

# 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 renews the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1832.

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From the Lady's Book.  
**OPPOSITE NEIGHBOURS.**

It was on a pouring wet morning in the end of the month of March, 1827, that I sat drowsily enwrapped in a "Woodburn," beside the fire in my study (!) in a front room in Upper Brook Street—for I am in easy circumstances, and rent a suite of apartments fit for the immediate reception of an M. P. or bachelor of fashion, in the house of a "professional man of celebrity, who has no family." I had spent through two newspapers, even to the last resource, of "Rowland's Kalydor" and "Gowland's Lotion." I had read and dosed over every article in the last page of my last paper, until I caught myself reading the small-printed prices of the markets—potatoes at 8s. and 6d.

I began to feel as hunting gentlemen do during a hard frost—what is called "hard up." I had stired my fire till it was out; and yawned until I began to fear a locked jaw. In very despair I strolled to the window, hopeless as I was of seeing any thing more amusing than over-flowing gutters, half-drowned sparrows, or a drunken apothecary's boy. It was early in the morning, at least in a London morning, and I could not even anticipate the relief of a close carriage, with an oil-skin hammer-cloth, driving by: what then was my delight when, at one glance, as I reached the window, I descried that the bills in a large and handsome house opposite had been taken down! Now do not suppose that I love to pry into my neighbour's affairs for the sake of gossip—far from it; but what is an honest bachelor gentleman to do on a rainy morning, if he may not pick up a small matter of amusement by watching his opposite neighbours now and then?

The houses opposite were worse than no houses at all: for one was inhabited by an old and infirm lady, who had no visitors but an M. D., an apothecary, and a man in a shovel-hat. The other house contained only an elderly and very quiet couple, who had not near so much variety as a clerk; they never stooped—never went too fast or too slow—never wanted winding up—they went of themselves, their breakfast and dinner bells rang daily to a minute at half-past eight and at six o'clock—their fat coachman and fat horses came to the door precisely at two o'clock to take them out, always to the Regent's Park, and drove twice round the outer circle.—I took care to enquire into that fact. I ascertained too for certain that they had a leg of mutton for dinner every Tuesday and Friday, and fish three times a week, including Sundays, on which day the butcher always brought roasting beef—always the thick part of the surloin. What could I do with such people as these? I gave them up as hopeless.

Preparations for the reception of a family in my favorite house, now went on with great spirit; a thorough internal cleaning and scouring on the first day; on the second, all the windows were cleaned. I could stand it no longer, and snatching up my hat, I just stepped over promiscuously to ask the maid who was washing the steps, by whom the house was taken. She was a stupid, ignorant, country girl, and did not seem at all alive to the interest attaching to her examination. I however discovered that the house was taken by a baronet, and that his family consisted of his lady and one child (a boy), and his wife's sister.

I took a few turns in the Park, and just as I rapped at my own door, I determined I would make no farther enquiries concerning the expected family—no, it would be infinitely more interesting to discover every thing by my own penetration and ingenuity;—it would be a nice employment for me, for I was dreadfully at a loss for something to do, and would keep me from falling asleep.

I began now to count the hours. I was afraid of stirring from the window lest the strangers should escape my vigilance, and arrive unknown to me. I even dined in my study, and here by the way, I must let the reader into a little secret. I had a large wire blind fixed on one of my windows, behind which I could stand and direct my enquiries unseen by any body, though few within range were unseen by me.

A few days past slowly on. Muslin curtains were put up, not blinds, fortunately for me. (I have a mortal antipathy to blinds to any windows but my own,) boxes of mignonette appeared in every window. A cart from Colville's in the King's Road, filled with persian lilacs, moss roses, and heliotropes, unladen its sweets at the door. They had then a rural taste; country people perhaps; and I sighed as I figured to myself a bevy of plump rosy misses in pink and green, and one or two young squires in green coats and top boots. The arrival, whatever it might be, must be drawing very near—nearer and nearer—for a respectable looking house keeper made her appearance one morning at the window, who had stolen a march on me; I never could make that out, for I had never seen her arrive. Two or three maids also were flitting about, and a gentleman out of livery appeared, now at the area, and now at the hall door, superintending the unpacking of a grand piano-forte from Broadwood's; then arrived a cart from Brecknell and Turner, wax chandlers in the Haymarket; and one from Fortnum and Mason's in Piccadilly, with divers other carts and packages of minor consideration. Then came hackney-coaches with servants and coloured paper boxes—smart looking maids in Leghorn bonnets and drab shawls, and footmen in dark green, and very plain liveries. The family could not be far behind. At last about four o'clock, the fish arriv-

ed—a turbot and two fine lobsters for sauce.—I can be on my oath it was not a brill, and fish was very dear that morning, for I enquired; therefore that could not be for the servants; Sir Charles and family must be close at hand.

I remained rooted to the window, and was soon rewarded for my patient investigation, by hearing, at about six o'clock, a carriage driving rapidly up the street from Park Lane. It was then actually. A green travelling carriage, all over imperials, stopped at the door in good earnest, most beautifully splashed with mud—no arms—only a bird for the crest; four post horses, and a maid and man servant in the rumble. My heart beat thick, my eyes strained in my head lest any one of the inmates of the carriage should escape my vigilance. The hall doors were thrown open in an instant, & the gentleman out of livery, with two of his colleagues, flew out to assist the ladies to alight. First of all, a gentleman—Sir Charles of course—made his appearance, tall, and very distinguished looking, dressed in a brown frock coat, and dark fur travelling cap, and apparently about thirty years of age. Next came a lady, who skipped out very lightly, and who seemed rather in a hurry to see the new abode—that was the sister. She was thin, and very graceful, and wrapped in a white cachemere, with rather a narrow border; her features were hidden from my view, as she wore one of those plaguey large coarse straw bonnets, tied down with white satin ribbons—two bows, and the edges cut in vandykes. Another lady then descended more slowly and carefully, and as she watched the alighting of a nurse who had deposited a fine rosy boy, about a twelve-month old, into the arms of Sir Charles; therefore, I had already ascertained, beyond a doubt, which was the wife, and which was the wife's sister. The doors then closed, and I saw no more that evening, excepting that the lamp was lit in the dining room, and the shutters closed at seven o'clock, and then in the gloom I saw three figures descend the stairs, from which I concluded they had house lamb, and asparagus.

The next morning, while dressing, I espied the sister, whom I shall call Ellen, standing on the balcony admiring and arranging the flowers.—The morning was beautiful and very light, so that I had a perfect view of her. It was impossible that a more lovely creature could be seen. She appeared not more than 16 or seventeen; indeed, from the extreme planness of her dress, I suspected she had not quite left the school-room. She was rather above the middle height, very slight and graceful, bright and beautiful, with long light auburn curls, and a very patrician air about her. Had I been young and romantic, I should most assuredly have fallen in love on the instant, as she stooped over the balcony, with a most enchanting smile, and kissing her hand to the baby, whom her nurse, at that moment, carried out of the hall door for an early walk in the park.

Presently she was joined by her sister, whom I shall call Lady Seymour, who evidently came to summon her to breakfast. She appeared about twenty-five or twenty six years old; pale, interesting, and beautiful; had a mild and pensive, almost thought a melancholy look, and seemed very quiet and gentle in all her movements. I should have been inclined to fall in love with her too, if she had not been a married woman, and I had not seen Ellen first; but Ellen was by far the more beautiful of the two fair sisters—the most striking, the most animated, and I always admired animation, for it argues inquiry, and from inquiry springs knowledge. The ladies lingered, and stooped down to inhale the fragrance of their flowers until Sir Charles appeared to summon them, and the whole trio descended to breakfast, Lady Seymour leaning on the arm of her husband, and Ellen skipping down before them. Sir Charles was very handsome, very tall, and very dignified looking. Nothing could be more promising than the appearance of the whole party. I was delighted with the prospect: no more gaping over newspapers; adieu *café*, here was food for reflection. My mind was now both actively and usefully employed, and a transition from idleness to useful occupation is indeed a blessing.

Days flew on, and I gradually gathered much important and curious information. The Seymours had many visitors; a vast proportion of coronetted carriages among them; went regularly to the opera. I could not make out who was Ellen's harp-master; but Cavelli taught her singing, from which I argued their good taste. She went out to evening parties; I concluded therefore that she had only just come out and was still pursuing her education. A green britska and chariot were in requisition for both ladies, as the day was fine or otherwise; a dark cab with a green page attended Sir Charles on some days, or others he rode a bay horse with black legs, and a star on his forehead. With respect to the general habits of the family, they were early risers, and dined at 8 o'clock. The beautiful baby was the pet of both ladies, and lived chiefly in the drawing room; and I observed that Ellen frequently accompanied him and his nurse in their early walks, attended by a footman.

The Seymours occupied the whole of my time; I gave up all parties for the present, on the score of business, and I assure you it was quite as much as one person could do conveniently to look to them. From discoveries I made, the family speedily became very interesting to me, I may say painfully interesting. Now I am not at all given to romance or light-flying notions, seeing that I am but seldom known to invent any thing; what I am about to relate, may safely be relied on as the result of an accurate though painful investigation.

Before communicating these discoveries to my readers, I pause even on the threshold.—I have endeavoured to bespeak their interest for the fair Ellen, as I felt a deep one for her myself.—but,—truth must out,—it is my duty.

From the first day of the arrival of the Seymours, as I shall continue to designate them, I had been struck by the evident dejection of Lady Seymour. I frequently observed her, when alone, bury her face in her hands, as she leaned upon a small table beside the cushion on which

The work, or the book, or the pencil,—for she drew,—was invariably thrown aside when her husband or her young sister quitted the apartment. The fine little baby seemed her greatest pleasure. He was a wild, struggling little fellow, full of health and spirits, almost too much for her delicate frame, and apparently weak state of health. She could not herself nurse him long together, but I observed that the nurse was very frequently in the room, with her, and that the fond mother followed and watched her little darling almost constantly. She was surrounded by luxuries—by wealth. Her husband, in appearance at least, was one whom all women must admire; one of whom a wife might feel proud;—she had a beautiful child;—she was young, lovely, timid. What then could be the cause of this dejection?—What could it be? I redoubled my attention: I was the last to retire and the first to rise. I determined to discover this mystery. One morning I discerned her weeping—weeping bitterly. Her bedroom was in the front of the house; she was walking backward and forward between the window and the opened folding doors, her handkerchief at her eyes. At first I thought she might have the tooth-ache,—not being given as I before said to romance;—then I suspected her confinement was about to take place,—but no, that could not be: No Mr. Blagden appeared—his carriage had not even been at her door for more than a week; at which I was rather surprised. She was silently and decidedly weeping,—I ascertained that beyond a doubt. A flash of light beamed across my mind: I have it! thought I,—perhaps her husband's affections are estranged. Could it be possible? Husbands are wayward things,—I felt glad that I was not a husband.

A kind of disagreeable and tormenting suspicion at that moment strengthened my belief; a suspicion that—how shall I speak it?—perhaps he might love the beautiful Ellen! I tried to banish the idea; but circumstances tightly passed over before, returned now in clouds to my recollection to confirm me in it. From that moment I renewed my observations daily, and with still increased vigilance, and was obliged to come to the painful conclusion that my suspicions were not only too well founded with regard to Sir Charles, but that Ellen returned his passion. Yes she was romantically in love with the husband of her sister! I seldom find myself wrong in my opinions, yet in this case I would willingly have given five hundred pounds to feel sure that I was in error. Such was the interest with which the beauty, the vivacity and grace of the youthful Ellen had inspired me. Here then was food for philosophy as well as reflection. Who shall say that enquiries are impertinent, when such facts as these can be elicited. Had not been for me—such is the apathy of people about what does not concern them.—The husband, and an artful intriguing sister, might still have maintained a fair face to the world; but I was determined to cut the matter short, and open the eyes of the deluded wife as to the real extent of her injury. Honor compelled me to it. Let not the reader think me rash,—I will explain the circumstances which influenced my conviction. Oh, Ellen! how have I been deceived in thee! How hast thou betrayed a too susceptible heart.

Sir Charles was an M. P., which my ingenuity in sitting together hours and facts enabled me to make sure of. He frequently returned late from the debates in the house. The weather grew warm, and the shutters were always left open till the family retired for the night. Their lamps were brilliant, and I could discern the fair Ellen peeping over the balustrade of the staircase, and lingering and waiting in the landing place, evidently on the look-out for an anxiously expected arrival. Then the cab of Sir Charles would stop at the door—his well known knock would be heard, and Ellen would fly with the lightness of a fairy to meet him as he ascended the stairs. He would then fold her in his arms, and they would enter the drawing-room together; yet, before they did so, five or ten minutes *tele-a-tele* frequently took place on the landing, and the arm of Sir Charles was constantly withdrawn from the waist of Ellen, before they opened the drawing-room door and appeared in the presence of the poor neglected wife, whom he greeted with no embrace, as he took his seat beside her on the sofa.

For sometime I set down the *empressments* of Ellen to meet Sir Charles as that of a lively and affectionate girl to greet her sister's husband in the manner she would receive her own brother. I was soon obliged to think differently.

When Ellen played on the harp, which she did almost daily; Sir Charles would stand listening beside her, and would frequently imprint a kiss on her beautiful brow, gently lifting aside the curls which covered it; but this *near* took place when Lady Seymour was in the room—mark that;—no, not in a single instance. Sir Charles sometimes sat reading in a chair near the drawing-room window, and would, as Ellen passed him fondly draw her towards him and hold her hands, while he appeared to converse with her in the most animated manner. If the door opened, and the poor wife came in, the hands were instantly released.

As the spring advanced, the appearance of Lady Seymour, and more frequent visits of Mr. Blagden, led me to suppose her confinement drew near; she became later in rising in the morning and Sir Charles and Ellen almost constantly took a very early *tele-a-tele* walk in the park, from which they usually returned long before Lady Seymour made her appearance in the drawing room.

A very handsome man, with a viscount's coronet on his cab was a frequent visitor in Upper Brook Street. I doubted not but that he was an admirer of and suitor to the fair Ellen. Yet she slighted him; he was entirely indifferent to her: otherwise why did she often leave the drawing room during his very long morning visits and sit reading in the window of a room upstairs, or playing with the baby in the nursery, leaving her sister to entertain him? The reason was too evident; cruel and heartless Ellen! My heart bled more and more for the poor wife; I absolutely began to hate Ellen.

At length closed bedroom shutters, hurrying and bustle, cart loads of straw, and the galloping

chariot of Mr. Blagden, announced the approach of Lady Seymour. All seemed happily over before the house was closed for the night.

Sir Charles and Ellen were in the drawing room together. The lady's maid rushed into the apartment; I almost fancied I heard her exclaim, my lady is safe, and a fine boy." So well did the deceitful Ellen act her joy, she clasped her hands together, and then, in the apparent delight of her heart, shook hands with the maid, who left the room directly. My heart was relenting towards her, as she was flying to follow the woman, no doubt with the intention of hastening to the bed side of her sister; but no—she returned to tenderly embrace Sir Charles before she quitted the drawing-room. At such a time too! Oh faithless and cruel Ellen!

Sir Charles and Ellen were now more frequently together—more in love than ever.—They sang together, read together, walked together, played with the little boy together, and nursed the new little baby by turns.

In due course of time poor Lady Seymour recovered, & resumed her station in the drawing room, and then Sir Charles was less frequently at home. All my tender compassion and interest centred in the unhappy and neglected wife. One other instance in corroboration of the justness of my suspicions I will relate. A miniature painter, whom I knew by sight, came early every morning to the house. Sir Charles was sitting for his picture. One morning, when I concluded it must be nearly finished, Sir Charles and the artist left the house together. I saw the picture lying on the table near the window, in the same spot where the artist had been working at it for nearly two hours before, while Sir Charles was sitting to him. I had not for a moment lost sight of it, and am ready to affirm upon oath that the miniature was the likeness of Sir Charles, and of no one else; for you must know that I have a small pocket telescope by which I can detect these nice points accurately. Well,—Miss Ellen came into the room;—she was alone;—she walked up to the picture, gazed on it for a long while, and—will it be believed? pressed it several times to her lips and then to her heart!—Yes I am quite sure she pressed it to her heart; no one can deceive me in that particular. She did not indeed think or guess that any eye observed her. But oh! Ellen, there was an eye over you that never slumbered, at least very seldom. Things had thus arrived at such a pass that concealment on my part would have been criminal.—My duty was clear,—an instant exposure without regard to the feelings of any one. But how could it be accomplished without personal danger. Sir Charles was a shot. I had seen a case of Pistols arrive from John Morton and Son, Dover street; besides he was big enough to eat me, so that putting myself forward was out of the question. I had it!—I would write to the Times and the True Sun, under the signature of "a Friend to Morality." That very night I condensed these notes into three columns, as I said to the editor not to occupy too great a space in his valuable journal; and early on the following morning I arose to dispatch my letters when, what should greet my astonished senses, but, at the door of the Seymours, their travelling carriage with four post horses! What could it mean? What could it mean? I stood perfectly agast; my eyes were fixed intently upon the carriage. Oh! I had it again, my wits never failed me—the murder was out. I need not write to the Times. Miss Ellen was discovered, and going to be sent off to school, or perhaps to "dull aunts and cranking rooks" in the country! I was glad to be spared the pain of forwarding the explanation; and yet—Good heaven! what was my surprise and profound mystification when Sir Charles appeared, handing in, first Lady Seymour, a beautiful flush on her countenance, radiant with smiles, and almost as quick and light in her movements as Ellen herself.—then the old nurse with the new baby; then Ellen, smiling as usual; and last of all Sir Charles got upon the box, followed by the viscount! and then off they drove as fast as the horses could carry them. My eyes and mouth continued wide open long after they had turned the corner into Park Lane. I was at my wits ends; at sea without a rudder. What could all this possibly portend? The little boy was left behind too and all the servants, with the exception of one of the lady's maids, and Sir Charles' own man. Could it be that Ellen was going to be palmed off upon the poor deceived viscount? But why then should they go out of town to be married? why had not I seen the least glimpse of a lawyer, or any preparation for a *trousseau*? and why did the new baby go with them? that could not be of much use at a wedding. No, that could not be it. Where could they be going? I passed a restless day, a sleepless night. The next morning I grew desperate, and was on the point of sallying forth in my cap and dressing gown, to knock at the door of the deserted mansion, and demand satisfaction of the butler, when who should I pounce upon at the door, but my old friend General Crossby. It was devilish unlucky, but I was obliged to ask him up. "I intended to call on my friends, the St. Legers, over the way, this morning," said he—"but I find they are gone to Portsmouth."

"To Portsmouth, are they? that's very curious," said I, interrupting him—"Do you know the family?" asked I, with something like agitation.

"I have known Sir Charles St. Leger all his life; he married Fanny Spenser, a daughter of Admiral Spenser."

"Good God!"

"Why are you surprised?" asked he gravely.

"Why, General, I must be candid with you; truth and honor compel me to a disclosure, which, I am sure will, as a friend of the family, cause you exceeding pain." The General was now surprised in his turn.

"Good heavens!" he ejaculated, "Nothing has happened to Mrs. Murray or the child; I hope."

"I don't know who you mean by Mrs. Murray," I replied with great seriousness. "It is of Lady St. Leger and her sister that I am about

to speak." And I then told him every circumstance of guilt, with their corroborating proofs, to which I had been so unwilling a witness; I told him all without disguise: to all of which he listened, as I thought, very calmly, apathetically indeed, considering he was a friend of the family; but on the conclusion of my recital to my great dismay he arose, put on his hat, and looking at me sternly, said, "Sir, the lady whom you have thus honored by so great a show of your attention is not the intriguing you suppose, is not the paramour of Sir Charles St. Leger, but is no other than his wife and my god-daughter. I wish you, Sir, a good morning."

"Wife! God-daughter!" I repeated in a faint voice. "But, General, for God's sake, one instant, the elder lady?" "Is Lady St. Leger's elder sister, the wife of the gallant Captain Murray, whose absence on service she has been for some time lamenting. His ship has arrived at Portsmouth, and they are all gone to meet him." He had reached the door; I was in an agony; my hair stood on end;—"One word more, the Viscount?" "Is Captain Murray's elder brother. And before I take my leave, permit me to wish you a better occupation than clandestinely watching the actions of others of misinterpreting the actions of an amiable and virtuous lady, and traducing the character of an estimable man whose refinement of feeling you have neither mind to understand nor appreciate. Sir, I wish you again a good morning."

What would I not have given at that moment of shame to have been on my travels down the bottomless pit. Anywhere rather than on the first floor at Brook Street. I was positively at my wits end.

I hung my head, completely abashed, discomfited—I had nothing to say, absolutely not a word—and was thoroughly ashamed of myself and my ingenuity. Had I possessed a tail, I should have slunk off with it hanging down between my legs, in the manner I have seen a discomfited dog do; but I had no such expressive appendage, and I could only ejaculate to myself at intervals during the whole of the next three days—

"God bless my soul! what a false scoundrel I have been on! And for a bachelor gentleman too, not at all given to invention! Yet how was I to guess that a wife could be in love with her husband? There is some excuse for me after all. God bless my soul!"

P. S. The St. Legers are returned—Captain Murray is with them—French blinds are putting up all over the house, "Othello's occupation's gone," can't stand it—off to the continent.

From the New York Farmer.  
**REARING POULTRY IN MEXICO.**  
September, 1832.

Sir—I cannot embark for Campechy without recommending any one by selling you a cock and bull, but a cock and chicken story, which may be of service to those farmers who supply our markets with poultry.

The fondness of Spaniards for eggs and chickens appears to be inherited to the full extent by their American descendants, as at every Indian hut which I have stopped at in Mexico, I could get one or the other in default of every thing else in the eating line. It is true they are not very scrupulous about the number of feathers which covers the *pollito*, nor of the days it has been free from the shell, but then you know you can eat the more of them, and pay accordingly. But to return to my story. During the rainy season, the rivers of the state of Tabasco overflow the banks, and the little eminences become so many temporary islands, to which all terrestrial animals retreat for shelter. On these little mounds, too, the inhabitants place their huts, and it is fine sport to go hunting in a canoe from one islet to another all over the country. Monkeys, parrots, peccaries, snakes, in short, all animals of a tropical climate, may be found in the same congregation.

One afternoon, in the month of October, 1828, in company with the Vice-Governor of the state, I entered one of those huts aforesaid, to take some refreshment and rest, when I observed before the door a large cock with three or four dozen of chickens around him, engaged in all the occupations usually appertaining to the hen and apparently very proud of his office. Neither man, woman, child, pig, nor hen, would he suffer to molest his little ones in the slightest degree, and he would occasionally cock his eye up towards the birds of prey in the air with a menacing gesture, as much as to say "and you too had better keep at a respectful distance from my spurs." The following was the account of this phenomenon given me by my companion, Col. Estrada.

"The cock is chosen to hatch the eggs, on account of his superior size, and to take care of the chickens, on account of his superior strength while the hen is thus left free to continue filling other nests. To qualify him to take her place, he is first rendered intoxicated by swinging him over and over in a hammock, under which tobacco is burnt to keep him enveloped in the smoke. As soon as he becomes senseless and motionless, the feathers are stripped from his broad breast, and he is placed in a large nest with as many eggs in it as his body can cover, in the position taken by the hen herself while hatching. When he recovers from the stupor, the pressure of the warm eggs against his naked breast, seems to occasion an agreeable sensation, which detains him on the nest the full period of incubation. Why he continues his care to the chickens after they escape from the shell, is best known to himself,—but you see the fact before you, and the practice of thus substituting the male for the female is general in this country."

Now, Mr. Editor, all I ask of you and your readers is to try before you deny the truth of this story.

HENRY PERRINE.

**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 authorised to receive the same: those who neglect this notice must not expect to be indulged.  
Oct. 19 LAMBERT REARDON.

MR. INGHAM'S LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20th, 1832. Dear Sir—The adoption of the electoral ticket pledged to support Mr. Wirt by the Nation...

GREAT SPRING, Oct. 23d, 1832. My Dear Sir—I have received your favor of the 20th inst. requesting my views of the course which duty to the country requires of those who are opposed to the re-election of General Jackson...

Even the keen vision of partisan opposition is seemingly so clouded by conscious impurity, that it cannot realize the nature and alarming consequence of gross and palpable depravity in public functionaries. The crisis is pregnant with the destinies of our country; all that is now done must be recorded in history, and the present generation will either merit the gratitude or imprecation of posterity.

of party proscriptions, when, through the blind zeal of party discipline, stimulated by the too common propensity for man worship, we find our republican system on the verge of a fearful precipice? There are seasons in the affairs of nations, when it becomes necessary to recur to first principles for the test of duty.

The present juncture eminently demands the sacrifice of all prejudice to the public good. We must expect to be proscribed by the infatuated devotees of General Jackson. But it will soon be discovered, that all those who refuse to support for the Vice Presidency his designated successor, are under the ban of proscription, by the powers at Washington, not less vigorous and vindictive than that which is now enforced against the open antagonists of Jacksonism.

Very respectfully yours, &c. S. D. INGHAM. JAMES GOWEN, Esq. From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1832. In some of my former communications I have mentioned the fact, that our hotels and avenues are filled with the mail contractors, who have come on, in spirit, and for the purpose of rivalry, in bidding for the transportation of the mail.

It is asked, why not? Obviously because a Senator or Representative is too closely allied to the President. It would admit of collusion or intrigue; because a person holding an office of profit or trust under the United States might well be supposed to lean in favour of those who gave him the profit or trust, and therefore is not a disinterested man, free from the power of corruption, to act for the people.

Mr. Ellmaker is also a man of high character for talent and integrity. The Government cannot but be safe in the hands of such a Chief Magistrate as Mr. Wirt. But it will be said, that he is an Anti-mason, and is virtually pledged to all the proscriptive doctrines of that party.

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EASTON GAZETTE EASTON, (Md.) Saturday Evening, Nov. 3.

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.

Two cases of cholera occurred in this county this week—both of which proved fatal. We bespeak the attention of our readers to the correspondence between Mr. Gowen and Mr. Ingham, inserted in another part of to-day's paper.

The election of Electors of President & Vice President took place in Pennsylvania and Ohio yesterday, the 2d November. In this state it takes place on Monday the 12th and in all the states by the 21st November—on the 5th December, the Electors assemble in their respective states and give in their votes.

Slow and Easy—We hope to be instrumental in allaying the fears of some for the safety of the Western Mail, due last Monday, by stating that it arrived safe, and we believe in good condition, at about 12 o'clock on Wednesday last.

Is it not surprising, that whilst the Anti-Jackson Candidates are travelling and laboring from day to day to serve the cause of the People, there is not to be found one solitary individual of sufficient energy in the cause to expose, through the press, the glaring impropriety of a man having a contract with government being a candidate for an elector of President & Vice President.

The following letter of Mr. Constable, one of the National Republican Candidates for Elector of President and Vice President, has been received by the gentlemen to whom it is addressed, within a day or two past, and we take pleasure in availing ourselves of the earliest opportunity of laying it before our readers.

ROCK RUN, HARFORD COUNTY, 13th October, 1832. To Messrs. Martin Goldsborough, Edward N. Hamblen and others, National Republican Committee of Talbot County. GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 2d inst. inviting me to address a public meeting of the National Republicans to convene at Easton on this day, was received by the mail of yesterday.

powers not granted by the constitution and its shameful abuse of those which are granted, and curbing the arm of Executive domination which is now seeking to achieve a victory over the Judiciary and Congress—over the Constitution and Liberty.

We received a day or two ago a present of some very fine Irish Potatoes of this year's growth, from our old & esteemed friend Capt. R. Trippe of Bailey's neck, they were so large that we felt a desire to know how many of them it would take to fill a half bushel measure—when on trial we found 36 was a full complement, well piled up—they are called the Red Skin potato.

Mr. Graham: I send you a bunch of apples which grew in a young Orchard of mine at Deep Water Point on Miles River. The orchard has been planted about 6 years and consists of 200 trees I procured from Mr. Feddeman Rolle near St. Michaels, of grafted fruit of various kinds: those I send you I believe are called the Long Green, the nine apples on the twig occupy a smaller space than I have ever before seen, they weigh 3 1-4 lbs. and the twig that supports them is not larger than a child's finger.

Mr. Graham: Please to tell me whether an instance ever before occurred, under any former administration of the proposals offered for carrying the Mail, being made known to one of its favorites prior to the expiration of the time limited for their decision, in order to afford him an opportunity of making a second bid that may secure the contract to him, as report says has been the case in the pitiful contract for carrying the Mail from Annapolis to St. Michaels.

From the Cambridge Chron. of Saturday last. The Fall session of our County Court was commenced on Monday. The trial of Isaiah Willen, charged with the murder of his wife, was concluded on Thursday. The evidence on the part of the State was so clear, strong and positive, that but little doubt could exist as to the determination which the jury would come to; who, upon the close of the examination of the witnesses, retired to their room, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict that the prisoner was guilty of Murder in the first degree. It will be recollected that the accusation against Willen was the shooting of his wife, and that his trial was removed from Somerset, in which county he lived and there committed the horrible act.

The Political Meeting, which was to have been held on Monday, but which was postponed on account of the inclemency of that day, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Court-house, in this town. The number present was large and completely thronged the house. Of the Electoral Candidates four appeared, viz—Messrs. Goldsborough, Spencer, Steele and Stewart—Mr. Constable being detained by indisposition and Mr. Miller by some cause unknown to us. The primary object of the meeting it is known, was to canvass the relative merits of the Presidential candidates. The discussion was opened at three o'clock by R. H. Goldsborough, Esq., who addressed the meeting in an animated, able and truly eloquent manner for nearly two hours. The disputation continued until some time after candle-light; but we regret that the proreptory calls of business prevented us from hearing the gentlemen who succeeded Mr. G.—ibid.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated LEXINGTON, 20th Oct. 1832. They have even within the last two days started the report, that Mr. CLAY is dead, that he died on his way home from Louisville, with cholera, and I have no doubt the report will reach you about the time this reaches you, if so, take care to have every newspaper in the city mention the report, the object of it and the fact that he is now at home and well, for I left him within the last twenty minutes.

It is with deep regret that we see the following paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce. "Mr. Gales, one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, lies extremely ill with fever; and is supposed to be in very imminent peril—His death would be universally regretted by his fellow citizens. No man in this community so long engaged in the war of politics, which is very apt to inflict deep wounds, and leave indelible scars, can look round the circuit of his life, and count so few personal enemies. I question very much, whether he has one in the District of Columbia. In fact, he has a friend in every one he has met. It could not be otherwise in a society of generous men, for his whole life has been spent in the accommodation and service of his fellow citizens."

NEW JERSEY—We are enabled to give our readers the result of the legislative proceedings in New Jersey yesterday. They are contained in the subjoined letter— U. S. Gazette, Oct. 31. TRENTON, Oct. 26, 1832. Dear Sir—In haste I inform you that the delegates from the several counties were all in last Tuesday but one, who have appointed J. M. P. Jackson, a member from Essex county, speaker, and David Johnson, of this place, clerk of the house of assembly. We have this morning had a joint meeting for the appointment of governor and clerk of the supreme court, which resulted in the appointment of SAMUEL L. SOUTHWELL for governor. Southwell had 40 votes, Peter D. Vroom 24. Rosol, the present incumbent, a National Republican, was appointed clerk of the supreme court. We have a majority of 16 in the lower house and 2 in the council. We this morning passed a resolution for an adjourned meeting; probably we shall adjourn next week.

The Eastern Shore J... on Saturday last with dollars between Gen. Brooks and Mr. Henry... five 2 mile heat and time 4m. 15s.—It was well contested.

CENTRAL CO. Third Day—Proprietors. Mr. Tayloe's ch. h. l. Gen. Irvine's gr. h. l. Mr. Stevens' ch. m. l. Mr. Craig's ch. m. l. Mr. Hatcher's bl. m. l. Mr. Bott's b. m. l. Mr. Selden's b. f. Fa. Time—1st heat, 5m. 53s.—3rd heat, 5m. 55s.

Fourth Day—Jockey heats. Col. Johnson's Anne R. F. Stockton's Miss J. C. Stevens' O'Kelly Col. Wynne's Malcock Mr. Tayloe's Pizarro Gen. Irvine's Business Time—1st heat, 8m. 3rd heat, 8. m. 8s.—4th Won by a few inches

We learn that R. Esq. was on Tuesday Judge of Baltimore and vice C. W. Hanson, re Day of Thanksgiving Governor of Maryland proclamation, recom 15th instant, to be Maryland as a day of prayer By his Excellency Geo. of Ma A PROCL

WHFREAS, in all there is a prevalent and the people to join in ship and Thanksgiving visitation of disease aff returning thanks to Almercy in mitigating troying Angel, and patience from us—and a sible how precious our certainty of the return we are drawn to reflection is upon Him who Now therefore, I, Geo. of the State of Maryla vice and consent of the nestly invite the peopl next, THURSDAY the next, to be observed as for past mercies, and of ance of Almighty prot [L. S.] Given under seal of the state of M day of October, in the thousand eight hund

By the Governor T The Lancaster, (p prevailing rumor, to out at last oppy ed to The Pennsylvania says— "We saw a gentler Harrisburg. He ass generally prevails the Mr. Ingham will be a Commonwealth with E. contra—The A "We have not the error Wolf is decid election of General J what we consider un the rumor alluded to

Novel Employ State is collecting the question, whethe government is more archal? No mater dog cheap.—Pactue REFORM—We tion to the following men newspaper. Jackson Reform! office is removed in a place for a hungry of credit or character ment he arrives at th Our commercial rela our national charact a partisan of Gen. J ward," and must hav "BREMEN, Aug. 3 United States of No missed our fellow ci was appointed Gen in this city when V and has conferred th an American, Nathl Mr. Pearce has soli hither, has caused a merchants, because largo sums by his b no composition. H when he was put u and there he is like he has nothing to off curity for him. M chanis have present in which they requ Pearce, because it und to all merchant the United States, certificates, invoices to their transactions address the Senate new American Con sary communicatio

A physician goir a friend of his, said pretty little woma she knows me again indignation. I att I understand, you patch him." "On doctor. "I saved hir

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club Races closed on Saturday last with a Match Race for 200 dollars between Gen. Forman's b. f. Polly Brooks and Mr. Henry Holladays, b. f. Rattle 2 mile heat and won by the former—time 4m. 15s.—It was a handsome race and well contested.

#### CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

Third Day—Proprietor's purse, \$500, 2 mile heats.  
Mr. Tayloe's ch. h. Tichicus, 5 1 1  
Gen. Irvine's gr. h. Lara, 4 2 2  
Mr. Stevens' ch. m. Celeste, 1 4 3  
Mr. Craig's ch. m. Lady Relief, 6 6 4  
Mr. Hatcher's bl. m. Bonny Black, 2 3 5  
Mr. Bott's b. m. Gemina, 3 5 6  
Mr. Salden's f. Fanny Kemble, dis.  
Time—1st heat, 3m. 54s.—2nd heat, 3m. 53s.—3rd heat, 3m. 55s.  
Fourth Day—Jockey Club Purse, \$1000, 4 mile heats.  
Col. Johnson's Annette, 3 4 1  
R. F. Stockton's Miss Mattie, 1 5 2  
J. C. Stevens' O'Kelly, 6 1 4  
Col. Wynn's Malcolm, 2 6 2  
ruled out.  
Mr. Tayloe's Pizarro, 4 3 3  
ruled out.  
Gen. Irvine's Busris, 5 2 dr.  
Time—1st heat, 8m. 4s.—2d heat, 7m. 59s.  
3rd heat, 8 m. 8s.—4th heat, 8m. 12s.  
Won by a few inches.

We learn that RICHARD B. MAGRUDER, Esq., was on Tuesday last appointed Associate Judge of Baltimore and Harford County Courts vice C. W. Hanson, resigned.

Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.—The Governor of Maryland has issued the following proclamation, recommending Thursday, the 15th instant, to be observed by the people of Maryland as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer:  
By his Excellency George Howard, Governor of Maryland:

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in all Christian communities there is a prevalent and proper feeling among the people to join in simultaneous acts of worship and thanksgiving—and as the late awful visitation of disease affords a fit opportunity for returning thanks to Almighty God for his great mercy in mitigating the ravages of the Destroying Angel, and partially removing the pestilence from us—and as we must be fully sensible how precarious our tenure is, and the uncertainty of the return of the dreadful scourge, we are drawn to reflect that our only dependence is upon Him who created and sustains us. Now therefore, I, George Howard, Governor of the State of Maryland, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, do most earnestly invite the people of this state to set apart THURSDAY the 15th day of November next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving for past mercies, and of Prayer for the continuance of Almighty protection to us.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the state of Maryland, this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

GEO. HOWARD,  
By the Governor THOS. CULBRETH,  
Clerk of the Council.

The Lancaster, (Pa.) Herald, states as a prevailing rumor, that Gov. Wolf had "come out at last opp'd to Gen. Jackson."

