

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1833.

NO. 31.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

(From the Farmers Register. SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER TO

## "AN ESSAY ON CALCAREOUS MANURES."

The use of calcareous earth recommended to preserve putrescent manures, and to promote cleanliness and health.

The operation of calcareous earth in enriching barren soils, has been traced in a former part of this Essay, to the chemical power possessed by that earth of combining with putrescent matters, or with the products of their fermentation—and in that manner, preserving them from waste, for the use of the soil, and for the food of growing plants! That power was exemplified by the details of an experiment, (page 91) in which the carcass of an animal was so acted on, &c. its enriching properties secured. That trial of the putrefaction of animal matter in contact with calcareous earth, was commenced with a view to results very different from those which were obtained. Darwin says that nitrous acid is produced in the process of fermentation, and he supposes the nitrate of lime to be very serviceable to vegetation. As the nitrous acid is a gas, it must pass off into the air, under ordinary circumstances, as fast as it is formed, and be entirely lost. But as it is strongly attracted by lime, it was supposed that a cover of calcareous earth would arrest it, and form a new combination, which, if not precisely nitrate of lime, would at least be composed of the same elements, though in different proportions. To ascertain whether any such combination had taken place when the manure was taken, a handful was put in a glass, and after half an hour, the fluid was poured off, filtered, and evaporated, and left a considerable proportion of a white soluble salt, (supposed eight or ten grains.) I could not ascertain its kind—but it was not deliquescent, and therefore could not have been the nitrate of lime. The spot on which the carcass lay, was so strongly impregnated by this salt that it remained bare of vegetation for several years.

But whatever were the products of fermentation saved by this experiment, the absence of all offensive effluvia throughout the process sufficiently proved that little or nothing was lost—as every atom must be, when flesh putrefies in the open air: and I presume that a cover of equal thickness, of clay, or sand, or of any mixture of both, without calcareous earth, would have had very little effect in arresting and retaining the aërial products of putrefaction. All the circumstances of this experiment and particularly the good effect exhibited by the manure when put to use, prove the propriety of extending a similar practice. In the neighborhood of towns, or wherever else the carcasses of animals or any other animal substances subject to rapid and wasteful fermentation, can be obtained in great quantity, all their enriching powers might be secured, by depositing them between layers of marl, or calcareous earth in any other form. On the borders of the Chohan, immense quantities of herrings are often used as a manure, when purchasers cannot take off the myriads supplied by the seines. A herring is buried under each corn hill, and fine crops are thus made as far as this singular mode of manuring is extended. But whatever benefits may have been thus derived, the sense of smelling, as well as the known chemical products of the process of putrefaction, make it certain that nine-tenths of all this rich manure, when so applied must be wasted in the air. If those who fortunately possess this supply of animal manure, would cause the fermentation to take place and be completed, mixed with and enclosed by marl, in pits of suitable size, they would increase prodigiously both the amount and permanency of their acting animal manure, besides obtaining the benefit of the calcareous earth mixed with it.

But without regarding such uncommon or abundant sources for supplying animal matter, every farmer may considerably increase his stock of putrescent manure, by using the preservative power of marl: and all the substances that might be so saved, are not only now lost to the land, but serve to contaminate the air while putrefying, and perhaps to engender diseases. The last consideration is of most importance to towns, though worthy of attention everywhere. Whoever will make the trial will be surprised to find how much putrescent matter may be collected from the dwelling house, kitchen, & laundry of a family; and which if accumulated (without any calcareous earth) will soon become so offensive as to prove the necessity of putting an end to the practice. Yet it must be admitted that when all such matters are scattered about (as is usual both in town and country, over an extended surface, the same putrefaction must ensue, and the same noxious effluvia be evolved, though not so concentrated to be very offensive, or even always perceptible. The same amount is inhaled, but in a very diluted state, & in small though incessantly repeated doses. But if mild calcareous earth in any form (of fossil shells present much the cheapest) is used to cover & mix with the putrescent matters so collected, they will be prevented from discharging offensive effluvia, and preserved to enrich the soil. A malignant and ever acting enemy will be converted to a friend and benefactor.

The usual dispersion and waste of such putrescent and excrementitious matters about a farm house, though a considerable loss to agriculture, may take place without being very offensive to the senses, or injurious to health. But the case is widely different in towns. There unless great care is continually used to remove or destroy filth of every kind, it soon becomes offensive, if not pestilential. During the last summer, when that most horrible scourge of the human race, the Asiatic cholera, was desolating some of the towns of the United States, and all expected to be visited by its fatal ravages, great and unusual exertions were every where used to remove and prevent the accumulation of filth, which, if allowed to remain, it was supposed would invite the approach, and aid the effects of the pestilence. The efforts made for that purpose served to show that a vast amount of putrescent matter is evolved in every town, and that it is continually doing injury from the contact. No such objections would attend the use of mild calcareous earth: and this could be obtained probably for less than one fifth of the cost of quick lime, supposing an equal quantity of pure calcareous matter to be obtained in each case. At this time the richest marl on James river may be obtained at merely the cost of digging, and its carriage by water, which if undertaken on a large scale, could not exceed, and probably would not equal three cents the bushel.

The putrescent animal matters that would be preserved and rendered innocuous by the general marling of the site of a town, would be mostly such as are so dispersed and imperceptible that they would otherwise be entirely lost. But all such as are usually saved in part, would be doubled in quantity and value, and deprived of their offensive and noxious qualities by being kept mixed with calcareous earth. The importance of this plan being aided with the products of privies, &c. is still greater in town than country. The various matters so collected and combined should never be applied to the soil alone, as the salt derived from the kitchen, and the potash and soap from the laundry, might be injurious in so concentrated a form. When the pit for receiving this compound is emptied, the contents should be spread over other and weaker manure, before being applied to the field.

Towns might furnish many other kinds of rich manure, which are now lost entirely. Some of these particularly require the aid of calcareous earth to be secured from destruction by putrefaction, and others, though not putrescent, are equally wasted. The blood of slaughtered animals, and the waste and rejected articles of wool, hair, feathers, skin, horns and bones, all are manures of great richness. We not only give the flesh of dead animals to infect the air, instead of using it to fertilize the land, but their bones which might be so easily saved, are as completely thrown away. Bones are composed of phosphate of lime, and gelatinous animal matter, and when crushed form one of the richest and most convenient manures in the world. They are shipped in quantities from the continent of Europe to be sold for manure in England. The fields of battle have been gleaned, and their shallow graves emptied for this purpose: and the bones of the ten thousand British heroes who fell on the field of Waterloo, are now performing the less glorious, but more useful purpose of producing wheat for their brothers at home.

There prevails a vulgar but useful saying, that there is "bad luck" in throwing the fire any thing, however small, by its amount or value, that is fit for the food of any living animal. It is a pity that the same belief should extend to every thing that, as manure, can serve to feed growing plants, and even the parings of nails, and shavings of board are not used (as in China) for this particular source might be, and which are now wasted, would be calculated to the usual means of fertilization. Human excrement, which is scarcely used at all in this country, and is to be even richer than that of the horse, and if all the enriching matters were collected, and derived not only from the food, but from all the habits of man, and even from those of the thousand inhabitants, from those who alone might enrich more land than could be done from as many cattle.

Richmond (for example) would not give offence to our nostrils, almost as often as it offers gratification to our eyes. Lastly, the marl after being used until saturated with putrescent matter, would retain all its first value as calcareous earth, and be well worth purchasing and removing to the adjacent farms, independent of the enriching manure with which it would be loaded. If these advantages could indeed be obtained, they would be cheaply bought at any price likely to be encountered for the purpose.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, JULY 10, 1833. The council in the name of the society offer the following premiums to be awarded for specific objects during the ensuing year: For best Strawberries, at least two quarts to be produced on or before 1st Saturday of June \$3 For best Raspberries, three quarts, 2d Saturday in June, 2 For best Goosberries, six sorts, one pint each, 4 For best Cherries, four sorts, one quart of each, 4 For best Apricots, two sorts, half doz. of each, 5 For best Pears, six sorts, half dozen of each, 5 For best Foreign Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each, 5 For best Native Grapes, four sorts two clusters of each, 5 For best Plums, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Apples, (early) four sorts half peck of each, on or before 2d Saturday of July, 5 For best Apples, (late) six sorts, half peck of each, after the first of February, 5 For best Peaches, (early) 2d Saturday of August, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Peaches, (late) after 3d Saturday of September, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Figs, two sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Quinces, two sorts, half peck of each, 5 For best Nectarines, two sorts, half dozen of each, 5

For the best and rarest Tropical Epiphyte, or Air-plant, (orchidaceous) in flower when exhibited, with account of native country, habit and mode of treatment. \$10 Best collection of Ericas or Heaths in flower, at least six kinds, (E. Mediterranea and rubra excluded,) with account of culture and treatment, 10 Best dozen sorts of Auriculas in bloom, 8 Competition for these premiums free to all citizens of Maryland, and of that portion of the District north of Potomac. Published by order of the Council, H. F. DICKEHUT, Sec'y. To whom apply for further information.

From the American Farmer. Much Cows.—We are frequently asked what breed of cattle we think best for the dairy, and as we have taken no inconsiderable pains to inform ourselves on this subject, both by actual observation and obtaining the opinions of a great number of practical men, we think proper to answer the question in this way.—Were we about commencing a dairy, our choice would be, without hesitation, half blood Durham Shorthorns. We should be particular in selecting those by a first rate Durham Shorthorn bull, out of some of our best common cows, and if we could procure them from the hornless or buffalo breed, so much the better. Half blood Shorthorns are almost always good milkers, and first rate butter makers, averaging in good pasture, eight to ten pounds of butter per week. We have to support us in this opinion, the testimony of several practical and intelligent persons, who have had both full blood and half blood cows; and among these persons is a lady in Pennsylvania, whose husband owns some of the finest Durham Shorthorn stock in America. This lady superintends her dairy herself, and has witnessed the milking of the full and half blood cows for many years; she has kept their milk and cream separate, and ascertained the quantities of milk and butter yielded by both; and has thus been able to decide with scarcely the possibility of error.—Her trial of both breeds has not been confined to one or two select animals—she generally has half a dozen of each, and as her husband deals largely in this kind of stock, her cows are continually changing. She also has Devon cows, and half blood cows of the same; but her preference for the dairy, is as stated above decidedly in favour of half blood Durhams. "It is true her cows run in good pasture, without which no breed can be good milkers. Where the pasture is short, without doubt, the North Devons are the best, because they do keep in good condition in pasture that Durhams would fall in.

But a word to those who wish to obtain deep milkers. Whoever would have a large quantity of milk, and that of good quality, must provide good pasture and good water. You might as well expect a good crop of corn, from a sand hill without manure and rain, as a large quantity of milk from a cow in a poor pasture with bad water. And let us remark, good water is as essential to good milk yielding as good pasture. We had a cow last summer that yielded five gallons of rich milk a day. She ran in a tolerable pasture, but there was a stream of pure spring water running through it. We also kept salt constantly within her reach. The same cow this summer, in a much better pasture, does not yield three gallons of milk. The reason of this falling off, is, that she is supplied with water from a pump, occasionally, when her attendants conceive she wants it—not when she thinks she wants it, which is the great point. She also gets salt "as it happens."

We have often heard of cows giving large quantities of milk, that "eat scarcely any thing;" to which we always reply—"tell that to marines, for the old sailors wont believe you." A cow cannot make milk out of nothing; and she can only give you milk in proportion to the quantity of good food you give her. In giving our opinion of the best milkers we know we render ourselves obnoxious to the criticism of those who own other breeds. There are three or four parties to this question, which may be named after the breeds of animals they prefer.—They are full blood Durham shorthorn, half blood Durham shorthorn, North Devons, Alderneys, &c. The party to which we belong is indicated above.

"What did Mr. — die of?" asked a simple neighbor. "Of a complication of disorders—two physicians, an apothecary and a surgeon," replied his friend.

that there is "bad luck" in throwing the fire any thing, however small, by its amount or value, that is fit for the food of any living animal. It is a pity that the same belief should extend to every thing that, as manure, can serve to feed growing plants, and even the parings of nails, and shavings of board are not used (as in China) for this particular source might be, and which are now wasted, would be calculated to the usual means of fertilization. Human excrement, which is scarcely used at all in this country, and is to be even richer than that of the horse, and if all the enriching matters were collected, and derived not only from the food, but from all the habits of man, and even from those of the thousand inhabitants, from those who alone might enrich more land than could be done from as many cattle.

Richmond (for example) would not give offence to our nostrils, almost as often as it offers gratification to our eyes. Lastly, the marl after being used until saturated with putrescent matter, would retain all its first value as calcareous earth, and be well worth purchasing and removing to the adjacent farms, independent of the enriching manure with which it would be loaded. If these advantages could indeed be obtained, they would be cheaply bought at any price likely to be encountered for the purpose.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, JULY 10, 1833. The council in the name of the society offer the following premiums to be awarded for specific objects during the ensuing year: For best Strawberries, at least two quarts to be produced on or before 1st Saturday of June \$3 For best Raspberries, three quarts, 2d Saturday in June, 2 For best Goosberries, six sorts, one pint each, 4 For best Cherries, four sorts, one quart of each, 4 For best Apricots, two sorts, half doz. of each, 5 For best Pears, six sorts, half dozen of each, 5 For best Foreign Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each, 5 For best Native Grapes, four sorts two clusters of each, 5 For best Plums, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Apples, (early) four sorts half peck of each, on or before 2d Saturday of July, 5 For best Apples, (late) six sorts, half peck of each, after the first of February, 5 For best Peaches, (early) 2d Saturday of August, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Peaches, (late) after 3d Saturday of September, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Figs, two sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Quinces, two sorts, half peck of each, 5 For best Nectarines, two sorts, half dozen of each, 5

For the best and rarest Tropical Epiphyte, or Air-plant, (orchidaceous) in flower when exhibited, with account of native country, habit and mode of treatment. \$10 Best collection of Ericas or Heaths in flower, at least six kinds, (E. Mediterranea and rubra excluded,) with account of culture and treatment, 10 Best dozen sorts of Auriculas in bloom, 8 Competition for these premiums free to all citizens of Maryland, and of that portion of the District north of Potomac. Published by order of the Council, H. F. DICKEHUT, Sec'y. To whom apply for further information.

From the American Farmer. Much Cows.—We are frequently asked what breed of cattle we think best for the dairy, and as we have taken no inconsiderable pains to inform ourselves on this subject, both by actual observation and obtaining the opinions of a great number of practical men, we think proper to answer the question in this way.—Were we about commencing a dairy, our choice would be, without hesitation, half blood Durham Shorthorns. We should be particular in selecting those by a first rate Durham Shorthorn bull, out of some of our best common cows, and if we could procure them from the hornless or buffalo breed, so much the better. Half blood Shorthorns are almost always good milkers, and first rate butter makers, averaging in good pasture, eight to ten pounds of butter per week. We have to support us in this opinion, the testimony of several practical and intelligent persons, who have had both full blood and half blood cows; and among these persons is a lady in Pennsylvania, whose husband owns some of the finest Durham Shorthorn stock in America. This lady superintends her dairy herself, and has witnessed the milking of the full and half blood cows for many years; she has kept their milk and cream separate, and ascertained the quantities of milk and butter yielded by both; and has thus been able to decide with scarcely the possibility of error.—Her trial of both breeds has not been confined to one or two select animals—she generally has half a dozen of each, and as her husband deals largely in this kind of stock, her cows are continually changing. She also has Devon cows, and half blood cows of the same; but her preference for the dairy, is as stated above decidedly in favour of half blood Durhams. "It is true her cows run in good pasture, without which no breed can be good milkers. Where the pasture is short, without doubt, the North Devons are the best, because they do keep in good condition in pasture that Durhams would fall in.

But a word to those who wish to obtain deep milkers. Whoever would have a large quantity of milk, and that of good quality, must provide good pasture and good water. You might as well expect a good crop of corn, from a sand hill without manure and rain, as a large quantity of milk from a cow in a poor pasture with bad water. And let us remark, good water is as essential to good milk yielding as good pasture. We had a cow last summer that yielded five gallons of rich milk a day. She ran in a tolerable pasture, but there was a stream of pure spring water running through it. We also kept salt constantly within her reach. The same cow this summer, in a much better pasture, does not yield three gallons of milk. The reason of this falling off, is, that she is supplied with water from a pump, occasionally, when her attendants conceive she wants it—not when she thinks she wants it, which is the great point. She also gets salt "as it happens."

We have often heard of cows giving large quantities of milk, that "eat scarcely any thing;" to which we always reply—"tell that to marines, for the old sailors wont believe you." A cow cannot make milk out of nothing; and she can only give you milk in proportion to the quantity of good food you give her. In giving our opinion of the best milkers we know we render ourselves obnoxious to the criticism of those who own other breeds. There are three or four parties to this question, which may be named after the breeds of animals they prefer.—They are full blood Durham shorthorn, half blood Durham shorthorn, North Devons, Alderneys, &c. The party to which we belong is indicated above.

"What did Mr. — die of?" asked a simple neighbor. "Of a complication of disorders—two physicians, an apothecary and a surgeon," replied his friend.

that there is "bad luck" in throwing the fire any thing, however small, by its amount or value, that is fit for the food of any living animal. It is a pity that the same belief should extend to every thing that, as manure, can serve to feed growing plants, and even the parings of nails, and shavings of board are not used (as in China) for this particular source might be, and which are now wasted, would be calculated to the usual means of fertilization. Human excrement, which is scarcely used at all in this country, and is to be even richer than that of the horse, and if all the enriching matters were collected, and derived not only from the food, but from all the habits of man, and even from those of the thousand inhabitants, from those who alone might enrich more land than could be done from as many cattle.

Richmond (for example) would not give offence to our nostrils, almost as often as it offers gratification to our eyes. Lastly, the marl after being used until saturated with putrescent matter, would retain all its first value as calcareous earth, and be well worth purchasing and removing to the adjacent farms, independent of the enriching manure with which it would be loaded. If these advantages could indeed be obtained, they would be cheaply bought at any price likely to be encountered for the purpose.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, JULY 10, 1833. The council in the name of the society offer the following premiums to be awarded for specific objects during the ensuing year: For best Strawberries, at least two quarts to be produced on or before 1st Saturday of June \$3 For best Raspberries, three quarts, 2d Saturday in June, 2 For best Goosberries, six sorts, one pint each, 4 For best Cherries, four sorts, one quart of each, 4 For best Apricots, two sorts, half doz. of each, 5 For best Pears, six sorts, half dozen of each, 5 For best Foreign Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each, 5 For best Native Grapes, four sorts two clusters of each, 5 For best Plums, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Apples, (early) four sorts half peck of each, on or before 2d Saturday of July, 5 For best Apples, (late) six sorts, half peck of each, after the first of February, 5 For best Peaches, (early) 2d Saturday of August, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Peaches, (late) after 3d Saturday of September, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Figs, two sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Quinces, two sorts, half peck of each, 5 For best Nectarines, two sorts, half dozen of each, 5

For the best and rarest Tropical Epiphyte, or Air-plant, (orchidaceous) in flower when exhibited, with account of native country, habit and mode of treatment. \$10 Best collection of Ericas or Heaths in flower, at least six kinds, (E. Mediterranea and rubra excluded,) with account of culture and treatment, 10 Best dozen sorts of Auriculas in bloom, 8 Competition for these premiums free to all citizens of Maryland, and of that portion of the District north of Potomac. Published by order of the Council, H. F. DICKEHUT, Sec'y. To whom apply for further information.

From the American Farmer. Much Cows.—We are frequently asked what breed of cattle we think best for the dairy, and as we have taken no inconsiderable pains to inform ourselves on this subject, both by actual observation and obtaining the opinions of a great number of practical men, we think proper to answer the question in this way.—Were we about commencing a dairy, our choice would be, without hesitation, half blood Durham Shorthorns. We should be particular in selecting those by a first rate Durham Shorthorn bull, out of some of our best common cows, and if we could procure them from the hornless or buffalo breed, so much the better. Half blood Shorthorns are almost always good milkers, and first rate butter makers, averaging in good pasture, eight to ten pounds of butter per week. We have to support us in this opinion, the testimony of several practical and intelligent persons, who have had both full blood and half blood cows; and among these persons is a lady in Pennsylvania, whose husband owns some of the finest Durham Shorthorn stock in America. This lady superintends her dairy herself, and has witnessed the milking of the full and half blood cows for many years; she has kept their milk and cream separate, and ascertained the quantities of milk and butter yielded by both; and has thus been able to decide with scarcely the possibility of error.—Her trial of both breeds has not been confined to one or two select animals—she generally has half a dozen of each, and as her husband deals largely in this kind of stock, her cows are continually changing. She also has Devon cows, and half blood cows of the same; but her preference for the dairy, is as stated above decidedly in favour of half blood Durhams. "It is true her cows run in good pasture, without which no breed can be good milkers. Where the pasture is short, without doubt, the North Devons are the best, because they do keep in good condition in pasture that Durhams would fall in.

But a word to those who wish to obtain deep milkers. Whoever would have a large quantity of milk, and that of good quality, must provide good pasture and good water. You might as well expect a good crop of corn, from a sand hill without manure and rain, as a large quantity of milk from a cow in a poor pasture with bad water. And let us remark, good water is as essential to good milk yielding as good pasture. We had a cow last summer that yielded five gallons of rich milk a day. She ran in a tolerable pasture, but there was a stream of pure spring water running through it. We also kept salt constantly within her reach. The same cow this summer, in a much better pasture, does not yield three gallons of milk. The reason of this falling off, is, that she is supplied with water from a pump, occasionally, when her attendants conceive she wants it—not when she thinks she wants it, which is the great point. She also gets salt "as it happens."

We have often heard of cows giving large quantities of milk, that "eat scarcely any thing;" to which we always reply—"tell that to marines, for the old sailors wont believe you." A cow cannot make milk out of nothing; and she can only give you milk in proportion to the quantity of good food you give her. In giving our opinion of the best milkers we know we render ourselves obnoxious to the criticism of those who own other breeds. There are three or four parties to this question, which may be named after the breeds of animals they prefer.—They are full blood Durham shorthorn, half blood Durham shorthorn, North Devons, Alderneys, &c. The party to which we belong is indicated above.

"What did Mr. — die of?" asked a simple neighbor. "Of a complication of disorders—two physicians, an apothecary and a surgeon," replied his friend.

that there is "bad luck" in throwing the fire any thing, however small, by its amount or value, that is fit for the food of any living animal. It is a pity that the same belief should extend to every thing that, as manure, can serve to feed growing plants, and even the parings of nails, and shavings of board are not used (as in China) for this particular source might be, and which are now wasted, would be calculated to the usual means of fertilization. Human excrement, which is scarcely used at all in this country, and is to be even richer than that of the horse, and if all the enriching matters were collected, and derived not only from the food, but from all the habits of man, and even from those of the thousand inhabitants, from those who alone might enrich more land than could be done from as many cattle.

Richmond (for example) would not give offence to our nostrils, almost as often as it offers gratification to our eyes. Lastly, the marl after being used until saturated with putrescent matter, would retain all its first value as calcareous earth, and be well worth purchasing and removing to the adjacent farms, independent of the enriching manure with which it would be loaded. If these advantages could indeed be obtained, they would be cheaply bought at any price likely to be encountered for the purpose.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, JULY 10, 1833. The council in the name of the society offer the following premiums to be awarded for specific objects during the ensuing year: For best Strawberries, at least two quarts to be produced on or before 1st Saturday of June \$3 For best Raspberries, three quarts, 2d Saturday in June, 2 For best Goosberries, six sorts, one pint each, 4 For best Cherries, four sorts, one quart of each, 4 For best Apricots, two sorts, half doz. of each, 5 For best Pears, six sorts, half dozen of each, 5 For best Foreign Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each, 5 For best Native Grapes, four sorts two clusters of each, 5 For best Plums, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Apples, (early) four sorts half peck of each, on or before 2d Saturday of July, 5 For best Apples, (late) six sorts, half peck of each, after the first of February, 5 For best Peaches, (early) 2d Saturday of August, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Peaches, (late) after 3d Saturday of September, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Figs, two sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Quinces, two sorts, half peck of each, 5 For best Nectarines, two sorts, half dozen of each, 5

For the best and rarest Tropical Epiphyte, or Air-plant, (orchidaceous) in flower when exhibited, with account of native country, habit and mode of treatment. \$10 Best collection of Ericas or Heaths in flower, at least six kinds, (E. Mediterranea and rubra excluded,) with account of culture and treatment, 10 Best dozen sorts of Auriculas in bloom, 8 Competition for these premiums free to all citizens of Maryland, and of that portion of the District north of Potomac. Published by order of the Council, H. F. DICKEHUT, Sec'y. To whom apply for further information.

From the American Farmer. Much Cows.—We are frequently asked what breed of cattle we think best for the dairy, and as we have taken no inconsiderable pains to inform ourselves on this subject, both by actual observation and obtaining the opinions of a great number of practical men, we think proper to answer the question in this way.—Were we about commencing a dairy, our choice would be, without hesitation, half blood Durham Shorthorns. We should be particular in selecting those by a first rate Durham Shorthorn bull, out of some of our best common cows, and if we could procure them from the hornless or buffalo breed, so much the better. Half blood Shorthorns are almost always good milkers, and first rate butter makers, averaging in good pasture, eight to ten pounds of butter per week. We have to support us in this opinion, the testimony of several practical and intelligent persons, who have had both full blood and half blood cows; and among these persons is a lady in Pennsylvania, whose husband owns some of the finest Durham Shorthorn stock in America. This lady superintends her dairy herself, and has witnessed the milking of the full and half blood cows for many years; she has kept their milk and cream separate, and ascertained the quantities of milk and butter yielded by both; and has thus been able to decide with scarcely the possibility of error.—Her trial of both breeds has not been confined to one or two select animals—she generally has half a dozen of each, and as her husband deals largely in this kind of stock, her cows are continually changing. She also has Devon cows, and half blood cows of the same; but her preference for the dairy, is as stated above decidedly in favour of half blood Durhams. "It is true her cows run in good pasture, without which no breed can be good milkers. Where the pasture is short, without doubt, the North Devons are the best, because they do keep in good condition in pasture that Durhams would fall in.

But a word to those who wish to obtain deep milkers. Whoever would have a large quantity of milk, and that of good quality, must provide good pasture and good water. You might as well expect a good crop of corn, from a sand hill without manure and rain, as a large quantity of milk from a cow in a poor pasture with bad water. And let us remark, good water is as essential to good milk yielding as good pasture. We had a cow last summer that yielded five gallons of rich milk a day. She ran in a tolerable pasture, but there was a stream of pure spring water running through it. We also kept salt constantly within her reach. The same cow this summer, in a much better pasture, does not yield three gallons of milk. The reason of this falling off, is, that she is supplied with water from a pump, occasionally, when her attendants conceive she wants it—not when she thinks she wants it, which is the great point. She also gets salt "as it happens."

We have often heard of cows giving large quantities of milk, that "eat scarcely any thing;" to which we always reply—"tell that to marines, for the old sailors wont believe you." A cow cannot make milk out of nothing; and she can only give you milk in proportion to the quantity of good food you give her. In giving our opinion of the best milkers we know we render ourselves obnoxious to the criticism of those who own other breeds. There are three or four parties to this question, which may be named after the breeds of animals they prefer.—They are full blood Durham shorthorn, half blood Durham shorthorn, North Devons, Alderneys, &c. The party to which we belong is indicated above.

"What did Mr. — die of?" asked a simple neighbor. "Of a complication of disorders—two physicians, an apothecary and a surgeon," replied his friend.

that there is "bad luck" in throwing the fire any thing, however small, by its amount or value, that is fit for the food of any living animal. It is a pity that the same belief should extend to every thing that, as manure, can serve to feed growing plants, and even the parings of nails, and shavings of board are not used (as in China) for this particular source might be, and which are now wasted, would be calculated to the usual means of fertilization. Human excrement, which is scarcely used at all in this country, and is to be even richer than that of the horse, and if all the enriching matters were collected, and derived not only from the food, but from all the habits of man, and even from those of the thousand inhabitants, from those who alone might enrich more land than could be done from as many cattle.

Richmond (for example) would not give offence to our nostrils, almost as often as it offers gratification to our eyes. Lastly, the marl after being used until saturated with putrescent matter, would retain all its first value as calcareous earth, and be well worth purchasing and removing to the adjacent farms, independent of the enriching manure with which it would be loaded. If these advantages could indeed be obtained, they would be cheaply bought at any price likely to be encountered for the purpose.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, JULY 10, 1833. The council in the name of the society offer the following premiums to be awarded for specific objects during the ensuing year: For best Strawberries, at least two quarts to be produced on or before 1st Saturday of June \$3 For best Raspberries, three quarts, 2d Saturday in June, 2 For best Goosberries, six sorts, one pint each, 4 For best Cherries, four sorts, one quart of each, 4 For best Apricots, two sorts, half doz. of each, 5 For best Pears, six sorts, half dozen of each, 5 For best Foreign Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each, 5 For best Native Grapes, four sorts two clusters of each, 5 For best Plums, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Apples, (early) four sorts half peck of each, on or before 2d Saturday of July, 5 For best Apples, (late) six sorts, half peck of each, after the first of February, 5 For best Peaches, (early) 2d Saturday of August, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Peaches, (late) after 3d Saturday of September, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Figs, two sorts, one dozen of each, 5 For best Quinces, two sorts, half peck of each, 5 For best Nectarines, two sorts, half dozen of each, 5

For the best and rarest Tropical Epiphyte, or Air-plant, (orchidaceous) in flower when exhibited, with account of native country, habit and mode of treatment. \$10 Best collection of Ericas or Heaths in flower, at least six kinds, (E. Mediterranea and rubra excluded,) with account of culture and treatment, 10 Best dozen sorts of Auriculas in bloom, 8 Competition for these premiums free to all citizens of Maryland, and of that portion of the District north of Potomac. Published by order of the Council, H. F. DICKEHUT, Sec'y. To whom apply for further information.

