most degrading character."

This impertinent and contemptuous treatment of a very grave subject has drawn from Mr. Gouverneur the following severe but merited reply.—Ed. N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq.—Editor of the Globe, Washington.

Sir—Drive as you seem to acknowledge, from the defense of an injurious assertion, which you have not the magnanimity to withdraw; in your paper of the 6th you have commenced an attempt to be personal with me. How far you may be disposed to advance in that position, I am unable to predict; but lest you may be mistaken in the result, I wish you distinctly to understand that I defy your malignity in any shape.

In what has passed, I have experienced one great cause of embarrassment, which, if it has not occurred to yourself, has not been unnoticed by others. The real friends of Gen. Jackson have long regarded you with suspicion. They are at a loss, to consider you as a most rash and unprincipled advocate enlisted for pay, or a base deserter from their enemies, disguised as a spy in their camp. They learnt at school that an ungrateful viper once stung the bosom which warmed it into life. They draw from it the moral; that the cur who bites one master ought at least to be muzzled, when he follows another.

The generous and confiding Acteon was destroyed by his own hungry, but most ungrateful hounds. Fables are often tales as the striking lessons they inculcate come too late. Even Arnold, profiting by the privileges which his treason conferred, has been seen to show his face before the British court. He stood like a blasphemous monument of perfidy and shame.

It is a fair principle of justice that they who keep a dangerous animal must prescribe limits to its propensities, or be held responsible for the damages which may ensue, if he be permitted to trespass on others. If a few individuals even should choose to keep a mischievous donkey on their precincts, to amuse themselves with the size of his ears, they would have no right to disturb the peace of a neighbor with his discordant notes, nor permit him to mar the beauty of every pleasant scene, by the continual obstruction of his unsightly frame. Comparisons are admitted to be odious: they are sometimes good illustrations and signals striking.

A foolish and impetuous youth once burnt down a temple to establish a claim to immortality. Infamous as the act may have been, he would bear the test of a comparison in any age with that wretch, who places all his hope to live hereafter in the successful perpetration of one treason, aided by the strong suspicion of being deeply engaged in another.

You have succeeded in establishing strong claims to Fame. Your epitaph is written by

the present age—it will belong to posterity to find it a place. Its emblem shall be the riven oak upon a blasted heath, distinguished for the desolation with which it is surrounded, and conspicuous only for the fact, that by its presumptuous arrogance it once attracted the just indignation of heaven.

SAM'L L. GOUVERNEUR.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Baltimore, says: "In the ward in which Doctor Ezra Styles Ely resides, when the voters were called upon to take their sides, the Doctor took that of the Clay party, observing that 'it was never too late to report'."

The venerable Bishop White, aged upwards of 80, also came out, and took his station in the same ranks. It is in allusion to this, we suppose, that the U. S. Gazette has the following remark:

"The Sentinel of yesterday morning contained the resolutions of Hickory Club, No. 1, (La Societe de St. Jacques) denouncing the U. S. Bank, because the people of Philadelphia would not vote for Jackson men. This is all very well, and perhaps it is as well, that another resolution that was offered at the same point, was not allowed to be published, viz:

"A bitter denunciation of the clergy because some of them also voted against a most demoralizing administration. We are given to understand that a young gentleman, who might be supposed to have less of a community of feeling with the clergy generally than some others present, saw the impropriety of such a movement, and had influence enough to suppress the resolution.

Reason, patriotism, truth, morals and religion, must, according to some, be sacrificed at the shrine of personal politics: all to be given up to gratify Martin Van Buren by the re-election of Andrew Jackson."

General JACKSON and the Supreme Court.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.

GRAIN.—White wheat is selling briskly at \$1 15 1/2 per bushel; and red do at \$1 10 1/4 per bushel. The market keeps well supplied with this article, and sales are free. Sales of yellow CORN have been readily made at 7 1/2 cts. per bushel; and White at 7 1/2 cts. per bushel—the stock in market is limited, and holders looking up. RYE has been disposed of 68 cts. per bushel. OATS is rather on the decline since our last quotations—it now ranges from 34 to 35 cents per bushel.

American Board of Missions.—We should

have stated this morning, in our notice of the proceedings of the Board, that the number of missionary stations under its care is 55; ordained missionaries 63; physicians not ordained, 4; printers, 3; teachers, 17; farmers and mechanics, 20; females, married and unmarried, 125; making a total of 237 laborers in heathen lands, dependent on and under the direction of the Board.

There are also 4 native preachers, 30 native assistants, 1257 schools, 59,784 scholars, and 36 churches, containing about 1800 members.

The printing presses at different stations have sent forth about 14,200,000 pages of Bibles, Tracts, &c. during the year, and from the beginning of the operations of the Board, about 61,000,000 pages in 11 different languages. Eight ordained missionaries and their wives, one male and three female teachers and a printer, are about to proceed to different fields of labor in heathen lands, and five other missionaries and a printer are expected to sail in the former part of the next year.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Huntsville, Capt. Stoddard, London, papers have been received to the evening of Sept. 7th, and Liverpool papers to the 8th inclusive.

Their political contents are unimportant.

The news from Portugal is not so late as

as has been received here direct from Oporto.

Arrangements were proposed by Don Pedro's agents in England, to provide funds for fitting out reinforcements, independent of the loan.

The scrip holders were advised by some of the papers to make small advances, beyond the

success of the expedition, and thus ensure the

success of the expedition. It was calculated that less than \$100,000 would suffice for the purpose.

CLARK had the pleasure a week or two

since of paying the cash for a \$15,000

prize, which had been ordered from his office

by a gentleman living in Frederick county Md.

and if there be any more who are desirous of bei-

ng treated in the same way, all they have to

POETRY.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Addressed to a Friend who complained of being alone in the World.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

Oh say not thou art all alone,
Upon this wide, cold-hearted earth;
Sigh not o'er joys forever flown,
The vacant chair—the silent hearth:
Why should the world's unholy mirth
Upon thy quiet dreams intrude,
To scare those shapes of heavenly birth.
That people oft thy solitude!

Though many a fervent hope of youth
Hath passed, and scarcely left a trace;
Though earth-born love, its tears and truth,
No longer in thy heart have place;
Nor time, nor grief, can e'er efface
The brighter hopes that now are thine—
The fadeless love—all pitying grace,
That makes thy darkest hours divine!

Not all alone—for thou canst hold
Communion sweet with saint and sage,
And gather gems, of price untold,
From many a pure, untravelled page;
Youth's dreams, the golden lights of age,
The poet's lore—are all thine own;
Then, while such themes thy thoughts engage,
Oh, how canst thou be all alone!

Not all alone—the lark's rich note,
As mounting up to heaven, she sings;
The thousand silvery sounds that float
Above—below—on morning's wings;
The softer murmur twilight brings—
The cricket's chirp, cicada's glow;
All earth—that lyre of myriad strings—
Is jubilant with life for thee!

Not all alone—the whispering trees,
The rippling brook, the starry sky—
Have each peculiar harmonies,
To soothe, subdue, and sanctify;
The low, sweet breath of evening's sigh,
For thee hath off a friendly tone,
To lift thy grateful thoughts on high—
To say—thou art not all alone!

Not all alone—a watalful eye,
That notes the wandering sparrow's fall;
A saving hand is ever nigh,
A gracious power attends thy call:
When sadness holds thy heart in thrall,
Is oft his tenderest mercy shown;
Seek then the balm vouchsafed to all,
And thou canst never be alone!

Lit. Sour.

COURT.

A witness, by summons, being called to the stand,

And solemnly sworn, as he held up his hand,
Proceeding to tell what he heard and he saw,
Was suddenly annoyed by a limb of the law.

"Precisely how far did you stand from the place?"

Repeated the lawyer, with braw-beating face,
"Precisely how far?" said the man, with a laugh—

"Precisely five feet and an inch and a half."
"But why so exact?" then the lawyer objected,
That such testimony might well be suspected.

"I thought," said the man, "some inquisitive fool

Might ask; so I measured exact, by my rule."

JOHN MANNROSS, Attorney at Law.

AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Involved Papers, Chancery Proceedings &c. prepared at short notice.

Denton, Caroline county,

May 26, 1832.