The Pennsylvania Enquirer of Saturday says—

"We saw a gentleman last evening just from Harrisburg. He assures us that the opinion generally prevails there among all parties, that Mr. Ingham will be appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth within a fortnight."  
E. contra.—The American Sentinel.  
"We have not the slightest doubt, that Governor Wolf is decidedly favorable to the reelection of General Jackson, and we repeat, on what we consider unquestionable authority, that the rumor alluded to is utterly destitute of foundation."

Novel Employment.—The Secretary of State is collecting "facts that may elucidate the question, whether the republican form of government is more expensive than the monarchial? No matter we want no king, even if dog cheap.—Punctetel Chron.

REFORM!—We request particular attention to the following article taken from a Bremen newspaper. It is an apt illustration of Jackson Reform! A faithful and excellent officer is removed in a foreign country, to provide a place for a hungry expectant—a man destitute of credit or character—who is arrested the moment he arrives at the place of his destination. Our commercial relations are embarrassed, and our national character degraded abroad, because a partisan of Gen. Jackson's wanted his "reward," and must have it!—Del. Jour.

BREMEN, Aug. 30.—The President of the United States of North America has lately dismissed our fellow citizen M. Wischelsau, who was appointed General Consul for America in this city when Washington was President, and has conferred this very lucrative office on an American, Nathaniel Pearce. That this Mr. Pearce has solicited this post, and cometh, has caused a great sensation among our merchants, because several houses have lost large sums by his bankruptcy, and he has paid no composition. He had scarcely arrived here when he was put under arrest by his creditors, and there he is likely to remain some time, as he has nothing to offer, and nobody will give security for him. Many of our principal merchants have presented an address to the Senate, in which they request it not to recognize Mr. Pearce, because it must be disagreeable to them and to all merchants trading from Bremen to the United States, to lay before this man the certificates, invoices, and other papers relative to their transactions. In compliance with this address the Senate has refused to recognize the new American Consul, and has sent the necessary communications to Washington.

A physician going down Regent street with a friend of his, said to him, "Let us avoid that pretty little woman you see there on the left; she knows me again, and casts upon me looks of indignation. I attended her husband." "Ah! I understand, you had the misfortune to despatch him." "On the contrary," replied the doctor, "I saved him."—The Parrott.

FROM LONDON.—By the ship Antioch, the Editors of the Boston Transcript have received London papers to the evening of September 18th. The Sun of that date says,

Official accounts from Oporto are quite favorable. Oporto is in a perfect state of defence with three lines of fortifications and a determined garrison; and the city is so well provisioned that meat is little more than 3d per lb.; flour, cheap and abundant, and fruit to be had at prices which are almost nominal.

Bank of England.—We find in the Liverpool Courier of the 19th September, the Report of the Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of renewing the charter of the Bank of England.

It appears that the Bank possesses £17,433,000 over and above all its liabilities. The profits of the Bank for the year ending Feb. 29, 1832, were £1,639,176.

The average loss incurred by the Bank for FORGERIES in the public funds in the last ten years, was £10,204, and the actual loss in each year as follows: In the year 1822, £12,676; 1823, nothing; 1824, £60,214; 1825, 973; 1826, 10,996; 1827, 1,612; 1828, 1,110; 1829, 700; 1830, 11,969; 1831, 1,891; total, £10,402,040.

The committee submitted all the evidence collected except that relating merely to the private interests of individuals, but abstaining from expressing an opinion as to the propriety of renewing the charter, owing to the shortness of the time from their appointment to the close of the session, enabling them to make but a limited inquiry.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10.—The freedom of Germany has received another blow administered by the Government of Baden, which seems now most disposed of all the petty states to carry into effect the orders of oppression issued by the Diet. Intelligence has reached this city that the University of Freiburg in Brissgau on Friday last, closed for an indefinite period. This University was a Catholic one, and the most remarkable for liberality of all in Germany. Its professors and in particular Ruteck, Welcker, and Duttlinger, who are besides, members of the Second Chamber of the Grand Duchy, are known, respected and beloved, for their writings in favor of freedom, all over Germany.

This news, like many others, is most gratifying to the Germans, who say, "We must bear this and even more, before the reaction takes place, but we bide our tyrannic rulers when it does."

Numbers are preparing to quit their country for the American states.—In Rhenish Bavaria, associations are forming for the purpose, and a deputation is said to be in readiness to start for the U. S. in order to have a communication with the Government of that country, and to purchase tracts, which are to be peopled from hence, and to be called "New Germany."

Formerly, the exiles were persons who went to seek fortune's favours; now, from some districts near the Rhine, 15 persons, who each possesses from 3000 to 10000 are making all ready. It is even said that wealth will leave that district, in the hands of a few families, to the amount of 1100,000; a considerable sum for Germany, which is to be deserted, because the people are treated with injustice.

Parts of the Spoil.—We find in the Albany Daily Advertiser the following account—wherein it will be seen that his would-be-Excellency has done all he can to heap up the breaches:

#### THE DESPOILED

The whole town were thrown into a titter on Thursday evening by the publication of the subjoined extract in the Evening Journal. Nor has the laughter yet subsided, on the contrary the more it is discussed the more supremely ludicrous does the matter appear.

To enable the tax-paying citizens of the State of New York to judge what Governor Marcy considers the legitimate objects of "SPOIL," we submit some items which Judge Marcy charged to the people of this State, and which were audited and paid by Comptroller Wright, as follows—

"State of New York.  
"To WILLIAM L. MARCY, Dr.

"For expenses of holding Special Court, at Lockport, in June, 1830.  
"Baggage, (porterage) \$0 14  
"Shaving 0 25  
"Work done to my PANTALOONS!!! 0 50  
"Postage bill, 0 94  
"Paid Servant John 0 50  
"Shoe back, 1 50  
WINE!!! Washing, 68 7  
Oh for the pen of Launcelot Langstaff, while editor of Salamagundi, when Captain Mustapha Rub-a-dub and his breeches bade fair to flourish in the annals of this great nation, "till the last syllable of recorded time."

Upon what principles, or rather upon what construction of the constitution the Comptroller allowed some of these items, we are at a loss to conceive. We incline to the opinion, that the appropriation for shaving should have been vetoed, as it is clearly in the wrong bill; for if Marcy shaves himself, and on this occasion has left his razors at home, the laches was clearly his, and the public treasury ought not to suffer in consequence. If on the contrary a barber shaves him habitually, he obviously incurred no unusual expense which he would not have encountered at home. There is a redeeming feature about this "fair business transaction," however, and the Senator shall have the full benefit of it. It is clear from the amount paid for shaving, compared with the outlay for washing, &c. that the judge was at great pains to get his shaving done at the cheapest possible rate, in order to protect the state treasury as far as he could. It is a fair inference, that the Judge was shaved as seldom as possible, and at three cents a time.

As for the "work done" on the pantaloons the Comptroller was bound to require sufficient vouchers that the abrasion, fissure, rent, or whatsoever damage it was for which this appropriation was asked, was bona fide, and in the service of the people. The matter should be looked into next session, for this wanton expenditure of the public money in the present reduced state of the treasury, ought not to be tolerated.

A Skeleton made from a Willow Tree.—Some years ago a skeleton was made by one of the first artists in London according to an order received from a Hindu Nabob, desirous of understanding the structure of the human body, but whose religion prohibited him from touching any thing possessed of life. It was made of willow and pear tree, copied with scrupulous precision from a real skeleton. So exact was the resemblance, that even an anatomist, could not distinguish it from a real skeleton by the eye alone. On handling it, the lightness proved it was not bone. The artist received 300 guineas for this piece of mechanism.

The Doctor.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.  
WHEAT, (white) 1 20 a 1 25  
do (Red) 1 13 a 1 16  
CORN 81 a 82

DIED  
In this town on Wednesday last, Mr. Noah Faulkner.  
In this county on Thursday last, Mr. Andrew Skinner Colston.

#### FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,  
HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment of

#### FRESH GOODS SUITED TO THE SEASON.

AMONG WHICH ARE:  
Cloths of various colors and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Baizes and Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes and Circasians, a great variety, Bombazines, Linseys and Kerseys.

—ALSO—  
GROCERIES, Viz:—  
Fresh

TEAS,  
Old L. P. Madeira do, Sicily do, Sherry and Lisbon Port and Tonic, Old Dupuy's Brandy—very superior, O. Monongahela whiskey.

Sperm Oil & Candles do, Cheese—very nice Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Family Flour, Powder and Shot.

—LIKEWISE  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

among which, are complete sets of  
DINING AND TEA CHINA,  
BRASS AND IRONS, SHOVEL  
AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES,  
KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST-  
STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS,  
NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

All of which will be offered on reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Kerseys, Linsey and Feathers.

Nov. 3.

NOTICE.  
WILL be sold at Public Vendue on TUESDAY the 14th day of November, just at the court house door in the town of Easton: the house door in the town of Easton: the house and improvements the property of the heirs of Thomas Bright, dec'd, adjoining the property of John Hull. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAS. CHAPLAIN, Agent.  
Nov. 3.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security, bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick Dwelling house, situate on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell,) persons disposed to purchase, would do well to examine the property before the day of sale.

Attendance given by  
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Oct. 6  
ALSO will be sold at the same time and place, and on the same terms the small frame tenement on the corner of West and Cabinet Streets. Attendance given by  
J. CALDWELL, agent for the heirs.

Nov. 3.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, against Levin Mills—will be sold on MONDAY the 19th day of November inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, all that farm or plantation, where Levin Mills, Jr. resides, consisting of the following tracts or part of tracts of land, to wit—part of a tract of land called Fork, part of a tract of land called Hesley, and part of other tracts containing 190 acres of land more or less—also, an adjoining tract of land called Forest & Dike, containing the quantity of 113 acres of land more or less, the lands and tenements of said Mills, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of vendi expo- and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by  
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Nov. 3.

#### SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No. 113, Baltimore Street.

#### NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 41, for 1832.  
To be drawn  
On WEDNESDAY Nov. 14th 1832:  
66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Balls,  
Splendid Scheme.

1 prize of \$30,000  
1 " 10,000  
1 " 6,000  
1 " 2,920  
20 " 1,000  
20 " 500  
40 " 300

Tickets 10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50.  
In the above scheme the 1st. drawn numbers will be entitled to \$20; the 2d or 3d \$16; the 4th or 5th \$12; all other single number prizes will be entitled to \$10 each.

S. J. SYLVESTER,  
Baltimore.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' court of Talbot on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of the present month (November) at the late residence of William Clark, Esq. dec'd. in the town of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes and Goods in the Store excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture—fifteen shares of stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, seven shares of stock in the Steamboat Maryland, one Coach and Harness, one Gig and Harness, one Wagon, one cart, one dray,

Two Horses,  
four valuable  
COWS,

A parcel of Posts, Scantling, Plank and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving notes 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 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
JOHN STEVENS, Executor  
of Wm. Clark, deceased.

November 3 2w  
N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark dec'd. are particularly requested to make immediate payment.

J. S., Executor.

#### \$5 REWARD

IS offered to any person or persons that will give to the Editor of this paper, full and sufficient evidence of the guilt of the person or persons, who have injured and killed certain Cows belonging to citizens of this town.

Nov. 3.

#### MARYLAND.

#### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1832.  
On application of John Stevens, adm'r. of Thomas Perrin Smith, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

#### In compliance to the above order,

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Perrin Smith, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of June next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
JOHN STEVENS, adm'r.  
of Thomas P. Smith, dec'd.

Nov. 3.  
The Baltimore Chronicle will please copy the above 3 times and forward account.

#### IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT

#### Sitting as a Court of Equity,

OCTOBER TERM, 1832.  
Ordered that the sale of the land made by William Hugglett Trustee for the sale of the Mortgage lands and premises of John Chilleut dec'd. in the cause of Wm. Hugglett complainant against Joseph Wood and Ann his wife formerly Ann Chilleut and Josiah Chilleut son and heir of John Chilleut dec'd. defendants, to Charles Adams and reported by the said Hugglett be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the first day of February in the year last aforesaid. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$260 00

WM. B. MARTIN  
ARA SPENCE  
WM. TINGLE.

True copy  
Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
Nov. 3.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Joseph Turner, adm'r. D. B. N. of Sarah Roberts, use of Thomas Coward—one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Wm. H. Parrott, use of Edward N. Hambleton, for as much as will pay off his claim against said Parrott, in the hands of William Arringdale, and one writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, Adm'r. of John W. Sherwood, against Rachel Willson and Gulielma M. Parrott, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on MONDAY the 19th day of November inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit—one side-board, two mahogany Tables, twelve Windsor Chairs, three Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, one pair Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, two iron Pots, one Tea Kettle, and one small oven and all the balance of the Household and Kitchen furniture—also all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of her the said Rachel Willson, of, in and to, that farm or plantation, situate on Choptank river called Kingston, be the quantity of acres what it may—the goods and chattels lands and tenements of her the said Rachel Willson, and Gulielma M. Parrott, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs and officers fees in my hands for collection and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
Nov. 3.

#### MARYLAND.

#### Talbot county Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM A. D. 1832.

On application of Col. Wm. Hugglett adm'r of Woolman Porter, late of Talbot county dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

#### In compliance to the above order,

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Woolman Porter, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of June next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
WM. HUGGLETT adm'r.  
of Woolman Porter, dec'd.

Nov. 3.

#### REMOVAL.

#### MISS MARY BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her

#### MILLINERY

#### AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. she invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.

Easton, Oct. 27

#### PORTRAIT PAINTING.

M. E. MYNARTS, Portrait and Miniature Painter, respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to Easton and expects to remain here but a short time; he proposes to teach the art of Painting Fruit, Flowers and Birds in 9 lessons, equal if not superior to any that has been taught here before, on lower terms, his Room will be open next Wednesday in the House formerly occupied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of his Painting may be seen.  
Easton, Oct. 27.

#### ADVERTISMENT.

A young lady, who has just finished her education with a view to qualifying herself for the instruction of others and is deemed fully capable of teaching Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, would be glad to commence immediately her intended occupation in a private family and for a moderate salary. An application addressed to the Editor of this paper would receive immediate attention and all requisite testimonials of character and capacity would be given.  
Oct. 20

#### Wants a situation as Teacher.

THE subscriber (a single man) wishes to obtain employment, for the ensuing year, in any section of Talbot county, wherein could be subscribed from twenty-five to thirty scholars for the year, or as a private Tutor. The subscriber hopes, from the long experience, in the instruction of youth, to give general satisfaction wherever he may be employed.

Course of Instruction.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-keeping, Geography, and practical Mensuration. Terms moderate.

HENRY ALLEN.  
N. B. A few lines addressed to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, will be promptly attended to.

Oct 20 3q

#### 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 integrity & sobriety. Constant attendance to duty will be required. Apply to the Editor.  
Oct. 6.

#### The best Stand in Easton for

#### BUSINESS.

IS 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

#### CORN & PORK WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of Corn and Pork; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 10th of November next. Proposals to be left at the Poor House.

By order of the board of Trustees  
W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.  
Oct. 27th 1832. W

#### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to  
JAMES L. SMITH.  
Easton, Md. Oct. 27 1832. 3w

N. B. A little CASH from persons indebted to me, would be thankfully received. J. L. S

#### 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 authorized to receive the same; those who neglect this notice must not expect to be indulged.

Oct. 15 LAMBERT REABDON.

POETRY.

STANZAS TO MY HORSE.

BY E. BULWER, ESQ. M. P.

Come forth, my brave steed! the sun shines on the vale And the morning is bearing its balm on the gale—

Come forth, my brave steed, and brush off as we pass, With the hoofs of thy speed, the bright dew from the grass.

Let the lover go warble his strains to the fair—I regard not his rapture, and heed not his care;

But now, as we bound o'er the mountain and lea, I will weave, my brave steed, a wild measure for thee.

Away and away—I exult in the glow Which is breathing its pride to my cheek, as we go;

And blithely my spirit springs forth as the air Which is waving the mane of thy dark flowing hair.

Hail, thou gladness of heart, and thou freshness of soul! Which have never come o'er me in pleasure's control—

Which the dance and the revel, the bowl and the board, Though they flush'd, and they fever'd, could never afford.

In the splendour of solitude speed we along, Through the silence, but broke by the wild linnets song

Not a sigh to the eye—not a sound to the ear— To tell us that sin and that sorrow are near

Away—and away—and away then we pass The blind mole shall not hear thy light hoof on the grass;

And the time which is flying, whilst I am with thee, Seems as swift as thyself—as we bound o'er the lea.

NEW STORE.

BROWN & CHAPLAIN,

ARE now opening in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. James Sangston and next door to Edward B. Hardestree, a handsome and general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS HARDWARE, CASTINGS & CUTLERY, 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. 5. eow2t

TRUSTEE'S SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public auction on 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, or "The White Marshes," also part of a tract of land called "Rich Farm" all adjoining, situated lying and being in the county aforesaid, within six miles of Easton, containing about four hundred acres of land (a 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. Stephen 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 improvements 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 security to be approved by the Trustee, for the payment 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 executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate 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 moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Dr. Stephen T. Johnson, late of Talbot County dec'd.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.

Easton, Oct. 6. ts (W)

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKEY

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 returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Suitable to the present and approaching season; Selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and solicits his friends to give him a call at his new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for CASH.

Easton, Oct. 20.

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 customers attended to with care and on the best terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 9.—13 if

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 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 eow3t

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?

Prizes that have been sold and paid within a few months by the all lucky Sylvester.

Table with 2 columns: Combination and Prize amount. Includes combinations like 23, 28, 63, 34,000 and 25, 40, 38, 30,000.

A vast variety of the above have been sent to our Correspondents in various sections of the Union.

Persons who will honor SYLVESTER with their patronage are respectfully informed that his utmost endeavours will be shown to merit their encouragement, whether it is their pleasure to purchase packages single tickets or shares of tickets.

Those of our friends who are in want of a few thousand are particularly invited to send their orders as early as possible to

S. J. SYLVESTER,

No. 113 Baltimore street,

Baltimore

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. Elizabeth Jenkins.

Easton Oct. 6 (W)

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

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at this Office

EVANS' HARRIS.

Aug 18

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, 32.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the first day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at Hope, the seat of Mrs. H. M. Tilghman, a large stock of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep & HOGS, also FARMING UTENSILS and a good CYDER MILL, and fixtures. Among the HOGS is a young and well matched pair for the Coach, which have been frequently driven together and found to be perfectly gentle and good trotters.

Also on MONDAY the fifth day of November, if fair, if not the next fair day, (Tuesday excepted) will be sold at Public Sale, on the farm in Bailey's Neck, lately occupied by Ignatius Rhodes, some

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, FARMING UTENSILS, SOME HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

a quantity of nice FLAX from the Hackle, and a parcel of this year's growth not yet dressed. Among the Hogs, at both farms, are several excellent Breeding Sows with pigs.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over Ten dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale,—all sums of and under ten dollars the cash will be required; and the terms of sale in every case to be complied with before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by ROBERT H. RHODES.

Talbot co. Oct. 20 (W)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at the front Door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, On TUESDAY the 6th day of November 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 appurtenances 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, containing 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 improvements and appurtenances 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 part of Bennett's-Freshes and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be the name or names what they may. This farm will be sold subject to a balance 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 shots, and two Sows and pigs, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse ditto, 6 Ploughs, 2 Fluke Harrows and 1 Drag do 2 Wheat Fans, 1 Gig and Harness, and all the residue of his farming utensils, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of fi. fa. and officer's fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Shff. Oct. 6 ts

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 November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, for cash to the highest bidder, at the front Door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, all the equitable right of the aforesaid Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, of, in and to, a parcel of land, lying and being in the Chappel District of this county, and known by the names of part 'Collens,' part 'Selby' and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 325 acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot County. Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Thos. Myers.—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, to wit—All the right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to, one house and lot, situate near St. Michaels, and adjoining the lands of John Graham and Nathan Harrington, Esq's. be the quantity more or less, the lands and tenements of said Thomas Myers, seized and taken; to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon

Attendance by THO: HENRIX, former Shff. Oct. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Richard L. Chamberlaine deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the subscriber legally authenticated on or before the first of May next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate, and all persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE, adm'r. with the will annexed of Richard L. Chamberlaine, deceased. Oct. 27.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT Sitting as a Court of Equity, OCTOBER TERM 1832.

ORDERED that the sale of the lands made to John W. Williams by John Boon Trustee for the sale of the Real estate of Andrew S. Green, in the cause of George Reed survivor of William Reed petitioner against Abraham Jump and others, defendants, the administrator and heir of the said Andrew S. Green deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday in March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in any of the newspapers, published in Easton in Talbot County, before the first day of February in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty three, the report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$205 00.

W. M. B. MARTIN ARA SPENCE WM. TINGLE. True copy Oct. 27 Test Jo: RICHARDSON Clk.

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court.

23d day of October, A. D. 1832. ON application of James Hignutt, administrator of James P. Robinson, late of Caroline county, deceased,—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this twenty third day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

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

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

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James P. Robinson, late of Caroline county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 3d day of May next, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty third day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAMES HIGNUTT, adm'r. of James P. Robinson, deceased Oct. 27

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 40 for 1832.—To be drawn Nov. 7th. 64 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Balls.

4 PRIZES OF \$10,000.

Table with 2 columns: Prizes and Amount. Includes 4 prizes of 10,000, 1 prize of 2,360, 1 prize of 1,000, 10 prizes of 500, 10 prizes of 300, 20 prizes of 200.

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25. For chances please address dame Fortune's only agent

S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

AN OVERSEER.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage the services of a single man a middle aged man would be preferred, to live with him the next year as an Overseer and manage his home farm and a small one adjoining. Undoubted testimonials of integrity, sobriety and faithful attendance to duty will be required.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Aug. 18

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officers' Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertion on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notify them, through the medium of the newspapers, that unless punctual payments are made and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last year's fees as well as the present.

I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements and punctuality will be expected.

The Public's Humble Servant J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. Aug. 25

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 Chappel 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.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. Sept 15

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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels 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, 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. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot county, Md. August 16th, 1832—aug. 28 if

Bank of Maryland,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum

On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum

By order R. WILSON, Cash.

may 19 20tq

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan Yard in Easton, possession will be given immediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom the terms are left.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD. Sept. 29th (W)

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 front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River, called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of said land or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve 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 six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money, and at the end of twelve months, 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—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton. Branch Bank, at Easton, } May 5 1832

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, that the 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 who may be desirous 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

# 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 renews the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

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TERMS

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From the Northern Farmer.

PREVENTION OF BOTS IN HORSES.

The wisdom and care, with which nature has so effectually provided against the extinction of entire races, or tribes of animals and insects, by an unerring adaptation of the instincts peculiar to each tribe, to the perpetuation of its species, is perhaps, no where more conspicuous, than in the larvæ of the bot-fly. That bots in horses, proceed from the eggs or nits of a fly, somewhat resembling a bee in appearance and manners, has been a subject of traditional belief; but, by what way and means, these eggs have found a passage into the stomach of the horse, has been a matter of conjecture. This insect deposits its eggs on those parts of the horse more immediately within reach of his mouth; and attaches each so strongly to a single hair, (though in the most exposed situations on the legs and near the feet,) that they are secured from accident, by "flood and by field," and there remain, are carried hundreds of miles; and, though the horse fords rivers, crosses deserts of sand, or plunges in mud, they are not to be detached from their place of deposit. Yet after all this, such is the wonderful economy of Nature, in relation to this insect, that the moment the horse brings his warm soft lip wet with saliva, in actual contact with the eggs thus attached to his hair, they are instantly hatched, become living grubs, and enter the mouth of the horse; and though not more than a fourth of a line in length, they are exceedingly vigorous, and move about with great activity in the saliva of the horse's mouth, and with it descend into the stomach; and there remain attached to its inner coat, in form of the bot grub, until, if their number be sufficient, they destroy the life of the animal; or otherwise, till the June following when they relinquish their hold, and are deposited in the dung-hill; and, being transformed, soon appear in the form of the bot-fly, prepared again to renew their perpetual round of depredations, on this most noble of our domestic animals.

That the above is not all theory, and nothing else, may be satisfactorily demonstrated by the following simple and easy experiment.

Let any one after holding his hand for a few seconds in a vessel of warm water, of a temperature a very little above blood heat, immediately pass it gently and slowly over the eggs, or nits of the bot-fly, which at this season of the year, frequently cover large spaces on the fore legs, and about the breast of the horse; at the same time pressing them gently for a second or two; and he will find on close examination, the living grub in great numbers, and though minute, yet visible to the naked eye, moving rapidly and vigorously, through the water remaining on his hand. We have seen this experiment tried, and have given simply, the process and its result.

By this experiment, so far as respects ourselves certainly, new light has been thrown on the habits and instincts of this family of insects; and, if it result not in the discovery of the means of expelling them from the stomach of the horse after they have taken possession, it may do more; it may furnish the means of preventing their entrance there.

We are indebted to one of our patrons, a gentleman of much observation and intelligence in things useful, residing in Salem, N. Y. for the information which led to the above experiment; as well as for the following receipt, for preventing bots in horses, which is deduced from it. He says:

"Soon after the bot-fly commences depositing the eggs on the horse, take water a little more than blood warm and with a linen or cotton cloth wash those parts of the horse where the eggs are deposited, moving the hand gently over them, and repeat the washing as often as once a week, till the bot-fly disappears, and your horse will not be troubled with bots."

"This gentleman further says that, 'By the above experiment any man may be convinced that this receipt is a sure preventive of the bots in horses.' And we see no reason why it may not be effectual; as by this means, the grub is hatched out, and immediately perishes, for want of that warmth and nourishment, provided for it by Nature, in the stomach of the horse.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Mr. Swaenlen—Urgent avocations have hitherto hindered the fulfilment of that promise which I now hasten to redeem—A sketch of the Introduction and Progress of the Association of the "Sisters of Charity, in these United States.

Among the learned and pious Ecclesiastics who emigrated to this country, after the sanguinary epoch of the French Revolution, was one whose name stands conspicuous in the literary world. Become a citizen of our happy Republic gratitude prompted him to make some return for the kindness and protection afforded to him. Of the few books saved from the wreck of his Library was the celebrated little treatise styled the "Institute of St. Vincent of Paul." This Institute was submitted to the revision of John Carroll, the most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore—the patriot, the associate and friend of Washington—and was modified and adapted to our Republican Institutions by that illustrious Prelate.

The American People, as we shall see in the sequel, were not slow in discerning the merits of this "Institute."

In the year 1809, a period when establishments for female education were comparatively

few in this country, the Institute of St. Vincent of Paul was partially made known through the instrumentality of Mrs. Seaton, a lady of New York, distinguished by birth and education.—This lady having in company with her husband, travelled through Europe and visited the classic soil of Italy and the "Eternal city," abandoned the tenets of her sect, and embraced the Catholic Religion.

After the death of her husband, she returned to her native America, & having formed an Association of pious and respectable ladies, under the Institute of St. Vincent, founded the Academy of St. Joseph's in the beautiful valley of that name, near Eunnitsburg, in Frederick county, Maryland.

The farm on which this splendid establishment stands was the donation of a wealthy and pious citizen of Philadelphia, who became a convert of the Catholic Religion, subsequently embraced the Ecclesiastical state, and is now on a visit to the Holy Land. In the course of a few years, several young ladies of respectability and fortune joined the Association, and enabled the Sisterhood to extend and establish branches of the Institute in the principal cities of the Union.

On the 27th of September, 1814, the "Sisters of Charity" were invited to the City of Philadelphia, in order to establish there an Orphan Asylum, which has been ever since bountifully supported by the voluntary donations of the citizens. And the good effects resulting to society from this institution became evident, that two more Orphan Asylums were placed under their charge; and at this moment, there are from two to three hundred orphan children under the superintendance of these ladies.

New York; (the London of America) jealous of the advantages enjoyed by her sister cities in the possession of such guardians of their female youth, invited, (in the year 1816) & obtained, a branch of the Association to form a permanent residence in their city, and superintend the Female Academy of St. Joseph.

The Sisters commenced their labors in that city with one orphan pupil; and there are at this time one hundred and thirty under their care, together with three other institutions which have been since established; all which are liberally supported by the voluntary contributions of the citizens.

Brooklyn also, emulating the laudable example, has solicited and obtained the aid of those ladies in forming the morals and embellishing the minds of their rising youth.

The 4th of July—a memorial epoch—the 4th of July, 1821; was the day chosen by the enlightened and patriotic citizens of Baltimore to commit to the exclusive direction and charge of the "Sisters of Charity" their noble Infirmary, their orphan Asylum, and three other charitable institutions; monuments of the liberality and philanthropy of the citizens of Baltimore.

In 1824, the City of Frederick, in Maryland, joined their worthy and zealous Pastor in soliciting the residence among them of the Sisters of Charity. The worthy Dutch—the original and principal inhabitants of that city—though proverbially slow to action, are sufficiently energetic in appreciating advantages once clearly discerned. Accordingly, a handsome house was soon built for the reception of these ladies, and a number of orphans placed under their charge. In a short time after, a splendid Academy, the "Decus et Tutamen" of the City of Frederick, was erected and placed under the control of the "Sisters." In this institution all the branches of a polished female education are taught.

The Metropolis of the Union, in her turn, by the liberal donations of the citizens, purchased, for the sum of six thousand dollars, a commodious and eligible establishment for the residence and the labors of the "Sisters of Charity."

Here they have 35 orphans under their charge together with upwards of a hundred day scholars, who are taught gratuitously.

In the Eastern part of the city, also, a spacious Academy has been purchased for their use, which is numerously attended. In this Institution all the useful and ornamental branches of female education are taught.

In 1828, the citizens of St. Louis, Missouri, invited these ladies to settle in their city, and take charge of the Orphan Asylum. An extensive Academy has also been built there and placed under their superintendance. In this Institution the young ladies of the West receive an education suitable to the duties and the dignity of the sex.

The flourishing City of Cincinnati, following the example of St. Louis, invited the "Sisters" to their wealthy emporium, and the City Hospital was placed under the superintendance of these ladies by the Corporate Authorities. The Sisters have charge, also, of a large Academy in that city, for the gratuitous instruction of children in all the useful branches of education.

In New Orleans, also, a large School and an Orphan Asylum are placed under the care of those ladies.

The City of Boston, the Athens of the North has seen its frozen prejudices gradually melt away before the kindly sun of charity. The dark night of Intolerance has passed by, and the enlightened citizens of that capital have not scrupled to entrust the charge of their Orphan Asylum and Benevolent School, in which 300 children are gratuitously educated, to an association of ladies whose religious principles have, for centuries, formed the theme and terror of the pious bigot and the gloomy fanatic.

In our beloved and highly favored Alexandria, we have lately witnessed the arrival of those ladies amongst us. Their unobtrusive piety and mental acquirements have already gained them the esteem and confidence of our liberal citizens, who, without distinction of creeds, have entrusted the education of their fair daughters—the pride and ornament of our city—to the care of these ladies.

Frequent applications are now made to the "Mother House" for Sisters to form new establishments in various parts of our extensive Republic; and truly, indeed, may those ladies exclaim—

"Que regio in terris nostri non plena laboris!"

The Editor of the Nantucket Enquirer will accept this imperfect sketch, and become, at the

same time, my apology for trespassing so largely on your valuable columns.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Yours,

LIBERIA.

The two free men of colour, who were delegated by the free people of colour of Natchez in the State of Mississippi, to visit Liberia in Africa, stopped for two or three days last week in this city, on their return home from Liberia. They express themselves greatly gratified with their trip, and are now on their way home, for the purpose of making arrangements to return early next spring, taking their families with them, and making a permanent settlement in that colony. They were kept constantly engaged while here answering the many questions propounded to them by the coloured people of the city respecting the colony of Liberia, and they seemed to take great pleasure in answering, conversing and giving any information in their power upon the subject.

However, we will let them speak for themselves, by inserting below, the following letter we received from them, as they were about taking their departure from this city.

Frederick Times.

Frederick, Oct. 12th, 1832.

Dear Sir—In a conversation we had with you, a few evenings ago, you requested us to give you a short sketch of our trip to Liberia in Africa. Being much pleased and delighted with our trip, and the warm friendship expressed by you for the great and good cause of Colonization; gives us pleasure in furnishing you with an account as far as our feeble abilities will enable us. Having been requested by the people of Colour of Natchez, to visit and see the true state of things in Liberia, and report to them the prospects the free people of Colour of the United States would have in making a settlement in that Colony, in compliance with their request, we set out from Natchez, on the 31st of March last, and after a pleasant trip of about 45 days, after we left the American shore we safely anchored at Monrovia on the 30th June, and there we remained, diligently engaged in making inquiries and observations for the space of three weeks. Every facility was given us to examine fully into the affairs, and we found that such were their happy and prosperous condition, their kindness and hospitality that we are truly sorry that we were so circumstanced, as not to be able to remain longer with them. Sir, as soon as we placed our feet upon the soil of Liberia, we felt as if we were born again—we felt as freemen, and, for the first time, was about to enjoy in the true sense of the word, Life, Liberty and Independence. It is only necessary for a person to be one hour on that happy land to see and be satisfied that the people there enjoy a more pure and true spirit of liberty, than they possibly can find in any other part of the world.

There they have neither and look to no other superior but their God, and it gave me pleasure to see with what confidence and obedience they looked to him. As respects their manner and mode of living, we think it may truly be said of them that they live under their own Vine and Fig Tree. We have seen hundreds and thousands in the United States with thousands of dollars in their pockets, who do not live near as comfortably as a great proportion in Liberia.

Although we had great accounts of Liberia before we set out, yet Sir, every thing exceeded our expectations. We were surprised when we stepped into their houses, to find their rooms well furnished, and the floors handsomely carpeted. There are five schools—two of which we visited, and were highly delighted with the discipline of the school, and the improvement of the scholars. In reference to the moral state of the colony, it gives us pleasure to say we found them strictly moral, and as a proof we only met with one who used the profane language, and but two who used obscene language.

All strictly attentive to church and the observance of the Sabbath; every time we attended church, there could not have been less than from three to four hundred in the congregation. We visited the poor house, and found there four sick and infirm persons, one of whom made a good deal of complaint, for want of supplies and attention. We found only two other persons in the Colony who expressed any dissatisfaction, and we had much reason to doubt whether they had good cause for it. You asked us about the produce of the soil—we found growing pepper, corn, rice, sugar cane, cassava, plantains, cotton, fine quality than we ever saw in the Mississippi, oranges, limes, coffee, peaches, beans, sweet potatoes, water-melons, cucumbers, souf, bananas and many other fruits and vegetables, and as to the fertility of the soil, we think it much like that of the Mississippi. They have also, cattle, sheep, goats, swine and poultry in great abundance. In reference to the seasons, we were there a what is called the rainy season (although it rained hard only once, for a half an hour, while we were there) and instead of the heat being oppressive, we had constantly a fine breeze, which made the air as cool as at Natchez to last of September.

We have dwelt longer than we expected, when we commenced this letter, but the subject is so pleasing to us, that we scarcely know when to stop. However, when you come to a conclusion by saying, that the strongest proof we can give of our delight and gratification with the Colony is, that we now on our way to Natchez, with a full determination and the permission of our God, to make arrangements for an immediate removal of settlement of ourselves and families in Liberia, the country where we think liberty and freedom truly dwells. With sentiments of great respect, we are yours, &c.

OSTER SIMPSON,  
RCHY MOORE.

South Carolina—the extraordinary session of the legislature of South Carolina, called by Governor Hamilton, for the purpose of perfecting the scheme of Nullification, commenced at Columbia on Monday the 22d instant. The aspect which it presents is of so much importance to the whole country, that we shall feel bound to follow and send its proceedings. A new doctrine, starting in its character, and threatening the gravest consequences to the peace of the whole country, is about to be put

into forcible practice by the power of a whole state, exerted by her entire population through the regular forms of her constitution. State interposition, to destroy the action of the federal government in the exercise of a special power held to be legitimate by a large majority of the State, is about to be converted from speculation into action, from a theory to be discussed, into a crisis of imminent peril and alarm, requiring the instant interposition of the soundest heads and purest hearts in the country for the common safety.

Hon. Henry Deas was re-elected President of the Senate, and Henry L. Pinckney, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Governor Hamilton's Message was received immediately, and referred to a joint committee of both houses consisting of Messrs. Seabrook, Warren, Manning, Butler, Campbell, Reid, and Patterson, from the Senate; and Messrs. Preston, Noble, R. B. Smith, Player, Holmes, Dunkin, Ervin, M'Card, M'White, Cohen, Potts and Maxwell, from the House of Representatives.

The committee, on the next morning, reported a bill calling a Convention of the people of the State, "to consider of and determine on the Tariff Question." The bill proposes, that on the second Monday and Tuesday in November ensuing, each district and parish shall elect a number of delegates, equal to their number of senators and representatives in the legislature, to meet at Columbia on Monday, the 19th proximo.

By this bill, the convention will be selected precisely in the form of the legislature, and consequently, even if the elections are equalized, will be but the same body in another form. The Union party having determined to offer no candidates, the Nullifiers will have the whole matter to themselves.