From the American Farmer. Much Cows.—We are frequently asked what breed of cattle we think best for the dairy, and as we have taken no inconsiderable pains to inform ourselves on this subject, both by actual observation and obtaining the opinions of a great number of practical men, we think proper to answer the question in this way.—Were we about commencing a dairy, our choice would be, without hesitation, half blood Durham Shorthorns. We should be particular in selecting those by a first rate Durham Shorthorn bull, out of some of our best common cows, and if we could procure them from the hornless or buffalo breed, so much the better. Half blood Shorthorns are almost always good milkers, and first rate butter makers, averaging in good pasture, eight to ten pounds of butter per week. We have to support us in this opinion, the testimony of several practical and intelligent persons, who have had both full blood and half blood cows; and among these persons is a lady in Pennsylvania, whose husband owns some of the finest Durham Shorthorn stock in America. This lady superintends her dairy herself, and has witnessed the milking of the full and half blood cows for many years; she has kept their milk and cream separate, and ascertained the quantities of milk and butter yielded by both; and has thus been able to decide with scarcely the possibility of error.—Her trial of both breeds has not been confined to one or two select animals—she generally has half a dozen of each, and as her husband deals largely in this kind of stock, her cows are continually changing. She also has Devon cows, and half blood cows of the same; but her preference for the dairy, is as stated above decidedly in favour of half blood Durhams. "It is true her cows run in good pasture, without which no breed can be good milkers. Where the pasture is short, without doubt, the North Devons are the best, because they do keep in good condition in pasture that Durhams would fall in.

But a word to those who wish to obtain deep milkers. Whoever would have a large quantity of milk, and that of good quality, must provide good pasture and good water. You might as well expect a good crop of corn, from a sand hill without manure and rain, as a large quantity of milk from a cow in a poor pasture with bad water. And let us remark, good water is as essential to good milk yielding as good pasture. We had a cow last summer that yielded five gallons of rich milk a day. She ran in a tolerable pasture, but there was a stream of pure spring water running through it. We also kept salt constantly within her reach. The same cow this summer, in a much better pasture, does not yield three gallons of milk. The reason of this falling off, is, that she is supplied with water from a pump, occasionally, when her attendants conceive she wants it—not when she thinks she wants it, which is the great point. She also gets salt "as it happens."

We have often heard of cows giving large quantities of milk, that "eat scarcely any thing;" to which we always reply—"tell that to marines, for the old sailors wont believe you." A cow cannot make milk out of nothing; and she can only give you milk in proportion to the quantity of good food you give her. In giving our opinion of the best milkers we know we render ourselves obnoxious to the criticism of those who own other breeds. There are three or four parties to this question, which may be named after the breeds of animals they prefer.—They are full blood Durham shorthorn, half blood Durham shorthorn, North Devons, Alderneys, &c. The party to which we belong is indicated above.

"What did Mr. — die of?" asked a simple neighbor. "Of a complication of disorders—two physicians, an apothecary and a surgeon," replied his friend.

"What did Mr. — die of?" asked a simple neighbor. "Of a complication of disorders—two physicians, an apothecary and a surgeon," replied his friend.

Advice to hot People.—Now-a-days nobody is cool—every face is as red as a beet and every man's blood is hot enough to boil an egg. What is to be done? Imprints, keep your temper—it will never do to get in a passion at this season—reserve your wrath till the first frost, and you may then blaze away as much as you please. Secondly, rise early, even before the sun, and enjoy his astonishment at seeing himself beat.—Wash your whole body, put on clean linen, and take a walk of twenty minutes and fifteen seconds. Don't jump out of the way at any sudden alarm—it is much better to be quietly run over by a cart or two, than to jump into a river. Sit down to your breakfast moderately—don't bolt into your chair as if you were thrown out of a third story window.—Drink no coffee, it is too heating; tea or milk you may take in any quantity, but eat no meat as you eschew coffee; every mouthful is an incipient firebrand. After breakfast proceed slowly to your place of business. If any thing has gone wrong, don't scold!—scolding is allowed only in winter. If you meet any friends on the way give a gentle look of recognition, but do not bow or say "good morning"—talking is very exciting. If you can conveniently meet with a little misfortune, do so—melancholy is very cooling, and what is more, it makes others cool towards you. You gain considerable comfort from their icy reflection. "As the day grows warm and high," you become thirsty. You are afraid to drink cold water—you therefore mix a little brandy (or a good deal) with it, to prevent any bad consequence—you put in a lump of ice, and quaff it off without ceremony! You goose! cold brandy and water, taken suddenly into your stomach is just as dangerous as cold water—so is cold punch—cold any thing else—so you would a parcel of live coals be, if you could freeze them. Your best beverage is claret and water you may cool it if you please, but you must sip it very gradually. We mean real bona fide claret—none of your poke-berry juice, which is absolutely poison. Do not eat much dinner—animal food puts the lion in a fever, and so will serve man. If you find that you have much appetite, eat a lump of sugar, or take a walk into the kitchen, just before the table is set. The best thing for you is a little hash and mashed potatoes—it saves a great deal of labor for the jaws. You may smoke two cigars afterwards—the smoke warms your mouth, and causes a rush of air into it which overbalances the artificial heat. In the evening you may read a novel or listen to music—it must be slow music, however—the "Dead March in Saul," or something like it, "Yankee Doodle" would put you in a fever in five minutes. Go to bed early—leave your windows open—the free pure air, never harms any body that is used to it, and if you are not, it is high time that you were. Take as many airs upon you as you can—the heat perches all the summer night upon the fence, and takes no cold. Are you not ashamed to be more delicate than a hen.

EXECUTION OF CLOUGH.—The execution of Clough, the murderer, took place at Mount Holly, on Friday last, agreeably to the sentence of the law. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday has the following account of it: Yesterday was the day appointed by the authorities of New Jersey, for the execution of Joel Clough for the murder of Mrs. Mary Hamilton. The extraordinary atrocity of the act, and the circumstances attending the trial, and the recent escape of the murderer, had given more than common interest to the execution; and at an early hour in the morning of yesterday, the streets of Mount Holly, were crowded with persons who had come to witness the end of the unfortunate man. The Rev. Mr. Wilmer, and one or two religious lay men were with Clough all the night previous to his death. He attended to their instructions until about midnight, and then lay down and slept composedly for about three hours. About 20 minutes past noon the sheriff brought the culprit from the prison. He was attended by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, Rev. Mr. Wilmer, and several other clergymen. He was placed in an open death cart in which were the sheriff and the clergymen, and conveyed to the place of execution, about 2 1/2 miles from Mount Holly, near the Rancocas bridge. The prisoner was dressed in a white roundabout vest and pantaloons; his breast was open, and in going to the place of execution, he requested one of the clergymen to place a handkerchief over his neck and breast to protect it from the sun. Five volunteer companies of infantry were stationed round the gallows, and a company of cavalry attended the culprit from the prison to the place of execution. Clough seemed through the whole of the painful ceremony, to be calm and collected; he manifested a spirit of repentance while in the prison, and had received the rite of baptism, administered by Bishop Doane. About 20 minutes past one o'clock, the prisoner arrived at the place of execution; he descended from the death cart without assistance, and having taken leave of several persons whom he recognized, he ascended the platform and sat down in a chair. Bishop Doane, and Mr. Wilmer, of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Abbot, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Shepherd, of Mount Holly, of the Baptist Church; and the Methodist clergymen of Pemberton, also went upon the platform. The appropriate services were read by Bishop Doane, and a prayer was made by Mr. Wilmer. Bishop Doane then read a letter from Clough to his mother, and also the confession of the prisoner. Several hymns were sung, and subsequently there was sung the hymn, commencing, "When I can read my title clear."

bringing his hands, &c. He took a solemn and affectionate leave of the clergymen who attended him, about a quarter past two o'clock. The sheriff then adjusted the rope, in which he was aided by Clough. After the rope was placed over the gallows, Clough desired that it might be taken down—he then measured with his arm the length of rope necessary to allow him a sufficient fall, and after some other regulations, in all of which the prisoners seemed to take an active part, his arms were pinioned, and the white cap placed on his head, and drawn over his face. In this position he stood a few minutes, when the Sheriff struck down the support of the platform, and Joel Clough was launched into eternity. A slight muscular convulsion was all the movement visible in the body while it was suspended. In about 30 minutes after the execution, the body was taken down and placed in a coffin. Notwithstanding the immense number of persons assembled, nearly twelve thousand, there was no disorder to mar the solemnities of the occasion. The CONFESSION of Mr. Clough, written by himself, and read from the scaffold, to the surrounding multitude, in a remarkable distinct, and impressive manner, by Bishop Doane embodied a brief outline of his life, from his infancy, to the period of his imprisonment. In reference to the crime for which he has suffered, he made some disclosures which place the subject in a different light from that, in which it has been heretofore viewed. He states, after appealing to that God before whom he was about to appear, for the sincerity of his story, that Mrs. Hamilton had made an engagement of marriage with him. She subsequently manifested a change and eventually declared it impossible for her to fulfil her promise and in various ways showed that her affection had cooled. He was exceeding hurt and irritated by her conduct, and declares that his object in visiting New York, was to withdraw himself from her society, that after having been, while there, led into some discredit scenes, which he looked upon as completing his disgrace, he returned to Bordentown; saw Mrs. Hamilton, and informed her of his misfortunes. On learning that he had lost his money she offered to give him all she had in her possession and in addition to give him her old watch. These offers he declined, but renewed the subject of their engagement, and told her that if she would consent to be his wife all would be well, and they should be happy. She refused he says to give him any encouragement, and in a manner calculated to wound his feelings. From that time he observes the idea of destroying her entered his mind. He acknowledges that her death was premeditated; that his intention was to destroy her, and then to commit suicide. From declarations which he had made to Mrs. H. she had reason to suppose, that he intended to destroy himself, and it was from a feeling of anxiety arising from her apprehensions on his account, that she probably entered his room on the day of the fatal Murder. He says he did not call her. She came in of her own accord. When he saw her he advised her for her own safety to leave the room. She did so but immediately returned. On her second entrance he had left the bed on which he had been lying and was on the opposite side of the room. He was faint and she observing he looked ill went to him and offered to assist him to the bed. While doing this and while his left hand rested upon her shoulder, he drew the dagger which was concealed about his person and gave her a severe stab. At that instant consciousness forsook him and he repeated the stabs with great violence. He was actuated by jealousy, pride and revenge. It was his determination that if she would not be his she should never be another's. The love which was at first pure and ardent became changed at times to a feeling of hatred. The trial he says was fair and impartially conducted, and he is aware that the verdict and sentence were perfectly just. From the Nat. Gazette. The Richmond Whig says— "Mr. Webster is filling a large space in the nation's eye, and in the East, Middle and West is rapidly superseding Mr. Van Buren as the prominent Administration Candidate for those quarters. Ought it not to be so? Compare their abilities. Compare their principles, as tested by consistency, by steadfastness, by adherence to one creed through every change and every dynasty. In the eyes of foreign nations, the Administration of Daniel Webster might possibly outrank all its predecessors. In the hands of Martin Van Buren, what principles would regulate the Administration? None. The expediency of the moment would be the presiding deity. The same fluctuation, marking the destination of all settled principles, which has so flagrantly characterized Gen. Jackson's, would mark his, who has dictated the policy of him whom to serve has been, to the aspirant, "Glory enough!" "The Administration, in the hands of Daniel Webster, would be conducted upon Federal principles—principles founded in honest however mistaken conviction. Eminent abilities and matured wisdom would guide the helm of State. Familiar with the operations of Government, from the lowest to the highest, the chief would not be duped by the designing, led by the nose by favorites, or be bamboozled by ambitious intriguers." "With Mr. Van Buren management, trick, and finesse, would supersede the old American policy, of fair intentions towards all, enforced by plain dealing and candid avowal. Policy would fluctuate with popular chameleon, and the varying hopes of buying golden opinions North or South, or if it settled down upon a permanent basis, that would be the basis, not of principle, but convenience." "Mr. Webster not having yet been presented in any authoritative or formal way, as a candidate for the office of President, we shall venture to say, but little directly on that head. It remains to be seen what combinations and expedients the partisans of Mr. Van Buren will resort to, and how the great numbers of the Republican party so called, who repudiate him, will act in relation to some other candidate.—Our maxim is, that it would be best that all good citizens of whatever political denomination, should unite upon the statesman, the most suitable—the strongest in himself; if they should happen to fall with him, their honor and conscience would be saved. "We have offered," they might say, "to the people, the man absolutely the most qualified and proper; if the People have not understood him and their own interests, with all the lights which have been able to give, or if they have recklessly preferred another, his inferior, the fault is not ours, we are acquitted to our country." As to Federalism and Federal principles, it

is idle to cite them now with reference to the real issue of parties into each other. That was accomplished long ago as to the administration, even so early as the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, and as to the accession of President Jackson, the government, Mr. Jefferson himself found no difficulty in carrying out with any positive strength, for external relations or domestic, except by the prosecution, more or less, of the national principles and policy of the Federalists. A contradicting and inconsistent construction of the constitution, the same, and the whole scheme for the Union and support of the general government, was followed out upon an increased scale of patronage, and various developments. Finally have come President Jackson's Proclamation and Message, reasserting and even transcending the old Federal doctrines, and into one pale the immense plurality of opinions save the vital one of Unionists and Federalists. It is a mockery, then, to cite Federalism in any other sense than the creed which is now that of the great part of the Union by acclaim, and is destined to be paramount in importance, he is now particular and of self reliance for the maintenance of it in the highest executive department. The Richmond Whig adds to what we have quoted— "Such would be the difference in favor of Mr. Webster—between the old, candid, acknowledged, and prided in Federalism, and the Proclamation Federalist, whose true intentions no man knows, and who, if he have any sentiments of his own, possesses the power of accommodating them to every exigency." "The editor of the Whig, it must be collected, leans or rather adheres to the Federalists.—He deserves special credit, therefore, for his candor; and what he urges in recommendation of Mr. Webster has double force, inasmuch as very serious distinction of American parties, were he long be, that of the Unionists, on one hand, defending the supremacy and integrity of our National and Federal Constitution, under the plain text and spirit, and on the other, the disaffected Nullifiers and half Nullifiers of the South, rallying under all sorts of spurious State rights, antiquated party positions, and nick-names, the question of the Enforcement Act, the Abolition of Slavery, Internal Improvement, Tariff, and so forth." "The Unionists (now the great majority of the People) will have something more to say, than the final triumph of their cause than to the theory and practice of nullification, which is essentially, on their side, that the national establishments which secure an independent judiciary, a sound currency, an abundant revenue, and a domestic supply of manufactures, should be preserved. In order to perpetuate the Union, the strength and dignity of the general Government must be consulted; and this, not only by the means which we have just indicated, but by the choice of functionaries known to be thoroughly principled and inflexible heads." United States Mint.—The Philadelphia Herald of Thursday devotes a column and a half to a history of the progress and establishment of the United States Mint, and the public institutions connected therewith. It has been conferred upon the Mint, by the liberality of Congress, in the course of the article, some accounts are furnished of the operations of the Mint for the last three years, to which we are indebted for the following particulars. In the year 1830, the whole amount was \$3,155,630, consisting of \$643,105 in gold (half and quarter eagles)—\$2,492,525 in silver (half dollars, quarters, dimes and half dimes)—and \$117,110 in copper. In 1831 the coinage amounted to \$3,225,473, consisting of \$714,270 gold (half and quarter eagles)—\$2,176,600 in silver (half dollars, quarters, dimes and half dimes)—and \$339,603 in copper. In 1832 the coinage amounted to \$3,491,056, consisting of \$798,435 in gold; \$2,579,000 in silver, and \$93,620 in copper. It will be perceived that no eagles nor dollars have been coined at the mint during the last three years. No quarter dollars were coined in 1830. The first coinage was in 1831. Only eleven dollars in half cents have been coined in three years—and all in 1831. The gold thus coined was derived from the following places respectively, in each of the three years. We follow the Herald in including Mexico with South America, pleading his method of classification as imposing the necessity for this novel geographical arrangement. From South America and the West Indies there were received in 1830 about \$125,000 in gold; in 1831 \$150,000; in 1832, \$80,000; in 1830, \$18,300; in 1831, \$19,000; in 1832, \$28,000. From places unknown in 1830, \$33,000; in 1831, \$39,000; in 1832, \$19,000. The principal supplies were however received from the Gold Region in the United States, which were respectively, in the three years mentioned, \$466,000, \$518,000, and \$678,000. Tables are added, exhibiting the quantity of gold received from each state in the Gold Region, since 1824—the year in which attention was first drawn to the search. The whole amount is \$1,913,000, derived from the following States, in the proportion given:—North Carolina, \$1,199,000; Virginia, \$486,500; South Carolina, \$96,500; Georgia, \$529,000; Tennessee, \$2,000; Alabama, \$1000. Estimates are made that the quantity of gold delivered at the mint does not much exceed one half of the quantity produced by the mines, nearly an equal sum having been otherwise disposed of, exported uncoined; or consumed in various works of art. It is added that if these estimates are nearly correct, the production of gold in the United States, within the past year, has not been less than a million and a quarter of dollars. "This may be regarded as equal to one sixth part of all the gold produced within the same period from the mines of Europe and America, estimated according to the results of recent years, given by the best authorities." To these statistics of the operations of the American Mint, we may add a few items from late English papers; relative to the coinage of Great Britain. The accounts for the twenty years, closing with 1829, have been published, but we have only seen an abstract of some of the facts. During the latter ten years (1819 to 1829) the value of the gold coin was 23,693,783L (1790 to 1800) and of the silver coined, 9,149,192L more. It is indeed somewhat remarkable, as to the latter metal, that where above

nine millions were coined in the last period— (1819 to 1829) only twelve hundred and sixteen thousand in value have been coined in the same period of years antecedent. The largest amount of gold coined was in 1821, namely, 9,620,738L, and the next largest was in 1826, when the whole country was suffering under the destruction of credit consequent upon the commercial and banking panic which grew out of the follies of 1825. The gold coined in the succeeding year (1826) amounted to 5,896,461L; and even in 1825 it was as much as 4,580,919L. The greatest value of silver coined was in the year 1817, when it reached 2,436,497L; and the next to this stands 1819, with 1,267,273L. During the six and twenty years preceding 1817, the whole value of silver coined did not exceed 16,414L, exclusively of bank tokens and Anglicized Spanish dollars.—Balt. Amcy. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. July 29. By the packet ship Roseau, captain Rogers, we have English papers to June 25th. By the packet ship Rhone we have French papers to June 18th. The political intelligence is of some importance, though the commercial accounts have recently assumed a comparatively greater importance. The French Chamber of Deputies has postponed the consideration of the treaty with the United States until another session. The ministers seem never to have presented the subject to the Chambers until now. Marshal Sost, President of the Council, said in the Chamber of Deputies, that "Government had not entertained the remotest idea of evacuating Algiers." "The brothers of Portugal are still looking each other in the face, but without any decisive conflict." HOUSE OF LORDS—JUNE 18. THE CORN LAWS. Mr. Fryer moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Corn Laws, and in doing so, observed that this was a far more important measure than any thing that had been brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers. He would say, tax the luxuries of the people, tax their taxes, sugar, tobacco, wine, spirits, and all other articles held to be luxuries, but let bread be free. If the Corn Laws were repealed, the consequence would be that England would be one of the dearest empires in the world for the produce of the land, and the cheapest for all manufactures. Mr. Hume seconded the motion. Lord Althorp thought that the question having already been fully discussed during the present session of Parliament, it was not necessary to enter into another discussion upon it, particularly as the hon. gentleman must be aware that the ground of the former decision of the house upon the motion of the hon. gentleman's colleague, was not a direct rejection of the motion, but merely that, at the present time, it was not desirable to enter into it. He was ready to tell the hon. gentleman, that his (Lord Althorp's) own opinion accorded with many of the statements which had been made by the hon. gentleman; but he differed from him in the mode in which he proposed to deal with the subject. He (Lord Althorp) considering the quantity of business still before the house, and the advanced period of the session, could not think it convenient to enter into a discussion of this question, and the more so because, at present, as the hon. gentleman well knew, there was no pressure for the repeal of the Corn Laws; but, on the contrary, the manufacturing districts were admitted to be in a much better situation, at present, than the agricultural districts, and therefore the question did not press so much as the hon. gentleman seemed to think. After a short discussion, the motion was rejected by a majority of twenty five, the numbers being seventy-two and forty-seven. Sir William Inglis has given notice of a motion for next session, to exclude the bishops from Parliament. We hope he will be well supported by petitions. Lord Althorp says, he hopes never to see the time when the Church of England will not be represented in Parliament. Nor will his lordship ever see that time, whilst the Peers are members of the Church of England. We think there is much more need of a representation of the Dissenters in the House of Peers, seeing that they form so large a part of the nation, and have so very few members amongst the aristocracy. Liverpool Times. CONFERENCE WITH THE COMMONS.—Mr. Stanley, Lord Duncannon, and others, brought up a message, from the Commons, desiring a conference with their lordships' house upon a subject of the highest importance to his Majesty's colonial possessions. Their lordships having agreed to the conference in the printed chamber the following members were appointed to conduct it: The Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Littleton, Lord Suffield, and the Bishop of London. The conference being concluded, the Peers returned, and the Lord Privy Seal acquainted the house that they had received a communication from the Commons that the house had passed certain resolutions in committee of the whole house for the purpose of extinguishing negro slavery. The resolutions having been read were ordered to be printed, and the Lord Privy Seal gave notice that he should move that they be taken into consideration on Thursday next. FRANCE.—At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th ult. M. Benjamin Deslessart said that he was charged by the committee, and intrusted with the examination of the bill relative to the treaty with the United States, to express his regret that the late period of the session at which the bill had been presented; and the numerous important points involved in the examination, rendered it impossible to make the report this session, but the committee was anxious that a treaty should be terminated which preserved the commercial relations so highly important to the interests of such old allies as France and the United States. General Lafayette agreed with all that had fallen from the Hon. Deputy, and expressed his firm conviction that when the Chamber had examined the question, it would see that the interests of France were involved in the full execution of the treaty. The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that the Government was most anxious for the immediate discussion and adoption of the treaty. The delay in presenting the bill to the Chamber arose from the difficulty of collecting all the documents necessary for the elucidation of a treaty by which a final adjustment was made of transactions extending over a period of more than 20 years. Even now some of these docu-

ments had not come over from America, but he hoped before the next session the committee would be in possession of every information. Count Jaubert considered that it should not be allowed to go forth to the world; that the Chamber was prepared to adopt blindly a treaty involving the payment of so large a sum of money as was to be paid to the United States. The interests of the country required that every point connected with the treaty should be minutely examined, and from the feelings of distrust which the provisions of the treaty had excited in many members of the Chambers, he had no doubt it would be so. M. Mangin animadverted on the absurdity of supposing that the Chamber or the committee could have formed any decided opinion on the subject, when the Minister himself had just told them that all the necessary documents were not collected. Other Hon. Deputies demanded to be heard, but the Chamber which had for some time shown strong marks of impatience at this epistolary discussion, called loudly for the order of the day. The President said that no question was before the Chamber, the discussion could not be allowed to be carried further, the constitutional right of the Chamber was perfectly understood no treaty which required the assent of the Legislature for the means of carrying it into execution could be considered as even provisionally susceptible of being carried into execution until that assent was given. The question was, therefore, entirely open and nothing which had passed could prejudice the opinion which the Chamber might hereafter come to on the treaty. (Applause.) The Chamber then proceeded to the discussion of the Budget of Ways and Means for the year 1834. EASTON GAZETTE EASTON, (MD.) Saturday Morning, Aug. 3. The National Republicans of Talbot County are requested to meet at their respective places for holding elections on the first Saturday in August, (THIS DAY,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. to select five persons from each district, who will meet in general committee in Easton on the Tuesday following, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing four candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly.—a candidate for Sheriff and two Commissioners to fill the vacancies in District No. 1. We understand, for we have not as yet received any thing official, that the National Republican Convention met in Centerville on Monday last, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the U. S. The Convention was organized by calling Gen. S. Dickinson of Talbot to the chair, and G. G. Bourke of Q. Ann's Secretary. There was a very general attendance from the other counties of the district—a motion was made and carried, to adjourn to Monday 19th August, in order to give our fellow Citizens of Cecil an opportunity of appointing and sending on delegates. THE CROPS.—Upon thrashing, the Wheat crop is found to be very short indeed, and the weight light—from loss in weight and diminution in quantity of grain by sea and various disasters, the wheat crop of this year is put to its greatest extent at a calculation of between one half and two thirds of an ordinary crop. The corn crop is promising and is in a fair way to be completely made. It matters not when the corn is planted, whether what is called early or late, all depend upon August lull rains, without them there is no good crop—and fine as the crops appear now, if there was to be a drought of four weeks only from this time, it would blast the prospects of farmers most cruelly.—On the contrary, two or three more beneficial and abundant rains in the course of the coming fortnight will give us a most abundant crop, of that richest and most enriching of all crops, Indian Corn. PRICE OF GRAIN We see from the price current, and hear by the last packets from Baltimore that wheat has fallen in price. This is agreeable to old custom—as soon as what goes up to market plentifully, the millers knock down the price of it, although there may be no alteration in the price of flour, or even although flour may be a little better—but they take the advantage, they don't deal fairly. It may be said on the part of the millers and buyers of wheat, that they do no more than all other men do, they buy as cheap and sell as dear as they can. But it must be remembered that in the sale of wheat the seller has nothing to say. He must take what is offered or not sell at all—yet he must sell, and then for he must take just what the millers and buyers will choose to offer him and he can get another farthing; the seller of wheat does not price his own goods, nor bear an equal part in making the bargain—the miller and buyer price the farmer's wheat and give him what they please. When they want grain, they entice the farmers to send it up by offering better prices—as soon as they get the grain at market in tolerable plenty, they knock down the price, having all that wheat then at market in their power. It is precisely like the boy with the trap and the string, who scatters the grain under the trap to draw the birds, & when they come under the trap and are completely in

his power, he pulls the string and catches them all. This is trapping birds—and the millers and buyers of wheat know how to trap farmers with their grain. We have it from undoubted authority, that at this time, and it has been so for some weeks past, every barrel of flour that can be manufactured in Baltimore or in Richmond until the 10th of next September is engaged at not less than six dollars and fifty cents the barrel, and we all know it at a barrel of best family flour can be had for less than seven dollars and fifty cents. According to established rules among just men the miller and buyer ought to give the farmer twenty cents on his bushel of good merchantable wheat for every dollar on the barrel of flour—thus if flour sells at six dollars and fifty cents the barrel, sixty pounds of merchantable wheat ought to sell at one dollar and thirty cents—so if flour sells at seven dollars and fifty cents, the best wheat ought to command one dollar and fifty cents a bushel of sixty pounds weight. This calculation has always been founded upon the rule that it takes five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of fine flour of 198 lbs.—five bushels of wheat weight 300 lbs., and we know that the greater portion of merchantable fine flour that is sold is made from four bushels and a small fraction of a bushel of wheat, leaving near twenty per cent more as nett gain to the miller, so that the whole gains of the purchasing miller, on this rule, is much more than thirty-three and a third per cent—what must the gains be on that flour made of thousands and thousands of bushels of wheat that are caught up at market, and the price knocked down in their teeth because there is abundance at market? Such are the impositions that farmers are subject to—such are the invidious schemes that are laid to entrap them and get the hard earnings of their labour at an underling price.—It is not believed that the commission Merchants can help it—they dare not open their lips, they must take what is offered them and all they can do is to go the round to different millers and buyers, who have all in a body previously settled the prices by secret concert. If a commission Merchant was to assert the rights of the farmers and to rebel against the secret plans of the millers and buyers, he would soon be mobbed, and the millers would drive him out of the market by refusing to a man to purchase of him. Farmers are completely in the hands of millers and buyers, who do with them as they please, and a stronger evidence can be given of unfair, ungenerous dealing, than when millers have every barrel of flour that they can make for six weeks to come engaged at not less than six dollars and fifty cents the barrel, they knock the price of wheat down from a dollar twenty five and a dollar thirty to a dollar ten, a dollar fifteen, merely because there is a good deal at market and must be taken back again. The complaints of farmers were vindicated and as one of the great interests of an immense majority of the people, had the means, by coercing fair dealing, to defend themselves and their earnings from the machinations of avaricious overreaching. Black Hawk's reception at Detroit, was far different from that which he experienced in New York and Philadelphia. When he landed he was burnt in effigy; and it was considered dangerous to proceed through the country without a body guard. The gallant Commodore Bainbridge, one of the oldest and most efficient officers of the Navy, died at Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last, in the 60th year of his age. His commission as Captain bears date on the 20th May 1800. The "Courier de la Louisiane" of the 13th inst. states that the two steamboats that carry the U. S. Mail between New Orleans and Mobile, have both burst their boilers. "The accident occurred to one in the beginning of the week, and the other yesterday.—we understand the engineer was killed, and two other men slightly wounded." Detention of Letters.—The Thomstown Republican mentions a recent trial before the Supreme Court of Maine, of a case, where the plaintiff claimed damages against the defendant a postmaster, for the alleged detention of a letter by one of his clerks. It was held by the Court, that if a letter arriving at an office for an individual, is withheld from him when he applies for it, he may maintain an action on the case against the Postmaster for the damages sustained in consequence of such omission. In this case, the plaintiff recovered \$530. From the National Gazette. The arrangement made for rechartering the Bank of England has produced at once the most beneficial effects. According to all the London accounts, "the favorable result of this important question has given a fresh impulse to the commercial and monied affairs of England. Confidence being restored, the funds rose, money was plenty, and business was moving on with healthy action." Similar would be the effects, in the United States, of the renewal of the charter of our National Bank, with the modifications of which the case is susceptible. However the "malign influence" may endure at Washington, we cannot abandon the hope that President Jackson will yield on this subject, to the wish of the country as it is likely to be expressed by the majority of Congress. It has been maintained uniformly by the Whig party of England, that the King has no right to make his personal conscience the law of the State. We should doubt whether a President of our Republic has a right to make his personal opinion the law (and a law of destruction) in opposition to the judgement and desire of the majority of the People, of which, under all circumstances, another decision of Congress in favor of the Bank, might well be deemed the certain voice. One of President Jackson's predecessors, a truly wise and upright man, yielded constitutional scruples on a similar occasion.