WANTED

TO hire, or purchase, a likely negra girl, for a nurse, from 16 to 20 years of age; she must be well recommended for honesty and sobriety—for such a one a liberal price will be given in either case. Enquirer at this office.

Sept. 22

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club



RACES

WILL commence on Wednesday the 24th of October next and continue three days.

First day—A colts purse for 200 dollars a mile and repeat free for any three or four years old colt, foaled and raised in the state of Maryland Delaware or the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Second day—Four miles and repeat, for a purse of 300 dollars, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled and raised as above stated.

The above days, for running are permanently fixed for the fall racing. The amount of the purses and apportionment of the money, was made at a thin meeting of the Club yesterday, and founded on the present prospectus—when the returns are made from the different counties, the purses will most probably be enlarged and the apportionment for the different days altered at the next meeting of the Club.

A. GRADAM, Secretary.

Easton, Sept. 18, 1832.

DOCTOR & MRS. WORRELL'S CLASSICAL ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland presents the strange phenomenon of an uncommonly intelligent and refined people with no female Seminary adequate to that expansion of intellect without which ladies cannot command respect in such a community. Whenever personal attractions arrive at an acme before the intellectual powers are fully unfolded, females must sink in the scale of society, and become mere dandies. Such, according to a famed historian, was their fate in the most flourishing age of Greece. And such, under similar circumstances, it must always be: "It's not in water o'er mind to domineer." The soul only can command complete and permanent respect. It may be alleged, that the ladies of this part of the peninsula, suffer nothing by comparison with those of the most favoured portion of our country. 'Tis conceded. But does this prove that the basis of instruction is sufficiently broad, and its superstructure finished off in union with the taste and intelligence of the age? I think not. The range of thought and elevation of sentiment by which these fair ones characterized may, in the first place, have resulted from the reflected acquirements of the men in whose education no pains are spared; in the next place, they may have resulted from the tone of mind and manners breathed around, by the fortunate few whose resources enable them to sit at any fountain of literature and science wherever flowing, and grace their character with all the polish so apt to accrue from travel and intercourse with the best society; and lastly, they may have resulted from the love of letters and assiduous application of those who are gifted with a temperament more felicitous than falls to the lot of all. Thus, it would seem their accomplishments are very precarious, almost accidental; and the routine of their attainments similar to that of an automaton or self-taught person—a character quite common among men, and in the highest degree creditable but requiring a tedious toilsome process incompatible with the perishing glories of the female fabric. Few schools carry instruction beyond the common branches taught in the Primary Schools for boys. And for an establishment similar to the comprehensive, liberal institutions in the Eastern States, and the opulent cities New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, we look in vain. Parents are therefore compelled to send their children abroad, and incur three very serious evils viz: an expense varying from \$300 to 600 dollars per annum; the trouble loss and delay in effecting a visit, when sickness or any emergency requires a prompt interview; and a greatly increased liability in children to sickness and death on their return home. The breezy heights on the Western Shore, and North of the peninsula where the air is perfectly pure, are localities selected as most eligible for schools. Now, if there is any truth in the ætiological principle which has never been questioned, that a system habituated to a healthful atmosphere, is infinitely more susceptible of disease when brought under the operation of Malaria than one accustomed to its deleterious influence, these situations are fearfully dangerous to youths returning to a sickly miasmic country. All this danger and those difficulties can be obviated by the above establishment located at a convenient and comparatively salubrious situation in Kent county between Chestertown and Georgetown on the mail road to Wilmington. The comparative healthfulness of this spot would give youths that are to reside in sicklier places the advantage of becoming used to the poison in its diluted, powerless form, and acclimated without danger, so as to endure its concentrated virulence, unfeared. The effect is like that of rum on a man who frequently takes a small dose till he can, without inebriation drink a quantity which would have made him, when quite unused to it, dead drunk. Our discipline and mode of instruction have been fully tested and approved by the most competent judges as letters will satisfactorily show. The pupils while in and out of school, will be under the scrupulous surveillance of Mrs. Worrell who will zealously promote the soundness of their morals and delicacy of their deportment. On Sabbath mornings instruction will be given in the evidences of the Christian Religion, the character of Christ, and the catechism—each learning that set forth by her own church.

TERMS.

Board, Bed, Dressing, Washing, and Tuition in any or all of the following branches: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography with use of Maps, History, Rhetoric, Composition use of the Globes, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Moral Dots, Chemistry, Theory of the Government of the U. States, Politics, Economy, Euclid, Logic, Greek Latin French Drawing and Painting, \$130. Books, Paper Quills, & Ink found by the pupils. There will be no extras; consequently, Parents and Guardians can calculate the expenses to a fraction—no small advantage in these times of 'impecuniosity.'

REFERENCE.

Hon. John Leeds Kerr, Hon. W. H. Blighett, Richard Spencer, Esq. W. Hayward Jr. Esq. Messrs. Holliday, Hambleton, Price, Parrott, Clark, Ross Groome &c of Talbot; W. A. Spencer, Esq. Q. Ann, Dr Muse, Henry Page, Esq. Dorchester, Dr John Perkins, Smyrna Del. Hon. E. F. Chambers, Judge Eccles, Kent.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this institution are requested to address a letter, & promptly, to the subscriber at Chestertown, Kent county Md.

Sept. 22 E. H. WORRELL M. D.

The Whig, Easton, and the Chronicle, Cambridge, will copy the above four times and send their accounts to the subscriber.

The Races over the Central Course, OCTOBER MEETING, 1832.

Will commence on the last Tuesday in October, (20th) and continue four days.

First day, 1. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old that have never won a race 2 miles heats. Entrance \$200. h. f. four or more to make a race. To close 1st of October.

2. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old bred and owned in the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, two miles heats. Entrance \$100. h. f. Four or more to make a race. To close and name 1st of October.

Second day. A post sweepstakes, free for all ages, four mile heats. Entrance \$500 p.—the proprietor to add \$1,000, four or more to make a race. To close 1st of October.

Third day Proprietor's purse \$600, (two or three mile heats of which due notice will be given) entrance \$15.

Fourth day—Jockey club purse, \$1,000, four miles heats. entrance \$20.

The "Chateau Margaux" stakes will be run on one of the above days, to be hereafter agreed upon.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

EVANS' HARRIS.

The subscribers to Evans' Harris in Dorchester, Queen Anne and Caroline counties are informed that the work is now ready for delivery at this office.

Sept. 18, 1832.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michael's Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next, (the 5th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage which is about 8 miles from Easton is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore.—Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind proposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it that students may be fitted, not only for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish, to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his Seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Jr. who has rented the Parsonage expressly for this purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt from Mr. B.'s well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.

The price of boarding and tuition will be \$25 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges.

Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton.

JOSEPH SPENCER.
St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot county, Md.
August 16th, 1832—Aug. 28 if

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

The Steam boat Maryland will, till the 15th of October, come only once a week from Baltimore to Easton, to wit, on FRIDAY in each week; leaving Easton for Baltimore on next morning at the usual hour, 7 o'clock.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

S. F. T.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No. 113, Baltimore Street.

NEW YORK LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 58, for 1832.

To be drawn Oct. 24th

56 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

\$30,000, \$25,000, \$7,500,

\$3,500, 15 of 1,000, &c.

Tickets \$6—Halves 3—Quarters 1 50.

HOUSES TO RENT.

TO RENT for the year 1833 the following houses, viz.—A framed dwelling house with the appurtenances on Washington street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by William Hussey.

A small two story brick dwelling on Harrison street, with a kitchen and garden attached, at present occupied by Jacob Howard.

The above property has lately undergone a thorough repair and some alterations which renders it most comfortable and convenient.

Also, the brick store room or shop on Washington street adjoining S. Lowe's tavern, at present occupied by Jas. L. Smith, and the office on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by P. F. Thomas.

For terms apply to

W. H. GROOME.

Sept. 1 evenw.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby caution all persons against shooting in or about their lots and premises near the town of Easton. The wanton and careless conduct of some individuals has rendered it necessary that this notice should be given, and all such are positively informed that resort will be promptly had to the law, against those who disregard it in future.

J. LOCKERMAN,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE HALE.

Sept. 8

TO BE RENTED
for the ensuing Year,

THE Brick Dwelling House and premises, where Doctor Hammond used to live on South Street, in Easton and where Doctor Jenkins now lives. There is a good garden, also a new convenient brick Stable with granaries attached to it of the premises. For terms apply to the Subscribers

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 22 (W)

NOTICE.