The message of Governor Hamilton contains no new views upon the question. He simply congratulates his party on their triumph throughout the State in the late elections, and announces briefly the grounds of his hostility to the Tariff act of last session. He declares it to be a sacrifice of "all the just claims and interests of the South"—to be "at war with every acknowledged principle of wise and beneficent taxation which has ever existed on the face of the earth, among any nation having the shadow of a claim to civilization, or a just knowledge of finance,"—and affirms, that "if the Southern States had been subjugated provinces, and after a war of exhausting desolation had surrendered at discretion under the sword, the 'conquerors' would have desired no other bill than that of 1832." He recommends the call for a convention without any reference to the measures to be projected in that body. Nullification is, however, understood.

Besides the attitude in which these proceedings are in places the state towards the Union, there is another scarcely less appalling danger in its own domestic institutions. The Union party, with Col. Drayton at their head, lately resolved that they would be "firm in their allegiance to the United States," and would resist nullification by all "legal and constitutional means."

The Columbia Telescope, the leading organ of the nullifiers, treats these resolutions in the following threatening terms, under which are plainly signified—pains and penalties—fines of attainder—confiscation of estates—imprisonment—it may be death on the scaffold.

"To this cautious and determined moderation of a party, that is now in the State, we must now in the strongest terms, that such cases, as that presented by the last proceedings of the Charleston Union party, should form an exception. If it be no more than an expiring effort of foolishly rancorous hate—a grand final bravado—it is well, and suits the genius of their party. But if they really mean, what they say—that the United States (Massachusetts, Rhode Island or Connecticut, that is to say) not Carolina, is their country—that they owe no allegiance nor obedience here, and no obedience to the laws of this land—if they say this, and saying it, set upon it, and proceed to set off defiance the constituted authorities of this realm of South Carolina, it will be time to teach them that the State whose lap they have already too long encumbered, can shake them from her robe."

Governor Hamilton's message obliquely hints at the same consequences when he affirms that: "When the Convention shall speak, its voice next to the voice of God, must command our most perfect obedience. We owe no allegiance to any other power, except that which through a similar assemblage, South Carolina has thought fit to contract for us, and which in paying to the extent, and so long as she thinks proper that the obligation should continue, is but rendering our loyalty to her."—*Balt. Amer.*

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. of Nov. 3. About half past three o'clock this morning, our news schooner Evening Edition came up from below, with London papers to September 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. They contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter Scott—the death of the King of Spain—and the rejection, by Holland, of the ultimatum of the London Conference. The commercial advices are also interesting.

Death of Sir Walter Scott.—We learn from Captain Bursley and passengers, that a letter was sent on board the ship the day she sailed, for the lady of Judge Sewell, of Quebec, with an endorsement on the back of it that Sir Walter Scott died on the 22d.

Letters have been received at Paris from Alexandria dated on the 18th of July, which state that a telegraphic despatch had been received at that place announcing the capture of the Turkish camp at Hama by the Egyptians.

LEITH, Sept. 18.—This morning at 10 o'clock the United Kingdom steamer sailed from Newhaven Roads for Hamburg, having on board his Ex-Majesty Charles X. Duke de Bordeaux, and suite.

DEATH OF FERDINAND OF SPAIN. London, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.—Intelligence has been received through France to day, of the death of the King of Spain, which there is no reason for doubting, though some persons have declared themselves incredulous on

the subject. His health has been declining for some time past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, if confirmed, is expected to hasten the approach of the crisis in Spain.

CHANGE IN THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Despatches have been received by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, from General Goblet, announcing the retirement of M. de Meulinaire the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of General Goblet to that post ad interim. An entire change of the Belgian Ministry is announced, but it is not yet officially stated who are to replace them. M. Van Weyer has received from General Goblet full powers to treat with the Dutch Minister Baron Von Zuylen, on the dispute between Holland and Belgium; but up to the present time, Baron Von Zuylen has received no powers from his court to treat with M. Van de Weyer on the subject; and it remains to be seen whether the King of Holland will consent to such a mode of proceeding, taking for the basis of it the recommendations of the Conference.

It is not true, as stated by some of our contemporaries, that Leopold has accepted certain propositions from the Conference; he has neither accepted nor rejected anything that has been suggested to him from that quarter, and the Conference have merely advised the course which they wish him to follow. The retirement of M. de Meulinaire and the other ministers, however, and the powers given to M. Van de Weyer, to negotiate with the Baron Von Zuylen, are, we think, strong indications of a disposition, on the part of Leopold, to adopt most, if not all, the suggestions of the Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Russian ambassador, Count Malascevlch, has arrived in town to-day from Doncaster. He is supposed to have been sent for by the Dutch minister, to strengthen his position with regard to the Conference of the English ministry. The meeting of the Conference, which was to have taken place to-day, has been put off till Monday, and it is believed that Lord Grey has been sent for to assist at its deliberations.

Of the foreign funds the chief fluctuations to-day were in Dutch and Belgian, which have both declined. All the European securities are however, more or less affected by the crisis which is believed to be impending.

REJECTION OF THE ULTIMATUM OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE. London, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.—Very little excitement has been produced in the money market by the confirmation of the rumours respecting the note of the King of Holland though in fact, to the general apprehension, it makes the alternative of a war all but inevitable. This is owing, probably, to the very contracted state of business and the almost total extinction of speculative transactions in the funds. Had similar circumstances occurred a year or two back, they could not have failed to produce very material fluctuations. Consols left off at 84 1-8, and Exchequer Bills at 16 to 17 premium.

From the *Stm.* evening of Sept. 22. The expectations which were entertained by the Conference of a speedy & satisfactory arrangement of the Belgian question are at an end. On Thursday evening a sealed note, from the King of Holland to the Conference, was given to Lord Palmerston by the Dutch Ambassador, Baron Von Zuylen; and last night the members of the Conference having all assembled, the note was opened and read by them. Instead of finding, as they had expected, an acknowledgment of the readiness of the King of Holland to treat with the King of Belgium, on the recommendations of the Conference, and an appointment of Baron Von Zuylen with full powers to treat with M. Van de Weyer, the Conference to their astonishment, and to the real indignation of some, as well as the avowed indignation of all, found a long note without the slightest allusion to the proposal of negotiations between M. Van de Weyer and Baron Von Zuylen, or to the suggestions of the Conference.

The note commences by an expression of surprise on the part of the writer, M. de Versteek, in the name of the King, his master, at the delay which has attended the Belgian question since the conditions on which the King was willing to treat had been made known to the Conference & to the Belgians, and then proceeds in language which is intended to be courteous, but which is not to be misunderstood, to complain of the support given by the Conference to revolutionary principles; and to declare that, whatever may be the conduct of the great powers, the King of Holland, relying on the justice of his cause, and on the support of Divine Providence, will know how to maintain his honor without the necessity of conceding points which are of vital importance to his country.

The note is of great length, but we have given its chief character. It is evidently intended only for farther delay; and unless France and England should act a decisive and manly part, that object will be gained.—Let us hope however, that the two cabinets will see their interest, and unite in a resolution to compel the King of Holland to conclude a treaty with Belgium, on terms which, without being dishonorable to him, shall be fair and liberal towards his former subjects.

The position of Leopold is now one of great difficulty; but, as regards his country and France it is better than it was a few days ago. By taking upon himself to accept the proposals of the Conference, contrary to the declared wishes of the Chambers, and to dismiss a ministry acting in accordance with those bodies, he has shown his desire for peace, and has a direct claim for support on the British and French cabinets. The King of Holland has rejected all overtures for peace, except on his own terms; and if Belgium be abandoned by us and France, after the concessions offered by her King, at the risk of his own popularity with his people, the two governments will be guilty not only of great meanness, but of great injustice; and the next thing to be expected will be a dictation to England and France, on matters directly concerning their own honor and safety, by some petty

state, acting as the puppet of Russia, Austria or Prussia.—Sun.

From the London Times, Sept. 22.  
We have learned with regret, not unmingled with astonishment and indignation, that his Dutch Majesty has refused to treat on the reasonable modifications of the treaty of Nov. 15; which we mentioned yesterday, and which were lately transmitted to the Hague, by the President of the Conference on the part of Belgium. His Majesty's answer is at once insulting and evasive—insulting to the Conference, and evasive of the question at issue—declining to make any new proposition of his own, and taking no notice of the propositions made on the other side.

This extraordinary answer was yesterday delivered to the Conference, specially conveyed to deliberate upon its nature and contents. Of course, it cannot be imagined that any final decision was adopted on so momentous a subject in the absence of the chief English Ministers. The Conference is to meet again to-day, but every reasonable man must now see that all hope of bringing his Dutch Majesty to his senses by protocols and peaceful representations must be abandoned. He is evidently determined to come to no arrangement without being compelled by superior force. He is evidently resolved to employ every subterfuge—to practise every stratagem to gain time. His mind seems to be made up to take advantage of the chapter of accidents—and rather to hazard the chances of a war, to recover the whole of his former dominions, than to agree to terms of accommodation by which he may enjoy a part of them in security and peace.

The Conference, which has been so grossly insulted, cannot permit this insidious game to be pursued any farther. It is evidently the interest of Austria and Prussia that Belgic affairs should be settled; and it is no less the interest than the duty of France and England to become the instruments of such a salutary work. His Dutch Majesty can place his only reliance on the infamous Government of Russia; which is desirous of embroiling Western Europe, that it may perpetrate unmolested all its intended barbarities in Poland, has no doubt encouraged his Dutch Majesty in his present dangerous course.

The Conference can no longer trifle with the peace of Europe and the rights of Belgium. If they have appointed themselves umpires, they must enforce their award.

After indicating the new King of Belgium to descend from the lofty position which he occupied on a treaty ratified by all their Courts and become the public law of Europe—after leading him to believe that the reserved points of difference between him and his neighbors might be arranged by mutual concessions, after thus extracting from him some reasonable proposals of modifications in the treaty, after making him thus break through the assurance which he had given his Chambers, that he would never negotiate with an enemy in his territory, they have exposed his Belgic Majesty to the dangerous chances of unpopularity without securing any of the advantages of peace. He is now, perhaps, without a Cabinet—exposed to the attacks of the press, to the remonstrances of the Legislature, and even to the suspicions of his subjects. His allies are bound to replace him in the situation which he would have occupied had he not trusted to their assurances of that definitive arrangement, which, if obtained, would have constituted his best apology for appearing to have deserted his pledges.

#### EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

London, Sept. 22, (Evening).—An express from Paris has arrived to-day with the letters of Thursday, and every thing indicates that France is perfectly ready to second the decision of the Conference by a movement against Holland, should that step be deemed advisable. Troops are collected on the frontier next Belgium, and could, it is conceived, be in Brussels in a very short time. The Duke of Orleans has left Paris for Brussels, in order, as it is supposed, to convey to Leopold the opinions of the French ministry, and to explain the course which is intended to be pursued in the event of the King of Holland proving refractory. The late communication from the Hague, which was laid before the London Conference yesterday, was not known in Paris, but every expectation existed that it would turn out as unsatisfactory as has really proved to be the case.

It is perfectly understood, however, that the French troops will not move without the concurrence of the English ministry. The co-operation of England, by sending a fleet into the Scheldt, is desired by France, but falling in that, the consent of the ministry to the march of the French Troops into Belgium will be deemed sufficient. The funds fell about one per cent. in Paris, on Thursday in consequence of the feeling that an interference in behalf of Belgium had become all but inevitable.

Arrival of the Duchess De Berri in Holland. The Gazette de Normandie says—“Whilst at Nantes they are breaking through the doors of convents to look for the Duchess De Berri, she has been received with regard and respect in Holland, where she has just arrived, and where she will shortly embrace her family and her children.”

Don Pedro's Expedition.—There are no later accounts from Portugal. Reinforcements to aid the cause of Don Pedro were continually departing.

Cholera.—Dr. Edward Tegar, Inspector General of Army Hospitals, has addressed a letter to the London Globe, on the subject of Cholera, which appears to be of the utmost importance. It details his own case and cure.—“On Wednesday the 13th of July I was seized with a slight diarrhoea, which continued and increased on the day following; the matter discharged I was passed without pain, so that I was thrown off my guard as to the nature of the complaint. Towards evening of the second day, I became restless and feverish; at midnight my pulse was 120, and very weak; spasms in my legs and arms led me to think, for the first time that I was laboring under spasmodic cholera.—On examining the copious flowings from the bowels, I found them to consist of a limpid fluid, resembling chicken broth or barley water. This is now understood to be the serious part of the blood; when this ceases, only the thick dark particles remain in the blood vessels, which soon become stagnant and occasion death. This was nearly the case with me; and as the pulse had become almost imperceptible, and the dark streaks in the lines of the veins, and the colour of the skin, denoted that the state of collapse was fast approaching. The question then was, can a new action be produced in the intestinal canal? Yes, I said, it is possible, and I will try that remedy which I have so strongly recommended to others in this disease. I took three drops of opium oil on a little sugar, and confidently waited the effects. The following took place in less than an hour after taking the opium oil, and I pronounced myself cured of this is my case, and I hope and trust it may

prove an important one to the public, as it may lead to a more successful mode of treatment than has hitherto been employed in this fatal disease.”

The frigate United States was visited by Don Miguel of Portugal, during her short stay at Lisbon at the beginning of August. An officer of the ship describes the royal visit in the following manner.

Com. P. gave his Majesty an invitation to the ship, which he very condescendingly accepted, and appointed an hour on the following day. Our ship dropped down from the town, opposite his Villa, near the mouth of the river, and getting every thing ready, awaited his coming. Between us and the shore, was the Royal Yacht at anchor—a splendid boat of between 30 and 40 tons burthen—hersides were partly mahogany, beautifully carved and gilded, with swans, angels, dragons, devils, Neptunes, sea-horses, mermaids, &c. &c.; her shrouds and rigging were of white rope.—At the appointed hour his large barge pushed off—a very large boat decorated after the manner of the yacht, with a canopy over the after part, where his Majesty was seated. This boat pulled 36 oars, two men being at each oar, fine looking fellows with tremendous moustaches, and wearing a green velvet cap laced with gold, a white shirt, and red velvet pants which reached to the knee.—A venerable looking Post Captain stood in the bows, and an Admiral acted as Coxswain, and supported the royal standard? When the king got out of the boat, we all expected that these old cocks would follow, but they tipped their beavers and dropped astern like a couple of *Middies*. The King stepped over the gang-way followed by his Lord Chamberlain: the guard of marines presented arms, the yards were manned, every hat was off, and a salute of 21 guns was fired: the *Don* all this while bowing in every direction around. The king is a small active man, apparently little more than thirty years of age—his eyes are black rather deeply seated, and they dance about at a terrible rate, never resting long on one object. He has not shaved for a number of years consequently his beard is long and *goatish*, but I think becoming. He is rather a handsome man than otherwise—was dressed in an admiral's uniform, and wore a number of orders on his breast. His Chamberlain, although the first nobleman in the Kingdom, kept a respectful distance from him—he wore his insignia of office a large golden key, on the right lapel of his coat.

Whilst he was on board a messenger arrived, and going down on his narrow bones, presented a note.

The Commodore expressed his gratification at the honor of the visit, &c. and spoke in high terms of the treatment he had received from the Governor of Madeira.—“Sir,” said the King, “I have ordered throughout all my provinces, particular attention to be paid to all Americans”—thus leaving us to infer, that it was only through fear of his head that the Governor had been polite. He spoke very highly and affectionately of his brother, Don Pedro, saying that they had slept in the same bed, and it was very hard they should be at war. &c. but the duty he owed his subjects compelled him! &c. &c. He paid us the distinguished compliment of hoisting the American Ensign on board his yacht; and after a visit of an hour or more, he left the ship apparently well pleased with his reception.

Port of Baltimore.—It may not be amiss to state for the information of masters of vessels and others interested in the commerce of the port of Baltimore, that the *Baltimore and Chesapeake Steam Towing Company*, incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland last winter, has not been idle or inattentive to the object for which it was formed. A steamboat of great strength of frame and suitable model has been in the course of construction during the summer season, and an engine of corresponding power obtained, so that by the first of December ensuing, or immediately thereafter, she will be ready for active service. By means of this boat, it is believed that a free and prompt ingress and egress will be enjoyed at all times during the winter, by vessels desirous of entering or departing from the port, and that the delays and suspensions which may be created by ice in the river and harbor will be completely obviated.—Her strength of frame and power of steam will, it is believed, enable her to keep open a track through the ice, and also to accomplish the additional service of towing vessels into and from the Bay. It is therefore important to ship owners and masters to be assured not only of a safe and ready entrance into this port in the winter season, but likewise of quick despatch in departure, when it is desired. The benefits which will arise to our city from the successful operation of the designs of the Company are in a greater or less degree, to all branches of business, and our country friends are among those whose interests will be especially promoted. With the rapid, easy, and cheap communication, uninterrupted by the frosts or snows of winter, which our great Western Rail-road offers, and with a harbour and river kept open for the free operations of commerce, the market of Baltimore must present advantages that cannot fail to make it the scene of an active, extensive, and beneficial trade to buyer and seller, to shipper and producer.—*Balt. Amer.*

Anecdote of Benjamin Franklin.—“Not long after Benjamin Franklin had commenced editor of a newspaper, he noticed with considerable freedom the public conduct of one or two influential persons in Philadelphia. This circumstance was remarked by some of his patrons with disapprobation, and indeed one of them to convey to Franklin the opinion of his friends with regard to it. The Doctor listened with patience to the reproach, and begged the favour of his friend's company at supper, on an evening which he named; at the same time requesting that the other gentlemen who were dissatisfied with him should attend. The Doctor received his guests cordially.—his editorial conduct was canvassed, and some advice given.—Supper was at last announced, and the guests invited to an adjoining room. The table was only supplied with two puddings, and a stone pitcher full of water. All were helped, none could eat but the Doctor. He partook freely of the pudding & urged his friends to do the same; but it was out of the question—they tasted and tried in vain. When their hosts saw the difficulty was unquerable, he rose and addressed them.—“My friends, say one who can submit upon saw dust and pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage.”—*Watson's Annals of Philadelphia.*

The residue of the estate of Madam Buonaparte, mother of Napoleon, is estimated to amount to fifteen millions of dollars after all the legacies are paid. This immense estate is left to the eldest in the male line of the Buonapartes in perpetual entail. Joseph is the present heir.

#### THE FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE BRAVE COMMODORE TUCKER.

Commadore Tucker was born at Marblehead, Mass. Nov. 1st 1744, O. S. His was the first written commission as Commodore during the Revolution; and he was selected by General Washington to convey to France, the First Minister from this country, on whose negotiations depended the whole fate of the Revolution. Tucker had full power to fit out a frigate for this purpose. The task was a most arduous one, for a British fleet in Newport and another on the coast of France, were watching to intercept any communication with that country.—Notwithstanding all this Tucker escaped a 74 and two frigates from Newport, although directly on his track, and almost within gun shot—took a British frigate of superior force on his passage, and after a most tempestuous passage, landed out minister safe in France, for which he received an unanimous vote of thanks by Congress. His acts of gallantry and noble daring will hereafter appear in his Biography.

The British Privateer that he captured last war, with a small coaster and nothing but small arms, made up the number of 3000 men and 600 guns he had captured from the British. The hand writing of the Commodore; and the following letter may be seen at this office.

Bremen, Oct. 18, 1832.  
It is with some degree of reluctance that I again obtrude myself on the public, and I am compelled to do so by the consideration only that my former communication has, I am informed, been pronounced by some a *forgery*.—This ungenerous accusation against you, it is equally my pleasure and my duty to deny, and I now do it most explicitly and unequivocally, and I challenge a man of the place in which I reside, to prove that I have, either in word or deed, given the slightest intimation of change in my political opinions. Sir, so far from this I now beg leave, through the medium of your paper to address a few sentiments to those who were my companions in arms during the glorious struggle for Liberty and independence.

#### SAMUEL TUCKER. TO THE SURVIVING OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION. Friends and Fellow Citizens.

Permit one who has now arrived at the age of four score and six years, to address you on a subject of awful moment to our country.—Standing as I do on the confines of another world, I cannot be accused of selfish motives in dreading the consequences of Gen. Jackson's re-election; for should that event take place, slender as my present hold on life is, I may yet survive the liberties of my country. Indeed, who that risked his life to gain that admirable constitution, under which we have lived for more than half a century, could wish to survive the overthrow of so proud a monument of human wisdom?

Need I, my aged friends, point out to you the numerous instances in which Gen. Jackson has violated this Constitution? Need I direct you to the manner in which he has insulted the authority of the Supreme Judiciary, a branch of our Government equal in power and with a more sacred trust, if possible, than the President himself? Need I point out to you the various instances in which he has laughed to scorn, as it were, the high authority of the Senate of the United States a part of the executive of the nation, and the only constitutional check on the will of the President? Lastly, need I direct you to the manner in which he has totally disregarded the popular branch of our Government, the Representatives of the People of this country, by placing his VETO on laws they passed for the benefit of their constituents thus virtually saying to a majority of the People “my wisdom & my will alone are superior to all of yours.” Now I ask could any monarch of Europe say more than this?

When my old friends, Jefferson and Adams, drew the sacred charter of our rights, little did they think, it would be so soon violated by one bound to support it. When the Constitution was formed it was objected that it did not guard sufficiently against the exercise of tyrannical power by the Chief Magistrate. Our Government was then so pure, that no one anticipated such an abuse of power as we now witness, and the only immediate remedy then thought of, was impeachment. It was also said in reply; that ours being a Government of the people the President would be removed at the end of four years, if he presumed to trespass on the power delegated to him by the Constitution. Now, therefore, my friends comes the hour of trial: It remains for the people to say, whether our Constitution shall be violated and our Liberties prostrated by this Military Chief, or whether the Constitution and Liberties of our country are worth preserving. Neither you nor I have any personal interest in the fair heritage we have bequeathed to our posterity? Can we depart in peace, while the government for which we “risked our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors,” is threatened with tyranny and civil discord? Shall we go down to our graves in silence, merely because we are too old to seek for office, while we see a military chieftain about to wrest from our children, and our children's children, that liberty, which we fought & bled to secure to them? Old and infirm as I am while the liberty of speech and the liberty of the Press remain, I will not fail to warn you of the danger before you, though it be the last act of my life.

Are the dangers I anticipate imaginary? So said the Tories of our Revolution when warned of the dangers that then threatened us. Is it nothing to us as citizens of Maine, that a part of our citizens and territory are to be basely bartered away to satisfy the insatiable avarice of Great Britain? If General Jackson does not mean to acquiesce in the recommendation of the Netherlands, why does he not say so, before the election, that we may know whether he will protect us or not? Why does he tell our Agent, through his Secretary of State, “that he is extremely desirous of such an arrangement?” Is it for Maine to receive an equivalent in land for her “RELINQUISHMENT OF HER TERRITORY”? Does this look as though he meant to protect us? Not Fellow Citizens! If Gen. Jackson should be re-elected, one of his first acts would be, an acquiescence in the territory, so far as his will goes.

Before I take a final leave of you, I cannot fail to guard you against the deception about to be practised on you by a *false name*. All the enormities of Gen. Jackson's administration are cloaked under the sacred name of Republicanism! A greater imposition was never practised. I am, and ever have been, a Republican—yes, a Democratic Republican, and my Republicanism is of a much older date than Gen. Jackson's whose political sentiments are, and ever have been *aristocratical* in the highest de-

gree; and whose private as well as public walk has been any thing but Republican. Pardon the liberty I have taken, for I have been emboldened to this act by the interest I feel in the Country whose flag I have had the honor to bear in triumph so often during the long and arduous struggle for our independence.

With much respect, your obdt. servt.  
SAML. TUCKER.

#### OFFICIAL. Benton's description of his fight with Jackson.

FRANKLIN, Tennessee, Sept. 10, 1813.  
A difference which had been for some months brewing between General Jackson and myself produced on Saturday the 4th inst. in the town of Nashville, the most outrageous affray ever witnessed in a civilized country. In communicating this affair to my friends and fellow citizens, I limit myself to the statement of a few leading facts, the truth of which I am ready to establish by judicial process.

1. That myself and my brother Jesse Benton arriving in Nashville on the morning of the affray, and took our lodgings in a different house from the one in which he stayed, on purpose to avoid him.

2. That the general and some of his friends came to the house where we had put up, and commenced the attack by levelling a pistol at me when I had no weapon drawn, and advancing upon me at a quick pace, without giving me time to draw one.

3. That seeing this, my brother fired upon Gen. Jackson, when he had got within eight or ten feet of me.

4. That four other pistols were fired in quick succession, one by Gen. Jackson at me, two by me. In the course of this firing Gen. Jackson was brought to the ground; but I received no hurt.

5. That daggers were then drawn, Colonel Coffee and Mr. Alexander Donaldson made at me and gave me five slight wounds. Captain Hammond and Mr. Stockley Hays engaged my brother, who being still weak from the effect of severe wounds he had lately received in a duel, was not able to resist two men. They got him down; and while Captain Hammond beat him over the head to make him lay still, Mr. Hays attempted to stab him, and wounded him in both arms, as he lay on his back parrying the thrusts with his naked hands. From this situation a generous hearted citizen of Nashville Mr. Sumner, relieved him. Before he came to the ground, my brother clapped a pistol to the breast of Mr. Hays to blow him through but it missed fire.

6. My own and my brother's pistols carried two balls each; for it was our intention, if driven to arms, to have no child's play. The pistols fired at me were so near that the blaze of the muzzle of one of them burnt the sleeve of my coat, and the other aimed at my head a little more than arm's length from it.

7. Captain Carroll was to have taken part in the affray, but was absent by the permission of Gen. Jackson; as he has since proved by the General's certificate a certificate which reflects I know not whether less honor upon the General or upon the Captain.

8. That this attack was made upon me in the house where the Judge of the District, Seary, had his lodgings! So little are the laws and its ministers respected! Nor has the civil authority yet taken cognizance of this horrible outrage.

These facts are sufficient to fix the public opinion. For my own part, I think it scandalous that such things should take place at any time, but particularly so at the present moment when the public service requires the aid of all its citizens. As for the name of *courage*, God forbid that I should ever attempt to gain it by becoming a bully! Those who know me, know full well that I would give a thousand times more for the reputation of *Courage* in defending his post, than I would for the reputations of all the duellists and gladiators that ever appeared upon the face of the earth.

#### THOMAS HART BENTON, Lieut. Col. 39th Infantry.

*New Hampshire*.—Hon. William Plumer, Arthur Laverne, David L. Morrill, and William W. Rollins, Esqrs. of New Hampshire, who had been nominated as candidates for Electors, to be supported by the friends of Mr. Wirt in opposition to the National Republican ticket, have severally requested their names may be withdrawn. The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Gov. Morrill to the Editor of the New Hampshire Post.

“Mr. Clay is my first choice; and in my view is more prominently before the Nation as a candidate for the Presidency than Mr. Wirt; but as I have the most perfect confidence in the ability and qualifications of Mr. Wirt, in case Mr. Clay cannot be chosen, I should most heartily use my influence in favor of him.”

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with regret I have seen my name mentioned by Anti-Masonic Republicans in one of the public Journals of New Hampshire, as a candidate for an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States. Though I am myself in principle and practice a decided Anti-Mason, yet I cannot consent to be a candidate for an Elector. It is an object of great importance both to Anti-Masons and National Republicans to prevent, if possible, the re-election of Andrew Jackson. On this point both these great parties in the United States agree in opinion; but to me it is obvious, that if the Anti-Masons and the National Republicans in New Hampshire have each of them separate lists of candidates for Electors, neither of them can succeed. Two lists would, probably prevent a choice of electors by the People, but the present General Court would then choose Jackson elector. It therefore appears to me sound policy for the Anti-Masons in this State to support the candidates for Electors whom the National Republicans have already nominated. When the period shall arrive for the Electors to cast their votes, the State of the country may be such as to require them to vote for the very man whom the Anti-Masonic Convention have nominated for President.

#### WILLIAM PLUMER. Epping, Oct. 26, 1832.

From the U. S. Telegraph.  
WHY DO THEY OPPOSE THE BANK?—Yes, why do Andrew Jackson and “his subjects” oppose the Bank? Our readers will find an answer in the following statement, which Jackson men dare not deny. Just before Andrew Jackson was up for the Presidency, he offered his own note, without any endorser, for discount at the New Orleans Branch. He was told, that if he would procure an endorser it should be discounted to do it, and in the rage of disappointment swore that if he ever had the power, he would put the d—d thing down.  
Mr. Senator Bibb is a defaulter at the Lex-

ington Branch for \$6,000, and at the Louisville Branch for \$5,500. This Jackson Senator voted against the Bank, but he is a defaulter, as principal for \$11,500.

William T. Barry, Post Master General, is a defaulter at the Lexington Branch for \$4,000 04, as principal, and about \$10,000 as surety.

Francis P. Blair, editor of the Globe, is a defaulter at the same Branch for \$1,334 53, as principal.

We make no comment on the above facts, further than to say, that Andrew Jackson and his minions are interested in breaking down the Bank, and that the secret of their opposition lies in their numerous defalcations.

Query.—Do these men, if they can ruin the Bank, intend to pay the money, which they borrowed of it and have always refused to refund?

Mr. Knight of Rhode Island, a member of the U. S. Senate, in a letter to his constituent says:—“After Mr. McLane had entered into the arrangement, and he saw the use the British Government intended to make of it for the benefit of her navigation, and before he left London, he remonstrated against their proceedings—but it was too late to complain; he had made the bargain, and the United States must stand by it. This remonstrance was made on the 30th of November, 1830, and was never communicated to Congress, or made known to the people of the United States, until it was drawn from the secret files of the Government on the 4th day of April last, by a vote of the Senate. During all this time, from the date of the arrangement up to the day this paper saw the light, the papers, officers, and partisans of General Jackson, were shouting praises to this arrangement, and hosannas to the President and his Minister for making it. And, at the same time, the President, by his Minister, was protesting against the use and advantages the British Government were deriving from it.”

We find in the New Jersey Freedomian the following striking exemplification of the past to which the country has come. This, we boast, is a Republic of free men—the freest on earth!

“One of the grand principles on which Gen. Jackson came into office, was, that he would scrupulously guard against the abuse of the patronage of the General Government. That patronage was, in no case, to be permitted to interfere with the freedom of elections. A single instance, from a thousand will show how this promise has been performed. Salem county, in this State, it is well known, has this year returned to the Legislature a full delegation of National Republicans, by a large majority. No sooner was this fact known at Washington than the Postmaster General, or one of his deputies who has the seals in his absence, REMOVES no less than THREE POSTMASTERS in that county! They are all most worthy, and entirely unexceptionable men. So say the papers there. But Salem must be “punished.” She had shown her independence—had thrown off the “collar,” and this is the mode in which he who was “born to command” chooses to manifest his royal displeasure. The Post Offices are now every where prostituted to party purposes, and are filled, in too many instances, by men nothing loth to perform all the requirements in this respect.”

FACTS.—The following facts and interrogatories are copied from Poulson's Advertiser.—Freemen read.—“It is a fact, that the Charter of the present Bank of the U. States, was signed by JAMES MADISON.—Was he bought? It is a fact, that a renewal of the charter was recommended by LOUIS McLANE, Jackson's own Secretary of State. Was he bought? It is a fact that old Gen. SMITH of Maryland, the leader of the Jackson party in the Senate made a speech in favor of its renewal.—Was he bought? It is a fact, that Mr. DALLAS, and Mr. WILKINS, the first violent Jackson man, and the second, the Jackson candidate for the Vice Presidency in Pennsylvania, spoke for and voted for it.—Were they bought? It is a fact that it passed a Jackson House of Representatives by a large majority. Were they bought?”

The National Intelligencer, in commenting upon the charges which are so frequently made upon the President and Directors of the U. S. Bank, and upon several distinguished individuals who support the claims of that institution for a renewal of its charter, puts the following pertinent interrogatories to the Administration press. The “Spoils Party,” who are always in the market themselves, seem to suppose that the opinions and votes of honest men are the subject of bargain and sale. “Will the venal crew pretend that the Bank has bribed fifty thousand yeomen in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey? Has it bribed Governor Wolf? (for he is with us.) Has it bribed Gov. Shultz? Has it bribed William Russel, of Ohio—or Gen. Ashley, of Missouri—or Duncan, of Illinois? Has it bribed all these virtuous citizens, and a hundred others equally pure? It has been well observed by a talented contemporary that James Madison signed the charter of the Bank, and the question asked, was he bought? Louis McLane, Gen. Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury, recommended the renewal of the charter. Was he bought? Gen. Smith, of Maryland, a leader of the Jackson party in the Senate, made a speech in favor of its renewal. Was he bought? So did Mr. Dallas and Mr. Wilkins. Were they bought? So did Geo. McDuffie, in the House of Representatives. Was he bought? The idea is as preposterous as it is monstrous.”

Tennessee vs. Nullification.—A preamble and resolutions, on the subject of Nullification, were adopted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, a few days since, with scarcely any opposition. The vote in the Senate was unanimous, and in the House of Representatives there were but seven dissenting voices.—The Nashville Banner states that some, if not all of that minority, were influenced rather by a preference for other resolutions than any positive hostility to those offered.

The resolutions avow an adherence to the republican doctrines of 1798, as expounded by Mr. Madison, but deny that they sustain the South Carolina doctrines, and declare that the assertion of a right in a single State, either by Legislature or in convention, to declare unconstitutional and inoperative within its limits a law of Congress, is wholly unwarranted by the Constitution, dangerous to the existence of the Union, inconsistent with the preservation of the federal government, and tending directly, under the guise of a peaceful remedy, to bring upon our country all the horrors of a civil war.” The Tennessee Legislature adjourned on the 22d ult. after a session of seven weeks.

In an address to the said, published in the said—“It becomes you, if able judgment, to direct this State, to direct and to put in a blank returns from other States, and to keep the election of “sensitives, and ens given to him. For whether there shall “ple or not.”

The New York Monday and Terminating the city, on the first of the election.

We mentioned that of Mr. Charles S. B. Senator of Kentucky that a letter was received from Maysville, announcing, also, of cholera.

#### EASTON

EASTON Saturday Eve

#### National NOMIN

FOR PR HENRY CL FOR VICE JOHN SERGE

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT, FOR THE 4 Albert Constable Robert H. Golds John N. Steele

#### ELECTORAL

National Republican member that Monday Country requires you and all, go to the polls and it your country be be sunk deeper & deeper have the satisfaction of this degradation has of yours. Be true to country, that the vote of against the present General Government—gain, go to the polls of

Partial election returns, vania, Connecticut and in another part of to-day

The Executive Council meet at Annapolis on

For the Ed. THE PRESIDENT Mr. Graham.

Never was the organization of our general election was fraught with quences as the present time, heretofore, why States, not only votes brought him into power contempt the very co to support! The truth same admiration for which has been the me every Republic, which brought to the verge of LIBERTY, which on Monday next, one duty of all others the apathy characterise of act with that moral cude of the case requi Let every National armory; and by mutual the majesty of our struggling majority ex if Rome must fall, the is innocent.

Mr. Graham: How long since amongst us, and under Corps editorial? He sidered a very competent nection with the mast to slander and abuse myself, for having the privilege of Freeman our information, in or the truth of what we be supposed that I d complain of A. Kend as a dishonest man, fo ports are true, or of h to the execution of ev meant Jackson) man the case, I am consci the slander and abuse during his residence “greatest and best,” that dare to say any of the chief wire mo so inconsiderate as to

The Largest Potatoes

ral accounts of Potatoes to 4 lbs. and one was by Mr. Kimball of F. lis. But our neighbors duced one which “be seen or heard of.” —Mr. John Rogers, past season, a Potatoe We challenge the wh beat this.”—*Rochester*

The Lynchburg V

The withdrawal of diminish Jackson's because, many of the not vote at all, and the Clay ticket, pre to Jackson with Van the result of the con

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**EASTON GAZETTE**

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Nov. 10.

**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.**

**ELECTORAL ELECTION.**  
National Republicans of Talbot County, remember that Monday next, your duty to your Country requires you to attend the polls. One and all, go to the polls and perform that duty, and if your country be destined to be scourged by the re-election of Andrew Jackson, and to be sunk deeper & deeper in degradation, you will have the satisfaction to know & to feel, that none of this degradation has been inflicted by any act of yours. Be true to yourselves and to your country, that the vote of Talbot may be recorded against the present Administration of the General Government—One and all, we say again, go to the polls on Monday.

Partial election returns from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Virginia will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on the 21st inst.

For the Easton Gazette.  
**THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**  
Mr. Graham,

Never was there a time, since the organization of our general government, when an election was fraught with such eventful consequences as the present one. Never was there a time, heretofore, where a President of the U. States, not only violated every pledge which brought him into power, but even trampled with contempt the very constitution he was sworn to support! The truth manifestly is that the same admiration for military achievements, which has been the means of the destruction of every Republic, which has ever existed, has brought to the verge of imminent ruin, that very LIBERTY, which our forefathers risked their lives and fortunes to obtain. Let us, however, on Monday next, one and all of us, perform a duty of all others the dearest to freemen; let us apathy characterise our movements; but let us act with that moral courage which the magnitude of the case requires.