INFIDELITY gain called upon many murders were not spared us. The country is appalled by the inefficiency of the law. There should be into the subject. A laborer on the island in the Delaware named Burns, for his wife's infidelity in the matter, that his suspicious resolved to take the life of the whole Doylestown Delegation these parties going from home soon. He however the night, entered his room, where by finding the wife bed prostrate. He immediately the brains of his destroyer of his life. This done, with a motion wife so soon hours after. Burns immediately committed to prison where he now decease of his wife expressed the high it was exactly what. At a meeting of son Convention, nominated for C comprising the W Baltimore, James woman, in the date. The U. S. ship Baller, sailed Friday morning for by the President. THE BLACK V in Upper Canada is making fearful wheat of the new 40-bu as voracious single wheel fire-stroke by foot. SCOTT COUNTY, Va., extracted from Johnson, to an in and partake of a the extent of the up to the first of "The cholera family, and six at any, who lived greatly wanted, as the derangement that I fear attention at home year." The President at the Rip Raps, urday morning. He was seen by Jr. Esp. and lady Col. Earle, Dr. Editor of the G. did not land at distantly for the R. accompanied him, vide. By them, rig, and stro on country—to the w ed, but few persons day, from the Port when the Steam at the request of Saldea, whose occasions, is so we Raps, and gave their respects to trate, by whom landing place, in our manner. All the party took la gratified with the Destructive fire by Evening Job particulars of a food, from a co Waterworks. We have just ons fire which village. Almost upon which our unufacturing oper in ruins. The most entirely o citizens, which business operat in the new ma & Co. about tw fore the case the roof had be municated to th & Co. on the sber & Minor o about 8000 dol very heavy. roof of the raged with suc arrest its prog almost the ent able property, to pieces, in the devouring elem building remain prominence to The Fire En are sufferers to four or five th of Olney, Am Mr. Blake, \$3 800; besides a ches, which w ings, of more mounting in dollars. About four are dependent for employme From the Ma. J. RA that Mr. Ran ed, and that found. The excised upon as we under Judge La two wells in is dated in 1832.

**INFIDELTY—MURDER.**

We are again called upon to record an addition to the many murders which have lately been committed in our country. The increase of crime in our country is appalling, and goes far to prove the inefficiency of the present system of punishment. There should be a rigid investigation instituted into the subject.

At a meeting on Monday evening of the Jackson Convention; Benjamin C. Howard was nominated for Congress, for the 4th district, comprising the Western wards of the city of Baltimore. James P. Heath, also a Jackson man, is in the field as "the people's candidate."

The U. S. ship of the line Delaware, Capt. Ballard, sailed from Hampton Roads on Tuesday morning for New York. She was visited by the President on Monday—Balt. Paper.

**THE BLACK WORM.**—Complaints are made in Upper Canada of a large black worm, which is making fearful ravages with the grass and wheat of the new settlements. They appear to be as voracious as the locusts of Egypt. A single wheat field of fifty acres had been entirely cut off by this new and destructive insect.

**SCOTT COUNTY, Ky.**—The following passage, extracted from the reply of Col. R. M. Johnson, to an invitation to visit Indianapolis and partake of a public dinner there, will show the extent of the ravages of cholera, at his seat, up to the first of July, the date of his letter:—"The cholera has deprived me of ten of my family, and six students of the Choctaw Academy, who lived with me, and although it has greatly abated, some are yet on the sick list, & the derangement in my domestic economy is so great that I fear it will require my constant attention at home to repair it during the current year."

The President of the United States arrived at the Rip Raps, in Hampton roads, on Saturday morning. The Norfolk Beacon says:—

He was accompanied by Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq. and lady; Mrs. Donelson and children; Col. Earle, Dr. Thomas, and F. P. Blair, Esq. Editor of the Globe, and lady. The President did not land at the Rip Raps, with those who accompanied him, where quarters had been provided. A salute was fired from Fort Mifflin, to the wish of the President to be retired, but few persons visited him, during Saturday, from the Point. In the afternoon, however, when the Steam Boat Hampton left for Norfolk at the request of many of his passengers, Capt. Soldea, whose obliging disposition on all occasions, is so well known, ran over to the Rip Raps, and gave them an opportunity of paying their respects to our venerable Chief Magistrate, by whom they were received, at the landing place, in the most graceful and courteous manner. After a few minutes conversation, the party took leave of the President, highly gratified with their short but interesting visit.

**Destructive fire at Waterford.**—The Albany Evening Journal furnishes the following particulars of a serious conflagration at Waterford, from a correspondent:—  
Waterford (Saratooga Co.) July 26, 1833.  
We have just subdued one of the most ruinous fires which has ever been visited upon our village. Almost the entire part of the town, upon which our extensive mechanical and manufacturing operations were carried on, is now in ruins. The loss is immense, and falls almost entirely on that enterprising class of our citizens, which constitute the life of all our business operations. The fire was discovered by the new machine shop of Messrs. Kimball & Co. about two o'clock this morning, and before the citizens had collected to such extent, the roof had subsided in, and the fire had communicated to the shop of Messrs. King, Wing & Co. on the south, and Messrs. Olney, Ambler & Minor on the north, the last contained about 8000 dollars worth of machinery—loss very heavy. From thence it caught to the roof of the Waterford Cotton Factory, and raged with such violence that we could arrest its progress, the two upper stories, with almost the entire machinery, and much valuable property, were either consumed or dashed to pieces, in the attempt to save it from the devouring element. The walls of this great building remain almost unbroken only to give prominence to the surrounding desolation.—  
The Fire Engine Manufacturing Company, are sufferers to a considerable extent, say in all four or five thousand dollars: The Company of Olney, Ambler & Minor, about \$10,000; Mr. Blake, \$200; and the cotton Factory \$15,000, besides some eight or ten different branches, which were carried on in the same buildings, of more or less importance. The loss amounting in all to from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

About four hundred industrious mechanics are dependent upon the mercy of the public for employment in consequence of the fire.  
J. H.  
From the Richmond Enquirer, July 26.  
Mr. J. RANDOLPH OF R.—We understand that Mr. Randolph's Papers have been ransacked, and that no Will of a later date has been found. The public curiosity has been so much excited upon this subject, that we may be excused for noticing the present state of the facts as we understand them.  
Judge Leigh is said to have in his possession two Wills in Mr. R.'s hand-writing—the first is dated in January 1833; the 2d in March 1833.

The first directs his slaves to be manumitted, and makes provisions for their maintenance, and we believe removal, under the superintendance of Bishop Mead and of Francis Key Esq.—and bequeath the residue of his estate to Judge Leigh. This Will is said to have been subsequently "cancelled" by Mr. R. and his signature to have been cut out.

The second Will makes no provision for the manumission of his slaves—and its principal legacies are, 1, \$10,000 to Judge Henry St. G. Tucker, 2, \$10,000 to Judge Leigh—3, \$5000 to John Randolph Leigh, a young son of Judge L. 4, Gascoigne and a filly and some plate to Mr. John Wickham. 5, Two fillies and a pair of candlesticks to Mr. Macon. 6, His carriage and horses, and some French Plate to Dr. Brockenbrough—and the residue of his estate to the eldest son of his niece Mrs. Bryant of Gloucester, a daughter of Judge Coaster—with the reversion, in case of the death of the boy, about 20 months old, without heir, the eldest son of Judge H. St. G. Tucker—and in case of his death, to the Judge's next son, &c. &c. This last Testament will probably be offered for Probate to the next Charlotte Court. It may perhaps be contested by the trustees for the slaves, upon the ground that the first Will may be good—or, it may perhaps be contested by other parties upon the ground, that neither of the Wills is good—and in this case, that the whole property should be distributed according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly.

It is probable, indeed, that the subject may give rise to some litigation—in which case, it may become hereafter the duty of the Court of Appeals to decide the whole matter.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
Mr. Graham,  
Not having been able to procure an insertion of the following communication in the Whig, a paper heretofore deemed friendly to the administration, I have to throw myself on the generosity of a political opponent to give it publicity—which if he will do, he will confer a favor on  
his o'bt serv't.  
A. C. BULLITT.

**TO THE PUBLIC**  
Having been mentioned by my friends some weeks past, as a Candidate to represent this district in Congress, since which, circumstances have combined, that preclude almost the possibility of my going through so arduous a political campaign, as the extent of the district would necessarily require, I beg leave to say through the same medium, that I am not a candidate. This determination however is adhered to with some degree of reluctance, since I have been apprised of the political manoeuvres, which have been played off during my absence from home, by a certain party in this county. In the number of the Whig succeeding in that, in which my name was first mentioned as a candidate, the Editor declared his conviction that it was not my intention to confuse the administration party by running a poll, if not selected by a convention. So far the Editor was right, that, opposed as I am, to such assemblages in general on the principle, that nothing short of a political crisis can justify the taking of an election out of the hands of the people, if even that can be deemed more than a palliation of a political offence, I was yet disposed in the present instance, to acquiesce in the decision of King Caucus, provided his majesty himself was installed in the usual manner, as it was taken for granted he would be.

What then was my astonishment to learn, that after a call made in the Whig for a meeting of the friends of the administration in Talbot county, generally, it was moved and carried by a majority of one or two votes in the convention which followed, consisting of about 30 persons, that said convention "resolve itself into a Democratic Republican meeting of the Jeffersonian school, & that the Delegates to be chosen by them for the purpose of selecting a fit person to represent the district in Congress should be instructed to vote for none other than a person of the same school." In the name of all that justice and sound policy would require, I ask, where was the necessity for a measure which immediately excluded from the convention several persons who had borne the name of Federalist, has not gained a single proselyte, so far as I have learned, from the National Republican ranks, and has created a schism in those of the administration, that will probably lead to the overthrow of the party in this district.

Every man who attended the meeting, as I am informed, except the few Agitators, who were in the secret, was taken by surprise, and a considerable portion of those who voted for the motion, have since admitted, that they did it without reflection, and if it were to be over again, would reverse their votes. Of those placed on the Committee, only three or four attended the meeting at Centreville, to make a nomination, and the others are supposed to be dissatisfied with the irregularity of proceedings which converted an assembly called for a special purpose, into one of another complexion, and thereby (to use a fashionable term) nullified every thing connected with it, rendering it in fact no convention at all.

Could it be reasonably expected that a candidate desirous of supporting the administration would absolve by the decision of such an assembly, an assembly which seems to have been under the absolute control of the friends of nullification, several of whom I am told, were placed on the committee, and are doubtless prepared to do every thing calculated to prevent the selection of a candidate friendly to the administration, as its leading features have been delineated in that able state paper, the proclamation? As to myself, I am bold to aver, that if it were in my power at this moment, nothing would give me more pleasure than to lead the way in counteracting the designs of the conspirators in this business and surely no true Jackson Republican, who adhered to his party in its most gloomy periods, can for a moment consider himself bound by the resolutions of men, who would strain every nerve to advance a foe rather than a friend of the administration to power. The very idea is as preposterous, as the whole proceedings of the Agitators in this business are imbecile and malignant.

It is supposed that the prominent actors on the stage in this drama, were not more busily engaged than the wire-walkers behind the scenes, for it is shrewdly suspected that a certain influence heretofore doubtful in its tendency, but which, though shrouded in political darkness for some years past, is always wakeful, has been recently at work in earnest thro' its numerous satellites, and may be especially observed in the changes which have been wrought in the opinions of men in a neighborhood, which generally moves side by side with Talbot. But whatever stars may have shed its baneful influence over us, so as to bring about the present political aspect of affairs, the question for our consideration now is, what can be done to prevent the prostration of the entire

annihilation of the administration party in this district? I would respectfully suggest as an answer, in accordance with the views and wishes of Democrats as well as Federalists in the upper counties, with whom I have conversed on the subject, that it is not too late to call meetings in each district of the county, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters on the important question, first, whether they would exclude from political power the staunch friends of the Administration, on account of a slight difference of opinion on the theory of the constitution, perhaps a difference in name only, and secondly, after having decided the first in the affirmative, whether they would make Madison's resolutions, in the Legislature of Virginia, of which Jefferson's as reported in that of Kentucky were the echo, or the commentaries on them by the S. Carolina nullifiers, the touchstone of each man's political orthodoxy.—For myself I confess that I consider Mr. Madison's resolutions, as recently explained by himself, sufficiently orthodox for me. They portray in the most vivid coloring, all the remedies to which a state may peculiarly resort when she conceives her rights to be infringed; and the nullifiers have attempted to brand him with dotage and imbecility for an honest elucidation of his own resolutions, the people have heretofore sustained him in his views, and I trust will continue to do so. I trust that his enemies will never be able to stain the purity of those grey hairs, which they seem unwilling should descend to the tomb in honor, and that the Union of these states that political offspring, which sprang from his teeming brain, armed at all points to meet its foes, and on which Jackson's Proclamation, in its leading features is a living commentary may endure unharmed and unimpaird, when the dogmas of nullification are forgotten, or remembered only as matter of wonder and derision.  
The Public's o'bt serv't.  
A. C. BULLITT.

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
BALTIMORE, August 1, 1833.  
Wheat, (white) prime, 1 25 a 30  
" (red) 1 16 a 18  
Corn, 1 16 a 18 63

**EASTON ACADEMY.**  
A Public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 15th and 16th of August, inst., at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.—After the examination, the Summer vacation will commence, and the schools be again opened on Monday, the 23d day of September.  
By the Board,  
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
Easton, Aug. 3.

**A CARD.**  
There will be a public exhibition, in the Classical Department of the Easton Academy, on THURSDAY the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M. to which the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.  
Aug. 3

**A BARN**  
OF fine form and size, breed, of Barrey's Bakewell on Merino stock, strongly touched with South Down, will be offered for sale on the green at Easton at 3 o'clock, P. M. on TUESDAY 13th August.  
Aug. 3

**TO RENT.**  
For the ensuing year the Brick Dwelling House on Washington Street nearly opposite the Bank for terms apply to  
SARAH S. CLARK.  
Aug. 3

**FOR RENT AND SALE.**  
THE subscriber wishes to sell out his stock of GOODS, at Crocher's Ferry, consisting of a general assortment, suitable for a country store; also, he would rent a STORE HOUSE, and give possession immediately.—This is an excellent stand for business, situated immediately on the waters of the Nantuxek River, formerly the property of the late John Cropper, Esq.  
ALSO TO RENT FOR 1834.  
The Store House, Granary and Corn Crib; also three Dwelling Houses, situated at Upper Hunting Creek; also, the Store House and Dwelling where the subscriber now resides.— This property is in excellent repair, and a good stand for business; also, a Farm in the North West Fork, where Isaac Loverson lately died; & a farm where Newton Andrews now lives, in Caroline county. For terms make early application to  
JACOB C. WILSON.  
Upper Hunting Creek, August 3, 1833.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the third day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that farm or plantation of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she formerly resided, situated near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Benny's Resurvey," and "Winkle's Fortune," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the whole by the Court, and the payment of the instant purchase money, together with the instant purchase, his heirs and assigns, the lands sold to him as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant: Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by John G. Thomas, Esq. who resides thereon.—The improvements are good; the meadow lands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable.  
W. M. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.  
Aug. 3, 1833.

**GRAND LUCK AGAIN AT THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.**  
Sold to a gentleman in town combination 9, 56, 4th prize of \$400; also a prize of \$30 in the Delaware Lottery Class No. 29, who also sold a short time since a prize of \$1,600 one of \$100 and one of \$40.  
New York Lottery, Extra Class, No. 23, draws on WEDNESDAY August 7th, 1833.  
ALL PRIZES.  
1 prize \$15,000 5 prizes \$1,000  
1 " 3,000 5 " 400  
1 " 2,000 5 " 200  
1 " 1,800 5 " 100  
1 " 1,500 5 " 50  
1 " 1,188 5 " 20  
Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.  
Maryland State Lottery draws this day August 3d 1833.  
SPLENDED SCHEME.  
1 Prize of \$15,000 5 Prizes of \$1,000  
1 " 4,000 10 " 600  
1 " 1,600 100 " 400  
1 " 1,250 112 " 40  
Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion at the lucky Lottery Office of  
P. SACKET, Easton Md.  
July 27.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th day of the present month, (August) between the hours of twelve and five o'clock of that day the following property, part of the personal estate of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, dec'd. One piece of valuable silver plate, one young mare, and a second hand sulkey and harness.  
Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Attendance by  
PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS.  
Adm'r. with the annexed of  
Wm. Perry Kerr, dec'd.  
Aug. 3.

**TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT.**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Marshall praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—and the said William Marshall having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William Marshall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Marshall to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William Marshall should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.  
Given under my hand the 3d day of August 1833.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
August 3-3w

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF**  
  
Odd Fellows.  
A PROCESSION of this order will take place in Easton on the 10th of August next, (the Anniversary of Miller Lodge) on which occasion the Grand Lodge of Maryland will be present; all Brothers of the order are invited to join.  
Easton, July 18th 1833.  
The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above.  
TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.  
Gentlemen,  
I offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.  
JOSEPH GRAHAM.  
Easton, July 13th 1833.  
FRESH TEAS, PORT WINE, &c.  
WM. H. & P. GROOME.  
Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.  
Also, some excellent  
Old London Dock Port,  
L. P. Madeira,  
Sicily Madeira,  
Pale Sherry,  
Teneriff,  
Dry Lisbon.  
Together with a general assortment of Liquors Groceries, &c.  
July 27 3w  
EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET  
  
THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE.  
ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.—This Emily Jane has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford; copartnership and equipped, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the coasting regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on Sunday morning 2d July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.  
N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the granary at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times. The public's obedient servant,  
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.  
July 20 (Woo3t)

**Easton Female Seminary**  
Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL  
RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as Trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendance and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.  
The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit:  
Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing, \$3 per quarter.  
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and English Work including the above branches 4 ditto  
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches 5 ditto  
And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices:  
Embroidery, and Embossed work &c. \$5 extra do.  
Music, including use of Piano 12 do  
Drawing and Painting 6 do  
Theorem painting on Velvet 5 do  
Also the Latin and French Languages.  
Twelve weeks in a quarter.  
A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as aforesaid mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.  
N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.  
June 29

**WOOL CARDING.**  
I have in my mill, at Potter's Landing, a CARDING MACHINE, in good order with an entire set of new Cards, which I make notes for six cents per lb. once through—mixed, twice through for eight. Any persons who will leave their wool at Mr. Williams' at Dover Bridge, or at Mr. Thomas Bowdler's at Cambridge Ferry, will have it carded and returned to the same place once in ten days, free of charge to the owner in good order.  
July 27-4w WM. POTTER.

**CAMP MEETING.**  
A Camp Meeting will be held at the Bay Side, to commence the 10th of August and close the 21st. All articles for trade, will be excluded from the ground except bread, and the person is engaged who will supply this. Hacksters will take warning.  
July 27

**WANTED**  
A man who can produce good certificates of his practical knowledge of farming, as also of a good moral character. One with a small family would be preferred. For further particulars enquire of the editor.  
July 13

**LYMAN REED & CO.,**  
Commission Wool Warehouse  
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET  
BALTIMORE.  
N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.  
March 30

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**  
I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, a very valuable tract of land, called Sharp's Island, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.  
THEODORE DENNY, Agent  
on, March 16 for J. W. Reynolds

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

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

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

**Notice is hereby given**  
TO all persons interested in making a public road in the Chapel District of Talbot county (as petitioned for by forty two inhabitants of said district May 10th 1819,) to attend at the Chapel SATURDAY July 20th, inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. to devise ways and means for putting said contemplated road in such condition as to be legally received as a County road by the Commissioners of said County.  
One of the Commissioners.  
July 13

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

**AMERICAN**  
**NANKEN.**  
WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.  
Manufactured in Paterson, New Jersey, from Nanken-colored Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to  
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,  
No. 14, Bowly's Wharf,  
Baltimore, May 4  
A sample of the above article can be sent you on office.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
According to a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 10th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a tract of land called James Reserve, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, whereas John Hardesty lived and died, lying and being in Caroline county, within one mile of Greensborough, one mile of the Subscriber's mill, and being immediately on Choptank river, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the principal part of which is cleared land, and is considered to be the kindest and most certain to produce a fair crop of any land in the neighborhood, and with the least expense, with a comfortable dwelling and necessary out buildings, standing within about two hundred yards of the river, rendering it very convenient to ship all kinds of produce, either to Baltimore or Philadelphia, which lands will be carefully surveyed, and a plot thereof exhibited on the day of sale, the terms are, a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest thereon from the day of sale.  
THOMAS BURCHENAL, Trustee.  
Greensboro, July 6 (W)

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, against Bennett Bracco, at the suits of the following persons, viz: at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James B. Ringgold, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, one at the suit of John Goldsborough and Anna Carolina Hammond, Adm'rs. D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, one at the suit of William Hughes, and one at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennett Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard, also a venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed against said Bennett Bracco, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of Wm. Bromwell, (of Baltimore) will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY the 15th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all those lands devised by John Bracco, to the said Bennett Bracco in and by his last will, bearing date the twenty ninth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety four, and deposited among the records of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, and in the said will described as his dwelling plantation, where Robert Hall formerly lived, with all the lands thereto adjoining which he held either by patent or purchase, after the quantity of four hundred acres should be laid out, including his former dwelling plantation for Col. John Hughes, and also all that tract of land called Bracco's Addition, being a conveyance of a tract of land called Halls Range, and bounded to the said Bennett Bracco by patent, bearing date the 6th day of April 1818, containing 563 acres, one half acre and eight perches and appurtenances to the said lands belonging, all lying and being in Talbot county, aforesaid, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Bracco, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest said writs due and to become due thereon.  
Attendance by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
July 29

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

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed, against Lewis Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills situated in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest & Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.  
July 20.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed, against Lewis Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills situated in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest & Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.  
July 20.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed, against Lewis Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills situated in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest & Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.  
July 20.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed, against Lewis Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills situated in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest & Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.  
July 20.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed, against Lewis Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills situated in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest & Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.  
July 20.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed, against Lewis Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills situated in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest & Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.  
July 20.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed, against Lewis Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills situated in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest & Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.  
July 20.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed, against Lewis Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills situated in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest & Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.  
July 20.

POETRY.

From the Boston Traveller. THE OLD BACHELOR. Not a laugh was there, nor the sign of a smile...

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

NEW STORE. GOLDSMITH AND HAZLE. HAVE just opened at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith...

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths...

HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA AND QUEENS-WARE. GROCERIES. Brown Sugars, Loaf do, Coffee of the best qualities...

TEAS. All of which they have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore...

NEW SPRING GOODS. WILSON & TAYLOR. Most respectfully informs their friends and the public generally that they have just returned...

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES. HARD-WARE. CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE. All selected with great care from the latest importations...

SAMUEL MACKKEY. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore...

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

SAMUEL MACKKEY. HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore...

GROCERIES. Consisting in part as follows: Hyson and Imperial TEAS.

TEAS. Java and Green COFFEE, Prime and Common SUGAR, Malacca, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenueriff and Malaga WINES...

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS. HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of SADDLERY...

OVERSEER WANTED. The subscriber will give a liberal price for a person to superintend a tolerable large farm and hands...

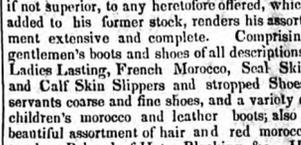
AN OVERSEER WANTED. WANTED as an overseer for the next year on a Farm near Easton, an elderly experienced farmer, with but a small family...

JOHN MECONEKIN, CABINET MAKER. RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS...

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore...



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND. Captain TAYLOR. WILL commence her regular routes on Tuesday next the 9th instant...



TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. ANDREW OEHLER, TAILOR. TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street...

PARISIAN SCOURING. This department of the advertiser's business he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city...

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS of every description, can be cleaned so as to make one half worn appear entirely new...

Farmers' Bank of Maryland. BRANCH BANK AT EASTON. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton...

CONSTABLE'S SALE. By virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued by Bennett R. Jones, Esq., at the suit of William Potter, administrator of Sophia Goldsborough dec'd. against Isaac Sinclair...

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the 3d day of August next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. I shall proceed to offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton...

FOR SALE. WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situated on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson...

SAMUEL OZMON, Cabinet Maker. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin...

NOTICE. A generous price will be given for a likely mulatto Girl about 12 or 14 years of age, of good character, she is wanted for a waiting maid for a lady in Baltimore...

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE. THE subscriber desirous of completing his collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof...

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

150 NEGROES WANTED. The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25, years of age...

LOOK HERE. HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts...

\$400 REWARD. Runaway, from the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last, the 26th ult. (May) two negro men, BILL and AMBROSE...

FOR SALE. WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situated on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson...

MARYLAND. Caroline County Orphans' Court. 16th day of July A. D. 1833. On application of Short A. Willis, Adm'r. of John Sharp late of Caroline County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton...

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Rathell, late of Caroline county, deceased...

IN compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of John Rathell, late of Caroline county, deceased...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres...

PROSPECTUS. FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK. To be entitled THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

PROSPECTUS OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications...

Fragmentary text on the right edge of the page, including 'VOL.', 'SATURDAY', 'TWO DOLLAR', 'ADVERT', 'EXTRACTS', 'The Death-Be', 'Dying Wor', 'Daughter, the', 'Is the night', 'Beautiful: the', 'Op'n the sh', 'beautiful night', 'hither, my child', 'The rich m', 'through the win', 'that it could inv', 'tion. The roo', 'squalid in its ch', 'The bed-curtain', 'drawn back, an', 'loans passed mid', 'lows, and bear', 'the marks of ap', 'what a countena', 'broad, pale, lof', 'Grecian nose; it', 'full, dimpled ch', 'in every line an', 'dified disease, o', 'its very ghastli', 'majesty. Besid', 'spread with bo', 'Here an abru', 'on Finance; the', 'chanian Song', 'last speech of so', 'Malt Tax; old', 'pamphlets comp', 'and above th', 'ough, the tall', 'emptied phial', 'stick; crested by', 'A light step a', 'and opposite the', 'gert; who might', 'year. But her f', 'ing, and what m', 'beauty—were as', 'one of who had', 'not a trace of t', 'minate softness o', 'ed on her counte', 'was pale as', 'clear and lustr', 'parted over her', 'uncommon, inc', 'classical effect', 'The expression', 'it cold, sedate', 'it might, in som', 'her heart; for;', 'light; you might', 'filled with tears', 'and you might', 'her lip, that a li', 'to any remark', 'from her diffic', 'emotion.', 'Constance;', 'pause, in which', 'gazing with blu', 'she beheld thro', 'Constance;', 'feel it by signs', 'I shall die this', 'Oh God!—', 'father!' broke', 'do not speak', 'Doctor—', 'No, child, thought of me, while it was y', 'to starve, or to', 'myself! The', 'like a dog I w', 'one iota taken', 'ly and doom', 'course.' Here', 'the speech of', 'medicine and', 'he had recover', 'calmer key:', 'stance! Are', 'the servant', 'All, my fa', 'God, you are', 'ant. I remem', 'after one of t', 'a sick headac', 'spoiled lap-d', 'wanted me; I', 'their paltry m', 'ry measures;', 'my pulse, an', 'and a dozen', 'to vie. I re', 'Floor me! Re', 'Flamboyant', 'Read it, I s', 'Constance;', 'my'

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1833.

NO. 32.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

EXTRACTS FROM 'GODOLPHIN.'

The Death-bed of John Vernon.—His Dying Words.—Description of his Daughter, the Heroine.—The oath.

"Is the night calm, Constance?"

"Beautiful: the moon is up."

"Open the shutters wider, there. It is a beautiful night. How beautiful! Come hither, my child."

The rich moonlight that now shone through the windows, streamed on little that it could invest with poetical attraction. The room was small, tho' not squallid in its character and appliances. The bed-curtains, of a dull chintz, were drawn back, and showed the form of a man passed middle age, propped by pillows, and bearing on his countenance the marks of approaching death. But what a countenance it still was! The broad, pale, lofty brow; the fine, straight Grecian nose; the short, curved lip; the full, dimpled chin; the stamp of genius in every line and lineament;—these still defied disease, or rather borrowed from its very ghastliness a more impressive majesty. Beside the bed was a table, spread with books of a motley character. Here an abstruse system of Calculations on Finance; there a volume of wild Bacchanalian Songs; here the lofty aspirations of Plato's "Phaedo;" and there the last speech of some Newy Paris on a Malt Tax; old newspapers and dusty pamphlets completed the intellectual litter; and above them rose, mournfully enough, the tall, spectral form of a half-emptied phial, and a chamber-candlestick; crested by its extinguisher.

A light step approached the bed-side, and opposite the dying man now stood a girl; who might have been some years past her prime. But her features—of an exceeding beauty—what may be termed a regal beauty—were as fully developed as those of one who had told twice her years; and not a trace of the bloom or the undetermined softness of girlhood could be marked on her countenance. Her complexion was pale as the whitest marble, but clear and lustrous; and her raven hair, parted over her brow in a fashion then uncommon, increased the statue-like and classical effect of her noble features.—The expression of her countenance seemed cold, sedate, and somewhat stern; but it might, in some measure, have belied her heart; for, when turned to the moon-light, you might see that her eyes were filled with tears, though she did not weep; and you might tell by the quivering of her lip, that a little hesitation in replying to any remark from the sufferer, arose from her difficulty in commanding her emotion.

"Constance," said the invalid, after a pause, in which he seemed to have been gazing with a quiet heart on the soft skies, that, blue and eloquent with stars, he beheld through the unclosed windows:—"Constance, the hour is coming; I feel it by signs which I cannot mistake. I shall die this night."

"Oh God!—my father!—my dear, dear father!" broke from Constance's lips; "do not speak thus, do not, I will go to Doctor—"

"No, child, no; I loathe, I detest the thought of help. They denied it me while it was yet time. They left me to starve, or to rot in goal, or to hang myself! They left me like a dog, and like a dog I will die! I would not have one iota taken from the justice—the deadly and dooming weight of my dying curse." Here violent spasms broke on the speech of the suffering; and when, by medicine and his daughter's attentions, he had recovered, he said, in a lower and calmer key: "Is all quiet below, Constance? Are all in bed? The landlady—the servants—our fellow lodgers?"

"All, my father?"