An Election will be held on the first MONDAY in October next at the usual places for holding Election in this county for the purpose of electing four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland and one county Commissioner from the Chappell District of this county.

And on the second MONDAY in November next, an election will be held at the same places, for the purpose of electing three Electors of President and Vice President, of these United States, from the District composed of Harford county, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

September 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of James Murdock, use of Norris and Brooks, against Richard L. Austin, and the other at the suit of Frances Turner and James S. Turner, Executors of Edward Turner, use of Elizabeth Turner, against Benjamin Bonny, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on

TUESDAY the 23rd day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:

all the estate, right, title, interest and claim to the same, to the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money, at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; a ter of the payment of the purchase money and interest a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton:

Easton, April 7

FOR SALE,

The thoroughbred Stallion,

TUCKAHOE,

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. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1832.

NO. 42.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

A NEW NOVEL.

From the N. Y. Advocate and Journal.

WESTWARD HO!—We have been favored by the Messrs. Harpers with the sight of a new novel under this title by the author of “The Dutchman’s Fireside,” which was announced as in the press sometime since—and such is the unalloyed pleasure we have enjoyed that we cannot resist the temptation of communicating to the public our first impressions after rising from its perusal, and attempting to shake off the spell in which we have been enchanted for hours.

The first and indeed prominent impression, was that of gratitude to the author for adding a choice gem to our national literature. As Americans we rejoice over those productions of native genius, which we think are calculated to enhance the reputation of our country, in a walk she has but attempted. Her claims for more than half a century have been admitted, in arms and in commerce. There was, however, a dearer and more difficult glory to win that of *letters*. In the face of ancient monopoly, and full in the teeth of critical prejudice, embittered by national rivalry, and the recollection of past struggles, American writers have had, and still have, the difficult task of proving to the world the existence and the power of genius in this Western Hemisphere. Every new work of merit, therefore, whether in science, history, poetry, or fiction, tells like a victory.—The wave of opposition rolls back, and the wave of success rolls on at every accession of literary reputation.

“Westward Ho!” is truly and emphatically a *national* tale. Indeed, as a nation, we shall soon be obliged to love ourselves, as delineated by the patriotic, yet discriminating pen of Mr. Paulding.—Most of the characters introduced into the work are entirely national that they could be pressed into no other service than the author has assigned them, without violence. This is his great merit; it is the crowning excellence, it is what renders him emphatically an American writer, and what, in spite of his apparent disregard of foreign criticism, and utter carelessness of its censure or praise, has given him an honorable station abroad and at home, among the writers of his country.

We will not, at this early period, anticipate the plan of the work by entering into its analysis. The scene opens like the lift of a curtain, and discloses to the charmed reader the wilderness of Kentucky some half a century ago—of old Kentucky, which, having now arrived at the age of almost forty years, is entitled to assume the honors of patriarch among the young fry of empires, springing up like mushrooms in the vast valley of the great father of waters. Its early history is a romance—it’s growth a miracle—it’s soil a garden—it’s women half angel, half heroine—and a portion of its men, as hath been credibly asserted, “half horse, half alligator, with a small sprinkling of the steamboat,” &c.

We look for a moment, and but a single moment, on the fresh untouched wildness of that newest of all possible worlds, the Western country; we smell the virgin odour of the woods, and see the majestic roll of the unvoyaged rivers—and the scene suddenly shifts to the ancient dominion, where the story commences, and from whence, by a natural easy transition, the reader is again led by the hand into the wilderness, where commences a series of adventures of singular interest and variety.

There is an air of freshness and originality diffused over the whole work; the characters are marked with distinct features of individuality; the style is rapid and vigorous; and the story is neither spun out or delayed by long, dull, diffuse dialogues, which neither develop the plot, nor advance the action. Here and there we detect slight traces of haste and carelessness, which seem to indicate that the writer is too full of the main subject to pay particular attention to minor objects. But the din of politics is in our ears, and we cannot devote sufficient time or space to point them out just now.

We say no more. The work will speak for itself. Cannot one see the Ohio roll along in such descriptions as the following?

“Late in the still, starry night as the captain and one Zephie Teal, his first of

sicer, sat watching the course of the broad-horn while she glided along, by the bright beams of the full moon, the former observed that the river was rising rapidly, and the force of the current increasing.

“There has been a mighty gush of rain lately up above, and the snows on the mountains must have melted in a hurry. I reckon we shall have a powerful freshet, Zephie.”

“Yes,” said Zephie, “it’s above high-water mark already, and rises like the water in a boiling pot. I never seen it so high but once afore, and that was when Orson Upson’s broad horn was carried clean over the tops of the button woods, and Divine Goodyear’s house floated all the way down to the Big Bend with the family in it.”

“Whew—w—w!” whistled Captain Hugg; “in what year of our Lord was that, Zeph?”

“Why, the year you got such a licking from the Yankee pedlar at Pittsburgh, I calculate.”

“I’ll be shot,” exclaimed Hugg, “if any Yankee pedlar that ever stepped’ twixt here and the other side of the end of the earth ever treed Sam Hugg. It’s a lie, whoever said it. But did you, in good earnest, see Divine Goodyear’s house floating down stream, with the family in it?”

“If I didn’t may I be rowed up Salt River.

“I should like to have seen the old sinner; I dare say he prayed like a horse.”

“Yes that he did. I heard him snortin. ‘Now lay me down to sleep,’ as he went past the cove where I tied my boat to the top of a big tree, a hundred foot high.”

Thus they communed together till the first blush of the morning appeared in the east, and the gradual opening of the scene showed the swelling stream rolling down in boiling eddies, and its dark brown surface steeped with the spoils of the earth. The gigantic trees on the bottoms, as they are called in the language of the West, stood midway quivering in the waters, with nothing but the branches visible.

The first and second banks of the river had disappeared, and wherever the banks receded from the shore the waters repelled over the earth, sweeping along with them every loose thing on its surface. The picture of the Deluge was renewed; for the solid ground was no longer a place of safety, and the scene was as solitary as that which the world exhibited when all that remained of its living myriads was sheltered in Noah’s ark floating about at the mercy of a shoreless ocean that tumbled round the ball.”

We close this brief notice with a whimsical and humorous narrative of a boatman, giving a full and true account of the discovery of a famous traveller, who—“all the world knows, set ashore or threatened to be set ashore from a steamboat on the Mississippi, for intruding against rules into the ‘Ladies’ Cabin.’”

The party was seated on the roof of the broadhorn, which consisted of boards inclining at each end from the centre so as to let the rain run off, and singing or telling stories according to custom, aided by the indispensable accompaniment of a competent supply of whiskey. Rainsford had seated himself also upon the roof of the boat, to enjoy the scene before him, and was now casting a glance of admiration on either side; now busying himself in a labyrinth of reflections, which, whether he turned to the past, the present, or the future, were equally fraught with unqualified bitterness. Gradually, however, his attention was arrested by the following extraordinary tale.

“Well, then, captain, if he won’t sing, suppose you tell us another story,” quoth Cherub Spooney.

“Ay, do, now, Captain; tell us the story of the strange creetur you picked up going down the river,” said another.

“Ah! now do, Massa Cappin Sam,” quoth blackey.

“Well, I’ll tell you how it was. We had hauled in the broadhorn close ashore to wood; wind was up-stream, so we couldn’t make much head-way any how. Bill told the nigger to cook a few steaks off Clumsey—that was what we called the bear I shot the day before—well, while we were a-wooding—”

“That story’s as long as the Mississippi,” said one.

“Shut pan, and sing dump, or I’ll throw you into the drink,” exclaimed Spooney.

“Why, I heard that story before.”

“Well, supposing you did, I didn’t go on, captain.”

“Well, as I was saying, Spoon, the nigger—”

“I tuk he might call um gemman of choler,” muttered blackey.

“The nigger went to cook some bear while we were wooding, so that we might have somethin to go upon. When we came back, what kind of a varmint do you think we started in the canebrake?”

“I reckon an alligator,” said blackey.

“Hold your tongue, you beauty, or you shall smell brimstone through a nail hole!” cried Spoony; “go ahead, go ahead, captain.”