Let every National Republican buckle on his armor; and by mutual encouragement arise in the majesty of our strength; and by such an overwhelming majority exhibit to the Union, that if Rome must fall, the Fourth Electoral district is innocent. **BRUTUS.**

[COMMUNICATED.]  
Mr. Graham,

How long since A. Kendall has come amongst us, and undertaken to be sponsor to the Corps editorial? He certainly ought to be considered a very competent person, from his connection with the master spirits at Washington, to slander and abuse such humble personages as myself, for having the audacity to exercise the privilege of Freemen by asking questions for our information, in order that we may come to the truth of what we hear. I hope it will not be supposed that I think I have any reason to complain of A. Kendall's having denounced me as a dishonest man, for asking you if certain reports are true, or of his having handed me over to the execution of every honest (he must have meant Jackson) man. So far from that being the case, I am conscious of having deserved all the slander and abuse he recollects having heard during his residence near the Palace of the "greatest and best," poured out against those that dare to say any thing about the operations of the chief wire movers, for my having been so inconsiderate as to trouble a filthy concern.

**S. B.**  
**The Largest Potatoe.**—We have seen several accounts of Potatoes, weighing from 2 1/2 to 4 lbs. and one was left at our office last week by Mr. Kimball of Henrietta, weighing 4 1/2 lbs. But our neighbors at Palmyra have produced one which "beats all" that we have ever seen or heard of. The Palmyra Sentinel says—Mr. John Rogers, of this town, raised, the past season, a Potatoe weighing 5 lbs. 10 oz.—We challenge the whole "Genesee Country" to beat this.—**Rochester A. Adv.**

The Lynchburg Virginian observes—  
"The withdrawal of the Barbour ticket will diminish Jackson's majority over Mr. Clay—because, many of the friends of that ticket will not vote at all, and many others will vote for the Clay ticket, preferring Clay and Sergeant, to Jackson with Van Buren. It does not affect the result of the contest at all."

In an address to the citizens of South Carolina, published in the Charleston Mercury, it is said—  
"It becomes you, fellow citizens, in our humble judgment, to direct the Electoral College of this State, to withhold her vote entirely, and to put in a blank, unless it appears by the returns from other States, that your vote may keep the election out of the House of Representatives, and ensure Mr. Wirt's election, if given to him. For your choice will then be, whether there shall be an election by the People or not."

The New York elections commenced on Monday and terminated on Wednesday. In the city, on the first day, 13,491 votes were taken. The votes are not counted until the close of the election.

We mentioned but yesterday the recent death of Mr. Charles S. Bibb, son of George M. Bibb, Senator of Kentucky; and we have now to state that a letter was received yesterday in the city, from Maysville, announcing the death of the father, also, of cholera.—**Nat. Intelligencer.**

From the Baltimore papers of yesterday.

**OHIO ELECTION.**  
We give below all the information we have received from Ohio; and although not in possession of sufficient data to justify our announcing a glorious victory, yet we cannot forbear stating, that the reports are much more favorable than we had anticipated. Should the result in New York and Ohio prove favorable to the anti-Jackson cause, General Jackson's official life will terminate on the fourth of March next.

Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in Baltimore dated "Lancaster, Ohio, Nov. 3."  
"I have heard from a few of our counties, and the aspect of things on the whole is very favorable. In 1828 Fairfield gave Jackson a majority of 1479—in 1832, 1375, difference 104. From Ross, Franklin and Muskingum, we have partial returns, which show an increase in our relative strength of something more than 1000. In Perry the aggregate majority against us has increased 6. So far our prospects are good."

Another letter dated at Lebanon, Warren county, 3d Nov. corroborates the returns given by the Lebanon Star, as below.

From the Sciota Gazette Extra Nov. 2.  
We have the pleasure of informing our distant friends, that the National Republican ticket has succeeded in Ross County by a majority of upwards of 600 votes!

If the other counties in the State have only done as well, by fifty per cent, as old Republican Ross, his MAJESTY will have been driven from Ohio by a majority of 15 or 20,000 votes—Huzza for old Republican Ross!!!

P. S. Adams' majority over Jackson in 1828, 170 Lyman's majority over Lucas in October last, 234 Clay's majority now, 602  
N. B. News from the adjoining counties is highly flattering.

**WESTERN STAR**—Second edition.  
LEBANON, (Oh.) Saturday Evening.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**  
By delaying the publication of our paper until this morning we are enabled to give the result of the election in this county for Presidential electors which is as follows:

Anti-Jackson	Jackson
Clearcreek township	325 205
Wayne	450 104
Washington	115 71
Union	104 187
Hamilton	160 169
Turtlecreek	504 805
Deerfield	112 245
Salem	88 279
Franklin majority,	74
	1852 1564

Anti-Jackson maj. 368  
In 1828 Adams' majority was 38. Lyman's majority over Lucas at the late election in this county was 152.

Since our paper was put to press, we have received the following returns, which may be relied upon as correct.

Clay	Jackson
Franklin county, in majority	500
Clarke, (2 townships out & which we are informed will increase it to 1000 majority for Clay)	1521 640
Green, (majority)	350
Clinton county,	1169 908

Making the aggregate majority for Clay in the above counties (including Warren) of 2481. Lyman's majority in the same counties at the late election was but 1101.

Anti-Jackson gain, 1380  
When we compare these results with the governor's election, we cannot doubt the success of the National Republican ticket in Ohio, by a large majority.

From the Zanesville Repub. Nov. 3.  
We have delayed the publication of our paper until Saturday evening, in order to announce the GLORIOUS RESULT of the election in Muskingum. The returns, as far as received, are given below. The Republican majority in this county is about two hundred & fifty. Last election we had a majority against us of one hundred and fifty; there is, therefore, a clear gain of about four hundred votes, since the recent election for Governor.

If the Republicans of the state have voted generally with the same spirit, there is a handsome majority against Jackson, and his election is certainly defeated.

Licking County, We have reports from Granville and Newark, and have gained about one hundred votes in those two towns since the last election!

**OHIO**—We have the following returns from this State.

Anti-Jackson	Jackson
Perry county,	637 1321
Muskingum, maj.	250 1378

In Perry county since the Governor's election last month, our loss is 36—in Muskingum our gain is about 400—in Fairfield our loss is 152.—**Nat. Intell.**

Jackson	Anti-Jackson
Guernsey,	1575 1294
Belmont,	2200 2004
Franklin,	1076 1411
Licking,	2056 1601
Fairfield,	2554 1210
	9291 7520

Jackson's majority, 1771 [Globe.]

[From the Richmond Compiler, Nov. 5.]  
**Virginia Presidential Election.**—The election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, took place this day throughout the Commonwealth. We have only the state of the polls in this City—in Chesterfield County up to 3, P. M.—and in this County, (Henrico), which has her Court House and of course votes in the City. We shall present a comparative statement of the present with the last election in 1828—when Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams ran against each other.

For this City and County, and that of Chesterfield, the votes stand:

1828	1832
Jackson	Adams
Richmond	107 199 105 229
Henrico	220 120 274 90
Chesterfield	366 102 422 60

The weather was similar yesterday to what it was in 1828—warm, and alternately rain and sunshine. The Polls were closed in both City and County—the Commissioners, who attended in the County, not finding it convenient to attend this day. Such, we understand, is the state of the case.

"This day, 9 o'clock—not more than about 20 more votes expected to be given in."

**FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 6.**  
Fredericksburg, at 5 P. M. yesterday, Jackson, Clay.

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LEESBURG, Nov. 5, 1832.

**Gentlemen:** The poll at this place is about to be closed, and the result is—  
For the Clay ticket 367  
Jackson and Van Buren ticket 77  
Jackson and Barbour ticket 7  
We have five other election precincts in the county, and I think the Clay majority will be about 600.

**NEW YORK.**—The polls closed in this state on Wednesday evening, & this evening's mail will furnish us with the vote of the city, and some of the nearest counties: The following extracts of letters published in the Albany Evening Journal, contain the only additional information relative to the election that we have received.—**Balt. Chron. of yesterday.**  
Extract of a letter, dated  
Hudson, Monday Eve. Nov. 5.

Dear Weed—The day has gone manfully with us, and we are over one hundred ahead! We shall keep this, & poll two votes to one of our opponents to-morrow and the next day.—We have just finished the examining of the poll lists of the Second ward, and find that we have 165 votes not polled to our opponents 70. The result of the first Ward is not yet decided.—More than one half of the votes in the city were polled to day. Our accounts are all cheering around us. I learn from a gentleman of Rhinebeck, who came up this evening, that our friends are carrying every thing, before them, and the game is very much like "playing alone."

The redoubtable eidevant Clerk of Albany county, Mr. Lawrence L. Kleeck, has been in town all day, was at the first ward poll in company with Oliver Wiswall, the Magician's brother, Abraham A., who you will remember is Surrogate of the county, and Mr. Rufus Reed. What means this visit? Yours, &c.

Extract of a letter, dated  
ROCHESTER, Nov. 3, 1832.

Dear Sir—The stories of the Masons that there are changes in this county in their favor, are untrue. The changes are all in our favor. Monroe will give 2000 majority, and you must not be surprised if our majority is 2500. Our majority in Gates will be at least 300. Out of 250 voters, in the town part of Gates, only about 14 are against us. Gould and the other office holders are cross enough. We shall use them up this time.

Extract of a letter, dated  
Poughkeepsie, Nov. 5th 1832.

Mr. Thurlow Weed—Sir—Hasten to inform you of the result of the contest to-day.—We have polled 780 votes, and have an anti-Regency majority of 142. We have every reason to expect an increase, & shall probably close the election with 200 majority in this town. Other towns in our county have been heard from and our friends were doing well and sanguine of success.

**Pennsylvania Election.**—The papers received by the Steam-Boat last night give Jackson a majority over Wirt of 21,604—fifty one counties heard from.

**Connecticut.**—The following returns have been received from this state—Clay 4997—Jackson 2730—Wirt 416.

**MARRIED.**  
In this town on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Lieut. TENCH YUGUMAS of the U. S. Army, to Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of the Hon. John L. Kerr, all of this county.

**DIED.**  
In this town on Thursday last, Mrs. BANNING, at a very advanced age.

In this county on Thursday last, Mr. JAS. BULLEN.

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
BALTIMORE, NOV. 7.

WHEAT, (white)	1 25
do (Red)	1 18 a 1 19
CORN	84

**Contents of the American Farmer,**  
VOLUME 14—NUMBER 33.

Editorial: Native Grapes; New Food for Hogs; Establishment of a Horticultural Society proposed; Large Potatoes; Large Egg Plant—On the Culture of Rice; Preparation of the Land—Rules for Housing and Preserving Sweet Potatoes—Prangos Hay Plant—Reclaimed Marshes—On the Reciprocal Influence of the Stock and the Graft, by James Mease, M. D. Letter from William Prince—Isabella Grape. Process of Making into Wine—Sidney Weller on the Cultivation of the Vine; Advantages of Grafts over Cuttings—Henry Perrine on Rearing Poultry in Mexico; Curious Method of Hatching the Eggs—C. The Destruction of the Beemoth—Large Ear of Corn—Address of Henry Perrine, United States Consul at Cambridge, to the Intelligent Friends of the Union on the Importance and Advantage of Cultivating Exotic Plants; Premium offered—Advertisements—Prices Current of Country Produce in the Baltimore Market.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers having commenced the Mercantile business, under the firm of

**Hopkins & Edmondson,**  
at the stand formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive

ASSORTMENT OF  
**DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**  
such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels, Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies worsted, Cotton and Lambs Wool hose, Gloves, &c.

with a complete assortment of  
**CALLICOES**  
of the newest style together with a large

ASSORTMENT OF  
**GROCERIES,**  
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

with many fancy articles, all of which has been selected with care and will be sold low for cash, feathers, rags, Quills, &c. &c.

**EDWARD S. HOPKINS,**  
**WILLIAM EDMONDSON.**  
Easton, Nov 10 3w

**FALL FASHIONS for 1832.**

**Mrs. Ridgway**  
Very grateful to the ladies of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, for the patronage she has received since she commenced the

**MILLINERY BUSINESS**  
in Easton, has the pleasure to announce to her customers and the ladies in general, that she has received per the last Packet, the latest Fashions from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore

with an elegant assortment of  
**ARTICLES IN HER LINE,**  
She invites the ladies to call and view her latest patterns for

**CLOAKS, RIDING, WALKING AND EVENING DRESSES, CAPES, &c.**  
N. B. Mrs. R. has a young lady who has been brought up to the **MILLINERY AND MANTU MAKING BUSINESS** in the city of Baltimore, which together with her own perfect knowledge of the business she flatters herself that general satisfaction will be received by those that will favor her with their custom either in the Millinery or Mantu-Making.  
Easton, Nov. 10.

**STORE FOR SALE.**  
THE whole stock of goods in the store of the late William Clark, Esq. deceased, are offered at private Sale on very accommodating and advantageous terms—an inventory and appraisement of the goods has been made, which (as well as the stock of goods) may be seen and examined by any person or persons disposed to purchase. This opening for a store is perhaps the best ever known in the town of Easton, the room and stand the best in the place—Application to be made to

**JOHN STEVENS, Executor,**  
of William Clark, dec'd.  
Easton, Nov. 10. 3w  
N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark, dec'd.—are particularly requested to make immediate payment to

**J. S., Executor.**

**STRAYED**  
From the subscriber some time since, a Bay and white Cow. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received and a reasonable reward paid for her recovery.  
T. H. DAWSON.  
Nov. 10.

**AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.**  
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting, at the residence of Samuel Hamblton, Esq. on Thursday next, the 15th inst at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order  
**M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.**  
Nov. 10.

**TO RENT**  
for the ensuing year.  
THE small framed  
**DWELLING HOUSE,**  
situate near the corner of Port street, in Easton,

One other situate on Cabinet street, with a good garden, &c. &c.  
Also, a **DWELLING HOUSE** with about three acres of ground situate on Cabinet street the property of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.

The above property will be rented low to good tenants. For terms apply to  
**ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent**  
or to A. GRAHAM.  
Easton, Nov. 10.

By his Excellency **George Howard, Governor** of Maryland.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS, in all Christian communities there is a prevalent and proper feeling amongst the people to join in simultaneous acts of Worship and Thanksgiving—and as the late awful visitation of disease affords a fit opportunity for returning thanks to Almighty God for his great mercy in mitigating the ravages of the Destroying Angel, and partially removing the pestilence from us—and as we must be fully sensible how precarious our tenure is, and the uncertainty of the return of the dreadful scourge, we are drawn to reflect that our only dependence is upon Him who created and sustains us. Now therefore, I, George Howard, Governor of the State of Maryland, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, do most earnestly invite the people of this state to set a part **THURSDAY the 15th day of November** next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving for past mercies, and of Prayer for the continuance of Almighty protection to us.

[L.S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the state of Maryland, this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

**GEO. HOWARD,**  
By the Governor **THOS. CULBRETH,**  
Clerk of the Council.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his customers that he has declined the **TAILORING BUSINESS,** and earnestly desires those indebted to him on note or open account to settle the same without delay, as he is anxious that his business should be closed as soon as possible:  
**WM. EDMONDSON.**  
Easton, Nov. 10 3w

N. B. Those neglecting this notice may expect their accounts placed in an Officer's hands for collection, as the nature of his business is such, as precludes indulgence.  
**W. E.**

**SILVESTER'S OFFICE.**  
No. 113, Baltimore Street.

**NEW YORK LOTTERY,**  
Class No. 41, for 1832.  
To be drawn  
On **WEDNESDAY Nov. 14th 1832:**  
66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Ballots,  
Splendid Scheme.

1 prize of	\$30,000
1	10,000
1	6,000
1	2,920
1	1,000
20	500
20	300
20	200
20	100 &c. &c.

Tickets 10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.  
In the above scheme the 1st. drawn numbers will be entitled to \$20; the 2d or 3d \$16; the 4th & 5th \$12; all other single number prizes will be entitled to \$10 each.

**S. J. SYLVESTER,**  
Baltimore.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**  
Class No. 16 for 1832.

To be drawn on **FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1832.**  
**CAPITAL.**  
**30,000, 10,000**

1	\$30,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	3,704
30	1,000
30	500
55	200
56	100 &c. &c.

am'g to 366,880  
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.  
Persons who will honor **SYLVESTER** with their patronage are respectfully informed that his utmost endeavours will be shown to merit their encouragement, whether it is their pleasure to purchase packages single tickets or shares of tickets.

Those of our friends who are in want of a few thousands are particularly invited to send their orders as early as possible to  
**S. J. SYLVESTER,**  
No. 113 Baltimore street,  
Baltimore.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY order of the Orphans' court of Talbot County will be sold at Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY the 14th day of the present month (November)** at the late residence of William Clark, Esq. dec'd. in the town of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes and Goods in the Store excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture—fifteen shares of stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, seven shares of stock in the Steamboat Maryland, one Coach and Harness, one Gig and Harness, one Waggon, one cart, one dray,

**Two Horses,**  
**four valuable COWS,**  
A parcel of Posts, Scantling, Plank and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving notes 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 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
**JOHN STEVENS, Executor**  
of Wm. Clark, deceased.

November 8 2w  
N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark dec'd.—are particularly requested to make immediate payment.

**J. S., Executor.**

**\$5 REWARD**  
IS offered to any person or persons that will give to the Editor of this paper, full and sufficient evidence of the guilt of the person or persons, who have injured and killed certain Cows belonging to citizens of this town.  
Nov. 3.

**REMOVAL.**  
**MISS MARY BROWN,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her

**MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE**  
to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. she invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantu and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.  
Easton, Oct. 27

**PORTRAIT PAINTING.**  
**M. E. MYNARTS,** Portrait and Miniature Painter, respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to Easton and expects to remain here but a short time; he proposes to teach the art of Painting Fruit, Flowers and Birds in 8 lessons, equal if not superior to any that has been taught here before, on lower terms, his Room will be open next Wednesday in the House formerly occupied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of his Painting may be seen.  
Easton, Oct. 27.

**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 integrity & sobriety. Constant attendance to duty will be required. Apply to the Editor.  
Oct. 6.

**The best Stand in Easton for BUSINESS.**  
IS 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

**CORN & PORK WANTED.**  
THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot County wish to purchase a quantity of Corn and Pork; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 10th of November next. Proposals to be left at the Poor House.  
By order of the Board of Trustees  
**W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.**  
Oct. 27th 1832. W

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, against Levin Millis—will be sold on **MONDAY the 19th day of November** inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, all that farm or plantation, where Levin Millis, Jr. resides, consisting of the following tracts or part of tracts of land, to wit—part of a tract of land called Fork, part of a tract of land called Healy, and part of other tracts containing 190 acres of land more or less—also, an adjoining tract of land called Forest & Dike, containing the quantity of 113 acres of land more or less, the lands and tenements of said Millis, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of vendi. expo. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.  
Attendance given by  
**WM. TOWNSEND, late Sheriff.**  
Nov. 3.

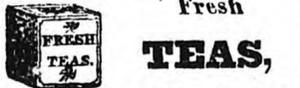
### FALL GOODS.

W. M. H. & P. GROOME,  
HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment of

### FRESH GOODS SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Among which are  
Cloths of various colors and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassimere, Razors and Razors, Blankets, Merinos and Circassians, a great variety, Bombazines, Lindsays and Kerseys,  
Merino, Cashmere, Thybet & Circassian Shawls, long & square, a large assortment, Berage, Grape Lisso and other fancy handkerchiefs, Irish Linens & Lawns, Domestic Muslins, Cotton Yarn, &c.

### GROCERIES, Viz:— Fresh



Old L. P. Madeira, Sperm Oil & Candles, Sicyly do, Cheese—very nice, Sherry and Lisbon, Buckwheat Flour, Port and Teneriffe, Fresh Bunch Raisins, O. Dupoy's Brandy—very superior, Family Flour, O. Monongahela whiskey, Powder and Shot

### TEAS, LIKEWISE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

among which, are complete sets of  
DINING AND TEA CHINA,  
BRASS AND IRONS, SHOVEL  
AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES,  
KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST-  
STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS,  
NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

All of which will be offered on reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Kerseys, Lindsays and Feathers.  
Nov. 3.

### NEW STORE.

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

SEASONABLE GOODS,  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS—  
HARDWARE, CASTINGS & CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. TINCWARE, 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. 5. eow21.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public auction on 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," or "The White Marshes," also part of a tract of land called "Rich Farm" all adjoining, situate lying and being in the county aforesaid, within six miles of Easton, containing about four hundred acres of land (a correct plat of the same 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. Stephen 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 improvements 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 security to be approved of by the Trustee, for the payment 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 executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims 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 moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Dr. Stephen T. Johnson, late of Talbot County dec'd.  
JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.  
Easton, Oct. 6. ts (W)

### WANTED

TO hire, or purchase, a likely negro Girl, for a nurse, from 15 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

### REMOVAL.

#### SAMUEL MACKAY

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 returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

#### Dry Goods and Groceries,

Suitable to the present and approaching season; Selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and solicits his friends to give him a call at his new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for CASH.  
Easton, Oct. 20.

#### LAMBERT REARDON & SON.

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 customers 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 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 eow21

#### NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue on TUESDAY the 13th day of November, inst. at the court house door in the town of Easton; the house and improvements the property of the heirs of Thomas Bright, dec'd. adjoining the property of John Hall. Terms made known of the day of sale.  
Nov. 3. JAS. CHAPLAIN, Agent.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security, bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick Dwelling house, situate on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell,) persons disposed to purchase, would do well to examine the property before the day of sale.  
Attendance given by  
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.  
Oct. 6 eow21

ALSO will be sold at the same time and place, and on the same terms the small frame tenement on the corner of West and Cabinet Streets. Attendance given by  
J. CALDWELL, agent for the Heirs.  
Nov. 3

#### Wants a situation as Teacher.

THE subscriber (a single man) wishes to obtain employment, for the ensuing year, in any section of Talbot county, wherein could be subscribed from twenty-five to thirty scholars for the year, or as a private Tutor. The subscriber hopes, from the long experience, in the instruction of youth, to give general satisfaction wherever he may be employed.  
Course of Instruction—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book Keeping, Geography, and practical Mensuration. Terms moderate.  
HENRY ALLEN.  
N. B. A few lines addressed to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, will be promptly attended to.  
Oct. 20 31q

#### 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. Elizabeth Jenkins.  
Easton Oct. 6 (W)

#### JUST RECEIVED and for sale at this Office

J. EVANS' HARRIS.  
Aug 18

### 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 November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, for cash to the highest bidder at the front Door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, all the equitable right of the aforesaid Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, of, in and to, a parcel of land, lying and being in the Chappel District of this county, and known by the names of part 'Collens,' part 'Selby' and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 325 acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.  
Attendance by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot County.  
Oct. 13

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Thos. Myers.—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Thursday the 13th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, to wit:—All the right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to, one house and lot, situate near St. Michaels, and adjoining the lands of John Graham and Nathan Harrington, Esq's, be the quantity more or less, the lands and tenements of said Thos. Myers, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.  
Attendance by  
THO. HENRIX, former Shff.  
Oct. 20.

### MARYLAND:

#### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1832.  
On application of John Stevens, adm'r. of Thomas Perrin Smith, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

#### In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Perrin Smith, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of June next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 1st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
JOHN STEVENS, adm'r. of Thomas P. Smith, dec'd.  
Nov. 3. The Baltimore Chronicle will please copy the above 3 times and forward account.

### MARYLAND:

#### Talbot county Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM A. D. 1832.  
On application of Col. Wm. Hughlett adm'r. of Woolman Porter, late of Talbot county dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

#### In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Woolman Porter, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 1st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
WM. HUGHLETT, adm'r. of Woolman Porter, dec'd.  
Nov. 3

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to  
JAMES L. SMITH.  
Easton, Md. Oct. 27 1832. 3w

### 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 authorized to receive the same; those who neglect this notice must not expect to be indulged.  
Oct. 13 LAMBERT REARDON.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Richard L. Chamberlaine deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the subscriber legally authenticated on or before the first of May next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate, and all persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber.  
JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE, adm'r. with the will annexed of Richard L. Chamberlaine, deceased.  
Oct. 27

### IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT Sitting as a Court of Equity,

OCTOBER TERM 1832.  
ORDERED that the sale of the lands made to John W. Williams by John Boon Trustee for the sale of the Real estate of Andrew S. Green, in the cause of George Reed survivor of William Reed petitioner against Abraham Jump and others, defendants, the administrator and heir of the said Andrew S. Green deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday in March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in any of the newspapers, published in Easton in Talbot County, before the first day of February in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty three, the report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$205 00.  
WM. B. MARTIN  
ARA SPENCE  
WM. TINGLE.  
True copy  
Oct. 27 Test Jo: RICHARDSON Clk.

### MARYLAND:

#### Caroline county Orphans' Court,

24th day of October, A. D. 1832.  
ON application of James Hignutt, administrator of James P. Robinson, late of Caroline county, deceased,—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this twenty third day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test, W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

#### In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James P. Robinson, late of Caroline county deceased—all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 3d day of May next, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty third day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
JAMES HIGNUTT, adm'r. of James P. Robinson, deceased  
Oct. 27

### IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT Sitting as a Court of Equity,

OCTOBER TERM, 1832.  
Ordered that the sale of the land made by William Hughlett Trustee for the sale of the Mortgage lands and premises of John Chilleut dec'd. in the cause of Wm. Hughlett complainant against Joseph Wood and Ann his wife formerly Ann Chilleut and Joshua Chilleut son and heir of John Chilleut dec'd. defendants, to Charles Adams and reported by the said Hughlett be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the first day of February in the year last aforesaid. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$260 00.  
WM. B. MARTIN  
ARA SPENCE  
WM. TINGLE.  
True copy  
Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
Nov. 3.

### LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officers Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notify them, through the medium of the newspapers that unless punctual payments are made, and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last year's fees as well as the present.  
I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements and punctuality will be expected.  
The Public's Humble Servant  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
Aug. 25

### 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 Chappel 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.  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
Sept 15

### 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. 22

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michael's Church 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, Declaration &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 that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking with a gentleman in 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. 28 tf

### Bank of Maryland,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.  
BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum

On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum

By order R. WILSON, Cash.  
may 19 201q

### For Sale or Rent.

THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan Yard in Easton, possession will be given immediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom the terms are left.  
HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.  
Sept. 29th (W)

### 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 front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River, called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of and more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve 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 six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, 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—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.  
Branch Bank, at Easton, }  
May 5 1832 }

### 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 I hope persons will endeavor to settle the same as speedily as possible, through the subscriber or his deputy will be sent to the districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesday for the collection of the same.  
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot County Taxes.  
Sept. 22

John

VOL. X

ALEXANDER

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# 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, NOVEMBER 17, 1832.

NO. 46.

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.

### SUPPOSED MURDER.

We give the following story as it was related by a gentleman from the country. The appalling discovery, the legal proceeding, and the testimony mentioned in the course of it, we have heard from another source; but feel inclined to believe that their connexion with past occurrences, and the occurrences themselves, have received a strong colouring from the imaginations of our correspondent:  
About thirty years ago, a small village was built up in one of the newly settled counties in the interior of New York, by some enterprising individuals, among whom was a Scotch merchant by the name of W—. He was an unmarried man, about thirty years of age, of some education, frank and social in his disposition, but somewhat addicted to the bottle. After trading a few years with considerable success, he became unexpectedly the inheritor of a large estate in Scotland; and the letter which announced his good fortune contained also a large sum of money. He immediately commenced arrangements for returning home; sold out his establishment to a villager whom he shall designate by the name of A—; took a farewell carouse with his old customers and cronies, with whom he was literally "four for days together," and departed for his native land. A year or more had elapsed, when some of the villagers got word; how, is not recollected—that W— had never been heard of by his friends in Scotland; and a story obtained, and was believed, that his good fortune had made him mad, and that he had "drank himself to death" on his way home.

About the same period, a pedlar, (having, as was believed, a considerable sum of money with him) who had put up at the village for a few days, suddenly disappeared, and in a mysterious manner, and has never since been heard of. The circumstance is recollected, from his having made a deposit with a citizen of the town, of a sum of money, which has never been called for, and which, we believe, is still at interest for his benefit.

Mr. A—, and a younger brother, on the departure of W—, set up as merchants in his stead, and it was remarkable, that being men of small means and ordinary abilities, illiterate, and unacquainted with merchandize they nevertheless managed their concerns with unexampled success. They kept a large stock of goods purchased up the produce of the farmers in the country to a great distance around, were always "flush of money," and in short, "bought golden opinions of all sorts of people." The elder brother by dint of wise saws and threadbare adages uttered with a consequential air, came to be considered a man of parts was appointed a magistrate, and for a time, was the oracle of the village and its vicinity. There was, however, a recklessness in the transactions of these men which made sober people wonder at their prosperity, and half inclined them to believe it would not last forever. They gradually contracted dissipated habits and gathered round them a knot of gamblers and loose characters, and the village which had never been in the best repute for morality, became under their auspices the seat of all manner of iniquity.

A few years wound up their career by a failure in business, followed by a series of judgments and executions which swept lands and chattels, and reduced them to their former humble condition. The younger brother has managed to lead a bustling life ever since, wandering about the country and gaining a precarious subsistence as a black-leg and horse jockey. The "Squire," it was observed, did not bear his misfortunes with the utmost magnanimity. He became a moody and unhappy man—restless, unsocial, and absent-minded when sober, and addicted, in his maudlin moments, to moralizing on the vicissitudes of life, and the vices of the times. These habits gradually increased upon him, and at length took an aspect which for some years past, has caused his neighbors to look upon him as partially deranged.

He became subject at intervals of different lengths, to paroxysms of intense mental distress, during which he frequently declared himself the most wretched being in existence, but from a cause which no one could ever know. It is said that at such seasons he has been known to rise from his bed at night, fling himself upon his knees, and pray for hours in an agony bordering on despair; and and perhaps the next day fly to the bottle

for relief, and under its influence, run into the opposite extreme of horrid blasphemy. Two other peculiarities of his character have also been the subject of remark;—the one a passion for tales of murder, the most horrid details of which he would dwell upon with intense interest;—and the other, an inordinate affection for the small inconvenient house which he occupied. This house—the oldest, perhaps, in the village—he had built himself, for his own residence.—After the ownership had passed from him, he still contrived to retain possession, and never would consent to the slightest repairs or alterations being made. His notions were looked upon as the whims of a half crazed man, which cost the good natured owner nothing to gratify, and he was suffered to have his will. When compelled to leave the house at last, he did so with lamentations which distressed the sympathies of the neighborhood; and when told a few weeks ago that it was to be torn down, he said it was then time for him to be torn down also; and actually removed to an obscure nook in one of the western counties, professing from inability to endure the destruction of his beloved domicile.

About a fortnight ago, the house was torn down, and a discovery made which has produced no little excitement in that region, and, in the imagination of many, affords a clue both to the prosperity of A— at the period above spoken of, and to his subsequent eccentricities. The house had no cellar; and the floor was laid on large sleepers which rested on the ground. Between two of these a quantity of earth had been filled in, which in consequence of the settling of the house had caused a rising in the floor directly above it. On removing this a perfect human skeleton was found, lying on one side, with the hip and knee joints slightly bent. A coroner's jury was immediately called, and after examining several witnesses, adjourned for the purpose of sending for A—, who was hunted out, arrested, and brought to the place just as our informant was about to leave it. He arrived in a state of boisterous hilarity, and seemed disposed to treat the matter as an excellent joke. As to the bones, he said he placed them there himself; and that they were those of an Indian, which had been dug up hard by, at the time he was building the house. A person to whom he appealed recollected some Indian bones having been dug up about that time, but they were only the larger bones of the frame and even then much decayed; while the skeleton found under the floor was entire—each bone being not only well preserved, but placed in its proper position; a circumstance hardly to be expected from A—'s limited knowledge of anatomy.

But setting this aside, enough came to light before the jury to show beyond a doubt that a human body must have been deposited there since the building of the house. For example, the floor was originally fastened down with long wrought nails, and the part directly over the skeleton has evidently been forced up since. The nails remaining in the sleepers, the heads were drawn through the boards.—These appear to have been bent down and driven into the wood, and the boards when laid down again were fastened with cut nails.—Again: a witness remembered a conversation he had formerly had with a clerk in A's store concerning the situation of the house; and to have expressed his surprise that a cellar had not been dug under it. The reason given was that the earth under the house seemed to be impregnated with something which gave it a strong smell of carrion. A physician of the first respectability, who had attended a sick person in the house about the same period, recollected the offensive scent, and it is now ascertained that the family actually quitted the house for many months on the same account, and resided in a shop in the rear. In short, when our informant left the place, facts were daily coming to light through the excited recollections of the older inhabitants, all contributing to the belief that a foul murder had been committed, and tending to fix the guilt on the elder A., with the privacy, if not the participation of his brother. The most probable conjecture in regard to the victim is, that it was either W. or the pedlar above spoken of, both of whose fates are involved in so much uncertainty.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

### MUSIC.

Some time since it was stated in some of the papers, that the wife of an itinerant musician had played him false, pocketed (if ladies wear pockets) the money earned with the hand organ and tambourine, and put herself under the protection of another and a younger gentleman, of ambulatory musical talents. The trouble into which the emigrant musician had fallen, is not all the ill luck that cometh upon his tribe, as the following police case from a London paper will show:  
"RIVAL MUSICIANS.  
"Alexander Coploffe, a china music

performer, & John Smith, a flute player with one hand, were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having disturbed the whole neighborhood of Copt-hall-buildings by their discord. The defendants, it appeared, were in the habit of delighting the public with pieces of music, & after having played several airs on Saturday evening in Copt-hall court, they struck up "God save the King" as a finale. The flute player played with great simplicity, barring shakes, which he rattled through the court in wonderful abundance, while the other whipped his chin through an immense number of variations. It was, however, the opinion of the crowd, that the instruments did not agree, and the general cry was, that the shaking gentleman, being but second best should cease altogether. The flute player did not relish the preference given to his comrade, and for the purpose of showing his contempt for his bearers, played up "Molly put the kettle on," by which expedient he drew down the heavy displeasure of the china musician, who at once turned his knuckles from his own face to that of his partner, and gave him a most disagreeable smash on the corresponding part of the countenance, which to the surprise of every body, sent forth no musical tone whatever, although played upon exactly in the right spot. The flute player, in an instant, brandished his copper-bound flute, and with an excellent aim, tried to knock music out of Mr. Coploffe; but although the melodious instrument came in contact with the melodious jaws of that gentleman, nothing was heard but a loud growl and a doleful exclamation. The gentlemen who own chambers, and who have lately shown very little taste for the higher sort of musical entertainment, then interposed, and caused the combatants to be taken into custody.

The lord Mayor said that he had several complaints from men of business in the retired parts of the city, against singers, whistlers, fifers, hurdy-gurdy grinders, and others, who were often paid to stay away. The least such gentry could do, surely, was to ban their discord as much as possible.

Smith (the flute player) said that he had introduced the same music to the town. At first the people were disposed to laugh at such a nonsensical piece of mummery, but they bore him at last, the introduction was so respectable. (A laugh.)

The Lord Mayor—He has the advantage of you in not being at the expense of an instrument.

Smith—Yes, my Lord, he has only to dab his tongue up against the roof of his mouth and to work his fists upon his chin, and out comes all his music. There is no use in such juggling. I have only four fingers and a thumb in the world and I can play any air that ever stood in an orchestra.

Coploffe—You play! you can't play none at all. Nobody would give you a farthing if de didn't for pity when de saw your shivering and shaking—I don't know vot make me beat my chin a-loud vid such a stupid rascal.

Smith—How would you have got your living but for me?—Please you, my Lord he was but a poor beggarly foreigner when I took him in hand.

The Lord Mayor—And what will you call him now?

Smith—He told me when I first seed him that he had plenty of practice, for he had nothing else to do with his jaws but to play upon them (laughter); and now he has every thing a gentleman wants.

Coploffe—De people likes me best; he gets more for clarity, but I gets more for music; he blows on dat flute of his until he set all a shivering and shaking de people trembles when de looks at him and den de gives him hawpennies.—(Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—But you had no right to strike him, my good chin chopper, although he might have played out of tune.

Smith—I forgive him that, my Lord; for I gave him better than I got; besides we're both going to a party to night at the west end of the town.

The Lord Mayor—But I will not let either of you go until I have every reason to believe that we shall not be troubled with you again.

Smith—To tell you the truth, my Lord after one whole day's work, we only got fourpence, and most of them were so hot, that we melted 'um in beer.—Sometimes at the west end we have crowds after us, and we always gets our money raw.—(Laughter.)

Coploffe—'Tis his cursed flute vot gets de burning hawpennies; I never lifts up none ven he play, or I gett scald. Ven I play de hawpennies come like out of the sky.—(Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—Well you may go but if you appear before me again, I'll send you where the hawpennies are neither cold nor hot.

### FRENCH AND ENGLISH WOMEN.

—From a critical notice of 'Mirabeau's Letters from England, we extract the following account of the French women by that celebrated character.

The French Women.—When a French lady comes into a room the first thing that strikes you is, that she walks better, has her head and feet better dressed—her clothes better fancied and better put on than any women you have ever seen.