"Ay; then I shall die happy. Thank God, you are my only nurse and attendant. I remember the day when I was ill after one of their rude debauches, III— a sick headache, a fit of the spleen; a spoiled lap-dog's illness! Well; they wanted me that night to support one of their paltry measures; their Parliamentary measures; and I had a Prince feeling my pulse, and a Duke mixing my draught and a dozen Earls sending their doctors to me. I was of use to them then; Poor me! Read me that note! Constance! Flamborough's note. Do you hesitate? Read it, I say."

Constance trembled, and complied: "MY DEAR VERNON,

"I am really au desespoir to hear of your melancholy state;—so sorry I cannot assist you. But you know my embarrassed circumstances. By-the-by, I saw his Royal Highness yesterday.—"Poor Vernon," said he—"would a hundred pounds do him any good?" So we don't forget you, mon cher. Ah! how we missed you at the Beefsteak! Never shall we know again so glorious a bon vivant. You would laugh to hear L— attempting to echo your old jokes. But time presses: I must be off to the house. You know what a motion it is.—Would to God you were to bring it on instead of that ass T—. Adieu! I wish I could come and see you; but it would break my heart. Cau I send you any books from Hookham's!

Yours ever,

"FLAMBOURGH."

This is the man whom I made Secretary of State," said Vernon. "Very well! oh, it's very well, very well indeed! Let me kiss thee, my girl. Poor Constance! You will have good friends when I am dead! they will be proud enough to minister to Vernon's daughter, when Death has shown them Vernon was a loss. You are very handsome. Your poor mother's eyes and hair—my father's splendid brow and lip; and your figure even now so stately! They will court you; you will have lords and great men enough at your feet; but you will never forget this night, or the agony of your father's death bed face, and the brand they have burnt in his heart. And now Constance, give me the Bible in which you read to me this morning; that will do: stand away from the light and fix your own eyes on mine, and listen as if your soul were in your ear."

When I was a young man, toiling my way to fortune through the labors of the Bar—prudent, cautious, indefatigable, confident of success,—certain lords, who heard I possessed genius, and thought I might become their tool, came unto me, and besought me to enter Parliament. I told them I was poor—was lately married—that my public ambition must not be encouraged at the expense of my private fortunes. They answered, that they pledged themselves those fortunes should be their care—yet their wishes—I became famous—and a ruined man! They could not dine without me; they could not sup without me; they could not get drunk without me; no pleasure was sweet but in my company. What mattered it that, while I ministered to their amusement, I was necessarily heaping debt upon debt—accumulating miseries for future years—laying up bankruptcy, and care, and shame and a broken heart, and an early death! But listen, Constance! Are you listening?—attentively?—Well! note now, I am a just man. I do not blame my noble friends, my gentle patrons, for this. No: if I were forgetful of my interests, if I preferred their pleasure to my happiness and honor, that was my crime, and I deserve the punishment! But, look you! Time went by, and my constitution was broken; debts came upon me; I could not pay; men mistrusted my word; my genius deserted me; I was no longer useful to my party; and when I was on a sick bed—you remember it, Constance—the bailiffs came, and tore me away for a paltry debt—the value of one of those suppress the Prince used to beg me to give him. From that time my familiars forsook me—not a visit, not a kind act, not a service for him whose day of work was over. Poor Vernon's character was gone!—(Shocking! involved)—could not perform his promises to his creditors—always so extravagant—quite unprincipled—must give him up!

"In those sentences, lies the secret of their conduct. They did not remember that for them, by them, the character was gone, the promises broken, the ruin incurred! They thought not how I had served them; how my best years had been devoted to advance them—to enable their cause in the lying page of History! All this was not thought of: my life was reduced to two epochs—that of use to them—that not. During the first I was honored; during the latter I was left to starve, or rot. Who freed me from prison? Who protects me now? One of my party—my noble friends?—my honorable, right honorable friends? No! a tradesman whom I once served in my holiday, and who alone of all the world, forgave me not in my penance.— You see gratitude, friendship, spring up only in middle life; they grow not in high stations.

"And now come nearer, for my voice falters, and I would have these words distinctly heard. I see the time coming when the Aristocracy of this country must fall. Men's minds are bent to that purpose. There shall be neither coronets, nor ermine, nor sounding titles, nor laws of entail and primogeniture. I feel what I say, as surely as ever man felt truth in the nook I now hold. But you Constance—child, girl as you are—

I consider pledged to record, to fulfil my desire—my curse! Lay your hand on mine: swear that through life to death: swear! You speak not! repeat my words after me!" Constance obeyed: "through life to death; through good, through ill, weakness, through power, you will vote yourself to humble, to abase that voter from whom your father received ingratitude, mortification, and death! Swear that you will not marry a poor and powerless man, who can minister not to the ends of that solemn retribution I invoke! Swear that you will seek to marry from amongst the great; not through ambition, but through hate, and for revenge! You will seek to rise that you may humble those who have betrayed me! In the social walks of life you will delight to gait their vanities; in state intrigues, you will embrace every measure that will bring them to their eternal downfall. For this great end you will pursue all means:—(What! you hesitate? Repeat, repeat, repeat!) You will lie, cringe, flatter, and think vice not vice if it bring you one jot nearer to Revenge! With this curse on my foes I entwine my blessing, dear Constance, on you; you, who have been nursed, watched, all but saved me! God, God bless you, my child!" And Vernon burst into tears.

It was two hours after this singular scene, and exactly in the third hour of morning, that Vernon woke from a short and troubled sleep. The grey dawn (for the time was the height of summer) already began to labour through the shades, and against the stars of night. A ray of and comfortless chill crept over the earth, and saddened the air in the death-chamber. Constance sat by her father's bed, her eyes fixed upon him, and her cheek more wan than ever by the pale light of that cruel and cheerless dawn. When Vernon woke, his eyes, glazed with death, rolled faintly towards her, fixing and dimming in their sockets as they gazed, his throat rattled. But for one moment his voice found vent; a ray shot across his countenance as he uttered his last words—words that sunk at once and eternally to the core of his daughter's heart—words that ruled her life and sealed her destiny.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

THE MAGAZINES.

Blackwood opens with an article on the recent translations from the Greek Anthology, by the Rev. Mr. Bland, which brings us back to the days of our youthful classical enthusiasm, when, studious and single-minded, we wandered among the tuneful reeds of an imaginary Ilissus, and waved our 'myrtle-wreathed swords' to the glorious memory of the brave youths who "struck and set Athens free." Passing over politics, we come to the first of a series of papers, entitled "Nights at the Mess," long may they last. It begins in the following jovial hearty style:—

"Such a set of fellows as the—th Dragoons, I never met with in the whole course of my life. Talk of friendliness and hospitality! they would beat old Solomon, who had a table that stretched from one end of Palestine to the other. Their invitations are not given for certain dinners, on certain days, but for weeks and months. 'There now, there's a good fellow, you'll dine with us till Christmas; we've got a new messman, and the claret is fresh from Dublin.'"

The chairman, Colonel O'Loony, who bids fair to rival Colonel O'Shaughnessy relates a story of an elopement, which was undertaken but not finished by a friend of his:—

Jack O'Farrell was the most gallant looking fellow I ever saw—great red whiskers, shoulders like the side of a house, bright fiery eyes, and a gash from a shillelah across his brow, that made him look a hard-some copy of the devil, as a soldier should. He was a Galway man, the best tempered fellow that ever was seen in the world, & had been out five times before he was twenty. One of them was with his uncle, fighting Dick Callaghan of Oonamorch, (he was shot afterwards by Sir Niel Flanagan in the Thirteen Acres); so, said Jack—"I only took him in the shoulder, for it's unchristian to kill one's relations." Jack came across, and joined us in this very town. In a moment he won every heart at the mess-table; he drank four bottles of claret, thirteen glasses of brandy and water, and smoked two-and-twenty cigars; and then saw the chaplain safe to his lodgings as if he had been his brother; it did us all good to see such a steady fellow. Well, just at this time, we were in the heart of running away with the women, fighting the men, and playing the devil entirely; and Jack resolved to be equal with the best of us. There was to be a ball, a public ball of some sort or other at the County Hall, and I saw my friend Jack particularly busy in making his preparations. He packed up his carpet bag, dressing-case, and a brace of horse-pistols, and had got a week's leave of ab-

sence the day before the dance. "And how all this you're doing, Jack?" said L. "Now, my lad, I've been so long away from old Ireland, and rattled so much about the world, that I've lost the Irish entirely, or I would try to give you an idea of Jack's brogue, but that's an impossible thing for a tongue that has the trick of English." Colonel, luckily, did not remark on this, for we were amused with this, for not being able to speak like him, and went on— "That's all this you're doing, Jack? 'An' what should I be doin'?" "But puttin' up my weddin' garland, is it?" "Weddin'?" says I; "are you going to be married, Jack?" "I hope so," says he; "or I'd be the use o' this wonder o' holdin' up a beautiful colored nightcap between his finger and thumb." "Who is the lady, you sowl?" "The devil should I know?" said L. "I haven't seen her, nor asked her name. I suppose there'll be plenty at it. I'm goin' to have a post-chaise for an hour, an' I'll bet ye I'll shew ye a fine gal." "O'Farrell, before ye're a bachelor."

"And 'done!' we said; and it was done."

Jack was introduced in all due form, and a minute was capering away in the middle of the floor as if he were stamping hay; and thinking of the time of the chariot at the door, and of a young lady, his partner seemed much pleased with his attentions, and he bowed and curtsied to all Jack's speeches, and I began to be rather doubtful about the bet. She was very muscular-looking and strong, and seemed a good dozen of years older than the enraptured Jack. If she had been twenty years older than his mother, she would have been all the same; provided she had been an heiress, for at that time, we were the only two bachelors in the room.

Jack was determined to leave the ball in the race. After he had danced with her four or five different sets, he came up to me in raptures. "Isn't she a dear sweet sowl?" said Jack, "and such a mowla for granddads! She's a Scotch woman too, and that's next door to an Irishman anyhow."

"Is she a Scotchman," said I, "you must be one of your ground; they haven't so many dresses among the hills as in the fat hills of England. What's her name?" "There now," said he, slapping his leg, "ain't I a pretty fellow? I've danced with her half the night, and niver asked her what her name is. I'll go and ask her this moment." And accordingly he marched up to her once more, and carried her off in triumph as his partner.

"Pray, madam, may I make so bold," he began, "as to ask you what yer name may be—for owld Mr. Fusby spakes so much wi' the root of his tongue that I can't understand a word he would mention."

"My name replied the lady, 'is Miss Sibilla M'Scrae, of Glen Buckie and Ben Scart."

"And a very pretty name too, upon my honor," said Jack; "what size may Glen Buckie be?"—"You'll excuse me."

"Oo, in our family we never can tell to a mile or two what the size of o' o' the estates may be—but I believe it's about seventy-five thousand acres of land besides the four lakes and the river."

"Seventy-five—thousand did ye say?" exclaimed Jack, quite overcome by his good fortune; and I hope yer family's well, ma'am. How did ye lave all yer brothers and sisters?"

"I hae na got any brothers, and my sisters are pretty well, I thank you."

"An' I'm very glad to hear that. Do ye happen to know what my name is? I am John O'Farrell, Esquire, of Ballynamore, in the county of Galway, of a very ancient family—and what do ye think of the name, ma'am?"

"Oo, it just seems a very pretty name."

"Do ye really think so? An' how would ye like to have it yourself?"

"I think it would just do as well as any other."

"Och then, my dear Miss Scrae, you're just the sort of creature I wanted—I've a post chaise at the door."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, indeed, my charmer, and a pair of pistols in it too."

"Indeed?" again replied the lady, looking very conscious all the time.

"Ay, and a sweetheart in this room that will go off with me to Gretna Green this moment."

"Dear me—and who is the happy lad?"

"An' who the devil should it be, but just your own self, Miss Sibilla M'Scrae!"

"We, sir!" said the lady, endeavoring to blush; "are you serious? Ye should na trifle wi' a young lass's feelings." "The devil takes all trifles of the sort—I'm serious my darling, and I'll prove it—will ye go off with me this instant?" "Had we no better wait till we've had the supper, sir? Ye know we've paid for't in the ticket?" "Faith an' there's some sense in that; and will ye be riddy the moment after?" "The lady blushed, and looked her consent, and Jack was in raptures all the time of supper, meditating on the four lakes and the river, and the seventy-five thousand acres of land. Supper at last was ended, and a new dance formed. Jack, who had by no means neglected either the champagne or his partner, whiskered into her ear, "Are ye all riddy now, my sweet Sibilla? the horses must be tired waiting?" "Weel, since ye insist upon't, I'm all ready enough—only my shawl is in the ledly's robing room."

"We will only say that Jack gives the lady a shawl, value eighty guineas, belonging to another person; that the couple are pursued—not by raging brothers, inveterate fathers, and conciliating uncles; but by two constables with a warrant—that the lady turns out to be a Scotch governess, and that Jack escapes matrimony. The concluding sentence of this article, where the young guests press the Colonel to relate his own love affair, is "Colonel O'Looney sighed and shook his head," which in our opinion, is almost as euphonious, and gives as much scope to the imagination of the reader as the celebrated line—

"Major M'Pherson heaved a sigh."

ANECDOTE OF A SAILOR.—During the prevalence of the cholera last year in this Borough, a sailor of decent appearance called at Mr. W. S. Lacoste's boarding house, and frankly told him that he was a-draft at the mercy of the elements, without a harbor a-head, or a shot in the locker, and if perchance he should be boarded by the cholera, why, he must founder in the street, he supposed. Lacoste, who was never known to be backward in his assistance to a worthy man, in his countenance, readily tendered him a bed and a seat at his table, until it should be better times with him, which friendly offer Jack accepted with much joy. Not readily meeting with a vessel to ship on board of, however, our hero became impatient, and after making a suitable acknowledgement of his gratitude to his kind and generous host, and promising to quit the score as soon as it was in his power, he left his house and embarked for New York. Twelve months had rolled on, and the sailor had entirely escaped from L's memory, when one day last week a seaman, very neatly clad, and of a prepossessing countenance, called at his house and without any preface, thus accosted him.

"Here are \$200, I wish you to take as much of it as you want to pay yourself for your generosity to me, and keep the balance till I call for it. I am just off to sea, and if I should go to Old Davy, why, you see, I had rather you should have it than any body I know."

"Why, who are you, and what claim have I to your money?"

"Oh, then you have forgot the poor sailor you took out of the street last year and treated so kindly but he has not forgot you?" So saying, he forced the money upon his benefactor, adding—"I know if I get back safe, I shall find the money safe, and if I don't, why keep it and welcome. And here (pulling a lottery ticket from his pocket) here, take this, and if it draws a prize keep that too. Then giving Mr. L. a cordial shake of the hand he left him and went on board his vessel, which in an hour after was under way for a foreign port.

In less than 24 hours after his departure, Mr. L. called at a Lottery Office to enquire the fate of Jack's ticket, when he had the satisfaction to learn that his numbers had drawn the handsome sum of \$1000—Jack's share of the prize money being \$250.—*Norfolk Herald.*

WOODEN CANDLES.—The Yankees may brag as much as they please about their ingenuity—their wooden nutmegs, Russian Pumpkin seeds and machines for making whitewash rakes out of chestnut chips, but they can't begin with Pennsylvania. They make no bones at all of palming bass wood buns, and flannel sausages. You see I took it into my head to try to speculate a little to make up the eighteen pence I lost a betting on the election. At first I didn't know exactly what I'd better try, and was just talking with my landlord, (a pretty clean fellow for a Dutchman,) when somebody came along, and asked if any body wanted to buy any candles for fourpence a penny a pound. "There's a chance for you," says the landlord; any of the storekeepers

will give you more than that for 'em right off? I'll be darned if I don't believe that the landlord was in the scrape; for if he hadn't have been he'd have bought the candles himself; but I didn't think of that and so bought a whole box of candles—and how do you think I got suck'd in!—If you can guess in a week I'll treat you to a glass of Duff Green's JULAR. But to save you all that trouble, I'll tell you how it turned out. A piece of white oak wood turned in the shape of a candle, with a snug little wick in one end, livered with jet about taller enough to graze the bill of a Long Island miskiter.—*Liverpool Pa. Mercury.*

ENCOURAGEMENT.—We hasten to give further publicity to the following notice, inviting the attention of young ladies to the means proposed, and especially to the hint at the conclusion of the articles.

Enterprise of a Yankee Lady.—Several years since, a respectable young lady, who was in a state of "single blessedness," opened a milliner's shop and fancy goods store in this town. She prosecuted her business with success for some time, and made considerable money; but at length there was a severe depression in the various departments of trade among our citizens, and the milliner suffered in common with her neighbors, although her complaints at this decline of business, were by no means so loud as theirs. She had a large stock of goods on hand for such an establishment, and not a few of them had become shop worn and rusty. As for staying in this dull town any longer where there was no prospect either for marriage or money, she said she could not. So she settled up her affairs as fast as she could, with a determination to seek her fortune somewhere else. She packed up her stock of goods, which amounted to between two and three thousand dollars, and shipped them to East Florida, where she went herself also. In a few months she wrote back tidings to her friends in Portsmouth, stating that she had a prosperous journey, had opened a shop, found business brisk, and had sold her merchandise at a profit of fifty per cent. She has remained in Florida, in joyful fine health, and made a great many acquaintances and friends. Last and best of all, she has just got married to a very wealthy widower, and writes back word that Florida is the place for her. She says also that there are other chances in Florida nearly as good as hers.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

A DUEL.—It was one of those raw cold mornings, not unusual in Barbadoes at the approach of the rainy season. A thick, dense fog partially obscured the landscape round, but which the newly risen sun, and the awakening sea breeze had in part dissipated on the higher grounds, obscurely revealing fragments of the scenery in distorted and unsightly portions. I advanced towards my quarters: the fog became thicker and thicker, so that it required a person well versed in the local geography of Crab Town, to be able to find his way. Finding myself more and more at a loss, I struck in to the burying ground; by crossing which I knew I must arrive at the beaten road between the garrison and the fort. I was winking my way carefully among the graves cautiously avoiding the prickly pears and other thorny shrubs that grew scantily in the sand, between the ridges that marked the resting places of the dead, when the sound of two shots, fired in quick succession, struck upon my ears. They were evidently discharged close at hand; & I stood in no enervated situation, for I had clearly distinguished the shrill noise that a bullet made in passing close to my head; and as I had heard too many of such singing birds whistle by me when on actual service not to be well acquainted with the sound, I shouted with all my strength in order that the persons who discharged the shots should cease firing, unconsciously, and in my haste, using the technical word of some mad. But the echoes of my words had not yet died away, when they were answered by a repetition of the same sounds; but now no bullet whistled past, for they had reached their destination. At that instant, the morning gun from the fort was fired, and answered by the admiral's flag-ship in the bay, followed by the brisk and irregular discharge of small arms from the marines on the gangways of the several men of war. The effect of heavy artillery on mist and vapour is well known. The thick, smoke-like clouds that hang over the sands slowly rolled aside for a moment in heavy folds, like the withdrawing of a curtain, and again closed, darkening and concealing the surrounding objects, but brief as the interval was, it had permitted me to discover a group of figures, which might serve as a study for a painter, could the artist be found handsome.



**EASTON GAZETTE**  
EASTON, (MD.)  
Saturday Morning, Aug. 10.

The National Republican Committees from the several election Districts in this county met in the Court House on Tuesday last, agreeably to previous notice.—E. N. Hambleton, Esq. was called to the chair, and Thos. C. Nichols appointed Secretary.

When on motion it was resolved, unanimously, that the Committee adjourn to Tuesday the 20th inst.

**ODD FELLOWS.**—The procession of Odd Fellows takes place to-day from their Lodge Room in this town to the Methodist Protestant Church, where we understand, an oration will be delivered to this Odd Fraternity, by their Odd Brother, Philip Francis Thomas, Esq. The Cambridge and Baltimore Lodges are expected to join the procession. A first rate Band of Music has been engaged for the occasion, and we have no doubt, judging from the display the fraternity made some months since in Cambridge, that this will be a very grand one.

We understand that the Jackson Democratic Nullifiers and young ninety eighters, met at Centerville on Thursday last, and nominated as their candidate for this Congressional District, Dr. Reese, of Kent county. If they do not succeed it will surely not be for the lack of names, such as they are. But what have they done with the Jackson Federal Republicans? Have they thrown them over the wall?

**THE JACKSON CONVENTION.**

Doct. Reese has been selected as the "Democratic" candidate for Congress, Governor Stevens was the favourite of Talbot and Caroline. He is a statesman of high grade, a democrat of the Jefferson School, a "plain man" in short he is the last of the Mohicans. But the other counties would not touch his excellency with a "pair of tongs," and therefore the Crawford men of Caroline and the young men of the old school, made a compromise with Kent, and selected a candidate, who in the first instance had not a single county in his favour. The nullifiers will not doubt plume themselves upon their dexterity; but it is evident they have overreached themselves, or rather have been outwitted, by Doct. Whately, James Sangston, and a person in their own county, who has kept entirely behind the scenes. Even Stevens and Whately and Sangston will chuckle at the idea of discovering, for the first time in their lives, that there are politicians more simple than themselves. The Crawford men have completely succeeded; for their great object was to select a friend of Van Buren, and an enemy to Calhoun. Their tender regard for state rights, and their extreme horror of consolidation, were assumed for a particular purpose, and will be laid aside, when that purpose is accomplished. But how do the nullifiers stand? They are opposed to General Jackson, to the Proclamation and the Tariff. Doct. Reese is in favor of the Proclamation and the enforcing act, and goes much farther than Gen. Jackson in favor of the Tariff. They are the advocates of Nullification and John C. Calhoun. He detests nullification in its principles and details, and detests it the more on account of its being the favorite doctrine of Mr. Calhoun. They are opposed to M. Van Buren and have denounced him and his friends and partisans. He is a warm friend of Mr. Van Buren, and will no doubt, use all his influence to elect him President of the U. States. Thus stand the nullifiers in relation to the candidate, they have pledged themselves to support. Nullification is dead in Talbot county, or rather it has ranged itself on the side of Van Buren and the Tariff.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on Monday the 19th inst.

At an election for Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton, on Monday 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected, to-wit:

- For Easton and Talbot County.—James W. Spencer, William H. Grooms, John L. Kerr, Samuel T. Kennard, John M. G. Emory, Henry H. Holiday.
- Cent County.—Levin Gale.
- Kent County.—William Batroll.
- Queen Ann's County.—Dr. Robert Goldborough.
- Caroline County.—John Boon.
- Somerset County.—Arnold F. Jones.
- Worcester County.—John C. Handy.

**NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.**—Agreeably to previous appointment, committees of the National Republicans from Talbot, Caroline, Queen Ann's and Kent counties assembled in Centerville on the 29th of July for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

The meeting was organized by calling Gen. Sol. Dickinson of Talbot to the Chair; and appointing Edw'd. G. Bourke of Queen Ann's Secretary.

On motion it was Resolved, That it is desirable that the National Republican party of Cecil county be represented in this convention, and for the purpose of furnishing a further opportunity that this meeting will adjourn, to re-assemble on the 19th of August at 11 o'clock.

On motion it was further resolved that an account of the proceedings of this meeting be communicated to the several Editors of public Journals in this Congressional District for publication.

**SOLOMON DICKINSON, Chairman.**  
**Edw. G. Bourke, Secretary.**

From the American Farmer August 9.

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
Flour—best white wheat family, \$6 75 a 7.25; super Howard-street, 6.15 a 6.35; city mills extra, 6.50 a —; Corn Meal 6 1/2; 63 1/2; Grain, new red wheat, 1.15 a 1.20; white do 1.20 a 1.25;—Corn, white, 63 a 64; yellow, 64 a 66;—Bye, 65 a 67;—Oats, 28 a 31;—Beans, 75 a 80;—Peas, 65 a 70;—Clover seed, 8.00 a —; Timothy, 3.00 a —; Orchard Grass 3.00 a —; Tall Meadow Oat Grass 2.25 a 2.50;—Hord's, 1.00 a —; Lucerne — a 37 1/2 lb.

We received by the Slow and Easy Western Mail last evening, in time for this day's Gazette, (something unusual) the following article which we copy from that excellent paper, the American Farmer, in reply to our comments on the prices of Flour and Grain in the Baltimore market in our paper of Saturday last—we may perhaps notice the article more at large in our next.

**FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.**

**PRICES OF WHEAT, &c.**—We often hear complaints from farmers of unfair dealing by millers and purchasers of wheat and other grain. The Easton Gazette recently contained a long article on the subject. It may well be supposed that we should look at this question with an eye peculiarly single to the interest of the farmers. Indeed we have been deeply impressed with the idea that merchants and millers did take advantage of a full supply of wheat to reduce the price to a degree not warranted by the price of flour. But we have changed our mind. After a long and intimate acquaintance with the dealers in grain and flour, and after much observation, we have satisfied ourselves that no undue advantage is or can be taken of the farmers. Like all other branches of the mercantile profession, dealers in wheat do purchase as cheap as they can, and sell as high as they can. But in an open market, subject to all the operations of spirited competition and enterprise, among some hundred dealers, the idea of a combination to purchase wheat at a rate unequal for the price of flour, is out of the question. We have seen millers give a price for wheat in a time of scarcity that they knew could not be made out of the flour; but being under the necessity of having the flour they were obliged to purchase the wheat at any price. We have also seen them refuse to buy wheat at a dollar and twenty cents a bushel, when they were asking \$6 per barrel for flour. Now here are two wheat cases. In times of scarcity of wheat, millers must have enough to supply their orders, let it cost what it will; and they are then obliged to pay too much for it. But when the "harvest is ended," and every body is sending his wheat to market, the supply very soon gets above the demand. It is at this time that the transactions occur of which the farmers complain; and we think we can explain away all cause of such complaints.

It is true that at this time the price of wheat and that of flour, bear no proportion to each other. Flour will be selling at \$6, we will say, and the price of wheat will be only \$1 a 1 1/10. Now for the cause. At this same season the exportation of flour is very trifling, and there is nothing but a retail demand. It will not do to grind up large quantities of flour in the hot season to await any future demand for exportation; neither will it do to lay up large stores of wheat at prices equal to the present proportionate price of flour; for, just as soon as millers may safely grind large quantities of flour, the price of it declines. The only chance there is for a safe investment in wheat, at a price proportionate to the present price of flour at this season is the possibility of a favorable change in some foreign market—a chance that everybody must admit to be entirely too uncertain to authorize such investment of money. If millers had a reasonable certainty that they would obtain the price for the flour they make from the wheat, that such flour is now selling for, most certainly they would give the proportionate price for the wheat. And this is a contingency not within the control of the millers or any other set of men. The present state of trade has reduced all branches of commerce to the minimum rate of profit; and therefore, if wheat was reduced in price, materially below what was required by the price and demand for flour, present and prospective, persons enough, other than ordinary dealers, would be found to step into the trade, and speculation would speedily advance the price to its maximum rate. Does any one suppose that a cargo of wheat could be brought into open market in Baltimore, and be purchased by any dealer or set of dealers, at any material reduction from the price required, by the state of the flour market? If such a supposition exists in any mind it may as well be dismissed, for the reader may be assured, that the spirit of competition allows of no such transaction.

There is one remedy that farmers can always command for any such grievance, real or supposed; and, that is, they can time their marketing better. If they would hold on to their wheat until the cool weather, they would then be able to come to market during the press of the demand for flour for exportation. We do not say, that they would then get better prices than they now get, but that they would then get a price fully proportionate to that of flour.

We are not sure that we have succeeded in the attempt to explain away the cause of complaint. It is a matter extremely hard to comprehend in all its bearings. But, of one thing our readers may be assured, &c. that is, that if we were satisfied that any undue advantage was taken of them in this matter, we should be the first to expose the transaction. Let them rest satisfied, that the spirit of trade will always compel dealers to pay fair prices for all articles of necessity.

**From the New Haven Daily Herald.**

**QUAN IS A QUANDRY.**—A dashing disciple of the independent school made his appearance in this city yesterday, fresh from the sod and the "great emporium," his pockets rife with gold guineas and doubloons, which made our Yankee "safety fund" collectors stare with wonder and surprise. In fact so much were they astounded, that the natural curiosity could not be resisted, and immediately all the "working men" in the proper department, were set about to explain the mystery. Slawkenbergius did not make a greater stir than the gentleman's red whiskers. That's he, said the Lottery man,—fifty dollars for tickets, all paid in sovereigns. That's he, said the tailor, eight sovereigns for a suit of clothes. That's he, said the Jeweller, six sovereigns for a watch. That's he, said the merchant, who had changed his first doubloon and Mr. James Wilson a gentleman of character and fortune joined a pleasure party in the afternoon to Fair Haven where he was enjoying himself in high glee, when Mr. Constable Parker was introduced as an old friend from Ireland, to Mr. Patrick Quander. The quander Mr. Wilson, acknowledged the Quander was straightway restored to his true character, by being arrested as a felon, convicted by Justice Hunt, and committed for further examination. In the sequel it appeared that he had nabbed a fellow traveler in N. York of a large amount of money, and that a hundred dollars was offered for his apprehension and the recovery of the money. There was found on his person, when apprehended, 27 doubloons, 23 sovereigns, 43 dollars in bank bills, \$6.76 in change, silver pencil case, &c. &c. the principal part of which was identified

as the money stolen and advertised in New York. Mr. Constable Parker and all concerned, deserve great credit for their ready detection of this public deprecator, who is represented to have been in the country only a single week.

**Home Trade.**—The New York Mercantile states several interesting facts, relative to this subject.—Among the rest, that the merchandise, imported from Boston into that city annually exceeds the amount of goods imported from Liverpool; the present annual consumption of Cotton in the United States amounts to at least 325,000 bales; and that the whole Cotton Crop of the United States would not pay for the hats, and boots, and shoes, annually worn by our citizens. The first of these positions is founded on an estimate of the immense number of daily arrivals in New York from Boston, and the amount of their cargoes; the second on the statistical documents; the third on the supposition that 13,000,000 population cannot possibly consume a less, but probably a much greater amount than three dollars per head, in hats, boots, and shoes, which makes a grand total of \$39,000,000.