“Well, as I was saying, we started the drollest varmint perhaps you ever did see. Its face was covered with hair, like a bull buffalo, all but a little place for his eyes to see through. It looked mighty skeery, as though it thought itself a gone sucker, and calculated we were going to eat it before we killed it, but we carried it aboard the broadhorn, and took compassion on the poor thing. I slapped it on the back, and told it to stand upon its hind legs, and I wish I may run on a sawyer if it didn’t turn out to be a live dandy.”

“Had it a tail?”

“I’ll wool lightning out of you, Bill, if you interrupt me.”

“That’s actionable in New Orleans.”

“Ha! ha! whoop! wake snakes—go ahead, go ahead, and don’t be so rantankrous,” shouted the audience.

“I swear, if he once gets my tail up, he’ll find I’m from the forks of Roaring River, and a bit of a screamer,” said Captain Hugg.

“Well, go ahead—go ahead—tell us about the dandy; ha, ha, ha! I should like to have seen it when I stood upon its hind legs. What did it say?”

“Why, I asked what they called such queer things where it came from, and it said Basil; and that the captain of the steamboat had put it a shore because it insisted on going into the sinner’s cabin.—Well, some of us called it summer-savory, some catnip, some sweet basil, and we had high fun with the creetur, and laughed till we were tired. And then we set him on a barrel for old end down-wards.”

“Yough! yough! yough!” ejaculated blackey, bursting into one of his indescribable laughs.

“No laughing in these ranks there—throw that nigger overboard if he laughs before I come to the right place, and then you may all begin. Well, then, I began to ask him about himself, and he told me that he was a great traveller; and that he had been so far North; that the North star was South of him. And then he asked me if I knew any thing of navigation and the use of the globe.”

“I do,” said I; “ain’t they made for people to live on?” Then he inquired if I ever heard of Hershell, or Hisshell, I forget which, and I told him as well as a squirrel knew a hickory-nut from an acorn? He’s dead,” said the queer creetur.

“No no,” says I, “that won’t do, there’s no mistake in Shavetail, you may swear I saw a pedlar with some splendid sausages made of red flannel and turnips go by our house and I changed with him some wooden bacon bams. He came from Litchfield, where Hershell lived, and didn’t say a word about it.” Here he made a note in his book, and I began to smoke him for one of these sellers that drive a sort of trade making books about old Kentucky, and the Western country; so I thought I’d set him barking up the wrong tree a little. And I told him some stories that were enough to set the Mississippi afire; but he put them all down in his book. One of my men was listening, and sang out, “Well, Sam, you do take the rag off the bush, that’s sartin; and I was fearful dandy would find out I was smoking him; so I jumped up and told Tom a short horse was soon curried and I’d knock him into a cocked-hat if he said another word. And that broke up the conversation.”

ADVICE TO A BRIDE.

BY A LADY.

“Love guard thee, gentlest—and my every woe be far from thy young heart,—and sorrow not for me, sweet daughter in my lonely lot. Good will be with me.”

This was a mother’s parting with her child. A young meet bride on whom fair fortune smiled,

And wooed her with a voice of love away From childhood’s house.”—Mrs. HEMANS.

“Who is she that winneth the heart of man, that subdueth him to love, and reigneth in his breast? Lo! yonder she walketh in maiden sweetness, with innocence in her mind, and modesty on her cheek. She is clothed with neatness she is led with temperance; humility and meekness are as a crown of glory encircling her head. Her eye speaketh softness and love; but discretion with a sceptre, sitteth on her brow. The troubles of her husband are alleviated by her counsels, and sweetened by her endearments; he putteth his heart in her bosom and receiveth comfort.”

You are at this moment the happiest woman in existence. The visions of bliss that have long floated over your imagination, are now about to be realized, and the cares, anxieties, and regrets, that have heretofore thrown shadows over your path now vanish, and are dispelled by the bright sun of rapture that beams so joyously upon your heart. But in the midst of all this brightness, all this happiness, do not forget the fable of the

boy, who, enraptured with the delightful flowers that were springing up around him, abandoned his allotted task, to wile away his hours in the midst of their fragrance. In other words, let not the fairy joys that now surround you, induce you to forget the task which you have voluntarily undertaken, or allow your present happiness to render you neglectful of the duty of a wife.

The task appears light and it will be found light if you enter upon it in time; a day, an hour’s neglect is important, we know not what an hour may produce. It is necessary for you to compare with those reflections, and the ideas which they inspire, will lead you on, to the consummation of that happiness, which you so ardently aspire to, and expect.

You are the wife of one whom you have reason to believe is the best disposed, and the most honorable of men; he appears passionately devoted to you, and, in all probability, he himself imagines that his affection will endure, in all its strength and purity, to the latest moment in life.

But there is not a greater contradiction in nature than the character of man—

Made up of passions and prejudice, his merits are mostly negative, and consist

not in the actual presence of good, but

in the fortitude with which his more endurable nature enables him to withstand evil.

Thus he becomes the creature

and his partialities. What ever he may commend in another, that you should

strive to imitate, or if that is not practicable, then atone for it by something else for which you have the capability.

If he is a well-disposed & honorable man

these are the means he will adopt in order to insure your affection, but should he find all those attentions unrepaid by similar exertions on your part, he will

abandon them altogether, and you will

prove the truth of the vulgar expression,

“Courtship and matrimony are two differ-

ent things.”

The nature of man is such, that where

there is no excitement, then he is faith-

less; like the bee, he is constant to no flower

after the charm has worn off. It is your

task to preserve a perpetual charm; or

rather a variety of charms, by which your

husband, always finding pleasures at

home will never wish to roam abroad

for others. You must consult his taste

and his partialities. What ever he may

commend in another, that you should

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It will be your plan, in order to in-

sure perfect conjugal happiness, to re-

gard all the expressions of your lover,

not as true but as only expressed with a

sincere intention of fulfilment; your ex-

ertions, therefore must be directed to

preserve your lover. From the first

hour of your marriage, you must reg-

ard your husband as the means of hap-

piness; she must commence the new

condition of life as if she were about to

leave the world; she discovers the fallacy

of her expectations & all that her high built hopes,

are castles in the air. The early hours

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Oct. 20.

National Republican NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FOR THE 4th DISTRICT OF MD.

Albert Constable of Harford,
Robert H Goldsborough of Talbot,
John N. Steele of Dorchester.

From the Nation

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Third—Josep
Fourth—Tho
Fifth—Owen
Sixth—Samuel
Seventh—Du
Eight—Jerem
Ninth—John
Tenth—Jos
Eleventh—Ja
Twelfth—R
Thirteenth—
Fifteenth—Jo
Eighteenth—
Nineteenth—

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OHIO.—W
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SPORTS OF THE TURF.

ASSOCIATION COURSE.—The result of the Sweepstakes race on Tuesday last, in favour of Mr. Buford's Sumpter filly, has already been stated. On Wednesday, the Association purse of \$500, was contested for by two horses only; Mr. Burbridge's Plato by Sir William, 3 years old, and Mr. Davenport's Betsy Harrison by Aratus, 4 years old. It was expected that Dr. Warfield's Sir Leslie and Col. Buford's Dungeness would contend for this purse, but they were not in order, consequently but little sport was anticipated; but the spectators assembled on the field were most agreeably disappointed.—The first heat was won by Plato in 8m. 19s. (considered good time for the track) every foot of it from start to pole closely contested by Betsy Harrison. The second heat was run in the same beautiful style, in the same manner, and in nearly the same good time. The William colt, as well as the filly, had both foot and bottom. The former winning the heat by a neck only.

For the 3 mile race on Thursday, Mr. Burbridge's Singleton by Bertrand, Col. Buford's Molly Long and Dr. Warfield's Allworthy by Aratus, were brought to the stand. Molly won the first heat, and it was thought if she had fair play, would have won the second also. But Singleton headed her at the last turn and maintained his position to the stand under whip and spur. The third heat was also won by Singleton after a hard struggle with Allworthy and Molly, both contending alternately, with him, nose and tail, to the last jump.

The race yesterday was exceedingly interesting. Five horses were started for the purse—three heats were run, and the result seemed doubtful to the last second.