When she talks she is the art of pleasing personified. Her eyes, her lips, her words, her gestures, are all prepossessing. Her language is the language of amiableness—her accents are the accents of grace—her embellishments a trifle—interests upon nothing—she softens a contradiction—she takes off the insipidness of a compliment by turning it elegantly—and when she has a mind, sharpens and polishes the point of an epigram better than all the women in the world.

Her eyes sparkle with merit—the most delightful sallies flash from her fancy—in telling a story she is inimitable—the motions of her body, and the accents of her tongue, are equally genteel & easy—an equal flow of sprightliness keeps her constantly good humoured and cheerful, and the only objects of her life are to please and be pleased.

Her vivacity may sometimes approach to folly—but perhaps it is not in her moments of folly that she is least interesting and agreeable. English women have many points of superiority over the French—the French are superior to them in many other. Here I shall only say, there is a particular idea, in which no woman in the world can compare with a French woman—it is the power of intellectual irritation. She will draw wit out of a fool. She strikes with such address the chords of self-love, that she gives unexpected vigour and agility to fancy, and electrifies a body that appears non-electric.

English Women.—I have mentioned here the women of England, and I have done wrong. I did not intend it when I began the letter. They came into my mind as the only women in the world worthy of being compared with those of France. I shall not presume to determine whether, in the important article of beauty, form and colour are to be preferred to expressions and grace; or whether grace and expression are to be considered preferable to complexion and shape. I shall not examine whether the piquant of France is to be thought superior to the touchant of England; or whether deep sensibility deserves to be preferred to animation and wit. So important a subject requires a volume. I shall give a trait. If a Goddess could be supposed to be formed, compounded of Juno and Minerva, that Goddess would be the emblem of the women of this country [England.] Venus as she is, with all her amiableness and imperfections, may stand justly enough, for an emblem of French women. I have decided the question without intending it, for I have given the perfections to the WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

"One point I had forgotten; and it is a material one. It is not to be disputed on; for what I am going to write is the opinion and sentiment of the universe. The English women are the best wives under Heaven—and shame be on the men who make them bad husbands."

### [From the Court Journal.] LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS.

For the Week ending 29d September.  
The only novelty noticeable among the fashions of the week, is a small capote of cherry-coloured watered silk, the front being shaped into small points, that meet under the chin instead of strings and turning up slightly towards the centre. It is trimmed with bows of cherry-coloured gauze ribbon, beautifully shot with white, and a small heron's feather. The crowns of bonnets are no longer made to fall back, but, although still small, quite perpendicular. When composed of pale grey or camel's hair silk, they are trimmed with china-asters, balsams, or double larkspurs. The bows are universally made without ends.

With dresses of plain chaly made for the evening, gauze sleeves may be worn; as it is a material that admits equally of silk or thread net, or lace by way of trimming. Many chaly dresses are richly embroidered in floss silk; and to these, large sleeves of blonde are generally added. Full dress muslin evening dresses for young ladies, have a falling pelerine of lace; and short sleeves trimmed with bows of coloured gauze riband.

High ornamented combs are almost exploded; but when worn, those of black buffalo horn are selected for ladies with fair hair, and for black hair, very pale tortoise shell or amber, or a new composition of gold coloured gum, are preferred. But the most remarkable innovation in hair-dressing is the introduction of plain flat curls; which (by way proba-

bly of economizing their own time) has been attempted by the leading coiffeurs of Paris. The fashion is, however, so extremely unbecoming to persons of prominent features, for whose advantage the light crepe curls were originally invented that it is not expected to become predominant. But whether flat or lized, the curls are completely divided, so as to show the whole forehead. A very pretty ornament, called a cadennette, is likely this winter to replace those a la ferroniere—and another fanciful addition to the toilet has been introduced in the form of a black velvet that passes round the throat and crosses in front through a black jet ring;—the ends falling to the top of the corset, are confined on the bosom by a second jet ring, to which a broach pin is affixed. This little cravat being mounted without gold, has a neat effect, and is supposed to form an advantageous contrast to fair complexions.

The little light morning caps, originally made to be worn under bonnets, with a ruche of double plaited tulle round the face, have now a third plaiting next the crown, edged with a very narrow colored riband, which produces a better effect than the ends of riband at first plaited in with the net.

We have lately seen a beautiful bandeau (equally serviceable as a bracelet) of daises in white enamel; the leaves and centre of the flower being composed of gold filagree. Another of a similar form was designed in bunches of currants, the fruit being formed of uncut garnets or carbuncles. Settings of the antique form still prevail; but the chains a la imperatrice so much worn last season, are now generally made with a stud of chryso-phrase, beryl, or turquoise between each lozenge.

Boudoirs.—The dressing-room of a woman of fashion, says a Parisian periodical, ought to be furnished with a Persian divan, an Algerine carpet a perpetual fountain playing into a crystal or marble basin, flower-pots, with rustic feet and pedestals, in every corner of the room, an elagere, or raised stage, to display a thousand elegant trinkets, a Japan table, ornamented with a toilet service of enamelled porcelain, and transparent blinds to the windows, painted with landscapes. The boudoir must be in a still more fantastic taste; & moveable tents are now made which with the aid of a ring affixed to the centre of the ceiling of any small apartment, will in a moment convert it into a luxurious retreat. These tents consist of curtains of a sort of tiffany silk beautifully painted in arabesques or bouquets of flowers, which are confined round the wainscot, and made to fall in flutings by means of a rich silk cable.—A Persian carpet, and a few silken cushions or ottomans, complete the furniture. An alabaster lamp is suspended from the centre.

The Editor of the Nantucket Enquirer dryly relates the following anecdote, which bears indubitable marks of coming from the sea serpent part of the coast:—

"About thirty years ago, a very small child was noticed to steal away regularly from its meals and to carry its plate of victuals with it. This had been repeated so often that the parents determined to watch its movements. Following the child, unperceived, they saw it go to a snug corner of the yard, seat itself on the ground and disposing its plate before it, separate the provisions into two parts, and then quietly wait, as in expectation of company. It was not long before a large rat, to their great surprise, made his appearance from a neighboring hole, and seated himself at the side of the plate opposite the child with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance. Immediately both set to, without ceremony, the one with a spoon and the other with a nose, each at his own division of food.

"The dinner party seemed to enjoy all the gust which intrinsic worth and agreeable participation could yield. When the feast was over the rat retired, and the child returned with apparent satisfaction to the house. The only occurrence which marred the harmony of the occasion was an attempt of the visitor to take a morsel from the portion which the other had reserved for itself; but this aggression was met on the part of the child, with a gentle tap of the spoon over the part used in taking snuff, and the moderate reprimand 'keep on your own side, rat.'

General Cemetery.—The company formed by Mr. Carden, for the provision of an ornamented burial place, on a large scale, out of the bounds of the metropolis, (near Hamstead), has received the sanction of the Legislature, and may now be considered firmly established. Arrangements have been made with the London Clergy for the payment of a small fee for every body removed from their several parishes—5s. each, and 7s. 6d. for Marylebone. Nearly 10,000l. has been paid for land, of which the company is empowered to purchase eighty acres; trees have been planted; and a boundary wall is nearly finished: the capital subscribed is about 36,000l; above 22,000l has been paid, and altogether about 15,000l expended. Every intelligent person must rejoice to see the nuisance of burying in churches and church yards in the midst of a dense population, abated. It has long been desirable, and Mr. Carden deserves well of his country for the zeal and perseverance with which he has so successfully labored in this cause.—London Pap.

Strange Female Disorder.—Pearce gives an account of a strange disorder to which the Abyssinian women are subject, and of the still more strange cure. He was himself, at first, a little incredulous, and when his own wife was seized with the disorder, he tried, as the ordinary remedies are expensive, the more intelligent one of a horse-ship, but without success. "This is a very wonderful disorder, which I cannot pass over in silence, though the reader may think it fabulous and ridiculous; yet we have accounts of something of the same kind in the New Testament, which the priests and learned men of Abyssinia believe to be the same complaint. This complaint is called *tigretter*: it is more common among the women than among the men. The *tigretter* seizes the body as a violent fever, and from that turns to a lingering sickness which reduces the patients to skeletons, and often kills them, if the relations cannot procure the proper remedy. During this sickness, their speech is changed to a kind of stuttering, which no one can understand but those afflicted with the same disorder. When the relations find the malady to be the *tigretter*, they join together to defray the expenses of curing it; the first remedy they generally attempt, is to procure the assistance of a learned Doctor, who reads the Gospel of Saint John, and drenches the patient with cold water daily for the space of several days, an application that very often proves fatal.

The most effectual cure, though far more expensive than the former, is as follows: The relations hire, for a certain sum, a band of trumpeters, drummers, and fiddlers, and buy a quantity of liquor, then all the young men and women of the place assemble at the patient's house to perform the following most extraordinary ceremony. I was once called in by a neighbor to see his wife, a very young woman, and of whom he was very fond, who had the misfortune to be afflicted with this disorder, and the man being an old acquaintance of mine, and always a close comrade in the camp, I went every day, when at home, to see her, but I could not be of any service to her, though she never refused my medicines. At this time I could not understand a word she said, although she talked very freely, nor could any of her relations understand her. She could not bear the sight of a book, or a priest, for, at the sight of either, she struggled, and was apparently seized with acute agony, and a flood of tears, like blood mingled with water, would pour down her face from her eyes. She had lain three months in this lingering state, living upon so little that it seemed not enough to keep a human body alive. At last her husband agreed to employ the usual remedy, and after preparing for the maintenance of the band, during the time it would take to effect the cure, he borrowed from all his neighbors their silver ornaments, and loaded her legs, arms, and neck with them. The evening that the band began to play, I seated myself close by her side as she lay upon the couch, and about two minutes after the trumpets had begun to sound, I observed her shoulders begin to move, and in less than a quarter of an hour, she sat upon her couch. The wild look she had, though sometimes she smiled, made me draw off to a greater distance, being almost alarmed to see one so nearly a skeleton, move with such strength; her head, neck, shoulders, hands and feet, all made a strong motion to the sound of the music, and in this manner she went on by degrees until she stood up on her legs upon the floor. Afterwards she began to dance, and, at times, to jump about; at last, as the music and noise of the singers increased, she often sprang three feet from the ground. When the music slackened she would appear quite out of temper; but when it became louder, she would smile and be delighted. During this exercise, she never showed the least symptom of being tired, though the musicians were thoroughly exhausted, and when they stopped to refresh themselves by drinking and resting a little, she would discover signs of discontent. Next day according to the custom in the cure of this disorder, she was taken into the market place, where several jars of *maize* of *lung*, were set in order by the relations, to give drink to the musicians and dancers. When the crowd had assembled and the music was ready, she was brought forth, and began to dance, and throw herself into modest postures imaginable, and in this manner she kept on the whole day. Towards evening she began to feel the silver ornaments from her neck, arms and legs, one at a time, so that, in the course of three hours, she was stripped of every article. A relation continually kept going after her as she danced, to pick up the ornaments, and afterwards delivered them to the owners from whom they were borrowed. As the sun went down, she made a start with such swiftness that the fastest runner could not come up with her, and when at the distance of about two hundred yards, she dropped on a sudden, as if shot. Soon afterwards, a young man, on coming up with her, fired a matchlock over her body, and struck her upon the back with the broad side of his large knife, and asked her name to which she answered as when in her common sense, a sure proof of her being cured; for during the time of this malady, those afflicted with it never answered to their Christian name. She was now taken up in a very weak condition and carried home, and a priest came and baptized her again in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, which ceremony concluded her cure.

Pearce's Travels in Abyssinia.—Tales of the Gleaner Sp.—by several American writers—is a new novel just published in New York, by the Harpers. The tales are, vol. 1.—Le Bossu; Chlich B. Solville's Pilgrimage; the Skeleton Cave; Methild. Vol. 2.—The Block House; Mr. George Selina; Bayona. The authors we understand to be—Miss Sedgwick—Gillian C. Verplanck—Mr. J. R. Paulding—Messrs. W. C. Bryant and W. Leggett, both of the New York Evening Post, and Mr. R. C. Sands, of the New York Commercial Advertiser. These names are a sufficient guarantee that the book is worth reading and buying. We may add, that whoever buys them on the faith of the names, will find on reading that the money has been well laid out. The title is an odd one, but the introductory chapter which gives an agreeable and curious history of the other papers of the volume, accounts very humorously for the selection. The following are the particulars as physically recounted in the New York American—*Balt. Chron.* It seems one Sharon Clapp, who has lived at Sheepscot since he was a boy, became embarrassed when he entered into those expensive improvements which have since given the place so much celebrity, under the fashionable name of "Gleaner Sp." and when a literary coterie, which seems to have passed the last summer there very pleasantly, was broken up at the close of the season, Sharon seized upon and appropriated a quantity of MS. papers which the party by some carelessness had left behind them in the reading room. These Mr. Clapp determined to turn to some account; and hav-

ing, to use his own words, "heard that the *Mis- ters Harry* printed all the books, at their store in New York," he proposed to these worthy publishers, and succeeded in making an arrangement with them to their mutual satisfaction and advantage. These facts took some time since, and are now whispered about so generally, in literary circles, that we should not be surprised if the publishers should feel themselves compelled to state them frankly to the public, in an advertisement to the publication, and throw themselves entirely upon their generosity for having, not by the most legitimate means, (we beg Mr. Clapp's pardon,) come into possession of the work. The individuals whose literary property has been thus unceremoniously appropriated by others, are Miss Sedgwick, a New England lady, Mr. Verplanck, a member of Congress, Mr. Paulding, the Navy Agent, Mr. Bryant, formerly a Massachusetts barrister, and Messrs. Sands and Leggett, two gentlemen of this city, names, which, taken together, coincide most singularly with those of some distinguished native writers, who have been before similarly associated in the production of "the *Talisman*," or individually occupied in other excellent works. As we presume, however, that such a liberty would hardly have been taken with them, as to publish their writings without their knowledge, we can only regard the adoption of their names here, as a ruse of Mr. Clapp, to gain celebrity for the watering place in which he is so much interested.

THE VOICE OF ONE ELECTOR—THE VICE PRESIDENCY. It will be seen by the following letter that at least one of the Gentlemen on the Fifth of March Ticket, is true to Pennsylvania. Gen. Samuel M'Kean, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose name heads the Jackson Electoral Ticket, has in the following decided manner avowed his determination under no circumstances to vote for Martin Van Buren. He deserves well of his state and his country for this decision. We trust that many other electors will be prompt in the expression of a similar determination, and in language equally fearless.—*Penn. Inq.*

From the Montrose (Penn.) Register. LETTER TO THE EDITOR. Harrisburg, Sept. 15, 1832. DEAR SIR—I have read with feelings of peculiar approbation the editorial remarks in your paper of the 7th inst. on the subject of the Vice Presidency. I had already noticed, with another emotion than those of contempt and disgust, the movements and declarations to which you allude—designed to create a belief that the Presidential Electors nominated on the 5th of March last would elect, vote for Mr. Van Buren as Vice President. I will not believe, that any honest and intelligent friend of Gen. Jackson, can be guilty of such gross temerity. Should even a well grounded suspicion prevail, that such a course would be ultimately pursued by any portion of the electors on your ticket—thousands of General Jackson's sincere friends would be deterred from supporting it; and if the corrupt attempts to induce this course are persisted in to the last, it may render doubtful even the entire electoral vote for General Jackson himself.

Strange as it may seem, and creditable as it certainly is, to its authors and abettors—I am now convinced, from recent developments, and facts within my own knowledge, that a deep laid plot is actually in a train of maturation, having for its object the transfer (if possible) of a part, if not the whole electoral vote of Pennsylvania, to Mr. Van Buren. The plan is to remain quiet hereafter until the Presidential election, when the vote of the people will have been given with a view to Mr. Wilkins, then meetings of seditious agents are to be got up wherever it is possible, and resolutions passed complimentary to Mr. Wilkins, but expressing regret that his prospects of success throughout the Union are no better, and a hope, that as an act of patriotic sacrifice rendered necessary by the crisis of affairs—he will decline. These will be paraded as evidences of public opinion, immediately before the electors assemble—to justify those (if any) who may be so inclined for giving their votes for Mr. Van Buren, and thus shamelessly degrading the political character of the state.

Be not astonished at almost any political movement in these times—therefore start not when I tell you that I have seen letters (and heard of others) from New York politicians, which contain an outline of the above project.—And that there are men in this state, engaged in this humiliating scheme, who profess to be friendly to Gen. Jackson—but who, in truth, are merely employing the influence of his name for their own mercenary and ambitious purposes—is equally certain, and susceptible of the clearest proof. What Pennsylvania, let me ask, who cherishes a single feeling of state pride, or has a spark of manly spirit glowing within his bosom, but must awaken to indignant resentment at the insult to the state, which this project involves? It is such an insult as no one except the servile tools of a practiced political gambler and systematic intriguer, would dare to offer, even the most insignificant state in the Union. I have too much respect for the individuals named on our electoral ticket, to believe that any of them will prove recreant to the principles avowed by the 5th of March Convention, and cast their votes for the New York candidate for the Vice Presidency. I know it is a common maxim, that "every man has his price;"—however true this may be as a general rule, so far as I am concerned in this case, I must plead an exception. With me, there can be no price for such a violation of faith and dereliction of principle. Mr. Van Buren having, by himself and his friends, done all in his power to defeat the views and just claims of the democracy of Pennsylvania, ought to be the last man to expect, and I trust will be the last man to receive its favours. My vote can never be given to him for the Vice Presidency under any circumstances; and I took occasion so to declare myself in the broadest and most unqualified terms the other evening, to the State Central Committee, in order, if there were any latent understanding in which they participated, to transpire ultimately, the vote of this state to Mr. Van Buren—that my name might be stricken from the ticket.

My personal respect for the President, and the connection (unfortunate, I must call it,) both for the country and General Jackson, which recently existed between him and Van Buren, has hitherto deterred me in some measure, from speaking of the latter as I think he deserves. The unsparing bitterness of his former opposition to Gen. Jackson—continued until every hope of success was blasted by the firmness of Pennsylvania—argues but little in favour of the sincerity and patriotism of his late fawning professions—to say nothing of their grossness and servility. Situated as I am, when at home, on the confines of the State

of New York, and having been personally intimate with many of Mr. Van Buren's partisans; few individuals have had better opportunities, than myself, of marking his political manoeuvres for the last twenty years; during which time he has exhibited all the powers and qualities with regard to politics, of the chameleon, assuming every hue or colour which his ambitious purposes, seemed to require. To speak plainly—I know him to be devoid of political integrity—and most of those high qualities of the mind, which wherever they may be found I humbly trust no minor difference in matters of human opinion will ever prevent me from duly acknowledging or yielding a just respect. Cunning, and a certain species of popular talent, he indeed possesses; but these only render him the more dangerous in times of public excitement and illusion. When he first entered General Jackson's Cabinet, I expressed my serious misgivings of the result, to Judge M'Lean (then Post-Master General,) and others; and the mischiefs which I then apprehended have been more than verified. His whole course has been that of a political disorganizer, whenever it could promote his selfish schemes. Party arrangements, and even the sacred ties of personal friendship have been sacrificed upon the altar of his insatiable ambition.

Pennsylvanians fast losing her weight & influence in the Union by substituting, erroneously as I conceive, an implicit devotion to men, for patriotism. And what increases the humiliation of her position, is that this devotion is never concentrated on her own men. Now who that is in the least conversant with the springs of human action, can for a moment believe that our state will ever be duly respected by the nation, so long as she tacitly concedes by her conduct, that her ablest men are inferior to those of other states? For my own part, I am heartily sick of this, but in the policy of Pennsylvania. In the various avocations of life, professional and otherwise, this state has produced some of the most distinguished men of the age; and yet, in a political point of view; many of her best men have been neglected or forgotten, amid the din of party feuds and domestic dissensions.

As an elector, nominated and instructed by the late democratic convention, I have cheerfully given my pledge to vote for Andrew Jackson and William Wilkins, which pledge, if I have the honor to serve, shall be faithfully redeemed, unless I am absolved from such obligation by the oath or subsequent acts of those candidates. And even then, since the state has taken a stand in behalf of one of her own sons I would still be in favour of Pennsylvania candidates. But if by any combination of circumstances, I should be induced to look for a vice president of the state, I would decidedly prefer Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, whom I know to be a democrat of the Jefferson school a sincere friend of the President, and to possess talents of the highest order. Above all, I believe him to be as honest a man as ever lived.

I have thus very hastily and concisely given you my views with regard to certain matters naturally connected with the subject of the paragraph in your paper, first alluded to. They are the same that I express on all proper occasions—and I care not in what way, by whom, or to whom they are communicated.—Very respectfully,  
Your friend and servant,  
SAMUEL M'KEAN.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette of Tuesday.

The Jackson tickets appear to have succeeded in the State of New York generally and in New Hampshire and Maine.—Rhode Island is doubtful. We cannot come as yet to a positive conclusion with regard to the issue in Ohio, but it can hardly be such as we wish. Some of the Jackson editors of New York rave in their exultation: "the empire State is saluted as mistress of the Union. Poor Pennsylvania, still subject to the imperial power. Our Governor ratifies the fealty, sitting aside the doctrines of his official communications to the legislature. Our Secretary of State, Samuel M'Kean, is not quite so loyal—he deprecates the succession of the New York heir, by the President's adoption, to the supreme sway at Washington. New Hampshire turns her back on Daniel Webster, and worships Isaac Hill! This matches the preference of Queen Titania, when she was under Puck's spell, for Nick Bottom the weaver. See the *Misadventure*—*Nights Dream*."

The Jackson exultations of joy and elation are in proportion to the fears which the votaries of the Hero entertained for his fate as a candidate. He was believed by most of the leaders to be in great danger, and their deep consciousness of his demerits was in part the cause of their belief. Facts and just reasonings remain as lights for the next generation; they will fall upon understandings & feelings which cannot be clouded and warped in the same degree as those of too large a number of the men of the present day.

The illusion at this time is extensive; but not so much so as might be presumed from the election returns. A large portion of the voters in all sections of the Union, who have given their suffrages to the Jackson tickets, and especially the most intelligent and prominent, are aware, must be aware, that they have been unworthily bestowed. They are not blind to the inconsistencies and disqualifications of President Jackson; nor to the evils with which the retention of him menaces the Constitution and other primary national concerns. But the ties and antipathies of party—the influence of personal interest,—the heats of rivalry and enmity and partial support to either of his competitors,—artificial clamors and bug-bears—have prevailed over their distinct perceptions, their better reason and their natural patriotism.

judicial departments of the Government, will suggest the expediency of an abatement of pretensions and hostilities and greater caution and moderation in the President himself, his privy-council as contra-distinguished from his cabinet proper, and all the Clubs and functionaries central and provincial.

The Election.—Enough has been received to show that Gen. Jackson has been re-elected.—The editor of the New York Globe, a thorough-going worshipper, reads his old associate of the Courier some lessons on the philosophy of success, and speaking of a new paper, the Comet, says: "It is rather a hopeless task, however, to dispel ignorance: ignorance is the great staple of human nature; it is produced in every country, in every soil, under every sky—in the crowded mart as well as in the gloomy wilderness. Ignorance is the staff of life, and one half of what is called happiness, which, by the bye, is any thing but real felicity. The Comet may shed its beams, and whisk its tail among zealots and the fathers of emt, but what of that?"

Two physicians lived in the same village; one, a regular bred doctor, the other an irregular quack. "How comes it," said the doctor to the quack, "that you make six times as much money out of a medicine as I do, you being but an ignorant quack?" "Do you see those persons passing that window?" "Yes."—"How many, think you, are intelligent?" "Probably one out of the dozen." "Well, I get the eleven fools, and you take the one intelligent man—good morning."

Such is the theory of some of the political doctors of the day. Such the compliment they would pay to the intelligence of the mass who have voted for Gen. Jackson. They believe "Men are but children of a larger growth, Pleas'd with a rattle," cheated by the globe.

The announcement of such a creed, by an editor who is a candidate for the patronage of Mr. Van Buren's party, at this moment, is proof of his opinion of the morals of him who aspired to govern the "fools," as well as an illustration of the means whereby the late victory was achieved. That the great body of the people may be imposed upon we admit; but they have passions which were given to them for wise purposes, and there is one who controls them for good. Who are the agents of intrigue and deception, who act upon the principle avowed by the Globe, viz: that eleven-twelfths of the people are fools, flatter themselves with a belief that they are incapable of detecting the cheat that has been played off upon them. The re-election of Gen. Jackson is the triumph of party, not of patriotism. It is not so much a proof of his popularity as of the want of it in his opponents, who cannot fail to derive from it a salutary lesson. Gen. Jackson was elected for want of a more popular candidate & because the opposition to him was divided. Will the opposition to Mr. Van Buren be divided? Can he command the entire Jackson vote? To say nothing of the effect to be produced by an exposure of the abuses which have been practised, and for which Mr. Van Buren will be held responsible, the triumphant party will have their difficulties; and of these the division of the spoils will be none the least.

There are no less than eight or ten permanent members of "the party" who will be satisfied with nothing less than a foreign mission. It is not now as it was at the commencement of the first term. These applicants cannot be gratified without recalling the present incumbents, and the present incumbents cannot be recalled without further and better provision for them. This cannot be made without getting up a war with South Carolina. Will that expedient be adopted? It is full of danger. We have rumors that an armament of revenue cutters is fitting out at the Navy Yard in this city, which is intended to blockade Charleston!!

What we say of the "big fish," is equally applicable to the "little ones;" what we say of prominent partisans, is equally applicable to village politicians; and these are as easily disappointed and often more influential. Shall we despair No. We say to the friends of the Constitution and of the country, that all is not yet lost. The re-election of Gen. Jackson does not give him the power of appointing his successor, unless we confer it by division and discussion among ourselves. Let the opposition be vigilant, honest, patriotic and united. Let us support every measure that is right. Let us oppose wherever, and only when duty and patriotism command us to oppose, but let us be united; let candidate be wisely selected, and we will yet redeem the Constitution from the hands of the "spoiler."—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Mr. Crawford's Nullification.—During the recent controversy in Georgia, on the subject of Nullification, a Committee of one of the parties addressed a letter to the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, soliciting his "views of the measures to be pursued in the present crisis, and in particular, in relation to a Southern Convention." Annexed is the concluding paragraph of his reply:

"Any measure of resistance, whether nullification or secession, is so fraught with awful consequences, to much caution and deliberation cannot be exercised. One of the most marked descriptions of the wicked, in the Scriptures, is—'that their feet are swift to shed blood.' Let us not in a matter of this kind bring ourselves within the description of the wicked in the Scripture. We know not to what consequences the measures now in embryo may lead.—The decided advantage which the call of a Convention has over Nullification, is, that it is calculated to obtain all information necessary on the ultimate decision of the question, in a peaceable, constitutional mode, whereas nullification can only obtain it, if at all, after the barriers of the Constitution shall be passed.—It will be seen, that I reject nullification as a peaceable, constitutional measure; for I verily believe that no man in his senses ever has believed it to be so. I reject it as a revolutionary measure, because every constitutional measure of redress has not been tried, and because it will, in all human probability, be ineffectual, and will injure none but those who resort to it. Under this belief, I shall be sorry to see South Carolina, or any Southern State, resort to it. I would prefer a Southern Convention to Nullification."

Governor Hamilton.—The Charleston Courier of the 6th inst. says:—"An election was held yesterday in the several Regiments composing the 4th Brigade, 2d division, South Carolina Militia, for a Brigadier General. Governor Hamilton was the only candidate, and is of course elected. The Union Officers of the Brigade offered no candidate, and, in compliance with a resolution to that effect, abstained from voting."

# EASTON GAZETTE

## EASTON, (MD.)

### Saturday Evening, Nov 17.

The Elections are over in most of the States and the results are sufficiently ascertained for us to state that the present incompetent incumbent has been re-elected to the disgrace of the nation, and to the danger of our free institutions. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty in a good cause, and that we live in an Anti-Jackson county. It may be proper to mention, that reports from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Maine leave but little doubt that they all have gone for the "Greatest and Best."

Talbot county Court commences its Fall Term on Monday next.

## Presidential Election.

TALBOT COUNTY.			
DISTRICTS.			
EASTON	TRAPPE	CHAPPEL	ST. MICHAEL'S
CANDIDATES			
ANTI-JACKSON.			
Goldsbrough	170	163	92
Steele	174	167	92
Constable	173	167	92
JACKSON.			
Spencer	139	57	106
Miller	137	56	106
Stewart	137	56	106

CAROLINE COUNTY.	
DISTRICTS.	
Upper district, (Anti-Jackson maj.)	64.
Middle district	do
Lower district	do
Total	91.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.			
DISTRICTS.			
Conestoga	Queenstown	Church Hill	Dixon's
CANDIDATES			
ANTI-JACKSON.			
Constable	185	39	104
Goldsbrough	186	38	104
Steele	185	39	104
JACKSON.			
Miller	179	73	188
Spencer	178	73	188
Stewart	179	73	188

DORCHESTER COUNTY.			
DISTRICTS.			
Forbes	N. Market	Victoria	P. Creek
CANDIDATES			
ANTI-JACKSON.			
Steele	00	139	98
Goldsbrough	00	139	98
Constable	00	139	98
JACKSON.			
Spencer	00	142	130
Miller	00	142	130
Stewart	00	142	130

CECIL COUNTY.		
DISTRICTS.		
Clay	Steele	Constable
Miller	1101	814
Spencer	1096	812
Stewart	1096	808

BALTIMORE CITY.			
DISTRICTS.			
Heath	Johnson	Stewart	Frick
Jackon.	5025	4246	4248
Majority for the Jackson ticket, 777.			

Composition of the Senate after the 4th of March next.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce makes the following estimate of the strength of parties in the Senate of the United States, after the 4th of March next. Even should Gen. Jackson be elected, the strength of the Opposition in that body will be a barrier to any lawless and unconstitutional act which he may be disposed, in the exultation occasioned by his re-election, to commit—

Jackon.	Anti-Jackon.
Maine, 1	S. Carolina, 0
N. Hampshire, 1	Georgia, 2
Vermont, 0	Alabama, 1
Massachusetts, 0	Mississippi, 1
Connecticut, 0	Louisiana, 0
Rhode Island, 0	Missouri, 2
New York, 1	Illinois, 2
New Jersey, 0	Indiana, 1
Pennsylvania, 1	Ohio, 1
Delaware, 0	Kentucky, 1
Maryland, 0	Tennessee, 2
Virginia, 2	—
N. Carolina, 2	Total, 21

MR. JEFFERSON VS. MR. JACKSON.—We find in the Correspondence of Mr. Jefferson, a letter to Governor M'Kean of Pennsylvania; it is page No. 450 of the 3d. volume, from which we make the following extract:—"Till this is known, it is too soon for me to say what should be done in such atrocious cases as those you mention of federal officers obstructing the operation of the State Government. One thing I will say, that as to the future interferences with elections, whether of the State or General Government by officers of the latter, should be deemed cause of removal; because the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government."

THE NEXT LEG following list of the next Legislature of Maryland official returns, is copied as Republican. Only 30 elect were members of the two of these, viz: Mr. Williamson, have died 11 (designated by a 1) members, but not of the (distinguished by a 2) a king in the aggregate 30 of which the house of D

St. Mary's Benj. C. Harris, Richard Thomas, Wm. Hayne, Unit Chandler, Anne Arundel, Henry Ellicott, Thomas Burgess, James Kent, Thomas Billingsly, Wm. D. Merrick, Walter M. Miller, James Turner, Hugh Ely, George Dudley, Joseph Bruff, Littleton U. Dennis, Joseph S. Cottman, J. Travers, of Jno., Levin Richardson, George A. Thomas, John Evans, Raphael C. Edelin, Benjamin L. Gantt, Nicholas Brewer, Lemuel Roberts, Thos. Wright, Ebenezer Hearn, James H. Milbourne, Wm. C. Johnston, Abdiel Unkerfer, Thomas S. Carter, Jacob Charles, Louis W. Jenkins, John H. Mann, Joseph Hollman, Stephen N. C. White, Henry Harding, Jacob Lantz, Moses H. Louthan,

From the Nat. Our readers have, with so much interest in this tidney, as scarcely to be proud of the Second Congress, which will open day of next month. It can hardly be doubt Election have eventuated Session, indeed the whole seems with incidents of interest. At no time, has it appeared to us in citizen, who pretends opinion of his own or keenly watch the progress keep himself fully adacts of Congress and t arguments advanced by Without promising the readers of this journal usual, for a faithful r both Houses of Congress of Speeches as it is single newspaper to a time the matter evolves to justify the expense, plement or two, to be sessed of all debates beyond the ordinary e

NORFOLK JOCK First Day.—For heats, out of the 13 started for the purse of with ease by Mr. B. dolph. The following judges: Mr. Belcher's g f M (Dr. Minge's entry Mr. Johnson's g f B ley, Mr. Haro's g f W Contention (White entry) Mr. Harrison's b c. T by Mons. Tonson Mr. Bott's a f Metho Mr. Hatcher's s g M young Sir Archie, entry) Mr. White's Eliza nce, Wm. L. Wh Second Day.—Y Purs of \$300—2 m more settled than on ry heavy, the attend inclemency of the wry handsome. b by Sir Charles, the Jas. S. Garrison's b Third Day.—T of \$4,500—500 entu won yesterday by M. dolph, by Gohanna Harrison's Gollah, Mr. Johnson's Anne Temple.

Brilliant Success Randolph has won Norfolk. She won \$1300, beating six On Friday last, for \$4500. She beat finest horses on the Temple. Her chis as the turf. It is her were said to

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—The following list of the members elect, of the next Legislature of Maryland, as given by the official returns, is copied from a late Annapolis Republican. Only 30 of the Delegates elect were members of the last Assembly, and two of these, viz: Messrs. Kennedy and Williamson, have died since their election—11 (designated by a †) have heretofore been members, but not of the last session—and 39 (distinguished by a \*) are new members; making in the aggregate 80 members, the number of which the house of Delegates is composed

- St. Mary's County.**  
Benj. C. Harris,\* Wm. J. Blackstone,  
Richard Thomas, Benedict I. Heard.
- Kent County.**  
Wm. Hayne,\* James P. Wickes,\*  
Unit Chandler,\* Garrett Garretson.\*
- Anne Arundel County.**  
Henry Ellicott,\* Eli Duval,\*  
Thomas Burgess,\* W. J. W. Compton.
- Calvert County.**  
James Kent,\* Alex. Somerville,\*  
Thomas Billingsly,\* James S. Morsell.\*
- Charles County.**  
Wm. D. Merrick,\* Theodore Medd,\*  
Walter M. Miller,\* Thos. Rogerson.\*
- Baltimore County.**  
James Turner,† Z. H. Worthington,†  
Hugh Ely,† John B. Holmes.
- Talbot County.**  
George Dudley, John Stevens,  
Joseph Bruff, Solomon Mullikin.\*
- Somerset County.**  
Littleton U. Dennis,\* Littleton D. Teackle,  
Joseph S. Cottman, Isaac D. Jones.\*
- Dorchester County.**  
J. Travers, of Jno., Joseph Nicols,  
Levin Richardson,\* Martin L. Wright.
- Cecil County.**  
George A. Thomas, Lewis Thomas,\*  
John Evans,† William Knight.\*
- Prince George's County.**  
Raphael C. Edelin,† George W. Duval,†  
Benjamin L. Gantt, Thomas G. Pratt.\*
- Annapolis City.**  
Nicholas Brewer, James Williamson.
- Queen Anne's County.**  
Lemuel Roberts, Robert Larrimore,  
Thos. Wright,† Edward G. Bauke.\*
- Worcester County.**  
Ebenezer Hearn, James Powell,†  
James H. Milbourne,\* Edwin Forman.\*
- Frederick County.**  
Wm. C. Johnson, David Schley,\*  
Abdiel Unkerter,\* Thomas Hammond.\*
- Harford County.**  
Henry H. Johns, Thomas Hope,†  
Samuel Sutton, John Forwood,†
- Caroline County.**  
Thomas S. Carter,\* Abraham Jump, Jr.,\*  
Jacob Charles, J. P. W. Richardson.\*
- Baltimore City.**  
Louis W. Jenkins,\* Charles C. Harper.\*
- Washington County.**  
John H. Mann,\* Thomas Conarty,  
Joseph Hollman, John D. Grove.\*
- Montgomery County.**  
Stephen N. C. White, Horace Wilson,  
Henry Harding, Thomas Gittings.
- Allegany County.**  
Jacob Lantz, Andrew Bruce,\*  
Moses H. Louthan, John Slicer.\*

From the Nat. Intelligencer.  
Our readers have, with us, we presume, been so much interested in the conflict for the Presidency, as scarcely to have noticed the near approach of the Second Session of the Twentieth Congress, which will open on Monday, the 3d day of next month.

It can hardly be doubted, let the Presidential Election have eventuated how it may, that this Session, indeed the whole of the coming year, teems with incidents of the greatest import and interest. At no time, within our recollection, has it appeared to us more important that every citizen, who pretends to reason or to have an opinion of his own on public affairs, should keenly watch the progress of public events, and keep himself fully advised not only of all the acts of Congress and the Executive, but of the arguments advanced for or against them.