The truth is, says the Mercantile, our Home Trade being subject to no impost, its immense amount is not registered, and therefore escapes our notice, while our foreign trade being reported at the several custom houses, its amount and value are continually before us.

**From the N. Y. Commercial.**

**REV. MR. PIERPONT.**—Our country is one great tinder-box; ready to take fire at the first collision of the steel and flint, and sometimes even so combustible as to ignite from spontaneous combustion. Nothing is easier than to get up an excitement—and we perceive that one, upon a small scale, has been recently kindled in the city of the Three Hills.

Not long since a morning paper of this city published an account of the proceedings, of a Temperance meeting held at Saratoga Springs on the Fourth of July last, in the exercises of which the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston, took part and was represented to have stated that he denounced as felons those who manufactured and those who trafficked in ardent spirits; and that he could not express himself in his own pulpit as he did there, "for fear of giving personal offence."

At this representation his flock became highly exasperated, and on the first Sunday after his return to Boston, the Reverend gentleman took occasion to deny the truth of the statement. The manner and measure of that exasperation, and of the denial, can best be told in the following account given of it, by our Boston correspondent.

"You may have heard that Mr. Pierpont's having delivered an address before the Temperance Society of Saratoga occasioned great heart-burnings and discontent in his parish,—it was reported that he said, all the responsibility and sin of supporting the tottering cause of intemperance, lay at the door of the distillers and venders of rum. Now there being sundry distillers and venders, and many consumers, in his flock, you may imagine they waxed wrathful, and the rancid noses grew purple with rage. Well—the person arrived among his sheep on Friday eve, and found not only the rams and wethers shaking their heads and preparing to attack him, but even the gentle ewes can't but a gruff welcome; many talked of rebellion, and of the choice of a new shepherd. This morning he appeared in the pulpit, stern as a stoic, and seemed to put on even a more than usually severe look before his whole assembled flock. The text was, "He spake of the temple of his body." The first words—"his ven said not in apology, but in explanation—the Apostle meant not to excuse, but to explain what had been said." He then went on with one of the most singular discourses ever delivered on a Sabbath from the pulpit—going into a minute detail of dates, names facts &c. &c. "I was," said he, "on the morning of the 4th, immediately after breakfast, I was sitting on the piazza of the United States Hotel. (We breakfasted at 8 o'clock.) that the Rev. Mr. Wayland came up and invited me presingly to take part in the Temperance meeting," &c. &c.

He then went on with a similarly minute detail, saying, for instance—"I was sitting on Sabbath morning reading on the piazza, when the Rev. Dr. Colman came up, and after the usual salutations, said 'do you preach any where to-day, brother Pierpont?—I said—'I suppose I am considered such a heretic hereabouts that they would not admit me to their pulpits.'" You may imagine the effect of such a sermon upon an individual used to the routine of text, firstly, secondly, thirdly, lastly, in application, &c. it was to make them look queerly; but I have not heard what they will do. He denied positively and daily having used the language attributed to him in the report published in the Journal of Commerce—told his people just what he did say, and what he would say under all circumstances. I suppose this denial will prevent their acting now, but I do not believe they will be long finding some other lever wherewith to overturn his pulpit; the fact is, he is not the man for his people, and his people are not the men for him—he is, however, a diamond of the first water."

**MARRIED.**

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Manlove Hazel, Mr. James Barton, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Ozmert, all of this county.

**A CARD.**

A gentleman of experience and success in teaching, wants employment in that capacity. Immediate application to the Editor.

**A CARD.**

A gentleman of experience and success in teaching, wants employment in that capacity. Immediate application to the Editor.

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF**



**Odd Fellows.**

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

The Procession will proceed through the principal streets, to the Methodist Protestant Church, where an oration will be delivered. The public are respectfully invited.—The galleries will be appropriated for the ladies. Easton, Aug. 10



**Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion**

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Ninde and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

**BEAVER HATS,**

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a variety of CASTOR RORAM and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of Fashionable Blacks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitting attention to the same, & a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavor to merit a share of public encouragement.

The Public's ob't. Serv'ts.  
GEORGE W. THOMPSON.  
THOMAS HARPER.  
Easton, Aug. 10

**TO RENT**

FOR the year 1834, the following property in the town of Easton, viz:—

The framed DWELLING house and premises on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough.

The small Brick Dwelling House and premises immediately back of the above on Harrison street.

The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Meonkin.

The shop or store room on the same street at present occupied by James L. Smith and the small frame shop or office on Federal alley and fronting the public square at present used as a Lottery office—all the above property is in complete repair—for terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, Aug. 10. 80w4j

**EASTON ACADEMY.**

A Public examination of the scholars belonging to this institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 15th and 16th of August, inst. at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, the Summer vacation will commence, and the schools be again opened on Monday, the 23rd day of September.

By the Board,  
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
Easton, Aug. 3.

**A CARD.**

There will be a public exhibition, in the Classical Department of the Easton Academy, on THURSDAY the 15th inst at 9 o'clock, P. M. to which the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

**A RAM**

Of fine form and size, breed, of Barney's Bakewell on Merino stock strongly touched with South Down, will be offered for sale on the Green at Easton at 3 o'clock, P. M. on TUESDAY 13th August.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**

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

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

Two hundred and fifty Acres on which there is a fine DWELLING HOUSE with

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

SAMUELA. CHEW,  
Kent Island.

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

S. A. C.  
July 6

**TO RENT.**

For the ensuing year the Brick Dwelling House on Washington Street nearly opposite the Bank for terms apply to

SARAH S. CLARK.  
Aug. 3

**FOR SALE.**

A handsome young MILCH COW that has recently had calf and is now giving a good supply of MILK. For terms apply to

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

**PUBLIC SALE.**

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 18th day of the present month, (August) between the hours of twelve and five o'clock of that day the following property, part of the personal estate of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, dec'd. One piece of valuable silver plate, one young mare, and a second hand sulkey and harness.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Attendance by

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS.  
Adm't. with the will annexed of Wm. Perry Kerr, dec'd.  
Aug. 3.

**TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT.**

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Marshall praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William Marshall having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William Marshall shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Marshall to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William Marshall should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 3d day of August 1833.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
August 3-3w

**TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**

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

JOSEPH GRAHAM.  
Easton, July 13th 1833.

**FRESH TEAS, PORT WINE, &c.**

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.

Also, some excellent

Old London Dock Port,  
L. P. Madeira,  
Sicily Madeira,  
Pale Sherry,  
Teneriff,  
Dry Lisbon.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors Groceries, &c.  
July 27 3w

**WOOL CARDING.**

I have in my mill, at Potter's Landing, a CARDING MACHINE, in good order with an entire set of new Cards, where I make WOLLS for six cents per lb. on through—mixed, twice through for eight. Any persons who will leave their wool at Mr. Williams' at Duver Bridge, or at Mr. Thomas Howdle's at Cambridge Ferry, will have it carded and returned to the same place once in ten days, free of charge to the owner in good order.

July 27-4w WM. POTTER.

**CAMP MEETING.**

A Camp Meeting will be held at the Bay Side, to commence the 16th of August and close the 21st. All articles for trade, will be excluded from the ground except bread, and the person is engaged who will supply this. Hucksters will take warning.

July 27

**WANTED**

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

July 13

**LYMAN REED & CO.,**

Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE.

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

March 30.

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**

I will sell at a very reduced price, an 1 on a long credit, that very valuable tract of land, called Sheep's Island, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.

THEODORE D'ANNY, Agent  
Easton, March 16 for Jas. W. Reynolds

**SLAVES WANTED.**

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

Easton, July 20.

**AMERICAN**

**NANK'EN.**

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.

Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nankton-colored Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,  
No. 14, Bowley's Wharf.

Baltimore, May 1  
A sample of the above article can be seen in this office.

**Easton Female Seminary**

Mrs. NICOLS & Mrs. BULL

RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an extensive scale. They have selected gentlemen as Trustees, to whom they have submitted the general plan, and proposed as soon as practicable to open. And they propose as soon as practicable to open. And they propose as soon as practicable to open. And they propose as soon as practicable to open.

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit:  
Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing. 63 per quarter  
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Muslin Work including the above branches 4 1/2  
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches 5  
And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices:  
Embroidery, and Embossed work &c. 45 extra do  
Music, including use of Piano 18 do  
Drawing and Painting 8 do  
Theorems painting on Velvet 5 do

Also the Latin and French Languages.

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

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

June 29

**FOR RENT AND SALE.**

THE subscriber wishes to sell out his stock of GOODS, at Crutcher's Ferry, consisting of a general assortment, suitable for a country store; also, he would rent his STORE HOUSE, and give possession immediately.—This is an excellent stand for business, situated immediately on the waters of the Nantuxco river, formerly the property of the late John Cropper, Esq.

**ALSO TO RENT FOR 1834.**

The Store House, Granary and Corn Crib; also three Dwelling Houses, situated at Upper Hunting Creek; also the Store House and Dwelling where the subscriber now resides.—This property is in excellent repair, and a good stand for business also, a Farm in the North West Part, where Isaac Loverton lately died; & a farm where Newton Anderson now lives, in Caroline county. For terms, make early application to

JACOB C. WILSON,  
Upper Hunting Creek, August 3. 3w

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

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

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

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the third day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the real estate or plantation of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, which she formerly resided, situated near the head of Wye river, in Talbot county, consisting of the tract or of parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Henry's Reserve," and "Winkles' Fortune," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

**POETRY.**

Those of our readers acquainted with Scott's history, particularly the interesting period of the reign of the beautiful but unfortunate queen Mary, will readily discover as the subject of the following excellent lines, the noble James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, whose blood-thirsty ambition to reach a throne led him in the space of a few months, to murder his sovereign; plot the destruction of his infant son; cause the divorce of his own wife, and ultimately, by a series of intrigues, in marrying the Queen.

**THE PIRATE BOTHWELL TO HIS BARQUE.**

Ho—spread thy white wings to the breeze,  
Thou terror of the deep!  
Swift o'er the high and heaving seas  
In gallant bearing sweep;  
And far and wide, from strand to strand,  
Thy Master's might make known,  
Whose sceptre is his own good brand,—  
Thy quarter-deck, his throne.

**BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,**  
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,  
Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected.)—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

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

**NEW STORE.**

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

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,**  
consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks, and Bombazines, Gauze and Craple Decline Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season; Jacketon, Mull, Swiss and Plain and Figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

**HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA AND QUEENS-WARE.**  
**GROCERIES.**  
Brown Sugars, Loaf do, Coffee of the best qualities,

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

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
**WILSON & TAYLOR**  
Most respectfully informs their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd and immediately opposite the Court House,

**DRY GOODS**  
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,  
all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

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

**HARVEST GOODS,**  
which he will dispose of very low for cash or to particular customers—he will take country produce in exchange at the market prices.

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

**SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,**  
TOGETHER WITH  
China, Glass and Queensware.

**GROCERIES;**  
Consisting in part as follows:  
Hyson and Imperial

**TEAS.**  
Java and Green COFFEE,  
Prime and Common SUGAR,  
Molasses, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,  
Cognac BRANDY 4th proof,  
Holland and Country GIN,  
Prime and Common WHISKEY,  
N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,  
Mould and Dipt CANDLES, &c. &c.

**WILLIAM W. HIGGINS**  
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of

**SADDLERY.**  
Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.  
Easton, May 19

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

**THOS. M. JONES,**  
July 4

**OVERSEER WANTED.**

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

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

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

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

**MORE BOOTS AND SHOES**  
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete.

Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies' Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stroped shoes, servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trousers, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

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

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

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

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

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

**PRINTING**  
Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office

**SAMUEL OZMON**

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

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

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

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

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

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, against Bennett Bracco, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 2 at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James B. Ringgold, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, one at the suit of John Goldsborough and Anna Caroline Hammond, Adm'rs. D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, one at the suit of William Hughtell, and one at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennett Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard, also a venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed against said Bennett Bracco, at the suit of Wm. Howard, Jr. use of John Grandall, use of Wm. Bromwell, (of Baltimore) will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, all those lands devised by John Bracco, to the said Bennett Bracco in and by his last will, bearing date the twenty ninth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety four, and deposited among the records of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, and in the said will described as his dwelling plantation, where Robert Hall formerly lived, with all the lands thereto adjoining which he held either by patent or purchase, after the quantity of four hundred acres should be laid out, including his former dwelling plantation for Col. John Hughes, and also, all that tract of land called Bracco's Addition, being a resurvey of a tract of land called Halls Range, and granted to the said Bennett Bracco by patent, bearing date the 6th day of April 1812 containing 356 acres, or half acre and eight perches of land, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances to the said lands belonging, all lying and being in Talbot county, aforesaid, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Bracco, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
**J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.**  
July 29

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

**W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.**  
July 20

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and 3 other writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed by the Clerks thereof at the suits of Isaac Atkinson Administrator with the will annexed of Robert Kemp, 1 at the suit of Lucetta Vallant, 1 at the suit of Samuel Harrison use of Richard Spencer use of John Kennard use of William Fitzany and Company, 1 at the suit of James Prazier use of Richard Frisby at \$52 75 cents 3/4 interest from the 16th November 1832 and use of Samuel Leecompte for residue and 1 at the suit of Samuel Roberts use of Jenkins & Stevens against Bennett Bracco, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton for Cash on Tuesday the 13th day of August next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day all that farm or plantation situate in Miles River Neck, called Bracco's Addition, containing 990 acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands of Bennett Bracco to satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
**WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.**  
July 20

**MARYLAND.**

**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**  
16th day of July A. D. 1833.  
On application of Short A. Willis, Adm'r of John Sharp late of Caroline County, deceased, it is

**ORDERED,** That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid; I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 16th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

**IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Rathell, late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 31 day of February, next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1833.  
**SHORT A. WILLIS, adm'r.**  
of John Sharp dec'd.

**MARYLAND**  
**Caroline county Orphans' Court,**  
16th day of July A. D. 1833  
On application of Philip S. Derochbrune, administrator of John Rathell, late of Caroline county deceased,

IT IS ORDERED that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this sixteenth day of July, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

**IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Rathell, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the third day of February next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
**P. S. DEROCIBRUNE, adm'r.**  
July 27 3w of John Rathell, dec'd.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**  
**Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point.**  
Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres, on which there is a good FRAMED DWELLING HOUSE with two rooms below and two above.—This farm has an abundance of WOOD, but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it.—Greens Creek farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—the distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and Sea grass and other good manure are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fish, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to

**SAMUEL A. CHEW,**  
Kent Island.

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

**\$400 REWARD.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last, the 26th ult. (May) two negro men, one of whom is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a low linen shirt, jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burles, quite new, jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give 100 dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—200 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Jail at Easton.

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

**PROSPECTUS.**

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK  
To be entitled **"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA"**  
**DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY**

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the "Poetic Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

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

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

"THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY" is designed to embrace the best productions of the greatest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

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

**CONDITIONS.**  
The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages,—making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be **Two Dollars** per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by  
**GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers,**  
Carter's Alley near Third St. Philada.

**PROSPECTUS OF**  
**"The Spy in Philadelphia,"**  
A novel and interesting weekly Publication, To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

**"The Spy in Philadelphia,"**  
And Spirit of the Age.

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can best be effected by a proper application of our intelligence, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded in virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but courted and required; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit those vices in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one where the necessary thorn shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The number of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and uncontaminated by cant or vulgarity; its censure shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature and the arts shall find in it an untiring and zealous friend: Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of a proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

**CONDITIONS.**  
The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed terms are 24 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshanks. They will be executed by skillful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to  
**WILLIAM HILL & CO.**  
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia. Care will be taken to have the work carefully packed when sent out of the city.

**VOL.**  
PRINTED AT  
**SATURDAY**  
**BY ALEX.**  
**TWO DOLLARS**  
Per annum, payable  
**ADVANCE**  
Not exceeding a  
for ONE DOLLAR  
Cents for every  
From the N. Y.  
**COLLEGE**  
the force of be  
upon General  
manner—deemi  
foibles of the d  
at—and for wh  
that our brother  
are determined  
pugnans et calid  
ternative left in  
honor of our cou  
to throw off our  
and boldly brea  
strength and gr  
it is a serious d  
seems to have b  
tematic plan pur  
to know better,  
nation as to the  
accomplishment  
warded party,  
patent, and rea  
even of grammat  
ciples of public  
est literary hono  
by a University  
ford of America  
intrepid defende  
faculty, we are s  
late, the editor o  
We are not incl  
this local patriot  
complacency w  
fies his own conv  
of the weakest  
could be urged, a  
Jent—an officer  
city—has adduc  
posterous proces  
"CANDOR," as  
"old and value  
Courtier—(and  
whether old or y  
spirit of the nan  
tained the insert  
communication  
ty. In the first  
justification up  
precedent, and  
the newly mad  
dents are draw  
English Univer  
fice on former o  
It is asserted  
the degree of  
Blucher, who h  
and upon John  
spell correctly.  
of their ignoran  
have reason to  
or otherwise, th  
between these c  
eon. With res  
that he was a  
alliterate man.  
ard was appren  
may account for  
but at an early  
Europe, and sp  
in research, s  
with learned  
works, and alv  
vincing acquaint  
well as great b  
throphy and pr  
derstood the cr  
well perhaps as  
was no danger  
tence of his cha  
could attach fr  
him of collegia  
cher, however,  
the conferring  
him, was as gr  
ferring the fre  
Martin Van Bu  
antifines more  
the disgrace of  
relief. There  
for the English  
titation of liter  
cannot avail the  
most part, poli  
dations. They s  
and are, to a gr  
the Crown. V  
the Continent r  
battle of Water  
who should be  
gratitude to su  
ous in the cont  
surd the offeri  
attained, if the  
the Marshal Bluch  
and heard the  
to to ad gradu  
undoubtedly, H  
Hawk accept  
Howard's Exc  
from the prett

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1833.

NO. 33.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. COLLEGIATE HONORS.

Hitherto we have been disposed to treat the farce of bestowing literary honors upon General Jackson, in a sportive manner—deeming it one of the passing follies of the day, which was to be laughed at—and forgotten. But perceiving that our brother journalists "down east" are determined to defend the absurdity, pugnis et calcibus, we have no other alternative left in "plucking the drowning honor of our country by the locks," than to throw off our coat, roll up our sleeves, and boldly breast the onset with what strength and gravity we may. Indeed it is a serious duty to do so; for there seems to have been for a long time a systematic plan pursued by those who ought to know better, of trying to deceive the nation as to the intellectual calibre and accomplishments of this idol of the "rewarded" party. In the face of his known paternity, and really astonishing ignorance even of grammar and of the ordinary principles of public polity, we find the highest literary honors bestowed upon him by a University that claims to be the Oxford of America; and among the most intrepid defenders of that measure of the faculty, we are surprised to perceive, of late, the editor of the Boston Courier. We are not inclined to find fault with this local patriotism, nor with the graceful complacency with which the editor signifies his own conviction of the force of some of the weakest possible arguments that could be urged, and which his correspondent—an officer, probably, of the University—has adduced, to sustain that preposterous proceeding.

"CANDOR," as he signs himself, the "old and valued correspondent" of the Courier—and who writes in the spirit of the name he assumes—has obtained the insertion, in that paper, of two communications, in support of the Faculty. In the first of them he places their justification upon two grounds. 1st of precedent, and secondly of the merits of the newly made Doctor. The precedents are drawn exclusively from the English Universities, and its own practice on former occasions.

It is asserted that the former conferred the degree of L. L. D. upon Marshal Blucher, who hardly knew his alphabet, and upon John Howard, who could not spell correctly. That this representation of their ignorance is true to the letter, we have reason to doubt—but whether true or otherwise, there is little or no analogy between these cases and that of Dr. Jackson.

With respect to Howard, it is true that he was an unlettered, but not an illiterate man. Jackson is both. Howard was apprenticed to a grocer, and that may account for his incorrect spelling; but at an early period he travelled over Europe, and spent the residue of his life in research, study and communication with learned men. He wrote many works, and always in a correct style, evincing acquaintance with literature, as well as great knowledge, ardent philanthropy and profound research. He understood the criminal code of England as well perhaps as any man in it; and there was no danger—aside from the benevolence of his character—that any disgrace could attach from the bestowment upon him of collegiate honors. Marshal Blucher, however, was an ignoramus; and the conferring of a literary degree upon him, was as great a farce as that of conferring the freedom of this city upon Martin Van Buren. It only rendered his unfitness more conspicuous, and placed the disgrace of the University in bolder relief. There is, however, one apology for the English Universities, in the proscription of literary honors, of which ours cannot avail themselves. They are, for the most part, political bodies, on royal foundations. They send members to Parliament and are, to a great extent, dependant upon the Crown. When the Princeceocracy of the Continent visited England, after the battle of Waterloo, the great struggle was who should be foremost in evincing their gratitude to such as had been conspicuous in the contest. No matter how absurd the offering—the main object was attained, if the proffer was accepted; and Marshal Blucher received the parchment and heard the unknown tongue of *Admitto te ad gradum* with the same emotions undoubtedly, that the Younger Black Hawk accepted the gaudy plumes at Howard's Exchange Hotel in this city, from the pretty milliner, who, with like

unknown speech, but more winning accent, fixed them upon his copper-colored brow. If, however, the Courier, or his "old and valued correspondent," relies so much upon the force of precedent, why did he not refer to the archives of the University of Aberdeen in Scotland? It would have been prolific of precedents remarkably suited to the case—one of which he will name.

A gentleman in Derbyshire, of somewhat eccentric habits, and fond of quipped associates, had a pet dog, a monkey and an owl. The first was his constant attendant, and being faithful, and active withal, he called him his Counsellor. In his fits of the spleen, the diverting tricks of the monkey restored his cheerfulness, and he named him his Doctor. The demure and solemn looks that were turned upon him every time he visited the aviary by the owl, led him to call his feathered friend the Parson. Knowing the profligality with which the literary honors of Aberdeen were bestowed, whenever solicited, provided the solicitation were accompanied by a fee, he wrote to the faculty of that seat of learning, and apologizing for his personal absence, stated that he had three professional friends, who had done him much service, and whose kindness he wished to requite by the procurement of suitable testimonials of their worth;—including, therefore, the usual gratuity, he solicited appropriate degrees for the individuals named. Accordingly, by an early return of mail, he received an envelope, enclosing parchment diplomas constituting his pet dog Trip, a Master of Arts, by the name of *Thomas Trippe, Esq., A. M.* Jocko, the monkey, was equally fortunate, and an appendage was tied to his tail with the significant description of the learned *Jacobus Marmosel, Esq., M. D.* Though last not least, the grave looking tenant of the cage—a philon indeed, but not so much a lover of learning as of mice—was saluted as the *Rev. Moses Hooper*, with a D. D., in ten line pica, on which his broad pewter-button eyes might rest for the residue of his life.

So much for foreign precedents. Those of a domestic origin are wholly drawn from the practice of Harvard itself. A new professorship of logic must be allowed to pass current. To justify a second sin by proving oneself guilty of the first, would show an improvement in ethics with a vengeance. But, to the facts. "We (i. e. Harvard University) have conferred the same degree on certain Governors of Massachusetts, whose education has been much below that of Andrew Jackson." In the name of seventy-seven wonders who were they? Pray give us the names of those illiterate men who have sat in the gubernatorial chair of the Bay state, and attained the L. L. D. Was it Sumner, or Gore, or Strong, or Lincoln? Discriminate or you will be unjust. We deny the position and the onus lies upon "the old and valued correspondent."

"Setting example aside," it is next contended "that Andrew Jackson is a fit and proper subject" for the Doctorate. The first circumstance to show that he is a "fit and proper subject" is, that before he was 14 years of age he "was intended for the clerical profession." Probably his gramma hoped to hear him preach.—"Good—quite conclusive. What next?" "At the age of 14 he abandoned school for the camp." More conclusive still.—"Then he studied law two years in the interior of North Carolina—trudged off into the woods of Nashville, and became in time Attorney General of that District. Afterwards he was a member of Congress—then a Senator—a Major General, and finally was made "by his compatriots" (good judges of literary merit no doubt) a Judge of the Supreme Court of the state of Tennessee; "which office he accepted with reluctance and diffidence." Thus says the old and valued correspondent.—"With diffidence! Andrew Jackson diffident! Andrew Jackson the modest!—*Mehrele!*—quite in a new character! Is this the same Andrew Jackson that has been designated as a second cavalier Bayard, who knew no fear—as a terrible Richard Coeur de Lion—the hero of N. Orleans—*qui Caesar superavit*—but now sinking and quailing in his approach to a back woods Bench of Justice?"

Was it that he trembled "before the magnitude of the undertaking"—or that the undertaking was such that, though insignificant in itself, he felt a conscious incapacity of assuming it? Had he been appointed a Sheriff, as he once was a Constable in North Carolina, after he had failed in his attempt to practice the law in that state, there would have been none of this diffidence. There he would have been at home;—quite a *fait*—but when it came to the test of expounding the laws, no wonder he was "diffident." Had he been selected to execute them, no reluctance would have been manifested; and to break them,

would have been in strict conformity with the whole tenor of his life. Placed however in a new sphere, where *intellect and learning* were called into exercise, no wonder that his cheek grew pale; and yet this *pallor frontis* is deemed by "Candor" a proof that Andrew Jackson is "a fit and proper subject" for the degree in question.

The education or opportunity of his mind, (says the old and valued correspondent) could not have left him an ignorant man, but the reverse." A wise corollary,—from premises not unworthy of the wisdom of Doctor Moses Hooper. One man, says the proverb, may lead a horse to the water, but an hundred cannot make him drink. Here, however, the opportunity is assumed as the basis of a fact, and that too, in defiance of evidence! Those only who have a thirst for knowledge, it should be remembered, will slake that thirst at the fountain, how great soever their opportunities may be.

The justification however, of the Editor himself, is not the least amusing. It is a specimen of that dry irony for which our cousin of Buckingham is distinguished. The Editor facetiously assumes that "the man who has been twice invested by a majority of the people with the power of approving or vetoing all or any parts of a law which he dislikes, is entitled to a doctorate in that branch of knowledge." The "valued correspondent" takes this cutting sarcasm for serious earnest; and seems not even yet to perceive the keen scythe that is hidden in the swath. The Rev. Dr. Hooper would never have cut his foot by alighting on such a bough. In the veto "branch of knowledge," the General is doubtless entitled to a diploma; but the initials of the Doctorate should be, not L. L. D., but L. V. D.—(Legum Vetoendi Doctor);—for we must be allowed to use a gerund for the occasion. Seriously, however, if there be one thing more than another that shews the utter absurdity of the Harvard Doctorate it is that to which the Editor of the Courier has alluded. We admit, for the sake of argument, that in the numerous Vetoes that Gen. Jackson has passed upon the laws of Congress, he did not intentionally violate the Constitution of the United States.

Ignorant man, unfit for his station, and least of all for the reception of high academic honors. The power to veto his veto was obviously lodged with the Executive for the purpose, and the only purpose, not of rejecting what he "dislikes," but of adding another security against the dangers of hasty legislation.—Little did the framers of the constitution imagine that it was to be so used, or construed, as to create the Executive a coordinate branch of the legislative department of the government. Yet to such length has the ignorance of Andrew Jackson carried him; and he now places his veto upon a law of Congress, with the same nonchalance with which he would veto against it, were he an individual member of either house. He is too ignorant of constitutional law to perceive the difference between the cases; and should some future President assume the same ground that Gen. Jackson has done, and plead the precedent of the latter in bar of his impeachment, rely upon it that the plea will be overruled, on the ground that Doctor Jackson was an ignorant man, and knew no better.

Our respected cousin denies that all our former Presidents have possessed "claims to university honors superior to those of Andrew Jackson." Let the editor point out an instance in which either one of them has betrayed such gross and palpable ignorance of his mother tongue, (unless his mother tongue he deemed the Mexican) as the Harvard Doctor, and we will concede force to the claim. He is hereby challenged to the proof, and we place with the gauntlet two specimens of Jackson literature for the editor to match from the writings of any or all of "our former Presidents."

In a letter which Gen. Jackson wrote with his own hand, and which escaped the vigilance of the supervisors of his epistolary literature, the object of which was to justify his previous approbation of Houston's brutal attack upon Stanbery for words spoken in debate in the House of Representatives, and which letter we have once had for several days in our possession, among other remarks equally elegant and literary, the following apothegm occurs—"The slanderer is worse than the murderer, because the murderer only takes life, but the slanderer details infamy on your children."

"In the original, the words slanderer and murderer were in each case written slandered and murdered,—but presuming in clarity that Dr. Jackson knows enough of English to distinguish between the words murderer and slanderer, we have given him the benefit of that presumption in the copy, and have placed those errors solely to the account of his defective orthography. The word detail for entail can be entitled to no such charitable construction.

The second specimen which we adduce for the cogitation of our brother journalists, has been just received very opportunely, from a distinguished member of Congress, enclosed in a letter, dated July 10th, of which the following is a copy—(excepting the name of the place where written, which we purposely omit:—"Sir—Literary men are anxious to read Doctor Jackson's composition, not only "without note or comment,"—but without correction—pure as it came from his accurate and highly cultivated mind, I have taken a fac-simile of a writing executed by him, which I shall enclose.—The original is in my possession, and I do not know how I can otherwise so well dispose of it, as to send it to the Harvard University."

The following is a copy of the enclosed more or less verbatim, literatim et punctatim, and we commend it accordingly to the learned thetans of that institution. "A petition of Mr. Wells to be looked into when *Legesure Permits*—the opinion formerly given, the President finds no cause why he should alter it,—& refers Mr. Wells to congress, where, if he has any claim for further redress, has the power to give it. A. J."

We admit a loss which to admire most in these two specimens of correct elegance and taste, the orthography or the syntax,—but in view of them, and of the distinguished lineage to which the writer of them is attained, may not the other literary institutions of our country exclaim, in not less classic, but borrowed phraseology—"Our sufferings is intolerable." In conclusion we would merely remark that "Candor" is singularly unfortunate in the instances he has cited in his last communication to the Courier of gratuitous Academic honours to Franklin and Johnston. It was not merely as a reward for his "discovery of the identity of electricity with lightning" that the degrees of L. L. D. was conferred on Dr. Franklin, or for "his philosophical acumen and moral writings" that the same degree was conferred on Samuel Johnson. These was no department of knowledge that Franklin did not explore. He was probably the best chemist and mathematician of his age. He was a valued and equal partner in the *republican* of the first order, and fifty deities of the Giant of Literature. To compare such men with Dr. Jackson, would be like placing Edmund Burke or George Canning by the side of Anacharsis Clootz.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE COUNTRY.