The hard struggle of Singleton the day before, made the backers of the invincible Burbridge a little shy; no bets were made upon his horse against the field to day. The first heat was won by Mr. Davenport's Sir Charles colt, in the handsomest possible style, in 3m. 54s.—Being held hard in hand the whole of the first heat, it was thought he could certainly win the second, though before starting, he had been pronounced entirely out of order; he failed in the second heat, as his candid owner had predicted, after running a mile and a half under a bearing rein, and was well nigh being distanced. The last half mile of this heat was hotly contested by Col. Buford's horse and Mr. Burbridge's Jefferson by Saxe Weimar, and won by Col. Buford. The third heat was a fair and severe trial of speed between Dr. Warfield's Suzette by Aratus, Jefferson, and the winner of the second heat; but it was decided again in favour of the latter. This was the finest heat we ever witnessed on this course; a blanket would have covered all three, nearly the whole distance. The Charles colt, and Ploughboy, owned by Mr. Abner Cunningham, were distanced. Time, 1st heat, 3m. 54s.—2d heat, 3m. 50s.—3d heat, 3m. 56s.

The Secretary's report will be published in our next—Lexington Observer.

Manual Labor or Farm School.—The Baptist convention of North Carolina, have purchased the plantation of General Calvin Jones in Wake Forest, sixteen miles from Raleigh N. C. for the purpose of founding there a Fellingham school, which is expected to go into operation on the first of February next.

The above institution is in want of a scientific and practical farmer, to take charge of the farm, and to direct the labours of the pupils of the institution. It is desirable that he should have a small family, and be a steward of the establishment; and also that he should be a man of affable and conciliating manners; and, by uniting scientific with practical agricultural knowledge, be able to render that branch of labour instructive, useful and interesting to the student.—The principal of the Institute will be a Baptist minister, and is desirable that the farmer shall be pious, and of the same denomination. The board of trustees will furnish the family of the farmer with every thing except clothing; and they wish to procure an individual as low as he can afford to take charge of the department for the first year; after that time, if their resources and prospects are sufficiently encouraging, his salary will be raised. An election will take place on the 15th of December next, and any further information may be obtained by addressing a letter to James G. Hall, Esq. Raleigh, N. C.

We have thought that we should render a service to the cause of agricultural improvement, by endeavoring to forward the views of this institution in this way. The object of the Wake Forest Institution appears to be to educate young ministers and all others who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages. He avers in his letter, that, had it not been for his recall by the Senate, he would not have hesitated to decline the nomination for the Vice Presidency. The recall is an unlucky memento. The instructions rise up as an impassable barrier—an insurmountable sin.

If we could allow ourselves to countenance in any manner public statements of private conversation, we should copy here the Hon. S. P. Carson's account of what Mr. Van Buren said to him in relation to the veto upon the Mayville Bill. Private history and public oracles do not always tally. But all reports of private discourse are more or less uncertain, and rarely justifiable or excusable. The complexion of Mr. Van Buren's letter is such, on the whole, that nothing can be hoped from his restoration to the government. We may infer that he swallows the Bank Veto Message entire. Pennsylvania cannot yield him her votes or auspices with the least consistency or security. He avers in his letter, that, had it not been for his recall by the Senate, he would not have hesitated to decline the nomination for the Vice Presidency. The recall is an unlucky memento. The instructions rise up as an impassable barrier—an insurmountable sin.

“I am equally opposed to the principle of Nullification, as it is called. With whatever sincerity that doctrine may be entertained by others, I believe that it is entirely destitute of constitutional authority, and that it could not be adopted, without drawing after it the ultimate, but certain destruction of the confederacy.”

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LOSS OF SHIPS.—From an examination of Lloyd's list, from the year 1793 to the commencement of 1829, it has appeared that the number of British vessels alone lost during that period amounted on an average, to no less than one and a half daily. We learn from Moreau's tables that the number of merchant vessels employed at one time in the navigation of England and Scotland amounts to about 20,000 having one with another, a burden of 120 tons. Out of 551 ships of the Royal navy of England lost to the country during the period above mentioned, only 160 were taken or destroyed by the enemy; the rest having either stranded or foundered, or having been burnt by accident; a striking proof that the dangers of naval warfare, however great, may be far exceeded by the storm, the hurricane, the shoal, and all the other perils of the deep. During the last great war in Europe, 32 British ships of the line went down to the bottom in the space of 12 years, besides 70 fifty gun ships, 86 frigates, and a number of smaller vessels. The navies of the other European powers; France, Holland, Spain and Denmark; were almost annihilated during the same period; so that the aggregate of their losses must have many times exceeded that of the kingdom of Great Britain. These numbers we believe, very far exceeded what most people would have supposed. To this immense loss of ships of war and of commerce the imagination must be left to supply the incalculable amount of wealth swallowed up with them, and the thousands of human beings who thus found a watery grave.

“Arrah, Teddy—and was'nt yer name ‘Teddy O'Byrne, before ye left ould Ireland?’

“Sure it was, my darlin’.”

“But my jewel—why do ye add the s, and call it ‘Teddy O'Byrne’ now?”

“Why, ye spalpeen hav'n't been married sine I kem to Ameriky; and ar' ye so ignorant of grammaticks, that ye don't know when one

thing is added to another, it becomes plural?”

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The Eastern Shore Races will commence on Wednesday next, 24th inst., near Easton. The course is in excellent order and we understand many fine horses are on their way to it; those from Queen Anne's may be expected to night. Fine sport is anticipated.

The Baltimore Races over the Central Course, takes place on Tuesday next 23d inst. to continue four days.—There are to be many fine horses, we learn from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York and fine sport is expected.

BY THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND LAST NIGHT.

From the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday.

The news from Pennsylvania is better and better. The Republican party, it is ascertained, will have a majority in the next Legislature, which is the more important, as a Senator in Congress is then to be elected. This gratifying information is communicated by the Harrisburg *Intelligencer* extra, which gives the political character of the members in every county, excepting four, and according to which *fifty-four* anti-Jackson, to *forty-one* Jackson members, have been elected. The counties not heard from are Bedford, Butler, Bradford, and Tioga.

The State Journal of Ohio, published at Columbus, gives the result of the Congressional elections in that State, in sixteen districts; in ten of which, it appears, the National Republican candidates have been elected, and the Jackson candidates in the remaining six. In one of these last, two anti-Jackson candidates were run, by which wise course the Jackson candidate got in. In one of the three districts, not included in the *Journal* statement, Mr. WHITLESLEY is re-elected—making eleven opposition members, and two districts still to be heard from. We have received, since our last paper, scarcely any additional returns of the Governor's election. The next Columbus papers will probably bring us a sufficiency to show the final result.—ib.

From the *Balt. Adm.* of Thursday Oct. 18.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The Harrisburg *Chronicle* (Jackson paper) contains official and reported accounts, giving Wolf a majority of about 3000. The same paper states that there have been 14 Jackson and 11 anti-Jackson members of congress elected. We believe it will be found as we stated yesterday, that the anti-Jackson party have a majority of the members. The same, with regard to the members of the state legislature. In some of the congressional and legislative districts the vote was very close between the candidates, and the precise result cannot be known for some days yet. So far as the recent election can be considered a test, it seems generally to have given confidence to the anti-Jackson cause in Pennsylvania. They will go forth to the second and more important contest in November, with the full assurance, that when all is told, their numerical strength will secure them the victory.

OHIO.—The Washington *Globe* gives additional returns from 15 counties, including most of those in the Western Reserve, which give Lucas (Jackson) a majority of about 1090—These with the accounts previously published by the *Globe*, that paper says, comprehend an aggregate of about 90,000 votes, and exhibits Lucas about 5000 head of Lyman.

CONGRESS.—The *Ohio State Journal* gives the following list of members of Congress elected, which is incomplete, but supposed to be correct as far as it goes. Those in italics are Jacksonians.

First District—*Robert T. Lyle*

Second—*Taylor Webster*

Third—*Joseph H. Crane*

Fourth—*Thomas Corwin*

Fifth—*Owen T. Fishback*

Sixth—*Samuel F. Vinton*

Seventh—*Duncan M'Arthur*

Eighth—*Jeremiah M'Lane*

Ninth—*John Chaney*

Tenth—*Joseph Vance*

Eleventh—*James M. Bell*

Twelfth—*Robert Mitchell*

Thirteenth—*David Spangler*

Fifteenth—*Jonathan Sloane*

Eighteenth—*Samuel Quincy*

Nineteenth—*Humphrey H. Leavitt*.