Without promising to perform impossibilities the readers of this journal may rely upon us, as usual, for a faithful report of what is done by both Houses of Congress, and for as full reports of Speeches as it is within the competency of a single newspaper to publish. And, if at any time the matter evolved in debate shall appear to justify the expense, we shall not spare a supplement or two, to keep our readers fully possessed of all debates worth publishing, even beyond the ordinary compass of a newspaper.

**NORFOLK, Nov. 9.**  
**NORFOLK JOCKEY CLUB RACES.**  
FIRST DAY.—For the Colt Race, 2 mile heats, out of the 13 subscribers, seven horses started for the purse of \$1300, which was taken with ease by Mr. Belcher's g. f. Mary Randolph. The following was the award of the judges:  
Mr. Belcher's g. f. Mary Randolph, 1 1  
(Dr. Minge's entry) by Gohanna, 1 1  
Mr. Johnson's g. f. Blue Bird, by Medley, 5 2  
Mr. Hare's g. f. Whortleberry, by Contention (White and Dowell's entry), 4 3  
Mr. Harrison's b. c. Tam O'Shanter, by Mons. Tomson, 2 dis  
Mr. Bott's a. f. Methodist, 3 dis  
Mr. Hatcher's g. North West, by young Sir Archie, (Mr. Garrison's entry), 6 dis  
Mr. White's Eliza Drake by Shawnee, Wm. L. White's entry, dist.  
Time—1st heat 4m 38s—2d do 4m.

SECOND DAY.—Yesterday the Proprietor's Purse of \$300—2 mile heats. The track thore more settled than on the first day, was still very heavy, the attendance good, considering the inclemency of the weather, and the running very handsome. The following was the result:  
Jas. S. Garrison's b. m. Sally Hornet by Sir Charles, 1 1  
THIRD DAY.—The great Post Stake—Purse of \$4500—500 entrance—four mile heats, was won yesterday by Mr. Wynn's g. f. Mary Randolph, by Gohanna, in two heats, beating Mr. Harrison's Goliath, Mr. Garrison's Zingaree, Mr. Johnson's Annette, and Mr. Charlotte Temple.

**RICHMOND, Nov. 12.**  
**Brilliant Success.**—The fine filly Mary Randolph has won the great inside stakes at Norfolk. She won the 1st day, the purse of \$1300, beating six others.

On Friday last, came on the inside stakes for \$4500. She beat in this race some of the finest horses on the turf—Goliath, Annette, (her sister by Charles), Zingaree, and Charlotte Temple. Her character perhaps stands No. 1, on the turf. It is said that three-fourths of her were sold to Dr. Wynn, before the last

race, for \$4600. Another report is that he has bought the whole of her for \$6000. She carries the day—and we understand that she will run here in the course of this week.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 13.**  
**RIOT.**—On Saturday evening last, two negroes were arrested in this city, and put in Bridewell for examination, by Mr. Constable Boudinot, upon a writ issuing from the Justices' Court. The negroes were said to be runaway slaves from Virginia, and their owners were here, prepared to identify and claim them—Yesterday, a colored woman, who married one of the men in July last, appeared, with some of her friends, in front of Bridewell, and, by degrees, a large crowd of blacks collected around her, and remained there through the day. The examination was postponed to this morning, when the place was thronged with blacks, of all ages and both sexes. At 10 o'clock, the two prisoners were brought up for examination, but their counsel suggesting that they required further time to collect testimony of their freedom, they were remanded. Between the City Hall and Bridewell an attempt was made by the mob of negroes to rescue them from the officers (Messrs. Boudinot and Davis) who were conducting them. The officers were struck and pushed aside but, with the assistance of several police officers who came up, the assailants were soon repulsed. Four of the ringleaders of the mob were immediately arrested and put in Bridewell. No white person appeared to afford the least countenance to this disgraceful riot.—[Jour. of Com.

**The effects of the Rail Road.**—Under this caption, the Frederick Examiner observes that, "the Flour of the west, even that of the country lying immediately on the Ohio River, is beginning to find its way to our State Emporium, by means of the Rail Road. We understand that a quantity of flour, manufactured at the Wheeling Steam Mill, was forwarded to Baltimore, a few days since, from this place. We have no doubt that the great bulk of produce of the west will soon take the same direction. The Wheeling Transportation Line of Wagons is now in full operation between this place and the Ohio River.—We understand that it finds a redundancy of employment."

**Davy Crockett's last.**—Crocket, at one of the President's levees at Washington last winter, was offered an Ice. After tasting it, he was aspersed to a gentleman near him, "The cream is very sweet, but how mortified the General would be if he knew it was frozen."

The Pittsburg Advocate says—"We understand that thousands of the Anti-Masons who voted for Ritner, abandoned their own ticket and supported that for Jackson!"

It is said in the Richmond Compiler, that Gov. Floyd has received a letter from Littleton W. Tazewell, Esq. resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

**Taking Time by the Forelock.**—The Providence American nominates Mr. Wirt to succeed Gen. Jackson in the Presidency, in 1837.—He should have first ascertained whether the General will then be willing to retire.—[Nat. Intelligencer of yesterday.

**Military Movement.**—Two additional companies of artillery have been ordered to the forts in Charleston harbor, from Fortress Monroe. They sailed on Wednesday last in the schooner Empire.—ib.

**CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8.**  
**POST OFFICE.**—The Postmaster at Sharon, in this county, has been taken up and committed to prison, on a charge of stealing from the mail.

Yesterday we received no Boston, New York, Baltimore or Washington papers. It had rained the three preceding days!—[Gaz.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, and lady, arrived in New York on Saturday and took apartments at the American Hotel. We understand that they will leave here this day for Washington, where they intend to spend the winter.

**Senator Bibb of Kentucky.**—A report prevailed, a few days since, of the death of this gentleman. We are happy to announce to his numerous friends throughout the Union, that a letter from his family has been recently received in this city, the date of which proves the rumor to be unfounded.—[Wash. Tel.

**COST OF CHOLERA.**—In New York, there was appointed a special medical committee of eight physicians during the prevalence of the Cholera. The President of this board received \$25 per day—his whole receipts were \$1,925. The other members received \$15 per day. The aggregate of their compensation, was \$7,000.

The attendant physicians at the several hospitals, and their assistants, who perilled their lives by continued exposure and unmitigated labor, received various sums, from \$600 to \$350. The whole expenditures of the city of New York on account of the Cholera, were \$110,000, of which nearly \$10,000 in lumber will be available. One hundred thousand dollars at least were expended, besides the private contributions.

The editor of the Washington Telegraph says—  
"We have contracted for a press, capable of printing a sheet twice the size of our daily paper, and have engaged a sufficient number of competent reporters to enable us to give the entire debates in each House. The reporters will relieve each other at short intervals—the speeches will be written out as delivered, and immediately handed over to the compositor; so that each speech will be in type in a few minutes after it shall have been delivered."

This attempt was a great desideratum.

**Spain.**—Advices to the 24th September, received at the Department of State from the U. S. Consul at Cadiz, convey information of which the following is an abstract:  
On the 18th of September, King Ferdinand VII. was, according to the bulletins of the physicians; in a very low and feeble state, his disease being got in the stomach, attended with dropsical symptoms. By letters from Madrid of the same date, it appears that his decease was hourly expected; and that, in anticipation of disorders ensuing thereto, troops were pouring into the Capital from every direction. The report of his death, which was current in London on the 22d, could not, therefore, have been true.

Official notice was given, some time since, that the Freedom of the Port of Cadiz had been abolished by a Decree which was to take effect on the 19th of September, 1832. Another Decree has now appeared, establishing at that port a Warehouse or place of deposit for foreign goods, to be opened on the day when the Freedom of the Port expires.

The following resolution passed the House of Assembly of New Jersey, on the 31st October, by a vote of 31 to 14. The standing rule of the Council that such a resolution must lie on the table for one day, could only be suspended by a vote of two-thirds; and as it was sent to the Senate on the last day of the session, it was not acted upon—as we have no doubt it will be at the next session.

"Whereas the People of the State of New Jersey feel a deep interest in all things affecting the welfare of their common country, and particularly in every measure having relation to the Judiciary, the Tariff System, Internal Improvements and the Currency of the country; the maintenance of each, in all their inviolability, is deemed essential to the prosperity of these United States—Therefore

"Be it resolved by the Council and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use their best endeavors to maintain the present Judiciary System of the United States inviolate; to give adequate protection to American Industry; to foster and uphold Internal Improvements, and to vote for and advocate the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary."

The Portland (Maine) Courier pleasantly advises that now election is over we should "talk about great squashes and such things," and challenges his cotemporary to tell a greater squash story than he can. He says that a single squash seed in the garden of Mr. H. G. Quincy, in that city, has produced this season nine squashes, which weigh two hundred and ten pounds. These squashes, at two and a half cents a pound, a fair market price, would come to five dollars and a quarter.

The challenger will probably be allowed to walk over the course. No competitor will be found. But the Richmond Compiler, received yesterday, tells a potato story not less marvellous. The Editor says—We received yesterday a Sweet Potato, which grew on the farm of Jas. P. Wilkerson, of Buckingham. It weighed five pounds and a quarter.

"This is surely the year of great vegetables and great statesmen.—[New York Courier.

**For the Eastern Gazette.**  
**TO "A PARENT."**

Sir—After having read your communication in the Whig of Oct. 9, I am at a loss to determine why you were induced to make such a wanton attack upon the Temperance cause. However, from a little investigation, I think your own acknowledgments will prove to be a libel upon all your protestations of friendship. Say you, if you do not belong to the Temperance Society, though much gratified to find those societies extending in various parts of the country;—Now, how can you really be gratified at the extension of Temperance, without ever having ventured to have your name entered upon the roll of some Temperance association, or other, is a problem too difficult for my intellect. To be silent upon any subject of moral good, or rather not to aid in its diffusion is unmanly. He who seeks treasure, whether personal, mental, or moral, should do it with all his might and main; and who seeks the transmission of good to others, should be no less industrious.—Wherever principle is involved, the open and decorous avowment of our sentiments are truly commendable. How applicable then to you the adage—

*Valeo meliora proloque,  
Deteriora sequor.*

"I see the right, and I approve it too;  
Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

If you are friendly to temperance associations, (and professedly you are) why insinuate that "the best portion of creation" should not become personally members? Although you are friendly to Temperance societies, still say you "I do not approve of Ladies mingling with and personally joining them; it is somewhat out of character, and may at a distance, be considered as a reflection on their character for temperance, such a character to be bestowed on the amiable and virtuous American ladies would be unpleasant." Recollect, sir, it is not because ladies are fond of tipping that they join Temperance societies; but 'tis to save your sons and others from the fangs of the "fell destroyer."—Under the mask of friendship for temperance, you have availed yourself of an opportunity however unpropitious to attack the ladies.

Many persons like yourself are ever willing to taunt them for the zeal, with which they embrace every opportunity of doing good! but their virtues will outlive all your invectives.

Cold and isolated must be his heart, who can assail the most praise worthy acts of our mothers and sisters. Women, although the first to do wrong, under the influence of retributive justice, the darling theme of every age, and the product of every clime, has more than made amends for original transgression.

It may be gratifying to you, sir, to be informed that ladies were primarily the authors of Temperance Societies; & that men first became operators in compliance with their wishes.

No doubt but by this time you are disposed to accuse me of fighting for the smiles of the fair. Sir, I am quite chivalrous enough to do justice! Whilst in saying more, I might extend my privilege, and weary you, in saying less, I should be most wantonly delinquent.—My Bible and conscience both tell me, that the same judgment I mete to others, shall be meted to me.

Having briefly considered what I conceive to be the most prominent features of your communication, in conclusion I would simply observe, Gentlemen will be at liberty to obey your injunction, when they shall have mastered all their own inproprieties.

**VIRGINIUS.**  
The above communication was received two weeks ago, but was mislaid.

**BALTIMORE PATRIOT OFFICE.**  
Wednesday, 1 o'clock, P. M. }  
**THE MARKET.**—The wagon price of Flour in Howard street remains steady at \$6. 12 1-2; on Monday & Tuesday sales from stores were effected at 6 25 a 6 31 1-4; this morning, however, the market is rather heavy, and sales have been made at 6 25, which appears to be the highest rate the article will command. Sales of City Mills for export at 6.00. The supplies of wheat since Sunday last, have been tolerably good, we note sales of machined vid

free of Garlic, on Monday last, at \$1.20 per bushel; some parcels of reds were also disposed of at 1.18 and less, as in quality. Yesterday the market was not quite so brisk, and a slight decline took place—good quality reds were sold at 1.15 a 1.17, & of that free of garlic, 1.18 we quote as the fair market price; this morning, for good to prime reds 1.15 a 1.18 pr. bush., sales of old Corn on Monday were made at 85; and, yesterday at 82; new Corn will command from 60 to 70c. according to its dryness Rye 70 a 71c; Oats 36 a 38 cents.

**MARRIED**  
On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Storks, Mr. Reuben F. Jones to Miss Hester Ann Marshall, all of this county.

On the 6th inst. by the same, Mr. James A. Ridgway, to Miss Elizabeth Kirby all of this county.

In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the same, Mr. William W. Byrn, of Cambridge, to Miss Elizabeth Jenkins.

In New York by the Rev. E. W. Pert, Mr. Joseph E. Trippe, of New Ark. N. J. to Miss Elizabeth Darrow, of the former place.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. L. Lenhart, Mr. Allen Tawford of Sussex county, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Joshua Cramer, Esq. of Kent county, Del.

**DIED**  
In this town on Sunday morning last, Mr. Wm. Beckley.

**BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.**  
**CHARLES CARROLL, IS NO MORE!**  
"A great man hath fallen in Israel!"—The last of the Signers is no more! The solemn duty devolves upon us, to day, of announcing to the public, that the venerable CHARLES CARROLL of CARROLLTON, departed this life this morning at 4 o'clock, at his mansion in this city, and in the 96th year of his age.

We have no form of words at our command, which would be capable of fully expressing our feelings at this event. Nor indeed could any form of words add solemnity or importance to its simple announcement. It is a National Event, and as such will carry its touching appeal to every bosom in this wide Union. The revered and venerable form, that lingered so long among us; as if ripe for the sickle of Time, and for his great reward, yet loath to leave any service here unrendered;—the last relic of the Patriotic Age; the last signer of the Declaration of Independence, that glorious and devoted Band, who quailed not in the day of trial, but risked ALL for their beloved country—has withdrawn, and will be seen on earth no more forever. But his example will remain, as a rich legacy, to the country and the people of his affections.

We learn that the funeral will take place on Saturday morning, when, after service being performed at the Cathedral, his remains will be conveyed to the Manor for interment. The Mayor has called a meeting of the City Council for this afternoon at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures to pay an appropriate and impressive tribute to his memory.

**CAUTION.**  
ALL persons are warned not to hunt with a dog or gun on my premises, or haul seines on my shore, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

SAM'L DICKINSON.  
Crosadore, Talbot co. Nov. 17. 3w

**A TEACHER WANTED.**  
A man competent to teach the rudiments of an English education, viz: Reading Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, is wanted in the Academy at Greensborough Caroline county, Md. Application must be made on or before the fifth day of December next.

Good recommendations will be required. Greensborough, Caroline co. Nov. 17 4w

**THE following superior & splendid scheme** in the Union Canal Lottery, No. 24 will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of December. Fortunes in it can be had addressing orders to

**JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.**  
Capital \$20,000, and one hundred of \$1,000. UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 24, for 1832. To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, 1st December, 1832.—66 Number Lottery, 10 draw ballots.

**SCHEME:**  
1 prize of \$20,000 56 prizes of \$80  
1 10,000 112 50  
1 5,000 112 40  
1 3,000 224 30  
100 1,000 1960 20  
16 500 15400 10  
56 100 18,040 Prizes—\$366,080

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2.50 eighths 1.25 For the pick of a splendid collection of Numbers apply at

**CLARK'S,**  
N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay & Market, and N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets. Where prizes have been sold amounting to millions of dollars

**New and Splendid Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with his winter assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
They have been carefully selected & consist of Ladies best Morocco Boots and Shoes, do do Lasting do do Gentlemen's best Calf Skin Boots, do do Moccasins and Shoes.

A great variety of coarse SHOES, CAPS, &c. He also manufactures Boots and Shoes of the best materials, both sewed and peg'd. His customers and the public generally are invited to call and view his assortment which is much larger and of a better quality than has ever had.

**PETER TARR.**  
Nov. 17 3t (W)

**STRAY'D**  
From the subscriber some time since, a Bay and white Cow. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received and a reasonable reward paid for her recovery.

**T. H. DAWSON.**  
Nov. 10.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Chancery the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public Sale on THURSDAY the 13th day of December next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and two o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called Arby Manor, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county about two miles from Denton,—the late residence of Philemon Plummer deceased on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out houses &c., all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philemon Plummer deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are as follows, the purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the third of the purchase money on the day of sale,—one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole sum to be secured to the trustee as such by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate 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.—Further terms made known on the day of sale.

The creditors of the late Philemon Plummer are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county deceased.

**GILES HICKS, Trustee.**  
Nov. 17, 1832 4t (W)

**IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT Siting as a Court of Equity.**  
OCTOBER TERM 1832.

ORDERED that the sale of the lands made to Philip S. Derocbroom by Joseph P. W. Richardson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Tillotson an infant in the case of Wm. B. Tillotson father and next friend of the said John Tillotson, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of March term next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in any of the newspapers published in the town of Easton in Talbot county, before said day. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$307.

**WM. B. MARTIN**  
**ARA SPENCE**  
**WM. TINGLE.**

True copy Test Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.  
Nov. 17 3w

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers having commenced the Mercantile business, under the firm of

**Hopkins & Edmondson,**  
at the stand formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive

**ASSORTMENT OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**  
such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels, Cassinets, Vestings, Circussians, Ladies worsted, Cotton and Lambs Wool hoes, Gloves, &c.

with a complete assortment of **CALLIOTS** of the newest style together with a large

**ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,**  
**CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE** with many fancy articles, all of which has been selected with care and will be sold low for cash, feathers, rags, Quills, &c. &c.

**EDWARD S. HOPKINS,**  
**WILLIAM EDMONDSON.**  
Easton, Nov 10 3w (W)

**FALL FASHIONS for 1832.**  
**Mrs. Ridgway**  
Very grateful to the ladies of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, for the patronage she has received since she commenced the

**MILLINERY BUSINESS** in Easton, has the pleasure to announce to her customers and the ladies in general, that she has received per the last Packet, the latest Fashions from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore

with an elegant assortment of **ARTICLES IN HER LINE,** She invites the ladies to call and view her latest patterns for

**CLOAKS, RIDING, WALKING AND EVENING DRESSES, CAPS, &c.**  
N. B. Mrs. R. has a young lady who has been brought up to the MILLINERY AND MANTU MAKING BUSINESS in the city of Baltimore, which together with her own perfect knowledge of the business she flatters herself that general satisfaction will be received by those that will favor her with their custom either in the Millinery or Mantau-Making.

Easton, Nov. 10.

**TO RENT** for the ensuing year. THE small framed

**DWELLING HOUSE,** situate near the corner of Port street, in Easton,

One other situate on Cabinet street, with a good garden, &c. &c.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE with about three acres of ground situate on Cabinet street the property of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.

The above property will be rented low to good tenants. For terms apply to

**ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent** or **A. GRAHAM**  
Easton, Nov. 10.

POETRY.

THE HORSEMAN'S SONG.

My horse, my horse—to arms! to arms! Upon us looks the world— Our foes, with threats and loud alarms, Their deadly hate have hurled— My horse, my horse!—the night is gone, There is thy oaken wreath— Arouse, arouse, and bear me on Where sabres deal forth death!

Away, away! my charger bear Thy fire and courage high; No dangers now must raise a fear, How thick so'er they lie, Behind we've many a pang and sigh From loves and home adored— In front we've death or victory— Beside us our good sword.

Come, hasten to the bridal feast, There waits our bridal crown; On every dall or lingering guest The social band shall frown; For honour is a foaster there— The bride our father-land, And him to whom that bride is dear— Shall fear or death command?

What if he fall! Oh soft the place Of his last sleep shall be, Encircled in his bride's embrace, And guarded tenderly; And as the leafless oak in spring Renewing verdure yields, He shall awake from slumbering, Free in heaven's living fields!

How'er my charger, fate decreed, To conquer or to fall— Above our fortunes let us be, And bravely dare them all— Follow the path to liberty, Though through the grave it lead O'er conquest's blood-red summit high— What reek we how it speed!

My horse, my horse, to victory! Who heeds a vaunting foe? Heaven is for us, it fires thy eye, And nerves me for the blow, On, on my noble courser, on!— The storm roars through our land, If thick as hail and fierce as sun, Change through the foeman's band!

EPIGRAM.

Dodging the door of counsel "Catch," A thief observed 'twas on the latch, Popped in, and quick again popped out, With wig and gown, and riding coat; 'Then wrote to let the lawyer know That he "had served him so and so?" Adding Postscript—"I might have taken Coke upon Littleton, and Bacon; But Law to me's a useless study, For I am rogue enough already!"

FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment of

FRESH GOODS SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Among which are: Cloths of various colors and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Baizes and Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes and Circassians, a great variety, Bombazines, Bindseys and Kerseys, Morino, Cashmere, Thybet & Circassian Shawls, long & square, a large assortment, Borage, Crape Lins & other fancy handkerchiefs, Irish Linens & Lawns, Domestic Muslins, Cotton Yarn, &c.

GROCERIES, VIZ:—

Fresh TEAS, Old L. P. Madeira, Sherry and Lisbon, Port and Tonerife, Old D. D. Brandy—very superior, O. Monongahela whiskey, Sperm Oil & Candles, Cheese—very nice, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Family Flour, Powder and Shot

LIKEWISE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

Among which, are complete sets of DINING AND TEA CHINA, BRASS AND IRONS, SHOVEL AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES, KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST-STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS, NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

All of which will be offered on reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Keizers, Lindsey and Feather.

Nov. 3.

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.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKAY

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 returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Suitable to the present and approaching season; Selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and solicits his friends to give him a call at his new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for cash.

Easton, Oct. 20.

NEW STORE.

BROWN & CHAPLAIN,

ARE now opening in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. James Sangston and next door to Edward B. Hardeste, a handsome and general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CASTINGS & CUTLERY, 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. 5. cow2t

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

SADDLERY,

Consisting of BRIDLE BITS & 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 cow2t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security, bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick Dwelling house, situate on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell,) persons disposed to purchase, would do well to examine the property before the day of sale.

Attendance given by JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Oct. 6

ALSO will be sold at the same time and place, and on the same terms the small frame tenement on the corner of West and Cabinet Streets. Attendance given by J. CALDWELL, agent for the Heirs.

Nov. 3

Wants a situation as Teacher.

THE subscriber (a single man) wishes to obtain employment, for the ensuing year, in any section of Talbot county, wherein could be subscribed from twenty-five to thirty scholars for the year, or as a private Tutor. The subscriber hopes, from the long experience, in the instruction of youth, to give general satisfaction wherever he may be employed.

Course of Instruction—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-Keeping, Geography, and practical Menuration. Terms moderate.

HENRY ALLEN.

N. B. A few lines addressed to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 20. 3tq

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)

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at this Office EVANS' HARRIS.

Aug. 18

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 16 for 1832. To be drawn on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1832. CAPITAL.

30,000, 10,000

Table with 2 columns: Amount and Number of Tickets. 30,000 \$30,000, 10,000 10,000, 5,000 5,000, 4,000 4,000, 3,704 3,704, 1,000 1,000, 300 300, 100 &c. &c. 100 &c. &c.

am'g to 366,880

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Persons who will honor SYLVESTER with their patronage are respectfully informed that his utmost endeavours will be shown to merit their encouragement, whether it is their pleasure to purchase packages single tickets or shares of tickets.

Those of our friends who are in want of a few thousands are particularly invited to send their orders as early as possible to

S. J. SYLVESTER,

No. 113 Baltimore street, Baltimore

\$5 REWARD

IS offered to any person or persons that will give to the Editor of this paper, full and sufficient evidence of the guilt of the person or persons, who have injured and killed certain Cows belonging to citizens of this town.

Nov. 3.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

M. E. MYNARTS, Portrait and Miniature Painter, respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to Easton and expects to remain here but a short time; he proposes to teach the art of Painting Fruit, Flowers and Birds in 5 lessons, equal if not superior to any that has been taught here before, on lower terms, his Room will be open next Wednesday in the House formerly occupied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of his Painting may be seen.

Easton, Oct. 27.

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 integrity & sobriety. Constant attendance to duty will be required. Apply to the Editor.

Oct. 6.

The best Stand in Easton for BUSINESS,

IS 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

CORN & PORK WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county, wish to purchase a quantity of Corn and Pork, sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 10th of November next. Proposals to be left at the Poor House.

By order of the board of Trustees W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.

Oct. 27th 1832. W

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, against Levin Mills—will be sold on MONDAY the 19th day of November inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, all that farm or plantation, where Levin Mills, Jr. resides, consisting of the following tracts or part of tracts of land, to wit—part of a tract of land called Fork, part of a tract of land called Hesley, and part of other tracts containing 190 acres of land more or less—also, an adjoining tract of land called Forest & Dike, containing the quantity of 113 acres of land more or less, the lands and tenements of said Mills, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of vendi expo and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Sheriff.

Nov. 3.

STORE FOR SALE.

THE whole stock of goods in the store of the late William Clark, Esq. deceased, are offered at private Sale on very accommodating and advantageous terms—an inventory and appraisal of the goods has been made, which (as well as the stock of goods) may be seen and examined by any person or persons disposed to purchase. This opening for a store is perhaps the best ever known in the town of Easton, the room and stand the best in the place—Application to be made to JOHN STEVENS, Executor, of William Clark, dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 10.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark, dec'd.—are particularly requested to make immediate payment to J. S., Executor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TWO GOOD JOURNEMEN TAILORS, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to JAMES L. SMITH.

Easton, Md. Oct. 27 1832. 3w

N. B. A little CASH from persons indebted to me, would be thankfully received. J. L. S

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his customers that he has declined the TAILORING BUSINESS, and earnestly desires those indebted to him on note or open account to settle the same without delay, as he is anxious that his business should be closed as soon as possible.

WM. EDMONDSON.

Easton, Nov. 10 3w

N. B. Those neglecting this notice may expect their accounts placed in an Officer's hands for collection, as the nature of his business is such, as precludes indulgence.

W. E.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of John Stevens, adm'r. of Thomas Perrin Smith, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Perrin Smith, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of June next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JOHN STEVENS, adm'r. of Thomas P. Smith, dec'd.

Nov. 3.

The Baltimore Chronicle will please copy me above 3 times and forward account.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM A. D. 1832.

On application of Col. Wm. Hughlett adm'r. of Woolman Porter, late of Talbot county dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Woolman Porter, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

WM. HUGHLETT, adm'r. of Woolman Porter, dec'd.

Nov. 3

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Richard L. Chamberlaine deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the subscriber legally authenticated on or before the first of May next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate, and all persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE, adm'r. with the will annexed of Richard L. Chamberlaine, deceased.

Oct. 27.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT

Sitting as a Court of Equity,

OCTOBER TERM, 1832.

Ordered that the sale of the land made by William Hughlett Trustee for the sale of the Mortgage lands and premises of John Chilcutt dec'd. in the cause of Wm. Hughlett complainant against Joseph Wood and Ann his wife formerly Ann Chilcutt and Joshua Chilcutt son and heir of John Chilcutt dec'd. defendants, to Charles Adams and reported by the said Hughlett be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the first day of February in the year last aforesaid. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$260 00

WM. B. MARTIN ARA SPENCE WM. TINGLE.

True copy Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Nov. 3.

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officers Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notify them, through the medium of the newspapers that unless punctual payments are made and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last years fees as well as the present.

I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements and punctuality will be expected.

The Public's Humble Servant J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Aug. 25

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels Parish,

intends opening on the first Monday in November next (the 5th day 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, 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, 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. 28 if

Bank of Maryland

BALTIMORE, DEC. 26th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annua of 5 per centum

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annua of 4 per centum

On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum

By order R. WILSON, Cash.

may 19 20tq

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan Yard in Easton, possession will be given immediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom the terms are left.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.

Sept. 29th (W)

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 front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres and more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve 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 six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money for 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—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton

Branch Bank, at Easton, } May 5 1832

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 I hope 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 MACKAY, Collector of Talbot County Taxes

Sept. 22

J. 60 VOL. X ALEXANDER TWO DOLLARS AN ADVERTISING EXCEEDING A SQUARE ONE DOLLAR; AND EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION FROM THE NEW OUR V [By Miss M] We are not sorry that "Our Village" brings for though it is seen "too much" of a delightful cult to have enough; a feast." In this case and as wholesome any "neat-han" d Phy the intellectual apparatus unnecessary to describe Miford's prettiest and for the latter her "Villian," "Foscari," "Rising." We need only say some preserves that exactness—in spirit exactly in the nature have evidently been gratuitous to "Our Villa "Would smell as sweet We shall not repeat occasions said of this work, but give, instead of—than which nothing esquely distinct in its more true in its intelligence scriber are the two country attorney—when her father for the wife client; and the other intends to code his the fates will have it "Dignity, a mild most striking dignity, istic of Agnes Molew Her beauty was the contradistinguished from pending mainly on her little on color. Therefore contrast than existing purity of her finely-g softness of her deep g and her exquisitely and her playful a word, Jessy was a was a beautiful woman both sisters were of Jessy, because every must have been deaf to edge; Agnes, from son but less direct; for fe to take the liberty complacent to one pleasure in any th flattery as praise. Few, excepting he father had ever told some, and yet she was passing beauty as J tness; and, perhaps, pearnance and beaut been as much expect of attire and of ma one sister, as in the innocent showing of however, between th internal difference of the outward show were true, gentle, g der was as much lov was full of high p had abandoned dya dissatisfied with h compared with the ed her musical talo circle, because she that delicious art to aud was only saved by her almost exag great in poetry—to to Shakespeare. I kept to herself; b er time to her char than one poor, who hospitable table, ha well his beautiful connect. Marriage, how thoughts. Once father had pressed meants that had o tions, "Are

# 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 Manner—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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From the New York Atlas.

**OUR VILLAGE.**

[By Miss Mitford—Vol. 5.]

We are not sorry that the present volume of "Our Village" brings the work to its final close;—for though it is scarcely possible to have "too much" of a delightful thing, it is not difficult to have enough; and "enough is as good as a feast." In this case it is a feast—as pleasant and as wholesome as ever was set out by any "neat-hand" Phyllis, or partaken of by the intellectual appetites of her guests. It is unnecessary to describe the character of Miss Mitford's prettiest and most enduring work;—for the latter her "Village" will be—her "Julian," "Foscari," "Rienzi," &c., notwithstanding. We need only say that the present volume preserves that character with sufficient exactness—in spirit and talent at least, if not exactly in the nature of its materials—which have evidently been gathered from sources extraneous to "Our Village," and in fact—

"Would smell as sweet by any other name."

We shall not repeat what we have on former occasions said of this pleasant and attractive work, but give, instead, an extract from its pages—than which nothing can be more picturesque in its physical delineation, or more true in its intellectual. The persons described are the two daughters of a wealthy country attorney—one of whom is destined by her father for the wife of a wealthy and titled client; and the other for a cousin, to whom he intends to cede his lucrative profession; but the fates will have it otherwise.

"Dignity, a mild and gentle, but still a most striking dignity, was the prime characteristic of Agnes Molesworth, in look and in mind. Her beauty was the beauty of sculpture, as distinguished from that of painting; depending mainly on form and expression, and little on color. There could hardly be a stronger contrast than existed between the marble purity of her finely-grained complexion, the softness of her deep grey eye, the calm composure of her exquisitely moulded features, and the fiery gleams, the brilliant glances, and the playful animation of Jessy. In a word, Jessy was a pretty girl, and Agnes was a beautiful woman. Of these several facts both sisters were, of course, perfectly aware; Jessy, because every body told her so, and she must have been deaf to have escaped the knowledge; Agnes, from some process equally certain but less direct; for few would have ventured to take the liberty of addressing a personal compliment to one evidently too proud to find pleasure in anything so nearly resembling flattery as praise.

Few, excepting her looking glass and her father had ever told Agnes that she was handsome, and yet she was as conscious of her surpassing beauty as Jessy of her sparkling prettiness; and, perhaps, as a mere question of appearance and becomingness, there might have been as much equity in the severe simplicity of attire and of manner which distinguished one sister, as in the elaborate adornment and innocent showing of the other. There was, however, between them exactly such a real and internal difference of taste and of character as the outward show served to indicate. Both were true, gentle, good, and kind; but the elder was as much loftier in mind as in stature, was full of high pursuit and noble purpose; had abandoned drawing, from feeling herself dissatisfied with her own performances, as compared with the works of real artists; reserved her musical talent entirely for her domestic circle, because she put too much of soul into that delicious art to make it a mere amusement; and was only saved from becoming a poetess, by her almost exclusive devotion to the very great in poetry—to Wordsworth, to Milton, and to Shakespeare. These tastes she very wisely kept to herself; but they gave a higher and firmer tone to her character and manners; and more than one poet, when seated at Mr. Molesworth's hospitable table, has thought within himself how well his beautiful daughter would become a compeer.

Marriage, however, seemed little in her thoughts. Once or twice, indeed, her kind father had pressed on her the brilliant establishments that had offered,—but her sweet questions, "Are you tired of me? Do you wish me away?" had always gone straight to his heart, and had put aside for this his favorite child, of his nature even for all her youthful attraction, he had always been less proud, perhaps less fond. Besides, her destiny he had long in his own mind considered as decided. Charles Woodford a poor relation, brought up by his kindness, and recently returned into his family from a great office in London, was the person on whom he had long ago fixed for the husband of his youngest daughter, and for the immediate partner and eventual successor to his great and flourishing business—a choice that seemed fully justified by the excellent conduct and remarkable talents of his orphan cousin, and by the apparently good understanding and mutual affection that subsisted between the young people.

This arrangement was the more agreeable to him, as providing munificently for Jessy, it allowed him the privilege of making, as in lawyer phrase he used to boast, "an elder son of Agnes, who would, by this marriage of her younger sister, become one of the richest heiresses of the county. He had even in his own mind, elected her future spouse, in the person of a young baronet who had lately been much at the house and in favor of whose expected address (for the proposal had not yet been made—the gentleman had gone no farther than at-

tentions) he had determined to exert the paternal authority which had so long lain dormant. But in the affairs of love, as in all others, man is born to disappointments. *L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose*, is never truer than in the great matter of matrimony. So found poor Mr. Molesworth, who—Jessy having arrived at the age of eighteen, and Charles at that of two-and-twenty—offered his pretty daughter and the lucrative partnership, to his penniless relation, and was petrified with astonishment and indignation to find the connexion very respectfully but very firmly declined. The young man was much distressed and agitated; "he had the highest respect for Miss Jessy; but he could not marry her—he loved another!" And then he poured forth a confidence as unexpected as it was undesired by his increased patron, who left him in undiminished wrath and increased perplexity.

This interview had taken place immediately after breakfast; and when the conference was ended, the provoked father sought his daughters; who, happily unconscious of all that had occurred, were amusing themselves in their splendid conservatory; a scene always as becoming as it is agreeable to youth and beauty. Jessy was flitting about like a butterfly amongst the fragrant orange trees and the bright geraniums; Agnes standing under a superb fuchsia that hung over a large marble basin, her form and attitude, her white dress, and the classical arrangement of her dark hair, giving her the look of some nymph or naiad, a rare relic of Grecian art. Jessy was prattling gaily, as she wandered about of a concert which they had attended the evening before at the county town.

"I hate concerts!" said the pretty little flirt. "To sit bolt upright on a hard bench for four hours, between the same four people, without the possibility of moving, or speaking to any body, or of anybody's getting to us! Oh! how tiresome it is!"

"I saw Sir Edmund trying to slide through the crowd to reach you," said Agnes, a little archly; "his presence would, perhaps, have mitigated the evil. But the barricade was too complete; he was forced to retreat, without accomplishing his object."

"Yes, I assure you, he thought it very tiresome; he told me so when we were coming out. And then the music!" pursued Jessy; "the noise that they call music! Sir Edmund says that he likes no music except my guitar, or a flute on the water; and I like none except your playing on the organ, and singing Handel on a Sunday evening, or Charles Woodford's reading Milton and bits of Hamlet."

"Do you call that music?" asked Agnes, laughing. "And yet, continued she, "it is most truly so, with his rich Pasticcio voice, and his fine sense of sound; and to you, who do not greatly love poetry for its own sake, it is doubtless a pleasure much resembling in kind that of hearing the most thrilling of melodies on the noblest of instruments. I myself have felt such a gratification in hearing that voice recite the verses of Homer or of Sophocles in the original Greek. Charles Woodford's reading is music."