From the United States Gazette. "The Charter of the Bank must be renewed; the People ask it—the Country demands it—and the only negative is the voice of a Faction, at once necessary, unprincipled, and reckless."

The Kitchen Cabinet are all on the alert to obtain the public deposits for the State Banks; nothing intimidates, nothing restrains them. Law is to them a dead letter; justice a principle of which they are ignorant; and even facts are trampled on, or left over, with unparalleled audacity, in order to reach their unholy ends. Driven from one pretext they resort to another; and every day presents them to the public, in some new attitude of depravity. At one time they propose to take the Treasury by storm; at another they solemnly propose to provide "a receiver for the stolen goods," before they undertake to perpetrate the robbery. Finding the Bank could not be pillaged on the plea of its insolvency, they then justified their plot of plunder by its acknowledged riches, and ability to bear the loss; at no time ever conceding to profess a respect for equity, or to hold in reverence the established and well known laws of the land. With a daring and high hand they grasp at the public money, nor heed the mandates of justice, or calculate the misery that their profligate schemes would bring upon society, in all its various relations of industry and enterprise.

It is not to be expected that such men as Kendall and Blair will respect the interests of the People, or the prosperity of the nation, in their mad career to obtain the public deposits; or overturn an institution that loans to the Mechanic, the Planter, the Manufacturer, and the Farmer, from Maine to Orleans, sixty millions of dollars, in order to assist enterprise and industry, and stimulate to wholesome competition, in all branches of trades, and diffuse every variety of improvement throughout the Union. They care not whether the farmer obtains six dollars per barrel for his flour or only three; whether the planter gets twelve cents a pound for his cotton or only eight; or whether the mechanic obtains \$1 50 a day for his labor, or only 75 cents. The wealth of the people, and the prosperity of the country, are fair game for the

kitchen cabinet; and Blair would sink them all to perdition, without a moment's warning, or one pang of regret, provided he could rob the Bank of the public deposits, and gratify the ancient grudge that he bears towards the usefulness and integrity of this best institution of our country.

But the conspirators agree that the plot against the Bank is not yet ripe for execution. They have not yet succeeded in procuring a Secretary of the Treasury, who will sacrifice his honor, his fame, his oath of office, and the good opinion of society, by so high-handed a violation of law, justice, good faith, and public decency. Unfortunately for them, the gentleman last selected, like his predecessor, has too much self-respect to degrade himself in the eyes of his country and posterity, by a mean compliance with this base requisition of his inferiors in station, who have no right to demand of him a derogatory act, for their benefit. Besides, his experience of the embarrassments that would overwhelm his own Department, in case the deposits were scattered over the local banks, in confusion, will always restrain his hand from an act, which, in its endless consequences of toil and losses, had nearly brought the giant Crawford to his grave even supposing that the Executive had prepared his mind for that train of public losses, which would ensue to the country, upon the adoption of this unwarranted and pernicious measure. A Gallatin himself would falter and tremble under such fearful responsibilities; even a Gallatin would not undertake to manage the Treasury in such a hopeless state of confusion, loss, ruin, and embarrassment. The integrity of the gentleman now invested with the control of that Department, is a sufficient pledge of his being superior to this act of public perfidy; and his experience of the gloomy days of 1812, 1814, and 15, satisfy us of his aversion to plunging his country into a similar scene of ruin, wretchedness and bankruptcy. He is not the man to be instrumental in giving a shock to public credit, that would take the bread from the mouths of the poor laborer, and scatter want and poverty throughout the

land, and is afraid to issue his mandate to a superior officer, to perform an act that would cover himself with disgrace, and the country with ruin. But, as an entering wedge, we have the announcement of the Globe for the fact, that the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a special agent, (Mr. Amos Kendall himself!!!) to ascertain from the State banks in the principal cities, on what terms they are willing to receive the public deposits, &c. &c. In this act, we venture to say, the Secretary has transcended his powers, and brought himself under the action of Congress, for having assumed that he possesses an absolute control over the money of the People, deposited in the National Treasury; for this assumption is obviously implied in the appointment of this agent; whereas the act of Congress gives him no power, but that of a saving power, over the public deposits. If he can shew, or does conscientiously believe that the public money is unsafe in the Bank of the United States, he has the power to remove it to a safe place; but if that Bank is not a safe depository, where I ask, will he find one? Surely not in the State Banks!

Did the Secretary mean to assume this power? We think not. In our opinion he has been overreached in this step of appointing an agent to make arrangements for a measure, which measure he has no power to execute himself when his arrangements are completed. In its operation and tendency, what does not this appointment amount to? Does it not look like an attempt to bribe every stockholder of the State Banks to come into the sanction of a measure, which on their honor and consciences, they believe to be unlawful, to be profligate, and to be highly pernicious to the character, the credit, the commerce, and the prosperity of the nation? Is it not an appeal to their short sighted self-interest, to do and to sanction a measure, which, without this appeal to their interest, they would condemn, reprobate, and oppose, with a united and firm voice? And being so, they will still reprobate it and spring with indignation an attempt to bribe them from their integrity and patriotism, by a specious, but deceptive appeal to their sordid feelings, which, after all, could not and would not be gratified. The removal of the deposits to the state Banks would leave no influence in favor of the interest of their stockholders; it might benefit a few jobbers and speculators, but the shock it would inflict on public credit, would overthrow one half of the local institutions in the country, and scatter their rotten paper to the four winds of heaven.

But public opinion is sound on this point. We have no fear of the result.

Mr. Kendall may succeed in driving a bargain in Albany and New York, with banks of no capital, and with men of no principle. A cool reception awaits him in other quarters.

It is time, however, for the People to arouse themselves to the importance of the crisis. A fiscal revolution is kindling beneath our feet. Rain, wretchedness, and bankruptcy, are meditating by those whose duty it is to protect and secure us from public disaster. Our only refuge is in the virtue of the people; and in that we are secure!

CATO.

Case of Transfusion of Blood.—We extract the following from Mr. Banner's Clinical Reports, which appeared in the last number of the London Medical and Surgical Journal. After giving the particulars of the case, which was one of hemorrhage, in a lady of delicate constitution, Mr. Banner goes on to state, that, on the 6th of May last, between the hours of nine and one, the patient appeared in a dying state; she was quite unconscious, the pulse could only occasionally be felt, the eye was half closed and glassy, the breathing scarcely perceptible; she had taken a half a pint of brandy and a considerable quantity of red wine without producing any effect on the system. As a last means, Mr. Bickersteth proposed the operation of transfusion, which was agreed to, and immediately commenced as follows:

"Blundell's apparatus was used; I made an incision at the bend of the right arm, and laid bare the vein for three quarters of an inch; the apparatus was immersed in warm water, and placed in a convenient position; a ligature was now applied round the husband's arm; I made a small opening into the patient's vein, and introduced the small loose pipe which was held there by an assistant; a large orifice was made in the husband's vein, from which the blood issued freely into the receiver of the instrument; the pump was now exhausted of its atmospheric air, and the elastic tube was attached to the pipe already in the patient's vein. Mr. Bickersteth attended to the pipe and arm, Dr. Jeffreys to the con-

nection of the apparatus, when, from the increased oppression in breathing, it was thought proper to rest awhile. After waiting a few minutes the lungs appeared somewhat relieved, and two syringefuls of blood were introduced, when the breathing became again laborious, the pulse now became perceptible at the wrist, we consequently felt justified in not persevering with the injection. For a short time after the operation, the pulse could be felt, when, for nearly two hours, the patient remained in a very doubtful state, the breathing and pulse scarcely perceptible, the body cold and clammy. At three o'clock, P. M. a decided improvement took place, the breathing was more natural, the pulse could be felt stronger, and she was enabled to take weak brandy and water. From this time the patient gradually recovered and is now well. The rallying effects from the operation of transfusion are not so immediate as I had been led to suppose; if it had not been for the oppression in breathing which was produced, I should have considered the immediate effects on the system trifling. The pump will contain about two ounces.

The quantity of blood that was introduced no doubt kept up vitally, and enabled the system to rally. The more I reflect on this operation, the more I feel confident of its usefulness as a means of saving life, in case of extreme danger from the effects of hemorrhage."

THE ODD FAMILY.—In the reign of William III. there lived in Ipswich, in Suffolk, a family which, from the number of peculiarities belonging to it, was distinguished by the name of the *Odd Family*. Every event, whether good or bad, happened to this family on an odd day of the month, and every one of them had something odd in his or her person, manner, and behavior—the very letters in their christian names always happened to be an odd number. The husband's name was Peter, and the wife's Rahab; they had seven children, all boys, viz: Solomon, Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas, and Ezekiel. The husband had but one leg, and his wife but one arm, Solomon was born blind of the left eye, and Roger lost his right eye by an accident; James had his left ear pulled off by a boy in a quarrel and Matthew was born with only three fingers on his right hand; Jonas had a stump foot, and David was hump-backed; all these, except David, were remarkably short, while Ezekiel was six feet two inches high at the age of nineteen; the stump-footed Jonas and the hump-backed David got wives of fortune, but no girls would listen to the addresses of the last. The husband's hair was as black as jet, and the wife's remarkably white, yet ap-

ry one of the children's was red. The husband had the peculiar misfortune of falling into a deep saw-pit, where he was started to death in the year 1701, and his wife, refusing all kind of sustenance, died in five days after him. In the year 1703, Ezekiel enlisted as a grenadier, and although he was afterwards wounded in twenty-three places, he recovered. Then Roger, James, Mather, Jonas, and David, died at different places, on the same day, 1713, and Solomon and Ezekiel were drowned together in crossing the Thames in the year 1728.

### JOHN RANDOLPH, OF ROANOKE.

(The following autobiographical letter, from the late John Randolph to his nephew, is copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday last.)

December, 18, 1818.

You shall "know something of my life," may every thing, my dear son, that it can be desirable or profitable for you to know. It is a tale not devoid of interest or events, and might be wrought up into a more engaging narrative, than ninety nine out of a hundred of the hasty volumes which minister to the mental green sickness of our misers and masters. Like yourself I was left by my father an orphan, when ten young and to be sensible of my loss. The first thing that I can remember, is finding myself in the arms of my mother, who had just returned from the whole house. I think that I can recollect some circumstances that must have happened in 1776; but I distinctly remember events which took place in the year following. I shared my mother's widowed bed, and was the nestling of her bosom. Every night after I was undressed, and in the morning before I rose, I knelt down in my bed, and putting up my little hands, repeated after my mother the Lord's prayer and the "beliefs," and to this circumstance I attribute some of my present opinions. I say present, because they lay long dormant, and as if extinguished within me.

In the autumn of the year 1783, my mother married St. George Tucker. From that day there was a change in my situation. The first blow that I ever received, was from the hand of this man; and not a week after his union with my mother. At his instance, I was sent at the age of nine to the school of Walker Murray, (who had been his fellow student at College) in the county of Orange; then, and perhaps yet, a wild and savage country, inhabited by the easiest, the most ignorant, and vicious of the human race. A new world was opened to me. Our school fellows, (your father and uncle Theodorick were at the same school,) were, with the exception of one or two gentlemen's sons, adepts in every species of profanity—vulgar, brutal, savage. Our schoolmaster was the most petulant and malignant wretch in creation. We had scarcely the necessities of life, without an opportunity to acquire anything more than as much Latin as sufficed to furnish out a bald translation of the ordinary school books. Indignant at this treatment, your father, hardly thirteen years old, determined to desert and go home. From our step-father we looked for nothing like sympathy or tenderness. My brother was deterred by his expostulations from executing his purpose. Murray transferred his school to Williamsburg, and we were transferred along with it. In 1784, the state of my health induced

me to remove to Bermuda, where I was a whole family, and remained till November, 1785, when she encountered a large and bas torous passage, in a wretched storm to Virginia. This laid the foundation of that disease, which deprived me, two years afterwards, of the best mother that ever man had. My mother in Bermuda was of essential service to me in many respects. It was a respite from the austere rule of my step father, and the tyranny, hardly tolerable, of Murray; and I acquired a temper not to brook tamely their unreasonable exactions. There was a good country gentleman's library in old Mr. Tucker's house, where I read, and here I read many sterling English authors. Your father and myself were always book-worms. It was a sort of bond to the affection that united us. Our first question on meeting, was generally, "What have you read? Have you seen this or that work?" By going to Bermuda, however, I lost my Greek; I had just mastered the grammar perfectly, when I left Williamsburg. Walking round the base, of a circular granary, which protected it, of Lord Botetourt's estate, I had committed the Westminster grammar to memory, so as to be able to repeat every word of it. The pendulum of the great clock which vibrated over my head, seemed to concentrate my attention to my book. My Bermudian tutor, Ewing, had no Greek class, and would not take the trouble of teaching a single boy.

After our return, we went back to Williamsburg; your father continuing to board with Murray; but attending Mr. Wythe in Greek, Mathematics, and I think Latin also. Soon afterwards he entered college. We were at the grammar school kept in the old capital, which has since been pulled down, to save the expense of repairing the hall, where Henry spoke and independence was declared. The shocking barbarity of Murray towards my brother Theodorick, drove him from the school, (our mother was then in New York for her health,) and soon after, I left it. Having spent some months at home, we (Theodorick and myself) went to Princeton, where we were joined in the summer by your father. Debt, which was in order to make the most of us, put Theodorick and myself into the grammar school, although we were further advanced than any of the freshmen and most of the Sophomores. In this suburban abode of noise and merrill, I was pent for five long months, and in September was transferred to the college, with honors acquired at that school by up means propitious to study. At Christmas, Theodorick and I went to New York, to spend what little money we had hoarded for that purpose; (little it was, since Witherspoon's necessities drove him to embargo our funds,) and were recalled in a few days by a letter from your father, enclosing one from our mother, which summoned us to her dying bed-side. We hastened home, and saw her for the last time. In January, 1788, she died. The sun rose and set; the rivers flowed; the order of nature went on. This seemed to me at first unatural and shocking. My mother had been a faithful executrix of my father's will, a faithful steward of the effects committed to her charge, in trust for her children. She left clear accounts, and money (not a small sum) in hand. In May, 1788, Theodorick and I were sent to college in New York; and your father came on here to attend the debate of the

Convention, on the question of adopting or rejecting the federal constitution of 1787. This visit gave rise to the attachment between himself and your mother, which terminated in their marriage about eighteen months afterwards.

Your father joined us in New York. He was in his nineteenth year, and the most manly youth, and most elegant gentleman that I ever saw. Mrs. Bingham, of Philadelphia, used to send him invitations to her parties, and he often went from New York to that city to them! Yet he was neither debauched, nor dissipated. He was regular, studious, above low company of any sort, "the great vulgar or the small;" his "apparel," according to Lord Burlingh's advice, was "costly, not fine;" and you might see in his old attendant, Syphax, whom he carried with him to New York, that his master was a gentleman. Columbia College was not yet removed from the shock of the revolution; it was just emerging out of chaos. The Professor of Humanity, (Cochrane, now in the college of Nova Scotia,) was an Irishman, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and a most accomplished scholar. With him I entered as a private pupil, paying eight dollars a month, (of my own allowance for clothes, &c.) for the privilege. I had devoted the fall vacation at Princeton, (1787,) to an attempt at regaining my Greek; and now (July, 1788,) burning with the thirst of knowledge, (which I was not permitted to slake at the fountain of Nassau,) and emulous of literary distinction, I sat seriously to work, and was greatly encouraged by my tutor, who was, or affected to be, amazed, at the rapidity of my progress. To my irreparable loss, he left college about two or three months after I had entered myself as his private pupil. Your father's return to Virginia left me without a friend. "Where, you will ask, was my uncle Theodorick?" Alas! my poor brother differed in every respect from your father. Of all things in the world, he detested most a book. Devoted to pleasure and "fun," as he termed it, he not only set me a bad example, but, with his dissolute companions, absolutely prevented me from reading. Often have they forced the door of my study, and tossed the books over the floor, sometimes out of the window. In two years, he undermined his constitution, and destroyed his health forever; and after lingering a little more, he died at a premature age, just before the birth of your brother St. George. My guardian—for under the impulse of the ascendency he had acquired over me, I had chosen Mr. Tucker as such—was so scanty in his supplies, that I became necessitous of course, unhappy; and (why should I conceal it?) gradually fell into the habits and ways of life of my unfortunate brother,—with this difference that I continued to read, but books of amusement only, enervating and almost destroying my intellectual powers, and vitiating my taste. Your father was married on the last day of the year 1789; and in the summer following, Theodorick and I left New York for Virginia. In consequence of my mother's death, her husband left Matoax, to reside in Williamsburg; where Edmund Randolph, just appointed Attorney General of the U. S., at that time lived. He proposed to Mr. Tucker, that I should study law under him; accordingly I went to Philadelphia in the month of September, 1790, the year after the removal of Congress from New York. I had seen the old Congress expire, and the new one rise like a Phoenix from its ashes. I saw the coronation (such in fact it was) of General Washington in 1793, and heard Ames and Madison, when they first took

Mr. Randolph was too much engrossed by politics and his own necessities, to think of me. He too embezzled the funds which Mr. Tucker entrusted to him for my use. Had they been faithfully applied, they were inadequate to my decent support—only \$400 per annum. For what cause? I know not, Mr. Randolph put into my hands, by way of preparation for a course of law, Hume's metaphysical works. I had a great propensity for that sort of reading. The conduct and conversation of Mr. Tucker and his friends, such as Col. Jones and Beverly Randolph (every other word an oath) had early in life led me to regard religion as the imposition of priestcraft. I soon became a deist, and, by consequence, an atheist. (I shudder whilst I write it; although my intentions were pure, and I was honestly seeking after truth.) I say "my consequence," because I am convinced that deism necessarily leads, by the fairest induction, to that conclusion. My late friend Joseph Bryan, was placed by Major Pierce Butler, then in the Senate from South Carolina, also under the direction of Mr. Randolph, to read law. The Attorney General had no office, and we were to read at our rooms such books as he pointed out. After getting almost through the first book of Blackstone, for which neither of us had been qualified by a regular education, and commenced men of pleasure,—plunging into the "gayety that fills the mouth with blasphemy, the heart with woe." In July, 1794, I returned to Virginia, from want of means for remaining in Philadelphia. In this town, on my way to Williamsburg, I was taken ill with the scarlet fever, and brought to the brink of the grave. So few charms had life for me, so strong was the disgust that I had taken to the world, that I was indifferent as to the issue of the disease. Reaching Williamsburg, I saw, for the first time, Mr. Tucker's new wife. I shall never forget the chilling coldness of my reception. In a few days I set out for Bizarre, and was once more restored to the society of the fondest of brothers. The events that soon followed, are those which I have already related to you, and which you say most truly, can never be forgotten. In July, 1798, I again returned to Philadelphia, at my guardian's instance, to while away the time of my minority; and after encountering the horrors of the yellow fever (which broke out a few days after my arrival, and drove my friend Bryan to Georgia,) I passed the winter less unpleasantly than the two former which I had spent there, and left the right angled city in April or May 1794. In June I came of age. The crop of that year was destroyed, and also that of 1795, by the flood. My guardian shewed me no account, and paid me nothing for the profits of my estate during a minority of nineteen years, and I found myself overwhelmed with overreaches, blacksmiths' and sheriffs' claims of several years standing. This recoiled me to the sale of Matoax, urged by your father. I made his house (at his request) my home, and lived the life of a mere lounge.

The society of your father, the conversation and company of T. Thompson (for I was half my time in Petersburg), did not rouse my literary ambition. I rode about from one race field to another; and whilst at New Market received my earliest friend (your father excepted), Henry Middleton Rutledge, son of Edward Rutledge, and nephew of the celebrated John

offer and asks if he will not give more? The purchaser tells him no, and if he is dissatisfied with assumed indifference advises him to go to other purchasers to see if he can get more—off the seller trudges to one and another, until he is worn out with fatigue and mortification, most of them offering him the same (that being the price fixed on this "open market, subject to the competition of some hundreds of dealers") probably some offering him a cent or two less if he wears the aspect of anxiety to sell,—and possibly, some astute one, to save appearances, may offer him half a cent more—thus having gone the rounds in this "open market subject to the spirited enterprise and competition of some hundreds of dealers" he finds this wonderful phenomenon, that there is a perfect identity of thought and judgment among some hundreds of purchasers as to the value of every bushel of wheat in some hundreds of Vessel loads where we are assured that "the idea of a combination is out of the question."—This seems to common sense men strange and unaccountable without the aid of combination; but we have no doubt that the worthy editor, from his intimate knowledge of these hundreds of minds, will be able metaphysically "to explain away" the wonder.

But the "remedy that farmers can always command for their grievances" as suggested by the worthy editor is, "to time their marketing better"—that is, that every farmer must know when there is no wheat in Baltimore, and when no southerly wind is about to blow, and send his wheat there then, when he may be sure to get a fair price—or it means, that he must not send his wheat up in summer, but wait for cool weather; and even then this worthy editor tells us, he does not know that this "remedy that farmers can always command" would procure them better prices than they now get. Strange this—if the thing you call remedy will not cure, how is it a remedy? this is worse than Sangrado's in the healing art—and if there is no grievance what need of a remedy at all? But we are told that flour will spoil in hot weather,—that millers can grind much flour or buy much wheat in hot weather—that the chance of a price in the foreign market, the only ground for safe investment, is uncertain—and that wheat buyers, like all other traders like to buy cheap and sell dear—and all such things. In return we go to facts again and say, whilst you knock down the price of wheat you keep up the price of flour, and flour has rather risen since you lowered the price of wheat—according to your mercantile records there is little or no old flour now in your market—according to the assertion of one of your most intelligent shippers, a cargo of flour cannot now be engaged to be delivered before a month of September next, neither in

that can be ground and delivered in all the hot weather that has been for some weeks past and all that may happen until the 10th day of September next is already engaged at about six dollars and a half a barrel—and according to general information the prospect of an advantageous adventure in flour to South America has not been so great for many years as now—and according to actual sales we know, that family flour has not varied from seven, twenty five to seven, seventy five, whilst the wheat from which it is made has been depressed from one dollar forty to one dollar twenty five cents.

Immediately after our harvest, with an unusual scarcity of old flour on hand, prospects in South America flattering, home prices improved and about a month contract for all flour ahead, "the intimate acquaintances" of the worthy editor start wheat at one, thirty, and run it on to one, forty—this hurries every man to market,—the few (two or three) that get there first, get the promised reward,—those more tardy and in greater numbers, after they are caught in the market are told the weather is hot, the supply is over the demand, foreign markets are uncertain; millers like to buy cheap so you must take a fall price for your wheat that has been inveigled up to this market where no combination can exist as all is open to spirited competition.

Then again the worthy editor gives us two extreme cases of a cargo of wheat that sells, in consequence of its scarcity, at a little more than the market value of flour,—and then another cargo that sells a little under the market value of flour, and thus pairs off the whole matter.—Let us go to facts again and we find, that in five hundred bushels at market a sale of a cargo of five hundred bushels at six cents advance, and then a sale of another cargo immediately after of five hundred more at five cents further advance, speedily brings ten thousand bushels of wheat into the market on the faith of the price, when to the sad mortification of the owners they find that the first thousand or two are taken at a small reduction, and all the rest at a reduction of from ten, to fifteen, to twenty cents. Thus the "intimate acquaintances" reimburse themselves for the advance of six cents on one parcel of five hundred bushels, and of five cents on another parcel of like quantity, by a reduction on seven, eight, or ten thousand bushels of from ten to twenty cents, and this is the true statement of the "extreme cases."

That these, the "some hundreds of intimate acquaintances" of our worthy editor may be very fine Baltimore companions and most excellent and most worthy patrons, we by no means question—but that they love to "buy cheap"—that the number of their "extreme

Rutledge, of South Carolina, called at Bizarre, on his way to Charleston, and not finding me at home, left a letter, informing me of his intended voyage to Europe. I knew Rutledge in New York; we were to see him once more, and I burned with desire to see him once more, and I indulged the inclination as much as would be allowed, however, as much money as would defray the expense of my journey; and in January, 1796, went to Charleston (leaving you an infant in the cradle,) and then to Savannah a few weeks afterwards, whilst I lay ill of bilious fever, at Petersburg, your father, who had left me convalescent, although I immediately relapsed, was, in the most strange and mysterious manner, snatched away from us not a week after he had rendered debts of his own, (produced as I have before explained to you,) and my father's whole estate was under mortgage for a heavy British debt. Unpractised in business, ignorant of the value of property, I made a compromise with the creditors, and saved much of the estate, that must otherwise have been sacrificed. On you and St. George my affections and hopes centered; and in you I had the sweetest companion, and most dutiful child. In 1799, chance threw me into public life. The rest you probably know.

I omitted to state, that in the winter of 1792-3, I spent some weeks at William and Mary's College, and made a slight beginning in mathematics and natural philosophy.

These are but hints and dates, an outline that I will on some other occasion fill up.—With this superficial and defective education, I commenced politician. I can truly say, that except from my mother, who taught me to read I never learned any thing from one of my preceptors. I must make a further exception in favor of Cochrane, with whom I was for a few weeks only; I think not more than five or six. The little that I know, has been self taught picked up from the most desultory reading, and chiefly from an intercourse with the world.—When I took up my pen, nothing was farther from my thoughts than to dash off this loose and imperfect sketch. Take it as it is. Of the books that I have read with most pleasure, and profit too, I reckon Shakspere, Milton, Pope's Homer, Don Quixote, Chaucer, and Robinson Crusoe. This last was, I believe, the second book I ever read. Voltaire's Life of Charles XII was the first and ought to have been named above. My mother pointed my attention to the Czar, and I may say, "Video meliora, etc."

Enclosed is a draft for \$300. May it afford you pleasure and profit. I wish it were a cypher more. I am as ever, your fond uncle,

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

This letter was written, it will be perceived, before Mr. Randolph's supposed conversion. As illustrative of the general facts above stated, we quote the following anecdote from the S. S. Journal. "The late John Randolph, some years since, addressed himself to an intimate friend in terms something like the following:—'I used to be called a Frenchman, because I took the French side in politics; and though this was unjust, yet the truth is, I should have been a French atheist, if it had not been for one recollection, and that was the memory of the time when my departed mother used to take my little hands in hers, and cause me on my knees to say, Our Father who art in

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)  
Saturday Morning, Aug. 17.

PRICES OF WHEAT.—The Editor of the Maryland Farmer has most kindly endeavored to explain away the cause of the complaint of the Farmers of Maryland against the jesuitical and unfair advantages taken of them by Baltimore Grain purchasers—a matter which he himself acknowledges, "it is extremely hard to comprehend in all its bearings"—and bottons his explanation upon his "long & intimate acquaintance with the dealers in grain and flour"—upon an hypothesis "that in open market, subject to all the operations of spirited competition & enterprise among some hundreds of dealers, the idea of a combination to purchase wheat at a rate unequalled for by the price of flour, is out of the question"—and upon a proposed remedy for farmers "to time their marketing better."

As to this gentleman's "long and intimate acquaintance with the dealers in grain and flour" being a conclusive argument against occasional unfair and unfair reductions in the price of grain, that is a subject not for us to discuss, lest we might be presumed to doubt the accomplishments and moral excellence of these his "intimate acquaintances"—but as to his theory, that no injurious combination can take place in an open market subject to the spirited competition and enterprise of some hundreds of dealers, however plausible in itself, it cannot be received as proof, because it is no more than a mere denial of the fact at issue.

To test this hypothesis by practice as notorious as the existence of flour-merchants and mills, all know that the dealers in grain in Baltimore meet every Monday or Tuesday of the week, during the active season of wheat sales, to fix the price to be given for grain and all of the "some hundreds of dealers" do not assemble in this awful caucus, yet enough in point of numbers and capital do, to settle the whole affair for all, and as that settlement is always with an eye to the special gain and advantage of the wheat buyers, they have the strongest possible tie upon any that may be absent, not only that they will not rebel, but cheerfully concur in the decision. Now go to another practical fact—Wheat boats begin to arrive in Baltimore. The owner of the wheat, or the Captain of the Boat, or a Commission Merchant undertakes to sell a load—he calls on a wheat purchaser, shows him a sample, and asks what he will give. The purchaser tells him so much—the seller is disappointed as the

offer and asks if he will not give more? The purchaser tells him no, and if he is dissatisfied with assumed indifference advises him to go to other purchasers to see if he can get more—off the seller trudges to one and another, until he is worn out with fatigue and mortification, most of them offering him the same (that being the price fixed on this "open market, subject to the competition of some hundreds of dealers") probably some offering him a cent or two less if he wears the aspect of anxiety to sell,—and possibly, some astute one, to save appearances, may offer him half a cent more—thus having gone the rounds in this "open market subject to the spirited enterprise and competition of some hundreds of dealers" he finds this wonderful phenomenon, that there is a perfect identity of thought and judgment among some hundreds of purchasers as to the value of every bushel of wheat in some hundreds of Vessel loads where we are assured that "the idea of a combination is out of the question."—This seems to common sense men strange and unaccountable without the aid of combination; but we have no doubt that the worthy editor, from his intimate knowledge of these hundreds of minds, will be able metaphysically "to explain away" the wonder.