From the *Balt. Chron.* of yesterday.

The National Republican Convention which re-assembled at Harrisburg on Monday last, have adopted the anti-masonic electoral ticket—so that but one ticket will be run in Pennsylvania in opposition to general Jackson.

We have not received the official returns of the votes given for governor of Pennsylvania; but all accounts concur in giving Mr. Wolf a majority of about 3000. There will be a decided anti-Jackson majority in the legislature.

From the *Cincinnati Com. Adm.* Oct. 12.

POST OFFICE MANAGEMENT.—We have at no period since we commenced our Editorial course in this city, known the NEWS-PAPER mails to be so irregular as they are at present. We do not receive one paper in twenty by the *Eastern mail*, when it is due. We yesterday morning received the New York "Commercial Advertiser" of the 4th inst. due here on the 9th, and the Baltimore American of the 5th, due here on the 9th, and those were all we received! We have at this moment more than fifty papers due, from the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. We would simply ask the question, (no offence, we hope,) whether such a thing as a CONSPIRACY exists to prevent the spread of information until after the Presidential Election?

OHIO.—We sometime ago stated that Gen. McArthur, the National Republican candidate for Governor, had declined standing, and that the whole anti-Jackson vote would be concentrated on *Darius Lyman*, the anti-Masonic candidate. We now learn with great satisfaction that the anti-Masons have unanimously resolved to support the National Republican ticket for Electors. Thus will Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, go hand in hand.

N. Y. American.

A remarkable Fact.—The Norfolk Herald says—"There are 200 men, white and colored, who have been employed at the different fisheries between Sewell's Point and Cape Henry, for a month past, and constantly exposed to the heat of the sun, the drenching of the rain, and the night dews; who are at least half their time immersed to the middle in salt water, and undergoing great bodily fatigue; and who abstain from a liquor only when it is not to be had for love or money; yet not one of them has been attacked by the cholera."

THE VOICE OF A SAGE.

The venerable Judge AMBROSE SPENCER, of New York, in a letter to a friend, alluding to some remarks which he had delivered on a former occasion, makes the following observations. They declare the sentiments of a man too wise to be deceived, and too virtuous to deceive—of a man remarkable, indeed, for the powers of his mind, but even more remarkable for stern honesty.—*Nat. Intell. of yesterday.*

"If I might say it can influence any individual to oppose the re-election of Gen. Jackson, it would afford me sincere gratification. I appeal to the Searcher of Hearts when I say that I advanced nothing that I did not most conscientiously believe. IT APPEARS WONDERFUL TO ME THAT ANY INTELLIGENT BEING CAN READ THE LATE VETO MESSAGE WITHOUT A CONVICTION THAT GEN. JACKSON ADVANCES DOCTRINES WHICH, IF CARRIED OUT, LEAD TO ANARCHY AND RUIN." He denies that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are binding on Congress, the Executive, or any other officer of the Government—and denounces the tariff, as a protecting system of the United States, as an abandonment of the true principles of legislation, and as improvident. He has refused obedience to the act of Congress of 1802, regarding intercourse with the Indians,—in effect, pronouncing it unconstitutional. *He has denied the validity of all the treaties with the Indian tribes, entered into by Washington and all his predecessors.* In short, he has done all that lay in his power to derange the policy uniformly pursued by all who went before him, & bring contempt on the government. *And it is my deep and abiding conviction, that, should he be re-elected, our institutions will be subverted, and our national glory be destroyed.*"

From the *Baltimore Chronicle* of yesterday.

THE POST OFFICE.—Until within the last week we received our papers regularly from Ohio—but within that time they appear to have been embargoed, or perhaps, in their passage, they have been seized and confiscated. We have no objection to postmasters having the first view of election news, as they no doubt feel a deep interest in the result, but they will oblige us by giving our exchange papers a "shove ahead" after they have satisfied their curiosity;

We find, by the following from the *National Intelligencer*, that others suffer as well as ourselves:

"The occasional want of punctuality in the mails is sometimes provoking and unaccountable. Our latest letters and papers from Cincinnati, received from the post-office yesterday morning, are of the 11th inst. The Daily Gazette of that city has not been received later than the 10th; and the day before yesterday, when we expected to receive news of the election there, both of the daily papers misread."

"Born to Command."—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer in giving an account of President Jackson's reception and stay in that city, relates the following. It is a sign of the times. Where there are tyrants, there must be slaves.

"The afternoon was spent in making and receiving calls. Some of those who had recovered from the dissipations of Saturday, reappeared on the scene, and offered their homage to him who was "*born to command*." Some of these, when the pregnant hinge of the knee" before their sovereign. We shall mention but one instance of this extraordinary devotion.—For the credit of human nature, we wish there was but one. A person was introduced to the President in his drawing-room at the Hotel, and immediately knelt down before him, and did the homage of an *oriental slave* to his master.

This instance would not have been distinguished from others very similar, but for the remark upon it by Gov. Breathitt, who was in attendance. While the self-shamed man was in his prostrate position, the Governor exclaimed "only look, General, and witness the devotion paid to you by *Kentuckians*!!!!" We did not witness this ourselves, but have the testimony of persons who did, and who are ready to be sworn to it."

From the *Frederick Examiner*.

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATION.—We do not recollect ever to have been more surprised, than to find *Reverdy Johnson*, Esq. in nomination, as the National Republican Electoral Candidate for the city of Baltimore. It was to be sure, nothing more than might have been reasonably expected from his great sagacity, his inflexible honesty, his lofty independence. But still we were surprised to see it. We had long known Mr. Johnson as one of the most decided as well as most able, of the Jackson party of Baltimore. We well recollect the occasion when he acted as chairman at the Great Jackson meeting, called to sustain the Jacksonians of the South, in some of their measures—when the eloquent McMahon made the walk in Monument square ring with his denunciations of the then Administration. But, in looking a little further into the proceedings of the Convention by whom Mr. Johnson was nominated, we rejoice to discover that he does not stand alone in his magnanimous and highly souled section. John Glenn, William H. Gatchell, Beall Randall, and a host of others, whom we have heretofore known, as the first in the first rank of the champions of Jackson in Baltimore, all, have left him. McMahon, too, the pride of the Ajax of Jacksonism, before whose resistless eloquence the well formed convictions of years melt like the snow wreath beneath the rays of the ardent solstice, he, too, is now bending his matchless energies to pull down the fabric which he, almost single handed, raised up. On ye band of Patriots! rescue the monumental city from the degradation of Jacksonism, and you will deserve to be commemorated upon that scroll which hangs down to posterity the names of those of her brave sons who shielded her from the fire and sword of her British invaders.

Wolf Hunt.—From the 15th to the 20th ult. the inhabitants of the north part of Annsville, known as Miller's Settlement, were very much annoyed by wolves, and depredations to a considerable extent were committed. Our hardy farmers at the north, not choosing to be thus unmercifully robbed of their property, called a council of war in which it was resolved to commence active operations against the common enemy without delay. Accordingly on the 22d ult. the inhabitants turned out; & on the first day they had the good fortune to destroy one of the marauders; on the second day, two more were destroyed; and on 26th, they surrounded a swamp containing from 500 to 1000 acres, under the direction of Mr. Alba Miller, and in less than three hours they became entitled to the "spoils of victory," for the enemy was completely vanquished. Five savages of this day's operations. The victory returned to their homes in high glee, resolving to resist the last, every attack upon their rights, whether from man or beast.—*Utica Gazette.*

From the Rock-Spring (Illinoian) Baptist.

BLACK HAWK.—This distinguished fellow, who has kept our frontiers in a constant state of alarm, and caused the massacre of many families and a great destruction of property is now a prisoner in irons at Jefferson Barracks below St. Louis. The prophet, two of Mr. Hawk's sons, and 9 other braves are in captivity, kept as hostages for the good behaviour of the remnant of their band, which have escaped the ravages of war. His Hawk-ship was followed and surprised by a party of Winnebagos, who appear to have pursued the Swiss policy fighting where they can get the best pay, and captured with about 50 followers, the fragments of his army. He is said to be accessible to visitors, who may have curiosity to see him, from the hours of nine to twelve. His age; by those who have long known him, is said to be about 48; though from the "toils of war," and his present dejected and humiliated state, he is represented to have the appearance of a man of 60 or 70 years.