"It is a music which you are neither of you likely to hear again," interrupted Mr. Molesworth, advancing suddenly towards them; for he has been ungrateful, and I have discarded him."

Agnes stood as if petrified: "Ungrateful oh, father!"

"You can't have discarded him, to be sure, papa," said Jessy, always good-natured; "poor Charles! what can he have done?"

"Refused your hand, child," cried the angry parent; "refused to be my partner and son-in-law, and fallen in love with another lady! What have you to say for him now?"

"Why, really papa," replied Jessy, "I'm much more obliged to him for refusing my hand than to you for offering it. I like Charles very well for a cousin, but I should not like such a husband at all so that, if this refusal be the worst that has happened, there's no great harm done." And off she went, for she had promised to ride with Sir Edmund and his sister, and expected them every minute.

"The father and his favorite daughter remained in the conservatory."

"That heart is untouched, however," said Mr. Molesworth, looking after her with a smile.

"Untouched by Charles Woodford, undoubtedly," replied Agnes, "but has he really refused my sister?"

"Absolutely."

"And does he love another?"

"He says so, and I believe him."

"Is he loved again?"

"That he did not say."

"Did he tell you the name of the lady?"

"Yes."

"Do you know her?"

"Yes."

"Is she worthy of him?"

"Most worthy."

"Has he any hope of gaining her affections?"

"Oh! he must! he must! What woman could refuse him?"

He is determined not to try. The lady whom he loves is above him in every way; and much as he has counteracted my wishes, it is an honorable part of Charles Woodford's conduct, that he intends to leave his affection unsuspected by its object."

Here ensued a short pause in the dialogue, during which Agnes appeared trying to occupy herself with collecting the blossoms of a Cape jessamine, and watering a favorite geranium; but it would not do; the subject was at heart, and she could not force her mind to indifferent occupations. She returned to her father, who had been anxiously watching her countenance, and the varying expression of her countenance, and resumed the conversation.

"Father! perhaps it is hardly maidenly to avow so much, but although you have never in set words told me your intentions, I have yet seen and known, I can hardly tell how, all that your too kind partiality towards me has designed for your children. You have mistaken me, dearest father, doubly mistaken me; first, in thinking me fit to fill a splendid place in society; next, in imagining that I desired such splen-

dor. You meant to give Jessy and the lucrative partnership to Charles Woodford, and designed me and your large possessions for my wealthy and titled neighbor. And with some little change of persons these arrangements may still, for the most part hold good. Sir Edmund may still be your son-in-law and your heir, for he loves Jessy, and Jessy loves him. Charles Woodford may still be your partner and your adopted son, for nothing has changed that need diminish your affections or his merit. Marry him to the woman he loves. She must be ambitious indeed, if she be not content with such a destiny. And let me live on with you, dear father, single and unwedded, with no thought but to contribute to your comfort, to cheer and brighten your declining years. Do not let your too great fondness for me stand in the way of their happiness! Make me not so odious to them and to myself, dear father!—Let me live always with you, and for you—always your own poor Agnes!" And blushing at the earnestness with which she had spoken, she bent her head over the marble basin, whose waters reflected the fair image, as if she had really been the Grecian statue, to which, whilst he listened, her fond father's fancy had compared her: "Let me live singly with you, and marry Charles to the woman whom he loves."

"Have you heard the name of the lady in question? Have you formed any guess who she may be?"

"Not the slightest. I imagined from what you said that she was a stranger to me. Have I ever seen her?"

"You may see her—at least you may see her reflection in the water at this very moment; for he has had the infinite presumption, the admirable good taste, to fall in love with his cousin Agnes!"

"Father!"

"And now my own sweetest! do you still wish to live single with me?"

"Oh, father! father!"

"Or do you desire that I should marry Charles to the woman of his heart?"

"Father! dear father!"

"Choose, my Agnes! It shall be as you command. Speak freely. Do not cling so around me, but speak!"

"Oh, my dear father! Cannot we all live together? I cannot leave you. But poor Charles—surely, father, we may all live together!"

And so it was settled; and every few months proved that love had contrived better for Mr. Molesworth than he had done for himself. Jessy, with her prettiness, and her title, and her fortunes, was the very thing to be vain of—the very thing to be able for a day; Agnes and the cousin, whose noble character had splendid talents so well deserved her, were the pride and the happiness of his home.

From the Nat. Gazette of Nov. 17.

The Baltimore papers of Thursday last are all in mourning for the demise of Charles Carroll of Carrollton—the last of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. He died on Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, in Baltimore, at the residence of his son-in-law, Richard Caton, Esq. The flags of the shipping and public places were displayed throughout the day at half-mast; the courts adjourned on the announcement of the intelligence; the City Council assembled and passed, in reference to the funeral, Resolutions inviting the President of the United States and the heads of the Departments, and the Governor and Executive Council of Maryland, to join the corporation and the citizens of Baltimore in paying the last melancholy honors to the deceased patriot. It is stated that the funeral will take place to-day. The corpse will be first taken to the Catholic Cathedral, where the religious obsequies are to be performed, and thence it will be conveyed to Dougharagan Manor.

The venerable defunct reached his ninety-sixth year; it was in 1801 that he finally quitted public life. His whole career, public and private, suited the dignity of his distinctive appellation—the Surviving Signer. He was always a model of regularity in conduct, and sedateness in judgment. In natural sagacity, refinement of tastes and pleasures, in unaffected, habitual courtesy, in vigilant observation, vivacity of spirit and tone, susceptibility of domestic and social happiness in the best forms, he had but few equals during the greater part of his long & bright existence. The mind of Mr. Carroll was highly cultivated; he fully improved the advantages of an excellent classical education and extensive foreign travel; he read much of ancient and modern literature, and gave the keenest attention to contemporary events and characters. His patriotism never lost its earnestness and elevation. It was our good fortune, in our youth, to pass months at a time under his roof, and we never left his mansion without additional impressions of peculiar respect for the singular felicity of temperament and perfection of self-discipline from which it resulted that no one, neither kindred, domestic nor guest, could feel his presence and society as in the least oppressive or irksome,—exact and systematic, opulent and honored, enlightened and heedful though he was. The absence of all pretension, egotism, hauteur, severity, formed as remarkable a characteristic, as the lively and constant presence of his mind for all persons and concerns in any relation of fellowship. We have not meant to develop fully so fine an example, but may add a biographical sketch which we wrote in 1827 for the American Quarterly Review, and which, we trust, will be acceptable to our readers as a seasonable memorial.

"Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, alone lives, of all the personages commemorated in these nine volumes—all but he, have descended into the grave. Death has been said to canonize merit; here, however, it is life that does so.—This survivorship sanctifies and endears, beyond any posthumous consideration. The spirit of patriotism softens and clings to the last individual, like that of parental tenderness towards the single offspring spared out of many; and as fragile and sympathetic humanity contemplates one of its kind, invested with special titles to its esteem, and graciously indulged by its creator with a longer charter of exemption from the common doom, than of their common possessors. It is not merely the circumstance of his

survivorship, however gratifying and singular or his extreme age, and the wonderful preservation of his faculties at that age, which make him an object so worthy of national interest and favour. There are strong, independent merits in his character and career.

Mr. Carroll was born at Annapolis, in Maryland, on the 20th of September, 1737. His grandfather, an Irish Catholic of rank, educated for a barrister, emigrated from Ireland to Maryland in the year 1691. The annexed anecdote of his father, which we find in the commencement of his biography, affords a curious picture of the condition of the Catholics at one period, in the province which they colonized, and where they gave the first example of toleration and religious equality, legal and practical. It will be seen that Maryland was near being deprived of a considerable number of her wealthiest citizens, and the future republic of one of its principal founders, by the fell scourge which the poet has so well described—

"Mother of tortures! persecuting Zeal,  
High flashing in her hand the ready torch,  
Or poniard bathed in unbelieving blood;  
Hell's fiercest fiend! of saintly brow demure,  
Assuming a celestial seraph's name,  
While she, beneath the blasphemous pretence  
Of pleasing Parent Heaven, the source of love!  
Has wrought more horrors, more detested deeds,  
Than all the rest combined."

"Charles Carroll, (says the biographer,) born in 1702, the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, took an active part in the affairs of the provincial government, and in the religious disputes of the times stood prominent as one of the leading and most influential members of the Catholic party in Maryland. The disqualifications and oppressions to which the Catholics were subjected, in the early part of the eighteenth century; amounted to a persecution. Roman Catholic priests were prohibited from the administration of public worship; the council granted orders to take children from the pernicious contact of Catholic parents; Catholic laymen were deprived of the right of suffrage; and the lands of Catholics were assessed double when the exigencies of the province required additional supplies. Besides the oppression of legislative enactments, personal animosity was carried to such an extent that the Catholics were considered as beyond the pale of fellowship, not suffered to walk with their fellow subjects in front of the State House at Annapolis, and finally obliged to wear swords for their personal protection. In this state of things a large portion of the Catholics of Maryland determined to emigrate, and Charles Carroll, then on a visit to his son in France, applied to the French minister of State, for a grant of land on the Arkansas river, at that time part of the French territory of Louisiana. The extent of the tract demanded started the minister, as Mr. Carroll pointed to it on the map.—He considered it too large to be given to a subject; difficulties were thrown in the way; and Mr. Carroll was obliged, at last, to return to Maryland, without having accomplished his object. Soon after Mr. Carroll's return, the rigour of the laws against the Catholics was relaxed, and they abandoned their intention of emigrating to the west. After an active and useful life, Charles Carroll died in 1782, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The surviving Signer received his classical instruction on the continent of Europe, at the college of Louis le Grand; studied the civil law at Bourges; and completed his general education in Paris. Thence he repaired to London, where he took apartments in the Temple, for a course of British jurisprudence. In 1764 he came back to Maryland to enter upon a princely inheritance. Embarking in politics, he exerted his talents and influence against the Stamp act, with as much earnestness as if he had had nothing to lose, and had never lived under monarchical rule abroad. In 1770, he distinguished himself particularly, by opposing a stretch of prerogative on the part of the royal governor of Maryland; in a series of essays signed the *First Citizen*, that obtained a complete triumph for the popular party, and for the author, even before he was ascertained, fervid compliments and thanks from all quarters.—His decided and active participation; during the years 1773-4-5, in all the measures of resistance to the ministerial policy, confirmed the confidence of the people in his dispositions and abilities. Testimony is furnished of his having, as early as 1772, foreseen and resolved to breast the occurrence of war. Some years before the commencement of actual hostilities, he wrote to a member of Parliament—

"Your thousands of soldiers may come; but they will be masters of the spot only on which they encamp. They will find naught but enemies before and around them. If we are beaten on the plains, we will retreat to our mountains & defy them. Our resources will increase with our difficulties. Necessity will force us to exertion until, tired of combatting, in vain, against a spirit which victory after victory cannot subdue, your armies will evacuate our soil and your country retire, an immense loser, from the contest.—No, Sir,—we have made up our minds to abide the issue of the approaching struggle; and though much blood may be spilt, we have no doubt of our ultimate success."

Mr. Carroll entered the provincial convention in 1775; and previous to his election as a member of congress in 1776, was deputed by the latter body to Canada, with Franklin and Chase. He returned from this mission during the discussion in Congress of the subject of *Independence*, with an avidity for the Declaration which prompted him to every endeavour for the immediate conversion of the Maryland Legislature to that measure. He did not take his seat in congress until the 18th of July, and the case of the signature to the instrument is thus authentically explained in his biography:—

"Although Mr. Carroll did not vote on the question of Independence, yet he was among the earliest of those who affixed their signatures to its declaration. The printed journals of Congress, indeed, make it appear, that the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed on the fourth of July, by the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to it under the head of

that date. But the impression thus given is incorrect; because, in fact, not one signature was affixed to the Declaration until the second of August. The idea of signing does not seem to have occurred immediately; for not until the nineteenth of July, as will appear by reference to the secret journals, did the resolution pass, directing the Declaration to be engrossed on parchment. This was accordingly done; and on the second of August following, when the engrossed copy was prepared, and not before, the Declaration was signed by the members, who on that day were present in congress. Among these was Mr. Carroll. These members who were absent on the second of August subscribed the declaration as soon after as opportunity offered."

Mr. Carroll served assiduously as a member of the board of war, and continued in congress until the year 1778; after which he confined himself to the internal state business. In the year 1781, he was re-elected to the senate of Maryland, in which he had already served five years; and in 1788, was chosen to represent Maryland in the Senate of the U. States, immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Since 1801, he has lived in retirement. The faithful language of his biographer is the best we can use in concluding this notice of him—

"In 1791, Mr. Carroll vacated his seat in the senate of the United States, and in the same year was once more chosen to the senate of Maryland. In 1796, he was again re-elected; and in 1797, was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. Mr. Carroll continued an active member of the senate of his native state until 1801, when the democratic party carried their ticket, and he was left out. In the year last mentioned, he retired from public life, after having been a member of the first committees of observation, twice in the convention of Maryland, twice appointed delegate to congress once chosen representative to the senate of the United States, and four times elected a senator of Maryland. In his ninetieth year, Charles Carroll of Carrollton finds his activity undiminished, his faculties unimpaired, and his feelings and affections buoyant and warm."

In 1825, one of Mr. Carroll's grand-daughters was married to the Marquis of Wellesley, then viceroy of Ireland; and it is a singular circumstance, that one hundred and forty years after the first emigration of her ancestors to America, this lady should become vice-queen of the country from which they fled, at the summit of a system which a more immediate ancestor had risked every thing to destroy; or, in the energetic and poetical language of Bishop England "that in the land from which his father fled in fear, his daughter's daughter now reigns as queen."

"During thirty years passed in public life, embracing the most eventful period of the history of the United States, Mr. Carroll, as a politician, was quick to decide, and prompt to execute. His measures were open and energetic, and he was more inclined to exceed than to fall short of the end which he proposed. As a speaker he was concise and animated; the advantages of travel and society made him impressive and instructive. As a writer, he was remarkably dignified; his arrangement was regular; his style was full, without being diffuse, and, though highly argumentative, was prevented from being dull by the vein of polite learning which was visible throughout."

In person Mr. Carroll is slight, and rather below the middle size. His face is strongly marked; his eye is quick and piercing, and his whole countenance expressive of energy and determination. His manners are easy, affable, and graceful; and in all the elegancies and observances of polite society few men are his superiors."

From the U. States Gazette.

*Revolutionary Reminiscence.*—The following is an extract of a letter from the late Hon. Judge Peters to Col. John Trumbull, respecting the late Gen. Thomas Robinson, of Naamans Creek, Delaware.

A day or two previous to the battle of Brandywine, he (Col. T. Robinson) was selected by General Washington to command a picked corps of two hundred and fifty men, well officered, with orders to reconnoitre and procure intelligence of the march and position of the enemy, which could not be obtained by other means in a disaffected part of the country. He advanced with all the precaution possible, but approached too near his main body, or a strong advance, sending off light horsemen frequently, with information to the General, through both night and day. At length he was pressed on, and was obliged to sustain a powerful attack.—He drew up his command behind the walls of a burial ground, and coolly waiting the onset, reserved his fire till the enemy was within thirty yards. He then gave a well directed discharge, and mowed down great numbers of the foe.

But he met with a severe retaliation; for a strong corps was detached to intercept him, and through superior numbers he had to cut his way. His color was taken, or nearly so, but rescued by unexampled prowess in himself and some of his detachment. In this struggle he received a wound, of which, though not slight, he was unconscious, till he began to bear off the trophy. *Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum*, he brought off the remnant of his brave but unfortunate corps. He returned to our army with only thirty of his companions. The General's anxieties were highly wrought up, and he waited on the bank of the Brandywine, viewing with poignant solicitude the passage of the small remains of his chosen detachment, wading more than knee deep through the stream. For Robinson he always had a personal esteem; but the fate of his gallant associates the most deeply affected his sensibilities. You know how magnanimously the General could in most instances, control his feelings, inasmuch that adversity seemed to have no power over his conduct or countenance; but on this occasion his usual habit of checking his sensations forsook him. He spurred his horse into the stream, drew up in contact with Robinson, threw his arms round him in a paroxysm of fervid affection, and marked approbation, mixed with pene-

members will be found to agree exactly with the information given by our Paris correspondents under date of the 3d October, and published by us on Saturday. The opposition loudly denounces the accession of the *Doctrinaires* to the Cabinet, believing it, as it no doubt is tantamount to a declaration on the part of the King that he will adhere to that course of policy they have so long reproved.

#### NEW YORK POLICE.

A young man of respectable appearance, about twenty-two years of age, who arrived as a passenger, on Thursday last, on board the ship *Cincinnati*, from New Orleans, was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of embezzling the property of his employer to a large amount, and conducted for examination before the police magistrates. It was stated, that the prisoner had been in the employment of Stiles Miller, of New Orleans, as a clerk, and was left in charge of his store while the principal was absent purchasing his usual supply of fall dry goods—that the prisoner, taking advantage of his employer's absence, the entire contents of the store, for which he had realized six or seven thousand dollars, and had then absconded with the avails. It appeared that Mr. Miller who returned to New Orleans on the 23rd of October, after an absence of about four months found his store emptied and closed, and upon inquiry ascertained, that his clerk had sailed for New York with the avails, about a fortnight previously, on board the ship *Cincinnati*. He immediately sent a letter by mail addressed to a friend in this city, detailing the particulars and describing the person of the clerk, which fortunately reached this city early on Friday morning, before the clerk had an opportunity of removing his baggage from the ship, and in season to trace him to his lodgings, where he was arrested by Messrs. Homan and Merritt.

Upon examination he fully confessed the transaction as above detailed, with the exception as to the amount realized from the sale of the goods in the store, which he alleged did not exceed seventeen hundred dollars—some of the stock having been improvidently trusted and wasted by him among his associates at New Orleans. He states that it was his intention to have sailed for London the place of his nativity, but that although he had paid his passage in a vessel bound there which sailed from New Orleans, and had also paid a colored man fifty dollars to put him on board; yet, that she had sailed without him, and he had no alternative but the one he had adopted, of coming to this city and taking a passage for Liverpool. A portion of this sum of seventeen hundred dollars according to his own account he has wasted; and all that he has as yet returned to the agent of his employer is the sum of seven hundred dollars in bank bills, a gold watch, and a few trinkets of very little value. Upon the affidavits made against him and his own confession, he has been committed by the magistrate as a fugitive from justice, and will probably upon the demand being made by Louisiana, be sent to New Orleans for trial.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**  
*From the N. Y. Cour. and Enquirer Extra.*  
Sunday, 1 o'clock, P. M.  
Our news Schooner *Coutra* and *Enquirer* boarded yesterday, thirty five miles off the Hook, the London Packet Ship *PRESTON*, Captain Moore, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th October. She is not yet in sight from the Telegraph station, and has probably been compelled to stand off from the land in consequence of the inclemency of the weather throughout the night. The *Enquirer* Packet Ship *Franconia* left the channel with the President, and has been in company with her repeatedly during their voyage. As our news schooner near the President, Captain Moore sprang into the chains to capture which of the two had first arrived.  
We have received by the President, London papers of the 15th Oct., being eight days later than any that had before reached this country. It is stated on all hands by the London newspapers that an English and French fleet are about to proceed to the Dutch Coast, for the purpose of compelling the King of Holland to accede to the terms of separation between his kingdom and Belgium, laid down by the London Conference. It does not appear distinctly what is to be the nature of the operations of the combined fleets, probably, however, a blockade of all the Dutch ports is intended. This plan has the advantage over an advance of the French army into Belgium, inasmuch as it will not so directly justify a military movement on the part of Prussia, or other allies of Holland. We do not believe, however, that Holland will remain quiet under this blockade of her ports. Unable as she is to cope at sea with the maritime forces of the two great powers, and unable as her allies, to render her any maritime support, she will, we think, attack Belgium by land, and thus bring on a general war. The last reply of the Dutch Ambassador at London to the Conference, closes in the following terms:  
"That his Majesty not possessing alone the means of maintaining European and public independence has been obliged to submit to the law of necessity by multiplying his offers but that the necessity of concessions is henceforward full, and that the King will never sever neither respecting the territorial rights and sovereignty of Holland, nor the vital principles of the existence of its inhabitants.  
Political strains have passed over the head of his Majesty, as they have over those of his ancient forefathers. He found under their auspices, has passed through centuries of crisis of trials and of glory, and his experience dearly purchased his throne, as long as it has never failed towards its own dignity.  
The King will take care that the fruits of this experience be not lost, and while he confidently awaits the result of the deliberations of the Conference at London according to the degree of maturity at which the negotiations between it and the Netherlands Government has arrived, his Majesty discards all responsibility as to the complications which fresh delays may occasion, and proclaims loudly that he will never surrender to the revolutionary phantom, the vital interests and rights of the King of Holland; that the free people over whose destinies he is called to preside, confiding in Providence, will be able to resist all that the enemies of public order and of the independence of nations may desire to prescribe to it, and that, if at the last extremity a cruel destiny should deprive his religious expectation, that fatal issue would at the same time carry away with it the European system and the repose of the world."  
The formation of a new French Cabinet is at last officially announced. The names of the

members will be found to agree exactly with the information given by our Paris correspondents under date of the 3d October, and published by us on Saturday. The opposition loudly denounces the accession of the *Doctrinaires* to the Cabinet, believing it, as it no doubt is tantamount to a declaration on the part of the King that he will adhere to that course of policy they have so long reproved.

A letter from Liverpool says—An extraordinary trade is just now springing up here in the importation of flour from Calcutta; and 3000 sacks arrived here on Tuesday, and the price quoted is 26s. to 27s. per 196 lbs. subject to a duty of 3s. per barrel. This is the third or fourth importation made by the same house, *Aerannan* and *Stitt*, within the last eighteen months. It is stated that an English house has lately erected steam mills on the Ganges, which grind 400 tons of grain per day.—*Leads Intell.*  
We perceive nothing more in relation to the Dutchess de Berri.  
There is nothing later from Oporto.  
The British Parliament has been again prorogued. Its dissolution will not take place until the registration of voters under the Reform Bill has taken place. The last Quarters Revenue of Great Britain shows a considerable increase.

A change in the Spanish Ministry has taken place. The late Prime Minister M. Calomarde has been sent in exile, and M. Zea Bermudez appointed in his place. The former was at the head of the party of Don Carlos, and it is supposed that the disposition shown by him during the illness of the King, to favour the claims of his brother to the succession, is the cause of his disgrace.  
The English newspapers, we observe, are full of wild surmises and inferences respecting the affairs of the late Sir Walter Scott. A paragraph quoted from a magazine in the *Times* says, with most unjust and absurd sarcasm, that Scotland will permit Abbotsford to be brought to the hammer to satisfy the creditors of the illustrious deceased. The truth is, there will be no need of either Scotland or England interposing to prevent such a catastrophe. Of the debts included in Sir Walter Scott's trust-deed of February, 1826, 121,000 remained unpaid, exclusive of interest, including all other debts, the expenses of his journey, death bed, &c., the whole does not exceed 130,000. Now such are the prospects of further profit from the cheap edition of his writings that the family are enabled to come forward and offer to the creditors upon the trust the whole sum still due, deducting interest, which there is no reason to doubt, will be accepted.—*Advt.*  
The above, we believe is strictly correct. Our contemporary adds, that Sir Walter's family may even be enriched by his writings if Parliament grant a renewal of the copyright, and this may also be true, but it depends on too many contingencies to enter into calculations at present.—*Sensation.*

**FRANCE.**  
The Courier of Saturday evening, Oct. 13th says:  
All the posts in the new ministry of France are now filled up, and the Cabinet is formed. Marshal Soult and the Duke de Broglie remain in the offices which we were enabled to give as definitively settled on the 5th inst. The former as President of the Council, and Minister of the War department; the latter as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.  
The composition of the entire Cabinet stands thus:  
Marshal Soult—President of the Council, and Minister of War.  
Duke de Broglie—Foreign Affairs (in the place of Sebastiani).  
M. Thiers—Minister of the Interior (in the place of M. Montalivet).  
M. Humann—Finance (in the place of Baron Louis).  
M. Guizot—Public Instruction (in the place of Girod de l'Ain).  
Almiral de Rigny—Marine (remains as before).  
M. Barthelemy—Sals and Justice (remains as before).  
Comte d'Argout—Commerce & Public Works (remains as before).  
Of these, M. Humann, M. Thiers, M. Guizot, and M. Barthelemy are Members of the Chamber of Deputies.  
Messrs. Louis and Girod de l'Ain are made Peers of France.  
M. Montalivet, late Minister of the Interior, assumes the Intendency of the Civil List.

**DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION.**  
The New York Journal of Commerce contains the following article on the prospects of Don Pedro:  
"The late accounts from Oporto render it extremely doubtful whether, before this time, the Constitutional army is not extinct in Portugal. From the 8th to the 29th of September scarcely a day passed without more or less fighting between the contending parties. It is true, but few lives were lost on the part of the besieged, except in case of a sortie, but the continual encroachments of cannon shots, bombs, and rockets, were calculated to keep them in perpetual alarm, especially as they were every moment liable to a general assault. It seems to have been the object of the previous bombardment, to wear out the strength of the besieged by protracted watching and fatigue, that they might be less able to resist the grand attack, which was made on the 29th. In this attack, the Miguelites were repulsed; with a loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, (as is stated) of 1500 or 2000 men, while the besieged on their part, admit a loss of 100 or 500. Now, although this result is as favorable to the latter as could reasonably have been expected yet their number is so small, that a few more such victories would ruin them. Nothing, in our opinion, but the speedy arrival of re-inforcements, could save Oporto a single month from surrender; if the Miguelites continued to follow up their assaults with the same spirit as in that of the 29th. Some reinforcements, we know, were on the way, but we are afraid they were

too small to prevent the catastrophe which seemed to be impending. We shall await further advices with considerable anxiety. The packet of the 8th will hardly bring any thing later."  
Should Don Pedro be repulsed in Portugal, we should not be surprised to see him turn his forces to Rio de Janeiro, and attempt to recover his Brazilian throne.

**Dreadful Mortality.**—The Charleston Patriot contains an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, dated the 3d inst. which communicates the following shocking details:  
"Our city has been very sickly, and is getting worse. We have the Yellow Fever, Cholera, and Cold Plague. The sextons, it is said, are not very particular, and it is generally supposed that a larger number are interred than they report."  
[Here follows a report of the interments on the 29th, 30th, 31st ult. and 1st inst. which are less than those reported above. The writer then says:]  
"On the 2d inst. one hundred and seventy-seven interments took place, and sickness increasing. They die faster than coffins can be made, and faster than they can be buried. For the last four or five nights, there has been from 20 to 50 left unburied. A plan has been adopted of interring the dead, viz: digging a kind of ditch, 50 feet long, 4 feet deep and 7 feet wide; to contain from 100 to 150 bodies, where the coffins are laid two tier deep; the bottom tier across the ditch, the top tier fore and aft; the first tier are all under water; they are then covered with mud, 18 inches to two feet from the surface. There can be seen in the grave yard one or two hundred coffins at one time uncovered—as they do not cover them until completely filled. Many poor families are swept off entirely. I am aware of two families, one of 12 the other of 11, who have all died, and several exposed of 5, 6, and 7 persons. The sickness is worse than any season ever before known.—In 1822 the greatest number of deaths in one day was 42—and that is considered the worst year ever known before this. You can form no idea of the misery which exists among the poor. You would hardly believe me, were I to state it truly. What I have written, you can depend upon is true. I understand that the Artillery Companies are to discharge their pieces throughout the city, to endeavor to purify the air."

Another letter of the same date states that the deaths amount to 200 per day, and still increasing. All business is at a stand, and will not revive until the disease abates.  
The journeyman printers in New Orleans have left that city in consequence of the sickness now visiting the place, and some of the daily papers are only published twice a week in consequence.

A correspondent of Mr. Poulson furnishes the following very curious Observations on the Leech Worm, by a gentleman who, for several years, used one as a prognostic of the weather: "A phial of water, containing a Leech, was kept on the frame of my window sash, by which it was enabled to know what would be the state of the weather the day following.  
1. If the weather proves serene and mild, the leech remains motionless at the bottom of the glass, rolled up in a spiral form.  
2. If it is going to rain, it is perceived at the top of its lodging, and there it remains until the weather is cleared.  
3. If we are to have wind, the imprisoned insect makes its way through its limpid habitation with the most amazing velocity, and seldom rests until it blows hard.  
4. If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days previous it lodges almost constantly without the water, and discovers uncommon uneasiness, in most violent throws and convulsive-like motions.  
5. In the frost, as in clear summer weather, it lies constantly at the bottom, and in snow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial.  
The leech was kept in a common eight ounce phial glass, filled about three-fourths with clean cold water; over the mouth of the bottle was stretched a linen rag. In the summer months the water was changed once a week, and in winter every fortnight. This is a weather glass which may be procured by any person, and will remain in order for use a considerable length of time."

**South Carolina.**—Nullification is hastening to a crisis in this State. Governor Hamilton, in his late message to the Legislature, recommended the convening of a convention to nullify the act of Congress protecting American Manufactures. A bill accordingly passed the Legislature by a large majority, providing for the assembling of a Convention at Columbia on the 8th of December next. Rumours of outrages in Charleston have been afloat for a week past. A report that the Nullifiers had burnt the Custom House in that city, has not been confirmed. It is understood, however, that several revenue cutters have been ordered to Charleston; probably to take troops and military stores—as the Norfolk Herald states, that two companies of United States troops are about to embark from Fortress Monroe to reinforce the garrison of Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor; and by the Baltimore papers, we learn, that military stores have been sent from there to the same destination. The following article is from the Charleston Mercury:  
**The Bond Case.**—The United States, it seems, though they succeeded in obtaining a judgment against Messrs. Holmes & Mayzel have found it impossible to make the money. A house of Mr. Holmes was some time since looted upon by the Marshal, put up for sale, & knocked off to a State Rights man who refused to comply with the terms of sale on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Tariff laws.  
After much consultation and deliberation among the officers of the Government, the house was again put up for sale yesterday, on account of the bid of the former purchaser, but not a single bid could be obtained. Such is the state of public opinion here, in respect to the Tariff.  
It has been already practically nullified by public opinion. We ought to add, that the bond in this case was given for duties on an importation of coarse woollens, in which the duties were imposed so exclusively for protection as to be prohibitory, & that the goods in question were imported by Mr. Holmes expressly for the purpose of trying the question.

A grape vine consisting of a single stem, standing in the garden of Jacob Messer, Esq. in Barn township, Berks county, Pa. produced on its branching vines 1223 bunches of grapes, taken down a few days ago. We understand that the Columbia (S. C.) Times, & that the vineyards of Mr. Geigher, of Lexington district, have produced the present season, upwards of 6,500 gallons of wine, from the bland Virginia and Madeira grapes.

**From the Delaware Journal.**  
**THE ELECTION.**  
A Jackson Extra which was sent from this place on Thursday last, has prepared their friends for a sad disappointment. That surpassing misfortune carried every thing in this State for Jackson! "We have carried every thing, Governor, Congressman and Electors." The fable was caught up with avidity. The veritable Globe inserted it conspicuously where it might catch the eye of the hero—that Little Delaware had at last, bowed its knee to the idol. But, stop gentlemen—Little Delaware has not gone for Jackson—she is, and would show herself in a fair field, more decidedly opposed to Jackson now than she ever was since his name was first presented to the people for the office of President.

Major Bennett, it is true, is elected governor by a majority of 57 votes. On the other hand, John J. Milligan, the National Republican candidate for Congress, is elected by a majority of 115; and Messrs. Comegys, Hall and Traut, the electors chosen to vote for HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT, are elected by a majority of 150. The Legislature stands as follows:  
Nat. Rep. Jackson. Senate, 7 2  
H. of Repre. 11 7  
21 9  
This Legislature, at the next session, will appoint a National Republican Senator for six years.

The partial success of the Jackson ticket is mainly to be attributed to the votes given to Major Bennett by the National Republicans in this vicinity, of which he received more than enough to elect him. The cry of *old soldier* and *revolutionary services*, carried many of our people into the ranks of our opponents; and thus not only elected Major Bennett, but in the ardor of the contest, swelled the residue of the Jackson ticket far beyond its real strength. The disheartening intelligence which was constantly pouring upon us for the ten days preceding the election, from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and New Jersey, showing that the Presidential question was already decided, had its full effect upon our friends, by keeping hundreds at home, from a conviction that their votes would be useless and unavailing. On the other hand, never were the exertions of our opponents more strenuous and active. In the whole history of party contests, we have no recollection of such exertions as were made by the Jackson party in this County. The whole force of the Federal patronage was brought into the conflict. All the officers of the general government were actively and incessantly engaged in electioneering, travelling through the county, and aiding in every possible shape, in promoting the success of the Jackson Ticket. The whole hive was in motion, from the leaders down to the poorest retainers and whippers in of the party. Public meetings and domiciliary visits—stump speeches and private lectures—cards, circulars, handbills, biographical sketches, threats, promises, favors—every means, high and low, and every motive great and small, was put in requisition. Anti Masonry here too, as in every other State was made subservient to the promotion of the Jackson cause. Both the candidates for Governor were, notoriously masons—all the prominent masses in this town were the fast friends of Major Bennett, and at the Inspector's election here, the principal mason in the State was the Jackson candidate, and our own candidate, who was merely not a mason, was opposed as an anti-mason, and lost some National Republican votes on that ground. In Milford, however, the anti-masons, anti-Jackson men too, voted for Major Bennett—and thereby proved their consistency, by voting both for a Mason and a Jackson man! This masonry was brought to bear upon us in this quarter of the State, and Anti-masonry in Milford! The Lion and the Lamb lay down together—both, at different points, were cooperating most harmoniously in electing a Mason and a Jacksonian! Last, though not least in the machinery employed by our opponents, were the emissaries of the History Club, of Philadelphia: who traversed our State for a week or ten days before the election, with large sums of money in their pockets, which, as has been excitingly stated by Jacksonmen in this town, since the election, was usefully employed in promoting the cause of the hero! Under all the circumstances we have recited, considering that the election took place after it was known, that the main question of the Presidency had been decided, our little State has still maintained her honor and her consistency; she still stands fast by the Constitution and the great interests of the country, and in giving her vote to the illustrious patriot and Statesman of Kentucky, will adhere to the testimony she has always borne against the misdeeds of Andrew Jackson. The majority for the National Republican Electors, is nearly treble that given for the governor; and we repeat, that never was the State more decidedly opposed to the administration than at this moment.

The election of Major Bennett is one of those anomalous circumstances which often occur in times of high excitement, and about which it is useless to indulge in reasoning or conjecture.—Doctor Naudain, the National Republican candidate, was presented to his party with every circumstance to recommend him to their favor and support. His private life is irreproachable, his talents, education and experience in public business are such as would have reflected credit upon the Chief Magistracy of any State in the Union. In his public career at Washington, he has honestly and steadfastly supported all those great interests which our State has constantly maintained and sanctioned; and although not conspicuous as a speaker, yet as a useful, practical and intelligent member, he stands as high as any man in the Senate, while his acknowledged probity and conciliatory manners have gained him the respect and esteem of his political opponents. The rejection of such a man by those whom he has so faithfully and conscientiously served, is a result which we did not anticipate and cannot explain.

In looking over the proceedings of the Georgia Legislature, we were struck with the following, among the notices of bills brought in:  
"Mr. Haynes—an act declaring it a high misdemeanor for any Attorney, Solicitor or Counselor to appear in any court in this State in behalf of any Cherokee Indian, or descendant of a Cherokee Indian, or of any white person, in any cause, motion, or petition, calling in question the state's right of jurisdiction over that portion of her territory in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians or who shall make any motion, or in any manner attempt to enforce the late decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Worcester and Butler against the State of Georgia;—and to provide for the punishment of the same."  
It would seem from the above, that state rights are likely to be sustained upon high grounds in Georgia.

## EASTON CAZETTE

### EASTON, (Md.)

#### Saturday Evening, Nov 21.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

After waiting with a wearied patience for returns from the different counties of the district, which have come in, *loitering and uncertain* as the reformed line of mails and Post Masters, which have set the examples, we now publish a full view, that all may see and know the state of things as brought about.

In Kent the Anti-Jackson majority has greatly increased—in Queen Anns the Jackson majority is stationary—in Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, the Anti-Jackson majorities are full up to a fair average. In Cecil, for some cause, we know not what, Jacksonism has suddenly grown beyond its own dimensions—& in Harford, the infatuation grew with a fungus celerity that cast all calculation behind it. Unfortunately, the illness of Mr. Constable deprived him of the power of rendering the necessary aid to resist the unruly, impetuous current—and his associates, obliged by engagements to devote themselves to the other parts of the district, found it impossible in any degree to supply his place. Mortified as they were at this restraint, their only alleviation is, that in the other Counties where their exertions were put forth, the cause of Anti-Jacksonism has sustained no injury from the deluge of delusion that has swallowed up the greater part of the nation. The result is, that Messrs. Goldsborough, Steele and Constable are elected in the fourth district—and that in two out of the nine counties, nearest the Pennsylvania line the wild fire of Jacksonism is raging and destroying—but in seven counties, the advocates of rational freedom and the defenders of the constitution and the Laws have said to the destroying spirit, "so far thou hast gone, but further thou must not go"—and the rebuked destroyer faltered and retired.