But the "remedy that farmers can always command for their grievances" as suggested by the worthy editor is, "to time their marketing better"—that is, that every farmer must know when there is no wheat in Baltimore, and when no southerly wind is about to blow, and send his wheat there then, when he may be sure to get a fair price—or it means, that he must not send his wheat up in summer, but wait for cool weather; and even then this worthy editor tells us, he does not know that this "remedy that farmers can always command" would procure them better prices than they now get. Strange this—if the thing you call remedy will not cure, how is it a remedy? this is worse than Sangrado's in the healing art—and if there is no grievance what need of a remedy at all? But we are told that flour will spoil in hot weather,—that millers can grind much flour or buy much wheat in hot weather—that the chance of a price in the foreign market, the only ground for safe investment, is uncertain—and that wheat buyers, like all other traders like to buy cheap and sell dear—and all such things. In return we go to facts again and say, whilst you knock down the price of wheat you keep up the price of flour, and flour has rather risen since you lowered the price of wheat—according to your mercantile records there is little or no old flour now in your market—according to the assertion of one of your most intelligent shippers, a cargo of flour cannot now be engaged to be delivered before a month of September next, neither in

that can be ground and delivered in all the hot weather that has been for some weeks past and all that may happen until the 10th day of September next is already engaged at about six dollars and a half a barrel—and according to general information the prospect of an advantageous adventure in flour to South America has not been so great for many years as now—and according to actual sales we know, that family flour has not varied from seven, twenty five to seven, seventy five, whilst the wheat from which it is made has been depressed from one dollar forty to one dollar twenty five cents.

Immediately after our harvest, with an unusual scarcity of old flour on hand, prospects in South America flattering, home prices improved and about a month contract for all flour ahead, "the intimate acquaintances" of the worthy editor start wheat at one, thirty, and run it on to one, forty—this hurries every man to market,—the few (two or three) that get there first, get the promised reward,—those more tardy and in greater numbers, after they are caught in the market are told the weather is hot, the supply is over the demand, foreign markets are uncertain; millers like to buy cheap so you must take a fall price for your wheat that has been inveigled up to this market where no combination can exist as all is open to spirited competition.

Then again the worthy editor gives us two extreme cases of a cargo of wheat that sells, in consequence of its scarcity, at a little more than the market value of flour,—and then another cargo that sells a little under the market value of flour, and thus pairs off the whole matter.—Let us go to facts again and we find, that in five hundred bushels at market a sale of a cargo of five hundred bushels at six cents advance, and then a sale of another cargo immediately after of five hundred more at five cents further advance, speedily brings ten thousand bushels of wheat into the market on the faith of the price, when to the sad mortification of the owners they find that the first thousand or two are taken at a small reduction, and all the rest at a reduction of from ten, to fifteen, to twenty cents. Thus the "intimate acquaintances" reimburse themselves for the advance of six cents on one parcel of five hundred bushels, and of five cents on another parcel of like quantity, by a reduction on seven, eight, or ten thousand bushels of from ten to twenty cents, and this is the true statement of the "extreme cases."

That these, the "some hundreds of intimate acquaintances" of our worthy editor may be very fine Baltimore companions and most excellent and most worthy patrons, we by no means question—but that they love to "buy cheap"—that the number of their "extreme

cases" are very disproportionate to each other—and that they are most fortunately furnished with abundant opportunities (unquestionably, to be sure, through the enterprising competition of an open market) to indulge their fond propensities, we are as little disposed to question. If no opportunity has been furnished the worthy editor as the Centinel on the Farmers ramparts to sound the note of alarm, but rather to repeat the comforting assurance, "ALL'S WELL." We find in him no lack of promptitude as a negotiator to make a treaty of acquiescence on the part of the chagrined farmers with the fair, uncombined, and, general dealings of his "intimate acquaintances" the enterprising and spirited competitors in the open market.

Yet the worthy editor confesses that he has been "impressed with the idea that merchants and millers did take advantage of a full supply of wheat to reduce the price to a degree not warranted by the price of flour"—but since then, "he has changed his mind." Whilst he laboured under the delusion, we do not recollect that he warned the farmers of his impression—happy perhaps that he did not, as he is now brought to a better knowledge of things; for judging from his excellent paper we are irresistibly led to a belief in the interest he takes for agriculture—as judging from his defence of his "some hundreds of intimate acquaintances" we are led to a like belief in his devotion to millers and purchasers of grain. We pronounce no incompatibility in these, and we are far from intending that the editor is not in all things what he should be—but as he gallantly volunteered in defence of his "intimate acquaintances," supposing them assailed by us, we have made a passing comment on his dexterous vindication.

We insert to-day our quondam political friend's remarks to oblige, but, for the future, will leave the Jacksonians of every hue, to settle their differences in their own way, except we think them aggrieved.

The Steam Boat Maryland arrived here yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. By her we received the Washington Globe and Baltimore papers of yesterday morning.—At 10 o'clock last night the Slow and Easy Western mail had not arrived.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham, In the last number of the Whig, I see a "Plain Man," has again made his appearance from which, I conclude he is the author of the celebrated resolutions that passed at the great meeting in Easton and has entered the lists to defend and uphold the wise Doctrines they inculcate. In his first piece he appears to have begun at the root of Democracy and gives the names of the eminent and distinguished men to whose noble exertions in the cause of Democracy, our ancestors and ourselves are mainly indebted for their noble influence; and holds out a well grounded hope (should "Plain Man" live a few years longer) to hand down these blessings unimpaired to posterity. It is true that the name (Democracy) at one period within the last twenty years, became a little unfashionable, and both parties laid it aside, and took new names: at what period "Plain Man's" party laid it aside, or for what purpose, perhaps he will condescend to inform us. There had been some tricks played off by designing leaders, of this party, both in Europe and this Country, not calculated to endear it much to the people. In France Robespierre and Marat, commenced their career under the name of Democracy;—they like all other good things is liable to be abused by artful, designing and unprincipled men. These two French worthies were determined to purge France of aristocracy, and soon shaved off the heads of 30,000 of her best citizens—every man that had money was an aristocrat, his head taken off, and his money put in the pockets of these ruffian Reformers and their supporters. To be well dressed, was sufficient to excite suspicion, on the contrary to be ragged, have half a pair of breeches, or the half bared to the public gaze, was a mark of true republicanism. At length the people got alarmed; the work of death and proscription went on so fast that the bare—gentlemen began to feel for their heads. These two great Democratic leaders were arrested—their heads taken off, and new parties established, who continued for a number of years in bitter conflict until the great Napoleon thought they had become qualified for his purposes. He soon settled all their disputes about liberty and equality by placing them under a military Government put the gentry to work on his roads and canals, & placed the residue in his armies. I think "Plain Man" is bound to give the public at least a short biography of the founders of Democracy in Maryland; for although the only two of them I was acquainted with were plain uneducated men, they certainly deserve the more credit for accomplishing so much by dint of strong minds and arduous exertions.—Romulus and Remus the founders of the Roman Empire, I presume were uneducated men, for as they were reared up in the woods and suckled by a bear, I suppose their situation and habits must have been very unfavorable to literary researches—yet we find the histories of the Roman Empire have made honorable mention of them and a grateful posterity have erected monuments to their memory—while the founders of Democracy in Maryland were neglected during life; and no monumental stone points out to the traveller where the humble ashes of these sons of liberty, in by gone days, modestly repose.

I have understood that the descendants of Nicholas Martin, Esq. are not very ambitious of the honor of their ancestors being one of the founders of the Order. They allege that Thomas Martin, Esq. the son and not the old gentleman, was the supporter of Mr. Wright's election in 1795 and coadjutor with the immortal Holsby and Higgins in the glorious cause.—Now Mr. Printer, I was well acquainted with the last named gentlemen for many years and always on the most intimate and friendly terms were both honest industrious men and although uneducated, were considered men of strong minds, and strong and bitter prejudices, obstinate in adhering to opinions once formed right or wrong—active and violent partizans, and

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham, Although a Jackson man, I ask permission to make a few remarks, through the Gazette, to the "Whig's" correspondent "Plain Man." I do not ask this, as being a subscriber or, as having formerly agreed with you in politics—but, under the full impression, that my remarks would be refused by the Editor of the Whig—he having complimented him, and invited him again to his columns—of which, no doubt, he will avail himself. "Plain Man" commenced his Essays on Constitutional law (*visum tenent amici*) questioning the right of the Legislature to pass a law requiring the officers of the Militia to report themselves by a given day, or be stricken from the rolls. Having disowned that subject, I suppose, to his own satisfaction—no person thinking them worthy of notice—he turned his prolific brain to enlightening the public in the science of Politics and Party drilling. He, no doubt, holds a commission in the Militia, but, neglecting to report himself, as required, became very wrath with the legislature for requiring it. Then, lo and behold! all at once became as placid as a lamb, when they extended the time, and, of which he instantly availed himself.

I suspect, I know this Mr. "Plain Man" well—he is entirely indebted to "Party-drilling" for all his political mushroom consequence. A friend who was present on a certain occasion, informed me that, "the witness said the severest Party-drilling for him, he ever saw, or heard of—and, if the Drill-Sergeant had left the Post one day before the consummation of his ambition, he would have experienced a signal defeat—and, that this was notorious to every man present at the time." Then, sir, he ought to be the last man in the state, to talk about Party-drilling. He has a great "itching for scribbling," as well as spouting and blundering—his last, is the cap-stone of his ignorance of his mother-tongue—yet, he must lug in a little scrap of "glorio" Latin—he must be a Candidate for Collegiate honors. Surely, the material has taken up the wicked idea of the Nationalists, that my friend the General would not have obtained the degree of LL. D. notwithstanding all his blunders in English, had he not said to Mr. Calhoun, "et tu Brute." His errors are too obvious to point out—there is no necessity to prove the existence of light.

He is apt, indeed, to proscribe Jackson-Federalists, O vanity, vanity—every Federalist in the State should feel indignant at such presumption. Let Gen Jackson, if he dare, dismiss Louis McLane, and, the thousand and one Federalists he has appointed to office, and fill their places with Jeffersonian-Democrats—and then, and not till then, let us hear such stupid propositions.

I feel too indignant to continue this subject; I must hold my pen short, or it will run away with me. I leave him, therefore, to his pleasing propensities, now and forever, believing that the public have too much intelligence to be imposed on by them. I profess to be a Jackson man of the "first water," and, therefore, assume the name of a man who rendered more service in elevating the great and good General to his present station, than a Regiment of such Fuch men, as this Mr. "Plain Man."

TIMOTHY PICKERING.  
Q. Ann's Aug 1833.

the very men for artful designing demagogues to climb upon to power. "A Plain Man" after riding upon their backs during their lives, now hopes to derive benefit by digging up their ashes and scattering them among the people. I became acquainted with Mr. Holsby some time in the year 1800, at that time he was busily engaged in mortal political conflict with his name sake Johnny Adams—the conflict was long and doubtful, the combatants two of the greatest men of the age. The former the founder of Democracy in Maryland the latter one of the most active and influential founders and supporters of American Independence; at length the patience, perseverance and unyielding patriotism of Mr. Holsby prevailed, and old Johnny Adams went to the wall.

The old gentleman used familiarly to be called "Johnny Poorly" from an invariable answer to all enquiries for his health (I am very poorly)—but Mr. Printer, I had the pleasure for some years before his death to see him march up to the hustings in the National Republican ranks and deposit his vote in their favor. In his old age he found out that true Democracy lay in that quarter, and that he had been all his life supporting a mock Democracy, to quell the many in supporting the few to posts of honor and profit and leave the deluded populace to gaze and wonder. Had honest Johnny in 1800, when at the height of his exertions against his aristocratic namesake, been told that he would live to see the day when "A Plain Man" would be legally qualified to have the title of Excellence appended to his name. I think the old gentleman would have pronounced the prophet an impostor. It seems a little remarkable that both these venerable relics of by gone days, should have had distinguishing appendages attached to their respective names, by which they used to be called familiarly by their friends and neighbors. The writer of this piece well recollects that old Mr. Higgins had the name of "Cranberry Cat" attached to him in consequence of his having attended at Easton, one Tuesday, when party spirit ran very high, and each party was about selecting some popular names there was much warm political discussion about names, &c. &c. the old gentleman returned home; his friends collected around him at the Trappe to hear the news—Well said one of them, Mr. H. what is the name of the party you belong to, "why hang it, said the old gentleman, I really forget, though it's some kind of Cat—yet stop, said he, I will recollect it—aye now I have it, its Cranberry Cat."—Now I believe, Mr. Printer, that all this unwarlike and now about names is a mere pretence to draw the eyes of the people from a principle and persuading them to grasp at a shadow, while they lose the substance.

HENRY CLAY.  
For the Easton Gazette.  
Mr. Graham, Although a Jackson man, I ask permission to make a few remarks, through the Gazette, to the "Whig's" correspondent "Plain Man." I do not ask this, as being a subscriber or, as having formerly agreed with you in politics—but, under the full impression, that my remarks would be refused by the Editor of the Whig—he having complimented him, and invited him again to his columns—of which, no doubt, he will avail himself. "Plain Man" commenced his Essays on Constitutional law (*visum tenent amici*) questioning the right of the Legislature to pass a law requiring the officers of the Militia to report themselves by a given day, or be stricken from the rolls. Having disowned that subject, I suppose, to his own satisfaction—no person thinking them worthy of notice—he turned his prolific brain to enlightening the public in the science of Politics and Party drilling. He, no doubt, holds a commission in the Militia, but, neglecting to report himself, as required, became very wrath with the legislature for requiring it. Then, lo and behold! all at once became as placid as a lamb, when they extended the time, and, of which he instantly availed himself.

I suspect, I know this Mr. "Plain Man" well—he is entirely indebted to "Party-drilling" for all his political mushroom consequence. A friend who was present on a certain occasion, informed me that, "the witness said the severest Party-drilling for him, he ever saw, or heard of—and, if the Drill-Sergeant had left the Post one day before the consummation of his ambition, he would have experienced a signal defeat—and, that this was notorious to every man present at the time." Then, sir, he ought to be the last man in the state, to talk about Party-drilling. He has a great "itching for scribbling," as well as spouting and blundering—his last, is the cap-stone of his ignorance of his mother-tongue—yet, he must lug in a little scrap of "glorio" Latin—he must be a Candidate for Collegiate honors. Surely, the material has taken up the wicked idea of the Nationalists, that my friend the General would not have obtained the degree of LL. D. notwithstanding all his blunders in English, had he not said to Mr. Calhoun, "et tu Brute." His errors are too obvious to point out—there is no necessity to prove the existence of light.

He is apt, indeed, to proscribe Jackson-Federalists, O vanity, vanity—every Federalist in the State should feel indignant at such presumption. Let Gen Jackson, if he dare, dismiss Louis McLane, and, the thousand and one Federalists he has appointed to office, and fill their places with Jeffersonian-Democrats—and then, and not till then, let us hear such stupid propositions.

I feel too indignant to continue this subject; I must hold my pen short, or it will run away with me. I leave him, therefore, to his pleasing propensities, now and forever, believing that the public have too much intelligence to be imposed on by them. I profess to be a Jackson man of the "first water," and, therefore, assume the name of a man who rendered more service in elevating the great and good General to his present station, than a Regiment of such Fuch men, as this Mr. "Plain Man."

TIMOTHY PICKERING.  
Q. Ann's Aug 1833.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—The following is from one of the most respectable farmers of the county of Philadelphia.—Inq.  
To the Editor of the Inquirer.  
Sir A disease—name unknown to the writer—is prevalent among the horned cattle and horses in the neighborhood of Frankford, in this county; and my object in publicly stating the fact, is to elicit, if possible, through the medium of your journal, some information touching the disease, its cause, its cure, or what is most desirable, an "ounce of prevention."—Within the last fortnight, or three weeks, upwards of nine cows and six or seven horses have died in the immediate vicinity of the village, and all, so far as I can learn, were carried off in the same way. The writer of this communication has lost of a stock of four cows

and three horses, of the latter, all My cows and health three hours instance they were lying any symptoms however, that a exhibited unusual few hours previous toms of the animal having a post mortem ex but could discover bowels, or pauc parts of the animal were all the above

August 1st.  
P. S. Cow well dead at half past  
Cow well and  
found dead and  
Horse well at

The Vice Pres  
rived in this city  
Springs, and ha  
Hotel.  
Louis McLane  
in this city yeste  
for the purpose of  
Livingston previe  
The Secretary p  
terday.—N. Y. J.

From the Was  
A STRANGE or  
plaster, bronzed, I  
and presented to  
New York. It w  
lent David, and is  
lent

and three horses, two of the former and one of the latter, all having died within ten days. My cows and horse were apparently in health three hours previous to death & in every instance they were found dead without exhibiting any symptoms of disease. I am told, however, that a horse of one of my neighbors exhibited uneasiness and a kind of a vertigo a few hours previous to his death, but that no symptoms of disease were visible in the morning—the animal having died in the evening. I had a post mortem examination of one of my cows, but could discover nothing in the stomach, bowels, or paunch, to produce death,—these parts of the animal exhibited a healthy appearance. The abdomens of the cows and horse were all much swollen after death.

**B.**  
August 1st.  
P. S. Cow well, apparently, at 2 P. M.; dead at half past 5.  
Cow well apparently, at 10 in the evening found dead and cold at 5 next morning.  
Horse well at 2 o'clock dead at half past 4.

The Vice President of the United States arrived in this city yesterday morning from the Springs, and has taken lodgings at the City Hotel.

Louis McLane, Secretary of State, arrived in this city yesterday morning it is understood for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. Livingston previous to his departure for France. The Secretary proceeded to West Point yesterday.—*N. Y. Amer.*

From the Washington Globe of yesterday.  
A STATUE OF JEFFERSON, full length, in plaster, bronzed, has been received from France, and presented to the Corporation of the City of New York. It was first toned by the celebrated Davin, and is pronounced to be an excellent likeness.

North Carolina Congressional Election.—All the districts have been heard from, except the one lately represented by the Hon. S. P. Carson. The names of the members elected, follow: Jesse Speight, Thomas H. Hall, M. T. Hawkins, A. Rencher, James McKay, D. J. Batzinger, Edmund Deberry, Lewis Williams, William B. Shepard, A. H. Shepherd, Henry W. Connor and Jesse A. Bynum.—*ib.*

From the Nashville Banner.  
ELECTION RETURNS.—Although the returns have been partially received, we are enabled to announce with certainty the re-election for the ensuing term of two years, of William Carroll, Governor of Tennessee.

Members of Congress, elected.—John Bell, Cave Johnson, David W. Dickinson, James K. Polk, Balie Peyton.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday.  
KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The subjoined postscript in the Lexington Intelligencer of the 10th inst., contains the latest accounts we have on the subject of the election in that State: Letters from Louisville, received on Thursday evening, state, that Mr. Crittenden's majority over Mr. Pope, in the city of Louisville and the county of Shelby, at the close of the polls on Wednesday, was 925. It is believed that Mr. Crittenden is elected.

A letter from Mount Vernon states that Mr. Davis's majority in Montgomery at the close of the polls, was 583, in Bath 325, in Morgan he was ahead, and likewise ahead at one of the Flamingo precincts. The writer of the letter appears certain that Mr. Davis is elected. Mr. Marshall in the Bourbon District is elected by a majority of about 800 votes. Accounts from Mr. Letcher's District are still contradictory,—both parties claimed the victory when our last accounts left.

Mr. Clinton's majority in the Hardin county on the 1st day of the election was 400 votes, and he is believed to be elected.

Our last accounts from the Madison District state the probability of Mr. White's election. Mr. Speedsmith the Jackson candidate is, 1000 votes behind either of the other contending candidates, so far as heard from. He is certainly defeated.

**CAPTURE OF DON MIGUEL'S FLEET.**  
The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following letter from a highly respectable source:  
"GIBRALTAR, July 10.—A vessel from Barcelona, stopping at this port for a few supplies gives me a moment to confirm my respects of the 29th ult. and to inform you that news has just been received of the taking of Don Miguel's fleet by that of Don Pedro: so that there is little or no doubt that the War in Portugal will find a termination during the summer in favor of Donna Maria.

"Prices continue much the same as last advised, flour very dull, and the crops of wheat over abundant in all the South of Europe."

**THE PARSONAGE SCHOOL.**  
The following resolutions were passed at a late meeting of the vestry of St. Michael's Parish.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, members of the vestry of St. Michael's Parish, do consider the parsonage connected with said Parish as a highly eligible seat for an Academic School; and therefore

Resolved, That we will do every thing in our power to aid our rector in his design of building a house and making such other improvements as may be necessary for the accommodation and instruction of students, at the said Parsonage.

Resolved, That each of us shall consider it his duty to solicit pecuniary contributions from the public to the building and improvements aforesaid; and with that view that he shall provide himself with a paper for obtaining subscriptions.

Resolved, That we individually and as a body will use our influence to carry the aforesaid design into effect; and that we do hereby pledge ourselves to the community for the judicious and satisfactory appropriation of such funds as may be placed in our hands for the object as above stated.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the foregoing resolutions with the accompanying remarks be made public, and that the Editors of the Eastern newspapers be respectfully requested to give them two or three insertions.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
The undersigned have thought proper to order the publication of the above resolutions in order that the object of the appeal which is shortly to be made to the public munificence may be fully and clearly understood. They have grown out of a conviction on the part of the vestry that the institution to which they refer, may be enlarged to twice or three times its present limits, with little expense, and to

the great advantage of the whole Eastern Shore community. It will be recollected that this institution was started last autumn; and we believe, in no other than the benevolent spirit of Dr. Spencer, our rector, to extend the sphere of his usefulness by devoting the time not employed in the discharge of his parochial duties, to the academical instruction of a few young gentlemen. In his proposals, the Doctor settled his limit at twenty, with a view both to his means of accommodation and his own convenience; not for an instant supposing that he was in a little time to receive applications for admission greatly exceeding that number, nor dreaming that the services he had offered to the community were so much in demand. The frequency and earnestness of these applications have induced him lately to make another effort to extend his accommodations; and, we understand, a house has been engaged in the vicinity of the Parsonage, under some disadvantages, for which twelve or fourteen students have already been accepted.

We confess that we ourselves are no little surprised at the result of a project, which, ere it was conceived in the enlightened philanthropy of our rector, had never been contemplated as the remotest possibility. Whatever might have been thought of it at first, it has of late presented itself to us in a new and important light; and we are delighted to find it unexpectedly placed in our power to aid the growth of an institution which, even now, though in its infancy, must be regarded as a great acquisition; and at no distant day, under proper auspices, is destined to become invaluable to the people of this peninsula. No civilization of circumstances could be more favorable to its prosperity and usefulness than that under which it is proposed to extend it. The situation is healthful to an extraordinary degree; having all the comforts which excellent water and its proximity to the salt sea give it. Its remoteness, whilst it is attended with the advantage of strict seclusion to the student, renders the government of the school perfectly easy, and above all places the boy beyond the reach of the moral corruption and gross allurements to which he is ever exposed in town. The considerable compensation required for residence and tuition, brings education within the reach of almost every parent; and the total absence of every means of spending money in trifles, reduces all disbursements to the definite amount of necessary expenses. Nor can we forget, in this detail, the advantage of having the absolute control of the school to reside in an individual whom we believe to be alike distinguished by his various attainments, his severe piety, his moral excellence, his energy in the exercise of authority and his experience as a teacher.

These considerations have induced the vestry to offer in the form of the above resolutions, their assistance in promoting the interests of the school. They apprehend little difficulty in procuring an amount fully adequate to the improvements contemplated; as they cannot but flatter themselves that every one in the society of which they are members, perceives as plainly as they do, the many advantages that such a school would present. What man is there of an intelligent and amiable community as that of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who would not gladly yield his essential support to an institution in which he can place his son with the full confidence that his morals, his mind and his religious principles are to be the object of equal vigilance and equal exertion? What man so selfish, or so insensible to the happiness of his offspring as to refuse his co-operation with a thousand others in making good this opportunity of establishing, almost at his own threshold, the means of liberal and competent instruction? We trust, not one. It would be melancholy to reflect that a fellow-citizen is so far behind the general refinement and intelligence of the age as to condemn, or neglect, that which any where else would be valued as the richest boon of providence. Mark it; now is our chance. While the system of state education is languishing for the want of proper attention; or basking supinely in the, perhaps, too generous flow of legislative munificence, let us rear by private patronage an elementary school which shall be guarded by the keen eye of private interest and enriched with the erudition of a principal whose only study seems to be to serve, to his utmost, his fellow men. The grain is already planted. It germinates in a fertile soil; and by a little culture, the stock can be made to send forth its branches and its fruit to every fireside.

We have, beyond doubt, embraced this project with the more ardor, because of the deep reciprocal attachment between the congregations we have the honor to represent, and our Rev. Pastor. In the indulgence of that feeling on our part, we are anxious to secure, at any reasonable cost, the permanent of his abode with us, and the continuance of his pastoral services. And on the other hand so cordial do we believe his attachment to be to us, that it gives the highest assurance we could desire of his determination here to live and here to labor to the end of life. Upon the existence of such perfect harmony, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves; and since we can apprehend no event so disastrous as the violation of it, in the name of the church, let us have all the good it can be made to yield. Let us cherish the predominant and characteristic disposition, of our rector, and instead of confining him to the comparatively narrow orbit in which he moves, let us enlarge the sphere of his usefulness indefinitely.

Besides the great object of education generally, the undersigned will take occasion to set forth one of vital importance to every description of people. No fact is better settled in the minds of those communities which surround the colleges and other public institutions than that they are the sources of wealth to some and of comfort to all about them. From the fact that every boy who leaves home in quest of an education, takes with him a certain portion of the earnings of his sire and returns in due time penniless, it follows that these institutions gather from every quarter, and distribute directly about them, much of the substance of the country. And in this way (may we not add) has the Eastern Shore time (may we not add) has the Eastern Shore time of mind, been ministering to the avarice of other sections. For the want of a reputable institution elsewhere; and in paying the way necessary—sometimes enormous, charges it incurs, the paternal purse has been robbed of its wealth and the country drained of its essence. If it were possible to number the young men of this Shore that have been educated, we should no doubt, find the proportion to that of the population generally, greater than in any other district of the United States, save, perhaps, New England; and it is painful to think that other lands have always enjoyed both the honor and the profits of educating them—other farmers, merchants, mechanics and teachers have furnished their comforts and instruction and have fattened upon the costs. And are we

to the end of the chapter to pursue this minor system of absenteeism, which like its more monstrous prototype of Ireland inflicts beggary at home whilst it yields affluence abroad?—'Twere hard to think so. It is a system of economy which as it harmonizes with our character for intelligence, enterprise and our domestic habits, as it is terrible in its results. Now it is plain from these hints that we can have a remedy for a positive evil in the same thing we establish as a positive good. A respectable Seminary, such as could be got up at the St. Michael's Parsonage at a small expense with our esteemed Rector at its head, a man of taste, enterprise and liberality to regulate its domestic polity and an abundant circumstance; country to furnish it supplies, would to some extent stop the immense drain of our wealth above referred to, present a means of education accessible to all, and shed every where around it comfort and plenty.

ALEX. HEMSLEY,  
RICH'D. FEDDEMAN,  
ROBT. BANNING, Jr.  
JOS. HARRISON, of J.  
JOHN HARRINGTON,  
WM. HAYWARD.

**DIED.**  
In this county on Wednesday the 11th inst. Mrs. Ann, consort of Nicholas Lovelady, Esq. in the 74th year of her age.

**GRAND LUCK AGAIN AT THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.**  
Sold to a gentleman in town combination 9, 36, 42: a prize of \$100; also a prize of \$30 in the Delaware Lottery Class No. 29, who also sold a short time since a prize of \$1,600 one of \$100 and one of \$40.

**NEW YORK LOTTERY.**  
CLASS No. 11.  
To be drawn on Wednesday Aug. 22, 1833.  
SELEND SCHEDULE.  
1 Prize of \$30,000 50 Prizes of \$1,000  
1 20,000 66 500  
1 10,000 56 100  
1 3,000 56 80  
Tickets \$10. Shares in proportion at the lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton Md.  
Aug. 17

**PENNY.**  
WILL be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 29th inst., at the late residence of Andrew F. Anthony, late of Talbot county dec'd. all the personal estate of said deceased, (negotiable excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

**HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP**  
AND HOGS, Farming Utensils, one some and ropes, several barrels, corn and cornblades, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by THOS. O. MARTIN, admr. of A. S. ANTHONY, dec'd.  
Aug. 13, 1833.

**WANTED.**  
BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place. Persons desirous of disposing of their servants, can have the most satisfactory evidence that they are not purchased for the purpose of being resold, upon application at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.  
FELIX HUSTON,  
WALTER BARNES.  
Aug. 17 if

**HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.**  
EITHER on private application to the subscriber, or, if not before disposed of at private sale, will be offered for public sale on a credit of one and two years, (purchasers giving bond and security for the payment of the purchase money) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the several premises, the following houses and lots in the town of Easton:  
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Doct. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2d. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Post st., which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Eriek's Row, on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable Dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situated on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

5th. Also, at Denton, in Caroline county the Griffiths Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, the farm and lands, late the property of Henry Dickinson, Esq. dec'd., situate near Fowling Creek, in Caroline county, abounding with valuable timber. For this farm, one third of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale and the residue in twelve months. Any person desirous of purchasing these lands will of course view them, and will be directed to them by Gen. William Potter. An agent will attend in my behalf at the respective places of sale and take bonds of the purchasers.

MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Aug. 17th 1833.

**A CARD.**  
A gentleman of experience and success in teaching, wants employment in that capacity. Immediate application to the Editor.  
Aug. 10

**AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.**  
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Boston, the seat of Martin Goldsborough, on THURSDAY the 23d inst, at 11 o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested.  
By order  
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary.  
Aug. 17

**STRAYED.**  
FROM the Farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. near Easton, on Wednesday the 7th inst. a large bay horse, shod all round, about 15 hands high back galled and the hair rubbed off his hind foot, also strayed away at the same time, a dark brown horse colt, two years old last spring—whoever will take up said strays and return them to the subscriber, or give information so that he may get them again, will be liberally rewarded.  
JAMES HOPKINS,  
for A. C. Bullitt.  
Aug. 17 St (W)

**MARYLAND.**  
Talbot county Orphans' Court,  
13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Philip F. Thomas Adm'r. of Dr. John Rogers late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in 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 13th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

**In compliance to the above order THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Dr. John Rogers late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1833.  
PHILIP F. THOMAS, adm'r. of Dr. John Rogers, dec'd.  
August 17

**MARYLAND.**  
Talbot county Orphans' Court,  
13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas O. Martin, Administrator of Andrew S. Anthony late of Talbot county deceased, it is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this thirteenth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
Test JAS. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county.  
August 17

**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 Andrew S. Anthony, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 13th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
THOS. O. MARTIN, Adm'r. of Andrew S. Anthony, dec'd.  
Aug. 17

**MARYLAND.**  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
August Term, A. D. 1832.

On application of William Slaughter, Executor of Richard Harrington, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & 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 & the seal of my office, affixed, this 10th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test JAS. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county.  
Aug. 17

**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 Richard Harrington, 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 March next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand, this 10th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
WM. SLAUGHTER, Ex'r. of Richard Harrington, dec'd.  
August 17.