We are knowing to some curious and highly romantic incidents in the life of this cunning & desperate "BRAVE," one of which is a LOVE affair, of a highly wrought character. He had fixed his affection some years since on a highly respectable white lady, to whose friends he made repeated, and what he no doubt thought to be, HONORABLE proposals, such as droves of valuable Indian ponies and other PLUNDER, which of course were not accepted as terms of negotiation,—much to the mortification of the gallant Mr. Hawk. One of his sons was the young Indian that fell in love with and captured the Misses Halls, after inhumanely murdering their family, and reserved a lock of hair.—These and other incidents, would furnish ample materials in the hands of a Cooper, a Flint, a Brown or Hall for a high wrought novel.—Why would not Judge Hall, who riots in "legends" give the world two neat volumes with Black Hawk for the theme?—EDITOR.

The Louisville (Kentucky) Herald, of the 6th inst., says—"It has been reported by the Jacksonites, in various parts of the State of Ohio that the Bank of the United States is insolvent and that its notes are not worth more than eighty cents in the dollar. Such has been the effect of this report, that a farmer in the neighborhood of Cincinnati refused to receive United States notes in payment for a load of hay."

Specimens of the *Toasts* given at the recent Jackson public dinner at Lexington, Kentucky.

The *Declaration of American Independence* Peamed by Jefferson signed by the Congress of '76, who have all gone to Heaven, except Carroll of Carrollton, who only waits, as a messenger of peace, to carry to them the news of Andrew Jackson's re-election."

"The Irishmen of Philadelphia and New York—For Jackson whilst living, but turn to Clay when dead."

The Right Rev. Edward Feawick, a most estimable Bishop of the Catholic Church, died of the Cholera on the 26th ult., at Worcester, in the State of Ohio. He had neglected a dysentery for some weeks. It is announced by the Catholic Vicar General at Cincinnati, that the Cholera had made its appearance in different parts of that Diocese.

W. *gardeners and growers of fruit* are a highly interesting & worthy class of the population attached to our large cities & towns, & the business they are engaged in affords a comfortable subsistence to a large number of persons—in ordinary times but in these extraordinary times of the cholera their business may be regarded as almost destroyed, and all the labor and patience and care which they have expended to supply the market with choice plums and fruits are nearly wasted. They deserve great consideration, and especially such of them as are dependent on the product of their gardens and orchards to obtain the means of livelihood, and meet their various pecuniary engagements. We would bespeak, on behalf of this industrious and valuable class of persons, much forbearance and kindness—if needful either. The sweat of their honest brows has been wasted, and their most careful nursings have chiefly produced articles which prudent persons reject.

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This Cancer made its appearance eight years previous but kept indolent and growing under the skin till latterly, which caused the roots to spread to an astonishing degree.

Mr. Harrison sustained himself during the operation with a great degree of composure and manly fortitude, and scarcely uttered a sigh or complaint.

This is encouraging for those laboring under like or similar complaints to make application.

Oct. 20

Adam King, the representative from York county, and the only member of Congress in the Pennsylvania Delegation who voted against the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, has lost his election. The people have vexed him.

Wheeling Bank Robbery.

The *Press* of Wednesday contains a report, that the robbers were detected in the following manner:

The Cashier and others belonging to the Bank, in searching for some traces to discover the depredators, found a stump of candle around which

was wrapped a small piece of paper, having on it the name of a merchant of Wheeling,

to whom they immediately went and enquired whether he had sold any candles on the night the Bank was robbed, and to whom he had sold them. The merchant told them that he had sold candles to a negro boy belonging to a certain tavern in the town, whether they proceeded,

and an enquiry learned that the candles had been bought for some gentlemen who were then up stairs. They went up stairs and found the gentlemen busily engaged in dividing the spoils.

We understand that one of the detected is a resident of Frederick, in this state."

Contents of the American Farmer.

NUMBER 31—VOLUME 14.

Editorial: Male Maclura; Letter from Gen. Forman; Planting Fruit Trees; Manual Labor; Farm School, in North Carolina; Mammoth Pumpkin, a new kind; Petre Pear; Catawba Grape—N. Herbenmont on Injury to Grapes by severe frosts—Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. the great Importance of Manuring—Communication on Wheat Degenerating to Cheat—a new Agricultural Paper Proposed to the Farmers of Lower Virginia—the Importance of a Proper Rotation of Crops—Premium how Wheat is changed into Cheat—Hollyhocks a substitute for Flax—The Varieties of Foreign Grapes Cultivated in the Western part of New York—Culture of Silk—Splendid Flower—Large Isabella Grape—R. K. Meade on the Improvement of Sheep—The best Method of Destroying the Bee-moth, or of Preventing its Ravages among Bees, by James Thacher—Improvement in the Process of Making Castor Oil from Castor Beans—Fine cattle—Effects of the Cholera on the Profits of the Gardner—Forest Trees—Milk Powder—Fig Tree—Samuel S. Griscom's Meteorological Journal for September—Advertisements.

Important Surgical Operation.

R. ABSALOM THOMPSON, Surgeon

& Physician to the Mary's Delight Hill Infirmary, a few weeks previous, removed an Ulcerated Cancer from the Dorsal Region of the back of Mr. Samuel Harrison of Talbot county, Rich. Neck, that required an incision eight and a half inches in circumference, and in depth nearly to the articulating processes of the back-bone. Though the weather was extremely warm, Mr. Harrison recovered sufficiently, in two weeks, to attend to his ordinary business, and now is entirely well.

This Cancer made its appearance eight years previous but kept indolent and growing under the skin till latterly, which caused the roots to spread to an astonishing degree.

Mr. Harrison sustained himself during the operation with a great degree of composure and manly fortitude, and scarcely uttered a sigh or complaint.

This is encouraging for those laboring under like or similar complaints to make application.

Oct. 20

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.

GRAIN—White wheat is selling readily at \$1 17 a bushel, and best quality red at \$1 15 per bushel, ordinary from \$1 05 to 1 10.

Sales of yellow Corn have taken place at 77 a bushel, but the article is scarce and in much demand. Rye remains without change in price since our last report—sales at 68¢ per bushel. Oats remain at our last quotations without much demand at 34 a bushel per bushel. Clovers we quote at \$6, at which sales have been made for prime quality—it is in demand Flaxseed remains nominal at \$1 25 per bushel.

DIED

In this county on Thursday last, Mr. Benjamin Porter.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKEY

R. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the stand formerly occupied by Green & Reardon, next door to the store of the late William Clark, and directly opposite the Court House. He has just

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.
TRUTH.

Friend, Truth is best of all. It is the bed
Where virtue e'er must spring, till blast of
doom;
Where every bright and budding thought is
bred,
Where Hope doth gain its strength, and love
its bloom.

As white as chastity is single Truth,
Like wisdom calm, like honor without end;
And love doth lean on it, in age and youth.
And courage is twice arm'd with Truth its
friend.

Oh! who would face the blame of just men's
eyes,
And bear the fame of falsehood all his days,
And wear out scorned life with useless lies;
Which still the shifting, quivering look
trays?

For, what is Hope, if Truth be not its stay;
And what were Love, if Truth forsook it
quite?
And, what were all the sky, if Falsehood gray,
Behind it, like a dream of darkness, lay
Ready to puench its stars in endless—endless
night?

NEW STORE.

BROWN & CHAPLAIN,
ARE now opening in the store house
formerly occupied by Mr. James Sangster
and next door to Edward B. Hardeasle,
a handsome and general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
HARDWARE, CASTINGS & CUT-
LERY, CHINA, GLASS AND
QUEENSWARE, &c. TINWARE, FUR
AND WOOL HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.
Their stock having been laid in with the
utmost care will be sold on unusually low terms
for cash or country produce. The public are
respectfully invited to call and examine their
stock.

Denton, Caroline county, Oct. 6. eow3t

WANTED.

To engage the services of a single man as
an Overseer for the ensuing year, one who
is capable of taking charge of a small farm, he
must produce satisfactory Testimonials of in-
tegrity & sobriety. Constant attendance to du-
ty will be required. Apply to the Editor.

Oct. 6.