The re-election of General Jackson to the Presidential chair is now certain, and his majority is astonishingly great—so far we are authorized to state this matter—and we add, the re-election of Gen. Jackson as President is the mere formal part of the business—the essential effect of it being the appointment of the HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN REGENT OF THE UNITED STATES. We venture to assert, that there is not one single man in this Country who knows Gen. Jackson personally, and who has been with him occasionally during the past two years, so as to be able to form a correct opinion of the man, who believes him fit for or capable of discharging the duties of President of the United States according to the obvious meaning of the Federal Constitution—or according to the declared and known intention of the authors of that constitution: Nor do we believe, that there is a man in America who knows the General, and who is competent to decide on the fitness of men, who would be willing on his death bed to put all at risk with his last words, declaring a conscientious belief in Gen. Jackson's fitness to be President of the U. States.

But JACKSON IS RE-ELECTED—and under circumstances that would seem to resist all credence—and in a manner that angers all ill. Interested men—men receiving public monies under the patronage of Gen. Jackson, have led the way at all hazards and with every means—and they found in the infatuated credulity of men ready agents to operate on. There can be no doubt that a majority of the voters of the U. States really believe Gen. Jackson a great, a good, and a competent man as chief Magistrate of the Country—yet a greater error never committed—a more erroneous opinion never entertained. As for his greatness, except in the affair at New Orleans, he never exhibited any marks of greatness over five hundred other Captains in the American service—the affair at Orleans shewed a sign, bravery, & perseverance—but the great result was owing to the skill & coolness of the marksmen, who, from behind the Cotton bags, shot down the British at every shot as they advanced—& without the very kind of men, so suited to the occasion, which Jackson had there, he never would have gained the victory—it was emphatically the victory of cool and skillful marksmen, not the victory of their Commander—but soldiers bear all the toils and dangers of battle—they perform all the noble and happy and lucky feats that gain the victory—and their Commander runs away with all the glory. The soldiers perform the mighty work, and their commander wins all the merit and subsequent emoluments. So it was done at Orleans.

As to General Jackson being a good man—we refer to the known history of his life & there we leave him—it does not become us to lift the veil to publish the deformity of a fellow man we should be glad to be assured, morally speaking, that he is a reformed man.  
That he is a competent man to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate, no body believes, but those who don't know him—they who do not know him, have seen and heard him pulled so much by those who fatten under his patronage and depend upon his power, that they suppose him to be, in truth, all that he is represented to be—little dreaming that he is an imbecile old Gentleman, of little more actual account as the head of this Nation than any wash-pail old woman, humoured, amused, and directed by her nurses, who make her whims and pas-

sons subservient to the WE LIVE IN

SION.—But we cannot publish it yet lost—the institutions a recuperation withstand abuse—the the American People led astray, a pronounced a pause for reflection, est uproar, that will re the paths of error and like the present, where distressingly wrong, otic spirit to be morose calm and firm—not d and querulous. Dis must arise—let us no prepared. Determined country from her to destruction, when opportunity, patriotism stand ready to vind ment of returning reas longer to wrestle with more you fret it, the rages. Put it under for maniacs—let its f until they waste their starve and waste the ing from it every thi

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Our County Cou sion on Monday las day evening to no We were requested to wait on Judge H his charge to the G and we are highly g was successful, for for ner occasions th plying with similar our thanks in conjun at whose desire the

**GENTLEMEN OF T**  
Once more thro cent Providence, w our respective duti and especially to o County. Since our go, the angel of de through our countr note recently the d carried terror and d America, has has pleased howe not to visit our sh some other places, have fallen by th ring the present y mortality which y rejected to meet s November Term now present; but I faces which were for some valuable present. I have some of them lay forever. These a teach us to rec make us anxious God and our coun ed before that high tions and motives scrutiny. Whilst with the seeds of real atmosphere h the friends of the it. Clouds of fi over us, and we issue. Whether or whether it is tion and laws be is to be devoutly out warth of the old Gentleman, of little more actual account as the head of this Nation than any wash-pail old woman, humoured, amused, and directed by her nurses, who make her whims and pas-

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Our County Cou sion on Monday las day evening to no We were requested to wait on Judge H his charge to the G and we are highly g was successful, for for ner occasions th plying with similar our thanks in conjun at whose desire the

sons subservient to their interests and schemes. WE LIVE IN AN AGE OF DECEIT.—But we cannot believe that the Republic is yet lost—there is in the nature of our institutions a recuperative energy that will long withstand abuse—there is in the character of the American People, however deluded and led astray, a proneness, after a while, to seek a pause for reflection in the midst of the wildest uproar, that will recall and reclaim them from the paths of error and of danger. Even in times like the present, when all is wrong, frightfully distressingly wrong, it does not become a patriotic spirit to be morose or gloomy—we must be calm and firm—not despondent and desponding and querulous. Difficulties, most probably, must arise—let us meet them undismayed and prepared. Determined to rescue our humiliated country from her present reckless proclivity to destruction, whenever she will present the opportunity, patriotism demands that her friends stand ready to vindicate her at the first moment of returning reason. Wisdom forbids you longer to wrestle with the maniac spirit—the more you fret it, the more the feverish disorder rages. Put it under the discipline of the course for maniacs—let its fancies and illusions riot until they waste themselves by exhaustion, but starve and reduce the spirit itself by withholding from it every thing on which it can feed. It cannot be, that the People of these United States can abandon their high destiny. We hope they do not merit the fate which now threatens them. Whatever thorns may pierce them will be from the tree planted by themselves—whatever afflictions may befall them will be the luckless offspring of their own designs.

IT IS TRULY THE AGE OF DECEIT.—What else could have re-elected Gen. Jackson after he had outraged every duty, and violated Law, Constitution, and Oath of Office? What else could have re-elected a man as Chief Magistrate of the Country, who, regarding him with Statesmen, is a mere "snaps concilli"—first sinking with the infirmities of age into second childhood, "sane every thing" that ought to distinguish the Civil Chief or patriot Statesman, save only the more attachment to Country which all feel? What else but infatuated delusion could have re-elected a man as Chief Magistrate, to throw him into the keeping of a desperate set of dependants that daily and hourly nurse and manage him as a political Valetudinarian, under the guidance of a Regent himself proverbially the most wily, who by this course of administration has already procured himself to be placed in the second office in the Government, and aims by its continuance to elevate himself to the first? Can such things be the deliberate designs of the American people? No, certainly not—they are the results alone of an infatuated delusion, where it is the utmost charity to say, the "blind lead the blind" without attributing ill intentions to any.

Such is the state of things—such the prospect before us. In this midnight of horrors our comfort is, we have done nothing to bring it on—and we place our reliance upon the American People alone, their love of country and the return of reason.

Our County Court commenced its Fall Session on Monday last and adjourned on Thursday evening to meet again on Friday next. We were requested by several of our citizens to wait on Judge Hopper and solicit a copy of his charge to the Grand Jury for publication, and we are highly gratified that our application was successful, for we know that on several former occasions the Judge has declined complying with similar requests. We return him our thanks in conjunction with those gentlemen at whose desire the solicitation was made.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:—Once more through the kindness of a beneficent Providence, we are assembled to discharge our respective duties to the State of Maryland and especially to our fellow citizens of Talbot County. Since our meeting twelve months ago, the angel of death has been rapidly passing through our country sweeping into eternity the aged, the middle aged and the young, and more recently the dreadful pestilence which has carried terror and death through Asia, Europe and America, has severely threatened us. It has pleased however the Ruler of the Universe not to visit our shore generally, so severely as some other places; but many valuable citizens have fallen by that or some other disease during the present year. In view of the frightful mortality which has encompassed us, I am rejoiced to meet so many of the Jurymen of November Term 1831 and other citizens as are now present; but I look around in vain for some faces which were then flushed with health, and for some valuable citizens of your county then present. I have learned with deep regret that some of them have left our earthly trials forever. These collective dispensations should teach us to recollect our own mortality and make us anxious to perform our duty to our God and our country before we shall be called before that high tribunal where our whole actions and motives will undergo the strictest scrutiny. Whilst our air has been surcharged with the seeds of disease and death, our political atmosphere has not been as unclouded as the friends of the country could have wished it. Clouds of frightful aspect have lowered over us, and we know not what will yet be the issue. Whether the Union will be preserved, or whether it is to be broken, and our constitution and laws be nullified and destroyed. It is to be devoutly hoped however that the recent wrath of party canvassing, which has distracted the republic will not prevent the patriots of all parties from a united effort to settle the existing differences arising from sectional locations and to prevent the horrors of a civil war. I am probably taking too wide a range for an occasion like the present, notwithstanding

the latitude generally allowed in addresses to the Grand Jury. I will therefore leave that subject to the authorities charged with it and will draw your attention to matters more immediately connected with your duty as Grand Jurors. The duty imposed upon you (though frequently unpleasant) is as important as that imposed upon any other branch of your Judiciary and a faithful discharge of it is essential to the peace and good government of Society; unhappily for us (although every white man has a voice in making the Laws by which he is governed) there are many violators of law, who poison the morals and interrupt the harmony of society. These can only be brought to punishment by the intervention of the Grand Jury. Sometimes Grand Jurors are too cautious and at other times too incautious in making their presentments and finding their indictments. An indictment for a high crime or misdemeanor has a most prejudicial influence upon the party charged even though upon his trial he shall prove his innocence. You should find no presentment Gentlemen, unless the evidence be sufficient to prove to you that the party is guilty as charged and you would so declare if you were on the petit jury.

It should be however distinctly understood by you that you are not bound to seek after, nor can you receive exculpatory testimony or try the credibility of witnesses. If an offence is clearly made out and sworn to by an accusing witness, the grand Jury should feel no hesitation in making the presentment; leaving the party charged to make his defence before the Court and the petit Jury, where he will have ample opportunity to impeach the State's witness or to prove by other witnesses his innocence. The crimes, gentlemen, which you are called upon to inquire into are very numerous, but there can be no necessity for me to define each one. There are those which affect the persons of individuals as Murder, Manslaughter, Rape, Assaults with intent to murder or to commit a rape, Kidnapping, and Assaults and Batteries, &c. There are other crimes affecting the property of individuals, such as, House-burning, House-breaking, Stealing, Receiving Stolen Goods knowing them to be stolen, Harboring Runaway Slaves, Enticing or Assisting Slaves to runaway, and such like offences. There is too an offence against the reputation of individuals which is probably too much overlooked, and that is the Publication of Libels. I wish I could add here as a presentible offence the dastardly and contemptible practice of uttering and circulating verbal slanders. These are often most mischievous, and are seldom punished adequately, because there are many most abominable charges which are not in themselves actionable, and in other cases the insolvency of the calumniator shields him from responsibility. There are some crimes against public morals—such as, Disorderly and Unlicensed Public Houses, Grog-shops, Gaming Tables, Dealing with Slaves without a License, The Selling to Negroes (free or slave) Spirituous Liquors without a License under the late Act of Assembly, Perjury, Bribery, Forgery, Buying corn, wheat, oats, rye, or other grain from free negroes without a License. Duelling—perhaps there is no one offence which seems less understood than that of Murder, and the laws make some nice distinctions between that crime and manslaughter, and between manslaughter, in its less aggravated character, and justifiable homicide. The difference between murder and manslaughter consists in the presence or absence of malice, and some have erroneously supposed that a man cannot be guilty of murder unless he has felt some hatred for some time previous to the attack. All the authorities upon the subject fully establish that malice is often implied from the weapon used, and it is of a deadly character the law presumes malice and the accused is bound to show from circumstances that its use was warranted or excused. The law considers all voluntary homicide as murder until the contrary be proved. If a man without any animosity against an individual kills him in the prosecution of a felonious act, though no bodily harm was intended, he is guilty of murder. Also if he attempt to murder one man and aims a blow at him which misses him and kills another, he is guilty of murder. Our Act of Assembly, however, makes a distinction between murder of the first and of the second degree. The rules which distinguish these species, however do not concern you as Grand Jurors, as you are not called upon to distinguish between them in your presentment or in the indictment. An assault and battery with an attempt to murder must have all the prerequisites of murder except the actual killing of the person assaulted. If men go out to fight a duel and one be killed, the survivor is guilty of murder in the first degree and seconds are guilty as accessories. So if two persons go out to fight a duel and the pistols loaded be presented with an intention to shoot or are discharged without taking effect both parties are guilty of assaults with intention to murder. Is it not passing strange that in a community where murder is held in abhorrence, that there are men and honorable men too, who contend that there is something ennobling in Duelling? Strange as this may seem, it is no less true. I thank heaven however that there are now but few advocates in this state for this barbarous and unchristian practice, which has robbed this country of some of its brightest ornaments in the councils of the nation, and in our Navy and army. I trust that our grand Jurors will never pass lightly over our act of Assembly to prevent duelling, and that the degrading and disfranchising penalties will every where be inflicted without respect to persons. I should have addressed you more at large gentlemen upon the different offences which may come under your notice, and the law applicable to them, but for a constant engagement for three weeks past in Kent and Queen Anns Courts. For the last week, we have been literally engaged day and night in the trial of criminal cases. I feel however assured that your experience will supply this deficiency on my part. A list of laws will accompany you to your Chambers, which will clearly point out to you your duty in regard to many important objects of your inquiry. The oath which you have just taken will point out to you your course of proceeding; and the motives which will actuate you in the discharge of your duty. After the Constables have been sworn in your presence, you will retire to your room and commence an examination of them and of such recognized witnesses as the Court shall send up to you.

On this day.—Reports were quite current yesterday, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was soon to be appointed Secretary of State, in place of Mr. LIVINGSTON, who goes out as Minister to France. It was further added, that Mr. Van Buren favoured this project, and had already suggested the propriety of naming Mr. Adams for the next Presidency, as under his

broad National Banner all parties might unite, and that he himself would consider it "glorious" to serve one term as Vice under such a Chief as we now have, and another under such a Statesman as the Cincinnati of Massachusetts!—We give the reports as they go. Balt. Pat. of Thursday

The N. C. Raleigh Constitutionalist printed at the seat of government of that State says "North Carolina finds from the late movements of South Carolina, that she has been too tolerant towards a sister State, and that she now speaks to a man, in a voice not to be misunderstood, that 'This Union shall be preserved.' While the Alabama State Intelligencer, a respectable paper printed at the seat of Government in that State, says that an overwhelming majority of their most intelligent and patriotic citizens have taken the oath of HARRISON, that the laws to which they have sworn allegiance, shall not be nullified by the innovations of South Carolina, and the first gun fired by that State, (S. C.) shall be the signal to redeem the confiscated property of her citizens.

In Connecticut the election has resulted in the choice of National Republican electors, by the following vote: Clay, Jackson, Anti-Mason. 17,518 11,011 3,345 In Massachusetts the National Republican Ticket is running ahead of Anti-Masonry and Jacksonian combined. In New Jersey, an Anti-Masonic ticket for Electors was run, which caused the defeat of the National Republican ticket.

RACING. A Challenge to the World for \$10,000!—The Secretary of the Tree Hill Jockey Club is authorized and requested to make known, that the produce of Medley, 3 years old next Spring, will run over the Tree Hill Course, the day preceding the next Fall regular Meeting against the produce of any other horse, of the same age, two, three, or four mile heats, for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, to close the 1st of January next. Nov. 12th, 1832.

The value of race horses, in England may be understood from the following passage of a recent account of the Doncaster Races. "At two years old Fang was purchased for \$300 guineas, with conditions which made the price equal to 4000: at the same age Conrad was bought for 2000 guineas; and Francesca for 1200 guineas—half the Champagne stakes and other provisos favorable to the seller. Margrave cost 2500 guineas, Trustee, 2000, and Gratis 1000 guineas! The odds are that Lord Exeter refused 5000 guineas for Belton before it was decided not to send him to the North—that 4000 were offered for Nitocris, 4000 for Ludlow, and 6000 for Retainer! And yet people talk of the badness of the times."

From our correspondent. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2, 1832. 8 o'clock, P. M. I wrote to you two or three days since, advising you of the then melancholy state of our city, and presuming it may prove satisfactory to you to know the worst, I address you again hastily upon the subject. Since my last, the disease has spread to an alarming extent, and I have reason to believe that SIX HUNDRED human beings have gone within the last three days. The major part are slaves, or people of dissolute habits; but such is our dreadful state, that we cannot get people to bury the dead. The city is now one cloud of black smoke—burning barrels of tar, and firing off cannon, having been resorted to from one end of the town to the other. It is impossible to describe the panic which prevails, for, although I consider the disease to be subsiding since yesterday, the fact of 200 corpses lying within 200 yards of the city, unburied; and in a state of putrefaction, alarms all of us. As regards the disease, we are all becoming acquainted with the proper method of treatment, and have the fullest confidence in being able to conquer it. In my own family I have had two cases—servants—and have, in the absence of my physician, got them safe through, so far. Contrary to every thing we ever experienced here before, the shipping continue comparatively healthy. Whilst all people connected with the Bakeries are dead or dying, and tomorrow we shall be without bread, except those who have been fortunate enough to secure a barrel of biscuit. To add to our misery, the stock of rice in the city is not equal to a week's consumption; but, thank God, that of flour is considerable; consequently, if we can only get it made into bread, we shall not starve. I repeat, the disease is more mild, better understood, and we have fewer subjects. It has subsided some, and must continue to do so. I consider that our present alarming situation must be mitigated so soon as we can get the dead buried, for which purpose the most active exertions are making.—N. Y. Commercial

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—There has been rather an advance in prices since last week. Sales of white wheat have been made at \$1.23 a 1.25 per bushel; and good to prime parcels of Red have been made at 1.18 a 1.19. The supply in market, appears to be pretty good, and holders still looking forward. Corn.—There is rather a decline in Old Corn from our last quotations and the stock in farmers hands nearly exhausted. The average price throughout the week has been at 80c per bushel. The sales of new Corn have ranged for the week past at 60 a 65c according to its dryness and suitability for shipping. Rye.—Remains about the same as last quotations. Sales made at 70 a 75c per bushel. Oats.—Still remain scarce and in demand.—We quote at 41 a 42c per bushel. Cloverseed.—The receipts are still small and the demand limited. The wagon price is \$6 12 1-2 a 6 25, and from the stores we quote sales at 6 37 1-2 a 6 50 per bushel. Timothy Seed.—We note a sale of a lot of 129 bushels at 2 75 per bushel. There is very little coming in by the wagons, but the supply from the eastward appears to be good.

THE MARKET.—In Flour there is no change. A sale of Virginia Wheat at 125 cents. Old Northern Corn at 85 a 88 cents, and New at 70 cents; 2,000 bush. Barley sold at 81 cents; Rye has declined a little. In the market generally there are no changes.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MARRIED. On Wednesday morning last by the Rev. Mr. Baine, Samuel T. Kennard, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, all of this town.

DIED. On yesterday morning, 23rd inst. at his residence in Greensborough, Caroline county, the Rev. ALWARD WHITE, of the Philadelphia Conference.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday. DIED last evening, at Brown's Hotel in this city, the Hon. PHILIP DODDRIDGE, a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia, aged about sixty years. In intellectual power, and useful qualities, he has left few, if any, superior in the body of which he was a member. In his death his State has sustained the loss of a most able and faithful Representative, and the citizens of this District have especial cause to lament his death, as it has deprived them of a zealous and efficient friend on the floor of Congress.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE. THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting, at Myrtle Grove, the seat of R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. on Thursday next, the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. By order MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y. Nov. 21

AN OVERSEER WANTED. THE subscriber wishes to employ for the next year a good Overseer, who is either a single man, or has only a small family; also, immediately, a middle aged, steady woman, who is a good Seamstress, and House-keeper. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Shoal Creek, Nov. 24, 1832. 4w

A. T. BAXTER, GUN MAKER, No. 67, Pratt near Commerce street. HAS ON HAND a general assortment of single and double barrel flint and percussion

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Pistols percussion Caps, Wash Rods, Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, and every article suitable for the sportsmans' use. Also, MUSKETS, CUTLASSES, SWORDS, Cannon Balls and Cartridges, &c. suitable for ships-armsmen, all of which he would dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Having superior workmen employed he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Baltimore, Nov. 24. 3w

HAT STORE. THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends & the public generally that he has received, and intends constantly to keep a handsome assortment of Baltimore made

HATS, of all sizes and of the best quality.—He also manufactures HATS, and will attend punctually to all orders. His store is on Washington Street, next door to Hopkins & Edmondson's Store, where he will be glad to accommodate purchasers for Cash, fur &c. GEORGE W. THOMPSON. Easton, Nov. 21. 3w [W]

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, THE FARM on which his son Thomas now resides, adjoining his own Dwelling Plantation, in Island Creek Neck. It consists of 231 1-2 Acres, of which about 65 is in WOOD and good SHIP TIMBER. The situation is very pleasant and healthy, and the DWELLING & other IMPROVEMENTS in good repair. There is a fine Marble Bank on it. Also, his FARM on Choptank River, near Lloyd's Landing, consisting of

300 ACRES, of which an ample proportion is in WOOD LAND; and about 100 Acres likewise of MARSH attached thereto. The Improvements are a large two story BRICK DWELLING, and the usual OUT-HOUSES.—It has a Marble on it, and fine meadow bottoms, and is an excellent grazing farm. Also, the FARM that lately belonged to Joseph James, dec'd., at the head of Island Creek Neck, consisting of about

130 ACRES, with sufficient WOOD-LAND attached to it. He will also sell at private sale about 46 Acres of Woodland, lying on the Doverroad, 5 miles from Easton, in LOTS to suit purchasers. The terms are one fourth cash, and a credit of one, two and three years on the balance, with interest till paid. JOSEPH MARTIN. Nov. 24, 1832.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of December next, at the residence of the subscriber all his Household and Kitchen Furniture,—his stock of HORSES, among which is a very fine Oscar mare with foal by Runoke. Also, his stock of

CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. &c. Terms of sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale before the removal of the property.—on all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by JOS. CALDWELL. Nov. 24.

N. B. Will be offered for sale at the same time and place and on the same terms (if not before disposed of at private sale) a first rate Charlotte, which was purchased at the sale of the late T. P. Smith, and has been very little used.

NOTICE. W. HUGHLETT informs all persons having business with him, that it is desired by him to be punctually attended to at his office at Galloway,—no negotiable note due to him, which he is obliged to place in Bank for collection, will thereafter be renewed. He will, without some unforeseen occurrence, be at his residence at Galloway near Easton, every Monday, until Christmas next. Nov. 24. 5w

MARYLAND: Caroline county Orphans' Court, 20th day of November, A. D. 1832. Application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, and Walter L. Fountain, administrators with the will annexed of Ann Hicks late of Caroline county, deceased,—it is ordered that they give the notices required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this twentieth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two. Test, W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscribers, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Hicks late of Caroline county deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 1st day of June next, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this twentieth day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two. JOS. P. W. RICHARDSON, } Adm'rs. WALTER L. FOUNTAIN } with the will annexed of Ann Hicks, deceased. Nov. 24

RUNAWAY. WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot County, in the town of Easton, on the 22d inst. by Wm. P. Ridgway, Esq. one of the State of Maryland Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot County, a bright mulatto man, who calls himself

STEPHEN JONES, as a Runaway.—Stephen says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Patterson of the City of Baltimore, that he left him about 12 months ago.—Stephen is supposed to be from forty to forty five years of age, a very bright mulatto with a good countenance, polite when spoken to—has red hair (rather straight) and red whiskers. Stephen is five feet five and a half inches high has a noted scar on his right hand between the forefinger and thumb. Stephen had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout old dark Cassin pants, an old vest, old fur hat and coarse monroe shoes and a coloured drab cloth over coat. The owner of the above described mulatto man, is requested hereby to come forward and release him from imprisonment within the time prescribed by the laws of this State otherwise he will be dealt by as a law breaker. J. M. FAULKNER, Shiff. Easton, Nov. 24th

New and Splendid Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES. THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with his winter assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

ROOTS AND SHOES. They have been carefully selected & consist of Ladies best Morocco Boots and Shoes, do do Lasting do do Gentlemen's best Calf Skin Boots, do do Munroe and CAPS, &c. He also manufactures Boots and Shoes of the best materials, both sewed and peg'd. His customers and the public generally are invited to call and view his assortment which is much larger and of a better quality than he has ever had. PETER TARR. Nov. 17. 3t (W)

N. B. Those persons who are indebted are respectfully reminded that cash is requisite to enable me to keep up my assortment. THE following superior & splendid scheme in the Union Canal Lottery, No. 24 will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of December. Fortunes in it can be had addressing orders to JOHN CLARK, Baltimore. Capital \$20,000, and one hundred of \$1,000. UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 24, for 1833. To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, 1st December, 1832.—66 Number Lottery, 10 drawn balls.

SCHEME: 1 prize of \$20,000 56 prizes of \$80 1 10,000 112 50 1 5,000 112 40 1 3,000 224 30 100 1,000 1960 20 16 500 15400 10 56 100 18,040 Prizes—\$366,080 Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2.50 eighths 1.25 For the pick of a splendid collection of Numbers apply at

CLARK'S, N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay and Market, and N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets. Where prizes have been sold amounting to millions of dollars

POETRY.

ODE. To the Memory of Sir Walter Scott. By Robert Gillilan, Author of "Original Songs."

The Minstrel sleeps!—the charm is o'er, The bowl beside the fount is broken, And we shall hear that Harp no more Whose tones to every land hath spoken!

The Minstrel sleeps!—and common clay Claims what is only common now; His eye hath lost its kindling ray, And darkness sits upon his brow!

The Minstrel sleeps!—the spell is past, His Spirit its last flight hath taken; The magic-wand is broken at last, Whose touch all things to life would waken!

The Minstrel sleeps!—the glory's fled, The soul's returned back to the giver, And all that e'er could die is dead Of him whose name shall live forever!

The Minstrel sleeps!—and Genius mourns In tears of woe, and sighs of sorrow; For though each day his song returns The Minstrel's voice, it knows no morrow!

The Minstrel sleeps!—and Death, oh! thou Hast laid the mighty with the slain— The mantle fallen, is folded now, And who may it unfold again?

From Ferrall's Rambles through the U. States.

A circumstance occurred a few days before my arrival in the Seneca Reserve, which may serve to illustrate the character of the Indian. There were three brothers, (chiefs) of whom Seneca John, the eldest, was the principal, and much esteemed by the whites. He died by poison. The chiefs, in council, having satisfactorily ascertained that his second brother, 'Red-hand,' had poisoned him, decreed that he should be put to death. 'Blacksnake,' the other brother, told the chiefs, that if Redhand must die, he himself would kill him, that no feud might arise in the tribe—accordingly in the evening, he repaired to the hut of Redhand, and after having sat in silence for some time, said "my best chiefs say you have killed my father's son—they say my brother must die"—Redhand merely replied, "They say so," and continued to smoke—after about fifteen minutes further silence, Blacksnake said, pointing to the setting sun, "when he shines above those trees," moving his arm to the opposite direction—"I come to kill you." Redhand nodded his head in the short significant style of the Indian, and said "Good." The next morning Blacksnake came with two chiefs, and having entered the hut, he stood before his brother with his eyes bent on the ground. Redhand said calmly—"Has my brother come, that I may die?" "It is so," was the reply. "Then," exclaimed Redhand, grasping his brother's left hand firmly with his own right, and dashing the slaw from his head "strike sure." In an instant the tomahawk was buried in his forehead. The Indians placed him on the grass to die, where the backwoodsman who told me the story, saw him.

LIFE IN RUSSIA. We have culled from the above entertaining work, the following articles, which will, as now arranged, possess interest that the reader would not be sensible of in perusing the book itself.

A Peasant's House.—The whole premises consist, generally, of a court-yard with a covered roof, of an enclosure for the cattle, another for the hay, an ice cellar for the milk and meat in summer, a store house for oats, rye, and buckwheat and a covered porch with a door, to intercept the exit of heat from the cezba in winter; lastly, the cezba, that part of the house inhabited by the peasant and his family, and heated with a large brick oven-stove. In Byalo-Russia, stoves are not so much used as raised hearths, on which fires are kindled.

Landlord and Tenant.—The peasants in Russia were formerly, it is known to our readers, slaves of the soil, as perhaps the greater number of them are at this day. The lower order of tenants are often in nearly as debased a condition. According to the written law of Russia, the peasants can only be obliged by their masters to work for them three days in each week; but in practice this regulation is null and void. The peasants are actually obliged to do all their masters' field work before they can touch their own. In case of refusal, their masters can find means to punish them as they think proper.

An Execution.—What is called an execution in the Polish Government is a quartering upon a peasant some of the household vassals, usually the greatest blackguards, who riot, eat and drink in the house, till the peasant pays his dues, or complies with his landlord's demands, as of fowls, eggs and butter, if he wants to give a feast. Sometimes these executions are inflicted for not working well, for rudeness to the Jew-farmers, and for various other causes. The preparations for a ball, for example, make the villages around the Ghospoclen or country gentlemen who is owner of the district, scenes of rapine and misery. The hungry vassals of the household act like real murderers. They search for fowls in the chests, butter amongst the linen, and eggs in the bosoms of the peasants, poking into every hole and corner, and insulting in every possible way the poor villagers, both males and females.

Apprentices to Mechanics.—The Russians and Polish gentry are in the practice of sending some of the young boys and girls of their household as apprentices to different trades in the metropolitan cities; indeed almost all the apprentices of the different artisans there are composed of this class.

Siesta.—The siesta, or after dinner nap, is not confined to southern climates. In the heat of summer in Russia, not only elderly people in good circumstances, but almost the whole body of the people take a two hours' nap, usually from one to three, P. M., but then, working people, in summer, are in the habit of rising at three or four o'clock in the morning. Even in winter the custom of sleeping after dinner is by no means uncommon.

Drinks.—Quass is a sour, fermented liquor, made from rye-malt, and is the usual drink of the common people in Russia. It is represented

as a very refreshing drink in the heats of summer.

A much more pernicious, and a too common drink, is vodka, a sort of whiskey, made from malt and rye flour.

No one has lived in Russia without appreciating the benefits of the Russian tea-urn, or samovar, which is not unlike the old English tea-urns in shape, but is heated with charcoal. When the tea-pot is placed on the top of the samovar, the strength of the tea is drawn off sooner and better than by any similar process with which we are familiar. Brick Tea, the commonest and cheapest sort of tea, used mostly in Siberia, is sold in pieces of a form similar to bricks. It is sometimes made a substitute for money; goods being valued by the number of these pieces of tea.

Accommodations on the Road.—There are no bed rooms in the houses upon the road, but if the traveller should have a bed or pillow with him, he gets it spread out at night on the floor of the sitting room; if he have no bed, he can generally find cushions, or sofa, or pieces of felt, to stretch himself out upon for the night, at least in the post houses.

Moscow Hospitality.—The most prominent feature of Moscow is hospitality, or the propensity for keeping open table. One may affirm without hesitation, that more is eaten and drunk in Moscow, in one year, than in the whole of Italy in twice the time. To make their guests eat and drink to excess, is esteemed in Moscow the first characteristic of a good accueil. To guzzle and swill to a ne plus ultra is a sort of pleasure, which even well bred people do not deny themselves.

FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment of

FRESH GOODS

SUITED TO THE SEASON:

AMONG WHICH ARE: Merino, Cashmere, Thybet & Circassian Shawls, long & square, a large assortment, Berage, Crape Lisse & other fancy handkerchiefs, Irish Linens & Lawns, Domestic Muslins, Cotton Yarn, &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, VIZ:—

Fresh

TEAS,

Old L. P. Madeira, Sherry and Lisbon Port and Teneriffe Old Dupuy's Brandy—very superior, O. Monongahela whiskey

Sperrn Oil & Candles, Cheese—very nice, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Family Flour, Powder and Shot

LIKEWISE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

among which, are complete sets of

DINING AND TEA CHINA,

BRASS AND IRON, SHOVEL

AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES

KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST

STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS,

NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

All of which will be offered on reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Kerseys, Lindsey and Feathers.

Nov. 3.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced the Mercantile business, under the firm of

Hopkins & Edmondson,

at the stand formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive

ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels, Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies worst, ed, Cotton and Lambs Wool hose, Gloves, &c.

with a complete assortment of

CALLICOES

of the newest style together with a large

ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE

with many fancy articles, all of which has been selected with care and will be sold low for cash, feathers, rags, Quills, &c. &c.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM EDMONDSON.

Easton, Nov. 10 Sw (W)

A TEACHER WANTED.

A man competent to teach the rudiments of

an English education, viz: Reading Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, is wanted in the Academy at Greensborough Caroline county, Md. Application must be made on or before the fifth day of December next.

Good recommendations will be required.

Greensborough, Caroline co. Nov. 17 4w

EVANS' HARRIS.

THE Subscribers to Evans' Harris in Dorchester, Queen Anns and Caroline counties are informed that the works are now ready for delivery at this office.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKAY

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 returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable to the present and approaching season;

Selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and solicits his friends to give him a call at his new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for cash. Easton, Oct. 20.

NEW STORE.

BROWN & CHAPLAIN,

ARE now opening in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. James Sangston and next door to Edward B. Hardenste,

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. 5. cow2t

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her

MILLINERY

AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 27

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 BITS & STIR-

RUPS, 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 for CASH. The public's obedient servant, JOHN W. BLAKE

Oct. 6 cow3t

TO RENT

for the ensuing year.

THE small framed

DWELLING HOUSE,

situate near the corner of Port street, in Easton,

One other situate on Cabinet street, with a good garden. &c. &c.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE

with about three acres of ground situate on Cabinet street the property of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.

The above property will be rented low to good tenants. For terms apply to

ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

or to A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Nov. 10.

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. Elizabeth Jenkins.

Easton Oct. 6 (W)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his customers that he has declined the

TAILORING BUSINESS, and earnestly desires those indebted to him on note or open account to settle the same without delay, as he is anxious that his business should be closed as soon as possible.

WM. EDMONDSON.

Easton, Nov. 10 Sw

N. B. Those neglecting this notice may expect their accounts placed in an Officer's hands for collection, as the nature of his business is such, as precludes indulgence. W. E.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at this Office

EVANS' HARRIS.

Aug. 18.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Chancery the

subscriber as Trustee will offer at public Sale on THURSDAY the 13th day of December next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and two o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called Arby Manor, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county about two miles from Denton,—

the late residence of Philemon Plummer deceased, on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out houses &c., all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philemon Plummer deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are as follows, the purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale,—one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole sum to be secured to the trustee as such by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate 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.—Further terms made known on the day of sale. The creditors of the late Philemon Plummer are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee.

Nov. 17, 1832 4t (W)

MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM A. D. 1832.

On application of Col. Wm. Hughtlett adm'r of Woolman Porter, late of Talbot county dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Woolman Porter, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of June next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

WM. HUGHLETT, adm'r.

Nov. 8

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Richard L. Chamberlaine deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the subscriber legally authenticated on or before the first of May next, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said Estate, and all persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE, adm'r. with the will annexed of Richard L. Chamberlaine, deceased.

Oct. 27.

JN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT

Sitting as a Court of Equity,

OCTOBER TERM, 1832.

Ordered that the sale of the land made by William Hughtlett Trustee for the sale of the Mortgaged lands and premises of John Chilcutt dec'd. in the cause of Wm. Hughtlett complainant against Joseph Wood and Ann his wife formerly Ann Chilcutt and Joshua Chilcutt son and heir of John Chilcutt dec'd. defendants, to Charles Adams and reported by the said Hughtlett be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the first day of February in the year last aforesaid. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$260 00

WM. B. MARTIN

ARA SPENCE

WM. TINGLE.

True copy Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Nov. 5.

\$5 REWARD

IS offered to any person or persons that will give to the Editor of this paper, full and sufficient evidence of the guilt of the person or persons, who have injured and killed certain Cows belonging to citizens of this town.

Nov. 3.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are warned not to hunt with dog or gun on my premises, or haul seines on my shore, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

SAM'L DICKINSON.

Croisadore, Talbot co. Nov. 17. Sw

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of John Stevens, adm'r. of Thomas Perrin Smith, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Perrin Smith, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of June next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JOHN STEVENS, adm'r. of Thomas P. Smith, dec'd.

Nov. 3.

The Baltimore Chronicle will please copy the above 3 times and forward account.

JN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT

Sitting as a Court of Equity,

OCTOBER TERM 1832.

ORDERED that the sale of the lands made to Philip S. Dorochoobrow by Joseph P. W. Richardson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Tillotson an infant in the case of Wm. B. Tillotson father and next friend of the said John Tillotson, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of March term next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in any of the newspapers published in the town of Easton in Talbot county, before said day. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$307.

WM. B. MARTIN

ARA SPENCE

WM. TINGLE.

True copy Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Nov. 17 Sw

Bank of Maryland,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum

On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum

By order R. WILSON, Cash.

may 19 201q

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscribers will sell or rent their Two Yard in Easton, possession will be given immediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom the terms are left.

Sept. 29

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD. (W)

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 front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of