OVERSEER WANTED.

I wish to employ an overseer, for the next
year,—one who can come well recommended
for industry and sobriety,—a man with a
family will be preferred.

ELIZA C. SKINNER.
Deep Neck, Talbot County, Oct. 6. Sw

NOTICE.

I will attend at Easton on Tuesday the 24th
of this instant for the purpose of receiving pay-
ment from those persons who gave me their
notes for goods bought at the sale of the person-
al estate of Sophia Goldsborough late of Talbot
County.

WM. POTTER Adm'r.
of Sophia Goldsborough, dec'd.
Oct. 14.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judge
of Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of
Equity, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at
public auction on TUESDAY the 13th day of
November next, at the Court House door in the
Town of Easton, Talbot County, between the
hours of twelve and three in the afternoon of
that day, part of a tract of land, called "White
Marshes," also part of "The White Marshes," also part
of a tract of land called "Rich Farm" all ad-
joining, situate lying and being in the county
aforesaid, within six miles of Easton, containing
about four hundred acres of land (correct plat
of the same with the exact quantity of acres,
more or less, will be exhibited on the day of sale,
and under which it will be sold) it being the
farm held and owned by the late Dr. Ste-
phen T. Johnson in his life time and which
will be sold for the payment of his debts. This
farm is well situated near the head waters of
Kings Creek, is laid off in three fields, with lots,
and the soil well adapted to the growth of
wheat and corn. The timber land is of the first
quality & from 150 to 200 acres. The improve-
ments are a two story dwelling house, part of
brick—with a barn and some other out houses,
but all very much out of repair. The terms of
sale are as follows, the purchaser or purchasers
will be required to give a bond with good securi-
ty to be approved by the Trustee, for the pay-
ment of the purchase money, within 12 months
from the day of sale with legal interest thereon.
Upon the ratification of the sale by the court,
and on the payment of the whole purchase
money and interest, and not before, the Trustee
will by a good and sufficient deed to be execu-
ted, acknowledged and recorded according to law
convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his or
their heirs or assigns, the lands and real es-
tate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid,
free, clear and discharged from all claim of the
defendants or claimants or either of them.—
Persons desirous to purchase are invited to visit
the premises.

The creditors of the late Dr. Stephen T.
Johnson are hereby notified to exhibit their
claims and vouchers properly authenticated to
the clerk of Talbot county court, within six
months from the day of sale—or they may be
excluded from all benefit of the money or mo-
neys arising from the sale of the real estate of
the said Dr. Stephen T. Johnson, late of Tal-
bot County dead.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.
Easton, Oct. 6. ts (W)

LAMBERT REARDON & SON.

No. 153 Baltimore Street.

HAS just opened a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

French, British & Domestic.

Their stock is entirely fresh and will be offered
at a very small advance, by the piece or otherwise,
orders from their friends and former cus-
tomers, attended to with care and on the best
terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 9.—13 tf

WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY.

Easton, Oct. 13

NEW SADDLERY.



THE subscriber takes the liberty of inform-
ing his friends and the public generally,
that he has just returned from Baltimore, with
an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of BRIDLE BITTS & STIRRUPS,
plated and brass, of various patterns,
and every other kind of plate necessary for his
line of business, of the latest fashions from Eng-
land—likewise an elegant assortment of

LEATHER,

with which, from the attention he has paid to
its selection, he confidently expects to be able
to execute his work with neatness and dispatch,
and to give general satisfaction. He invites
his customers and the public in general to call
and examine for themselves, next door to the
post office. He will sell low for CASH.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. BLAKE E

Oct. 6 eow3t

C LARK had the pleasure a week or two
since of paying the cash for a \$15,000
prize, which had been ordered from his office
by a gentleman living in Frederick county Md.
and if there be any more who are desirous of
being treated in the same way, all they have to
do is to direct their orders to

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY
of New York to be drawn October 17th.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$50,000	1 prize of \$3,000
1 25,000	20 1,000
1 10,000	20 500
1 8,000	34 300
1 5,000	40 200

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2,50, eighths
1,25.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No.

39, to be drawn October 31.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$30,000	5 prize of 1,000
1 15,000	5 400
1 7,500	10 200
1 3,500	&c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$5, halves, 2,50 quarters 1,25.

Unparalleled!

The CAPITAL PRIZE of 30,000, sold by
SYLVESTER in a whole ticket, was held by
Mr. MATTHEW WATSON, a highly respectable
merchant in Nashville, Tenn.—thus confirming
SYLVESTER's well established celebrity.

AGAIN—on Wednesday last, the Capital
Prize of \$4,104 was also sold by Sylvester in a
whole ticket. Who, therefore, can with any
show of reason doubt the fact, that Sylvester
sells more PRIZES than any other vendor
whatever?

TO RENT.

THE Store-room and Cellar long occupied
by Jenkins & Stevens and at present by
Samuel Mackey—will be rented on moderate
terms. This stand for the Mercantile Business
is inferior to none in our Town; its central, being
directly opposite the Court House and has
been very long used for that purpose.

Possession will be given 1st November 1832.
For terms apply to A. Graham or Mrs. Eliza-
beth Jenkins.

Easton Oct. 6 (W)

The best Stand in Easton for BUSINESS.

Offered to be rented—the House and Store
on Washington Street, now occupied by Caleb
Brown, next door to the Office of the Easton
Gazette.—For terms apply to

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Oct. 6

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to close his
business here, respectfully requests all persons
indebted to him to make immediate payment
to Philip Francis Thomas, Esq. who is author-
ized to receive the same; those who neglect this
notice must not expect to be indulged.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of Baltimore County Court, and to me directed
and delivered, at the suit of William Baker,
against Joseph H. Sands and John Sands,
will be sold on TUESDAY the 13th day of Novem-
ber next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4
o'clock, P. M. of that day, for Cash, to the
highest bidder, the following property, viz:

all those lands, with the improvements and ap-
pertainances to the same belonging, devised to

the said Isaac P. Cox, by his father, consisting of

a Mill, Mill seat and Farm, lying and being in

the Trappe District, of Talbot County, con-

taining the quantity of 150 acres of land, more

or less, the same being part of Taylor's Ridge
and part Hutchinson's Addition, but the names

what they may, with free privilege of the Mill
Pond as high as high water mark. This farm
will be sold free from all incumbrances whatever.

ALSO all those lands, with the improve-
ments and appertainances to the same belonging,
lying and being in the aforesaid district, and
county, which belonged to Joseph Darden, late
of the aforesaid county deceased, at the time of
his death, and was sold by the Sheriff to Robert
H. Goldsborough, Esq. and by him to the
said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of
287 1/2 acres of land, more or less, and being in
part of Bennett's Freshes and part of Taylor's
Ridge, but by the name or names what they
may. This farm will be sold subject to a bal-
ance due to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. for
the purchase money—there being no other
lien thereon, the purchaser will have nothing
to do with the payment of that debt, as it will
be paid off out of the purchase money; also 4
head of Hogs, 1 two year old colt, 4 Cows, 6
yearlings and 1 Calf, 9 sheep, and two Sows
and pigs, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse ditto, 6 Ploughs,
2 Fluke, Harrows, and 1 Drag do 2 Wheats.

These lands, with the improvements and ap-
pertainances to the same, are to be sold as a
whole, and not separately.

Persons desirous to purchase are invited to visit
the premises.

Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
of Talbot County.

Oct. 18

TO THE PUBLIC.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michael's Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next, (the 5th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage which is about 9 miles from Easton is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore.—Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for the institution of the kind proposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it, that students may be fitted, not only for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education.

In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz. the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language, if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Jr. who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt from Mr. B.'s well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.

The price of boarding and tuition will be \$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges.

Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton.

JOSEPH SPENCER.
St. Michael's Parsonage, Talbot county, Md.
August 16th, 1832—Aug. 28

The improvements are a two story brick dwelling, 16 feet by 28, with a sheek room and a Kitchen attached—a brick quarter, 30 feet by 30, a convenient meat house, and a most extensive corn house, with a shed around it for the accommodation of eighteen or twenty horses, and a carriage house joining. The corn house is large enough to answer the additional purpose of Granary. The buildings are none of them in good repair.

The terms of sale are as follows—The purchaser on the day of sale will be required to pay to the Trust