**TO RENT.**  
For the ensuing year the Brick Dwelling House on Washington Street nearly opposite the Bank for terms apply to SARAH S. CLARK.  
Aug. 3

**TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Griffith praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John Griffith having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Griffith be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Griffith to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Griffith should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1833.  
E. N. HAMBLETON.

**MARYLAND.**  
Caroline county Orphans' Court,  
6th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Sarah Dyar and William Fountain admrs of Levin Dyar late of Caroline county deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 6th day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
Test W. A. FORD, Reg. 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 Levin Dyar 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 twentyfourth day of February next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under our hands this 6th day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three.  
SARAH DYAR & Wm. Fountain, admrs. of Levin Dyar dec'd.  
Aug. 17.

**MARYLAND.**  
Caroline county Orphans' Court,  
6th day of August, A. D. 1833.

On application of Richard Bullock, adm'r. of Thomas B. Bullock, late of Caroline county deceased, it is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 6th day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
Test W. A. FORD, Reg. 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 Thomas B. Bullock late of Caroline 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 twentyfourth day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 6th day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
RICHARD BULLOCK, adm'r. of Thomas B. Bullock, dec'd.  
August 17.

**FRESH TEAS, PORT WINE, &c.**  
WM. H. & P. GROOME.  
Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.

Also, some excellent  
Old London Dock Port,  
S. L. Madeira,  
S. L. Madeira,  
Pale Sherry,  
Teneriff,  
Dry Lisbon.  
Together with a general assortment of Liquors Groceries, &c.  
July 27 Sw

**Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.**  
THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Nindle and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

**BEAVER HATS,**  
and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASIOL BROMAM and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purposes of the Talbot population. They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unimpaired attention to the same, & a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavour to merit a share of public encouragement.

The Public's ob't. Serv'ts.  
GEORGE W. THOMPSON.  
THOMAS HARPER.  
Easton, Aug. 10

**TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
I offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.  
JOSEPH GRAHAM.  
Easton, July 13th 1833.

**LYMAN REED & CO.,**  
Commission Wool Warehouse,  
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET  
BALTIMORE.  
N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.  
March 30.

**WOOL CARDING.**  
I have in my mill, at Potter's Landing, a CARDING MACHINE, in good order with an entire set of new Cards, where I make wools for six cents per lb. once through—mixed, twice through for eight. Any persons who will leave their wool at Mr. Williams' at Dover Bridge, or at Mr. Thomas Bowdler's at Cambridge Ferry, will have it carded and returned to the same place once in ten days, free of charge to the owner in good order.  
July 27-4w WM. POTTER.

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

**SLAVES WANTED.**  
A GENTLEMAN about emigrating to the South west is desirous of purchasing 15 or 18 likely young NEGROES—buying for his own use he would prefer such as would not be very reluctant to go with him. Any persons wishing to dispose of servants will be pleased to make immediate application at Mr. Low's Hotel.  
Easton, July 20.

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

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

**TO RENT.**  
FOR the year 1834, the following property in the town of Easton, viz:—  
The framed DWELLING house and premises on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennalls' Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough.

The small Brick Dwelling House and premises immediately back of the above on Harrison street.  
The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Meconkin.  
The shop or store room on the same street at present occupied by James L. Smith and the small frame shop or office on Federal alley and fronting the public square at present used as a Lottery office—all the above property is in complete repair—for terms apply to WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, Aug. 10. eow:4t

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**  
Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres on which there is a good FRAMED DWELLING HOUSE with

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

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

**TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT.**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Marshall praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William Marshall having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Marshall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Marshall to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said William Marshall should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 9d day of August 1833.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
August 3-3w

**TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT.**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Marshall praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William Marshall having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Marshall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Marshall to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said William Marshall should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 9d day of August 1833.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
August 3-3w

**TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT.**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Marshall praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William Marshall having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Marshall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Marshall to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said William Marshall should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 9d day of August 1833.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
August 3-3w

**TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT.**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Marshall praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William Marshall having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Marshall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Marshall to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said William Marshall should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 9d day of August 1833.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
August 3-3w

POETRY.

THE ROBBERS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Beside a lonely mountain-path,
Within a mossy wood,
That crowned the wild wind-beaten cliffs,
A lurking robber stood.

His foreign garb, his gloomy eye,
His cheek of swarthy stain,
Bespoke him one who might have been
A pirate on the main—

Or bandit on the far off hills
Of Cuba or of Spain.
His ready pistol in his hand,
A shadowing bough he raised,

A shagging tiger glares,
And muttered as he gazed:
"Sure he must sleep upon his steel—
I deemed the laggard near;

I'll give him, for the gold he wears,
A sounder stumble; here;
His charger, when I press his flank,
Shall leap like mountain deer."

Long long he watched, and listened long,
There came no traveller by,
The rufian growled a harsher curse,
And gloomier grew his eye.

While, o'er the sultry heaven, began
A leaden haze to spread,
And, past his noon, the summer sun
A diaphanous beam to shed—

And on that mountain summit fell
A silence deep and dead.
Then ceased the bristling pine to sigh,
Still hung the birchen spray;

The air that wrapped those massy cliffs
Was motionless as they;
Mute was the cricket in his cleft—
But mountain torrents round

Sent hollow murmurs from their glens,
Like voices under ground.
A change came o'er the robber's cheek,
He shuddered at the sound.

Twice vain to ask what fearful thought
Convulsed his brow with pain:
"Thou'lt talk not," he said, at length,
And turned to watch again.

SAMUEL OZMON Cabinet Maker.

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

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

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. Easton, April 6. 1833.

NOTICE.

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

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

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

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET



THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

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

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the granary at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times. The public's obedient servant, JOSHUA E. LEONARD, July 20 (Wes 31)

Easton Female Seminary

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

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit: Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing, \$3 per quarter. Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Music Work including the above branches, 4 ditto. Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches, 5 ditto.

And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices: Embroidery, and Embossed work, \$5 extra do. Music, including use of Piano, 12 do. Drawing and Painting, 6 do. Theorem painting on Velvet, 5 do. Also the Latin and French Languages. Twelve weeks in a quarter.

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

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols. June 29

AMERICAN NANKKEEN.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE. Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nankkeen-coloured Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new; handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, No. 14, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, May 4

A sample of the above article can be sent you this office.

NEW STORE.

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

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks, and Bombazines, Gauze and Crapes, Dechime Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season; Jackson, Mull, Swiss and Plain and Figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA AND QUEENS-WARE. GROCERIES.

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

TEAS, &c. &c.

All of which they have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the lowest market prices, and will sell on accommodating terms. N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange—they invite their friends and the public to give them a call. May 25

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

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

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, all selected with great care from the best importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call. Easton, April 27.

SAMUEL MACKAY

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

HARVEST GOODS,

which he will dispose of very low for cash or to punctual customers—he will take country produce in exchange at the market price. He has also received a large supply of LUMBER, consisting of WHITE and YELLOW PINE PLANK of all descriptions, SCANTLING and SHINGLES, WHITE OAK POSTS, &c. &c. Easton, June 22, 1833.

SAMUEL MACKAY

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

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

China, Glass and Queensware. Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES; Consisting in part as follows:

Hyson and Imperial TEAS.

Java and Green COFFEE, Prime and Common SUGAR, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Tarriffe and Malaga WINES, Choice BRANDY, All proof, Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN, Private and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mustard and Mustard SAUCE, and all the articles usually found in a well stocked grocery store. All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c. He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves. Easton, May 4.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of SADDLERY.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call. Easton, May 18

150 NEGROES WANTED,

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions,—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lewis's Hotel in Easton. THOS. M. JONES, may 4

Sheriff's Last Notice.

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

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

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

JO. GRAHAM, Dep'ty. Shff. July 13.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stroped Shoes, servants coarse and fine leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply; hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage. The Public's Obedt. Serv't. JOHN WRIGHT, april 27

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND, Captain TAYLOR.

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

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

FOR SALE.

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the third day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that farm or plantation of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she formerly resided, situate near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkles," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Benny's Resurvey," and "Winkles's Fortune," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Hill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, together with the interest, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the lands sold to him as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by John G. Thomas, Esq. who resides thereon.—The improvements are good, the meadow lands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable. WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee, Aug. 8, 1833.

PRINTING

Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court,

16th day of July A. D. 1833. On application of Short A. Willis, Adm'r. of John Sharp late of Caroline County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid; I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 16th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three. Test, W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Sharp late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 3rd day of February, next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1833. SHORT A. WILLIS, adm'r. of John Sharp dec'd. July 27

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court,

16th day of July A. D. 1833. On application of Philip S. Derochbrune, adm'r of John Rathell, late of Caroline county deceased, it is

ORDERED that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this sixteenth day of July, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three. Test W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of John Rathell, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the third day of February next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three. P. S. DEROCBRUNE, adm'r. of John Rathell, dec'd. July 27 3w

\$400 REWARD.

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

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a low linen shirt, jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burlaps, quite new jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knobby hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give 100 dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—200 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Easton Jail, and the above reward of 400 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Easton. EDWARD P. GOLLORTIUN, Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. July 13 1833.

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected)—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTICES—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at as early a period as any of their contemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore. The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore. The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore. The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore. The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore. The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore. The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore. The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore. The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore. The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS.

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK To be entitled DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," is fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

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

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

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

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

CONDITIONS. The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but large type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages, making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers, Carter's Alley near Third St. Philad'a.

PROSPECTUS OF A Novel and interesting weekly Publication, To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia, And Spirit of the Age,

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can be best effected by a proper application of our intelligence, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but courted and required; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these vices in all their nakedness to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one where the necessary thorn shall be mingled (not concealed) with extraneous flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and unaccompanied by cant or vulgarity; its censures shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall find in it an untrod and zealous friend: Dramatic and literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches of the Bar and Polity of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, unbiassed by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will be trusted, be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS. The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed and more portable size will be evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skilful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to WILLIAM HILL & CO. No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia. Care will be taken to have the work carefully packed when sent out of the city.

VOL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER LEITCH

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Not exceeding a single ONE DOLLAR CENTS for every square

For the FIRST AN

Of the Easton M

city, read at th

ing on the even

1833; and pub

Board of Offic

In presenting t

the proceedings of

day School Soci

cannot refrain fro

feigned gratitude

the kind provide

and the abundant

they have receive

Since your or

there have been t

trouble and afflict

upon the world;

passed over our

his path marked b

these vicissitudes

kind Providence

continued and o

congratulate you

anniversary of our

In reviewing t

past year which

for your consider

deed to stimulate

unwearied diligenc

The school you

under our contr

rather disad

ces; and at the

of experience an

it was measurabl

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1833.

NO. 34.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
**SATURDAY MORNING**  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.  
**TERMS**  
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

For the Easton Gazette.  
**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT**  
Of the Easton Male Sunday School Society,  
read at their Anniversary Meeting  
on the evening of the 4th of July,  
1833; and published by order of the  
Board of Officers.

In presenting the first annual report of the proceedings of the Easton Male Sunday School Society, the board of officers cannot refrain from expressing their unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God, for the kind providence, the watchful care and the abundant mercies and blessings they have received from his hands.

Since your organization as a society there have been revolutions and changes; trouble and affliction have been abroad upon the world; the angel of death has passed over our land not without leaving his path marked by victims; but amid all these vicissitudes, through the mercy of a kind Providence, our health has been continued and our lives prolonged, to congratulate you upon this, the first Anniversary of our Society.

In reviewing the transactions of the past year which we shall briefly present for your consideration, we see much indeed to stimulate and excite us to more unwearied diligence and perseverance. The school you established and placed under our control, was commenced under rather disadvantageous circumstances; and at the onset owing to the want of experience and practical knowledge it was measurably retarded in its usefulness and success. But since that period we are glad to say, that experience has been acquired by close application, and where

and confusion, (owing to our system not being well digested and arranged,) order and harmony have arisen by the adoption of Bye-Laws and Rules, which define distinctly the duty of all; and we may now venture to say, that so far as it has been practicable, we have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place. The number of scholars on roll are about 50; their average attendance 85 each sabbath; and although this statement appears small when compared with the numerous admissions during the year, we are happy to say of those who do attend regularly, that their conduct while in school, and so far as they come under our notice when out of it, deserves our warm and hearty approbation.

The teachers roll at this time numbers but 14—since several since our commencement have removed, two have declined attending, and one, Thomas H. Varnum, after a long and tedious illness departed this life on the 31st of March last. To his fellow teachers no labored eulogy is here necessary; you saw his work and labor of love, his untiring spirit to do good and be useful within the sphere which he moved; and no doubt the remembrance of it cheers you in the discharge of your duty. His manners were mild, winning and persuasive, and possessing the life and power of religion he was eminently calculated to do good as a Sunday school teacher; but it has pleased him who sees not as man seeth, to remove him from this vale of sorrow and affliction to that land where the inhabitants are sick no more.

The general attendance of the teachers with but a few exceptions has been very good, and their duties, particularly during the last quarter discharged in a most satisfactory manner; but we must say that the labor has not been proportioned equally; a part have borne by far the greatest share of the burthen, not only discharging their own duty, but also that of others in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of teachers to supply the wants of the school, and admit of the regular rotation in service.

The board have from time to time made such arrangements for the convenience and welfare of the school as their limited means would permit. The room we occupy is commodious, & well adapted to the accommodation of the children, the rent is quite as reasonable as could be expected,—an effort has been made also to establish a Library for the benefit of the scholars, and a small sum remitted to New York for the purchase of a select number of books.

We have thus given you an imperfect sketch of a society that has been in existence but one year; and although it has not been productive of as much good perhaps as it might have been, in more efficient hands, we nevertheless feel that the

labor bestowed upon it has not been in vain; and that our humble efforts to pursue and carry into effect the original plan of the society in its formation have been attended at least with partial success.

The object of our association is to teach the elementary branch of education to those children who have no other means of obtaining them; to unfold in some degree the treasures of knowledge and wisdom so far as our humble resources admit of, to those, who, but for this means of acquiring the rudiments of education would grope their way through life in the darkness and thralldom of ignorance and vice.

But we by no means restrict ourselves to those children who have no other mode but the Sunday school, by which they may learn to read. Our object is not only to expand and enlighten the mind by education, but also to prevent so far as in our power lies the breaking of the Sabbath day, and the commission of the numerous catalogue of sins that follow it, and instead of our youth growing up in habits of sin and wickedness, to implant principles of morality and religion in their minds, while they are young and tender, and more easily swayed and governed than at any subsequent period of life, to give them a bias early towards virtue so that when they may be cast into the world, (separated from parents and friends,) and surrounded by its ten thousand snares, temptations and allurements, they may be able to shun and resist them; in consequence of the love of virtue being thus deeply fixed in their hearts as their earliest principles, and cherished and perpetuated there by habit, as well as its own intrinsic worth. Mature and serious reflection, (as well as the opinions of learned and distinguished men,) have convinced us that the cause of Sunday Schools is that of our common christianity, that they are among the most effectual pioneers and aids of the minister of the gospel; and that they are doing and have done although their operations are conducted silently and unobtrusively, as much or more good than any other species of charitable institutions that we have any knowledge of, because they lay

before its branches have lowered high in the air, or its roots acquired durability and strength by age—their intention is to crush and subdue vice while in the bud, and instead of having to conquer old and confirmed habits of wickedness, and eradicate long cherished and bosom sins, they seek to implant religion and virtue, before these habits are formed and strengthened, or the heart hardened by contact with vice.

While most other charitable societies are exerting their influence and resources, to meliorate the condition of mankind in distant regions, and foreign lands; the Sunday school is devoting its energies for the benefit of our own people, they are striving to improve the condition of our friends and neighbors, they are seeking the lost sheep; the stray lambs of the flock among ourselves, and making their teachers literally missionaries to the rising generation. However much we approve of and rejoice at the success of every society having in view the benefit of mankind, we think the Sunday school is entitled to precedence, particularly among our own neighbors, friends and acquaintances, and we feel confident that on this occasion our claim will be cheerfully responded to.

We appeal to every Christian before us, we ask if you can refuse to support an institution which has for its object the fulfillment of that invitation of our blessed saviour, "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven"—that professes to "train up a child in the way he should go," so that in after life when the cares and perplexities connected with our abode here come upon him, "he may not depart from it."

An institution, which, when the first ray of reason dawns upon, and enlightens the infant mind, endeavours to withdraw its attention from the fleeting vanities and unsubstantial pleasures of this world, and direct it to higher and nobler enjoyments. With objects of this character in view, we claim of you as Christians the means to prosecute them. But we have a claim upon our fellow townsmen at large, upon every good citizen, upon every true lover of his country; we appeal not only to you in behalf of our school as teaching the first rudiments of christianity, but also the elements of education. We have children under our charge who if they receive no instruction from us perhaps never will; to them the door of learning will be forever closed; to them the book of knowledge with all its blessings to the human race, with all its means of obtaining and imparting information, of alleviating care, and filling up many a dull and listless hour with useful and laudable employment, will be forever sealed. And is it not natural to suppose that some substitute will be found

for the privileges of which they may thus be debarred? we answer, yes, every person acquainted with the operations of the human mind, knows that it is always on the search for happiness, always restlessly and anxiously pursuing some object where it may be supposed to dwell, and although often foiled and disappointed in the pursuit, it returns to the chase with unwearied vigor. If then mankind have not some useful and innocent means of gratifying this universal thirst; they will seek it in others though they be wicked and deluding. We ask our fellow citizens then, if ignorance shall be the characteristic of any part of the rising generation so far as they may be able to prevent it?

We ask you, on this, the anniversary of the birth day of our political freedom, if you will permit any part of your neighbors children; of those who must take your places in society when time has swept us off this busy scene, to grow up in ignorance and pass their lives in one gloomy night of darkness and stupidity, when it is in your power to stretch out the strong arm of help and deliverance, and rescue them from these worst of bonds, these most galling of fetters?

Who can tell when he contributes to the support of this school what high and holy purpose he may be the instrument of effecting; who knows but that these children around us, for whose benefit we are soliciting your countenance and aid, may be in like manner called upon to perform the same act toward others, and thus perpetuate your liberality and kindness. It may be that in this house upon this occasion, a fountain of charity will be opened, from whence shall issue a rivulet of good will and benevolence, of peace and love to mankind, the meanderings of which may be seen through every successive age of the world; till it is lost in the great ocean of eternity.

Stronger occurrences, more singular events than these have taken place—We ask every good citizen if it is not the first wish of his heart that our liberty, the boast and pride of our country, may be preserved, and our free institutions stand unimpaird to the latest generations that means then shall we adopt to preserve them in their original freshness and purity? shall we bequeath them to an ignorant and unenlightened race who can neither understand their worth nor appreciate their value? every man says no. But we are told that there will be a sufficient number who receive education to guard and preserve them.—in reply we would ask who have in their hands the destiny of our country, who can control and upon whom depend, its future fate? we answer the great mass of the people—every freeman in this sense possessing an equal share of power. If this be the fact, should not every man be qualified to exercise this power with discretion and prudence? And as education is essential to the true knowledge and enjoyment of liberty, and intimately connected with the practice of virtue; does it not become a duty upon us to use all our exertions, so that every individual may be prepared to receive the sacred right of self government, as it came from our fathers and transmit it to posterity unimpaired by time, and untarnished by the hands it has passed through.

But we appeal not only to the friends of the institution for pecuniary aid, but also for your personal assistance, we lament to say that the arduous duties connected with our school have been borne but by a few; true it is that their course generally has been approved of, their labor commended, and their zeal and industry noticed, but we regret to say in too many instances this friendship has stopped here; without affording us any real aid or support, we ask then, may we demand the support and assistance of the young, we ask you to devote a small portion of that time which God Almighty has entrusted you with in instructing the rising generation, and thereby benefitting his church; and in return we promise you that if the laborer in this field shall prove worthy of his hire, the pay will be ample, and the reward abundant.

By the Board  
**HENRY E. BATEMAN, Sec'y.**

**Positive Proof.**—We once knew a man who, on his return from a public meeting, burst open his door in a rage, upset his children, kicked his dog, hurled his hat behind the grate, and paced the apartment back and forth with the ferocity of a chafed tiger. "What is the matter, my dear?" said the wondering wife. "Matter!" roared the angry husband, "matter enough! neighbor B. has publicly called me a liar!" "Oh, never mind that my dear," replied the good woman, "he can't prove it you know, and nobody will believe him." "Prove it, you fool!" roared the madman more furiously than before, "he did prove it!" He brought witnesses and proved it on the spot! Else how should I be in such a d— of a passion!" The argument was a poser.

From the New York Courier.  
A Miss Green delivered an oration on the 4th ult. before the young ladies of the Coray Academy, Augusta, Maine.

The above announcement, in a Rochester paper, which met our sight, yesterday morning, has reminded us that we have been guilty of an almost unpardonable breach of editorial gallantry, in not sooner noticing the oration of Miss Green, which we had the pleasure of receiving by mail, some time since, from the fair oratrix herself, (as we fondly believe.) She will please to accept our warm acknowledgments for the favor; we can only excuse our neglect in not making them sooner, by wondering ourselves how it happened! It is lucky that our reputation for gallantry is so well established, or we should never dare to look a lady-ordinator in the face! We will now endeavor to repair our fault by a candid and impartial review, after the manner and form of the best reviewers. *Hem!*

"An Oration, before the citizens and ladies of Augusta, (Maine) on the 4th of July 1833, delivered by Miss Augusta Green. Published at the request of the committee of arrangements. Augusta, July 1833. Downing & Strickland, Printers, 1 vol. 199 pages!"

We have derived more pleasure, and satisfaction, and instruction from the perusal of this address of Miss Green, than from all the Fourth of July Oration we ever read before put altogether. We might, to be sure, if we were disposed to be hypercritical and could descend to a paltry jest, say that in some few pages, Miss GREEN looks rather blue—but we will not deviate from the strict line of impartiality for the sake of so poor a joke!

The oration does equal honor to the head and heart of an eloquent country-woman. We are proud to call her such! We could almost have reconciled ourselves to the idea of being a citizen of the state of Maine, or a member of Major Jack Downing's achievements—and the lustre he has shed on his literary reputation! Now since we have read Miss Green's Oration, we have had great difficulty to keep ourselves from taking a bold oath, that we would do our utmost to that rising star in our federate constellation. Well may she now write—*Dirige* for her motto! We contemplate spending, at all hazards, the future Anniversaries of our Independence, at Augusta, and beholding one training day at Downingville, as we have already a kind of invite from our friend the Major himself!

But we forget that our readers are getting impatient for some extracts from an oration which has called forth such an enthusiasm of eulogy! We regret that our limited space will not allow us to transfer it to our columns in *extenso*. But the public must not be so unreasonable as to expect it from us, seeing that, although it is true that it did occupy but three parts of an hour in the delivery, it still makes an octavo volume of 199 closely printed pages! We are willing to do the impossible for the gratification of our patrons, but this would be ten times impossible! We shall give a few extracts, but we can no more than glance at the vast number of subjects which it so ably and eloquently discusses.

The fair speaker's exordium is appropriate and original—and that we must give. It appears that the audience was not composed of ladies alone.

"Friends—Countrymen, and Lovers—and you, my fair Country-women!—To you, on this proud day, posterity has a right to look and does look with eagerness and an anxious eye! [applause.] Let me solar deviate from the beaten track on these occasions, as to speak, first of the dearest interests of generations yet unborn! Let us cast a forward glance to the future, and then we shall be better prepared to give a retrospective one at the past."

The fair speaker, then, dwells with enthusiasm, on the growing population of our immense territory, but spares a few regrets at the vast number of unmarried youths who are annually carried from the New England States, to the far west. We are happy, however, to perceive by Miss G's statement, that the State of Maine is beginning to attract enterprising young men from abroad! If they do not shape their course towards Augusta hereafter, more often still, the laws of attraction must be sadly deranged!

The fair speaker next touches on the comparative number of males and females, as per the census, and interspersed are some severe but most just and excellent reflections upon a certain useless, if not disagreeable, class of signers—called for the reasons Miss G. thinks, that there is such a *batch* of them, by the name of *etymology*—though Miss G. affirms that this is the correct orthography. Miss G. thinks, and therein we fully concur, that this class of nondescripts, and outlaws, ought, at a certain, say 34 or 37, to be compelled to choose "between the altar and the gallows!" And if they do not an-

swer the purpose—and they prefer hemp to Hymen, then she suggests that we should make a bonfire—a grand *auto de fe* of them once a year! She thinks they would hardly stand that—and would judge it "better to marry than to burn!" The plan strikes us, as most excellent—there must be some exception, as to the hanging, however, in favor of our Cockney friends—who are, by no means, to be strung up, if they declare for the "halter!"

Miss G. next proceeds to the relative duties of man and wife, and shows that to her the great subjects, as well as small are as familiar as her garter." Her recipe for the behavior of husbands and wives, in fretting, scolding and squabbling is deserving of attention. She says: "Methinks it were an easy task to 'write, as others have, a thousand and 'one precepts about mutual forbearance 'and good temper; but it is a thousand to 'one, if any husbands or wives would 'even read them, and if they did, would 'only cry phshaw! as if we wished to deprive them of their liberty of speech and 'their lawful matrimonial privileges! 'Now I have one to suggest that shall 'preserve all these, and yet make a matrimonial dialogue refined and genteel 'exchange of courtesies! It is only to 'carry on their squabbles in gentle whisper—and they will seldom or never 'come to high words!"

We are not prepared to vouch for the efficacy of this, however, without actual experiment! We have some doubts whether, for example, a bold husband, who should bid his angry wife to "go to the d—!" in ever so gentle a whisper, would not catch a box on the ear about as soon as if he hawled it out so that the neighbours might hear it!

The next topic Miss G. dwells upon, is the treatment of children—and as she appears to have spoken with most delight on that, so we confess we have read her observations upon it with most pleasure. Miss Green declares herself in favor of the old fashioned discipline of the birch; and gives, if indeed any were wanted, the most delightful reasons for preferring that salutary mode of chastisement to its primitive uses—the use for which nature evidently ordained it! She is in favor also, of our own precise mode of administering it if we understand her phrase. "There is nothing," says she, "that we can do for posterity, which will produce greater moral benefits, in the end!"

We are compelled, most reluctantly, to pass over the vast number of topics which remain. Among them we have only room to mention: "Our most excellent and paternal President's visit to the east—[this was before he faced about for home.] The march of intellect—Nullification—cholera in the west—Emancipation of the Catholics in the British West Indies—The Temperance Societies—Progress of religion, particularly in New York—Ditto 'every where, but in Boston—New York Post Office—New York, the Emporium of Letters, if Boston is the "Literary Emporium"—United States Bank—"Black Hawk and Tommy Hawk, and "Wee-hawk—American Independence—the old Ladies in Boston were the Followers of—agreed to leave off drinking tea, or the tea never would have been thrown overboard—Female superiority—"Camilla—Madame de Stale [typographical error we presume,] whose work she never read—Hannah Moore—Miss Livermore," &c. &c. &c.

But we must tear ourselves away from Miss Green. In doing so, however, we cannot but give her dear, parting words! She speaks of the high and interesting task imposed on her, by the partiality of her friends and fellow citizens, in the following beautiful peroration:

"One word of myself, my dear friends—before I conclude! If there be any here among you, of whatever age, sex or condition, that may think the acceptance of the task I have had assigned to me, on this occasion, argues presumption and even indecency, to them I would address myself! I appeal to them to reflect that this honor, highly as I prize it, dear as it is to my heart, was not of my seeking! I assure them that it was undertaken with the most heartfelt diffidence—with the most genuine and deepest humility! The honor, I did not court—it courted me! and as it was not sought, so it could not be declined, without doing equal violence to my feelings! If, therefore, any blame or shame attach, let it be to those who backed this unwilling honor on my back! [Great applause!]

If I shall have been so happy as to gain the approbation of those for whose sake I have thus far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudice has but too long prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply repaid for all the sneers and imputations of wifings and fools! [Cheers!]

"the approving smile of the noble sex for my sentiments not for myself! 'And, I say to you, lords of the 'creation, as you call yourselves, if 'you doubt the sincerity of this declaration—I proclaim it here, in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, that you may believe me or not, as 'you please—but there is not one among 'you, Tom, Dick, or Harry, that I would 'give a brass tumbler to call husband' to-morrow.

"May-be ye would the day a'ter though—said Tom Jinnins to himself!—but then succeeded the most tremendous applause—nine cheers—24 gun-music—"Green grow the rushes O!"

If such things are done in the green tree what will come in the dry? but 'tis a vile pun, and an ill-natured one, and we beg pardon for it, on both scores: therefore, we beg leave to propose as a toast—*The Oratrix of the day—May her laurels be ever fresh, and herself not ever green!*

**DISEASE OF CATTLE.**  
EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED  
Near Holmesburg, Philad. Co. }  
August 10, 1833. }

Dear Sir—Several years ago the well known botanist, Mr. Nuttall pointed out to me, upon my farm, a plant, which usually blossoms about this season of the year which he referred to as the cause of what is commonly called the Slobbers in horses, a continual discharge from the salivary glands, which exhausts their strength very rapidly. This plant grows upon old and poor pasture fields and is known by the name of "The Devil's Tobacco." (Lobelia inflata.) It is highly fragrant, spicy, and active as an emetic—even dangerously so—and exercises a very powerful and dangerous influence over the animal system. I have seen a pair of horses turned out to pasture at night in the heat of summer, so weak in the morning, with the water running in streams from their mouths, that they could not be used for a week. Salt and dry ground food appear to be the best remedies.

A gentleman who had a farm on the banks of the Schuylkill told me that he sowed a pasture field with two or three bushels of salt to the acre, which corrected this evil, although horses turned into the next field "slobbered," and had previously been so affected in the one sown with salt. Whether this salt acted as a preventive of the nauseating effects, or interrupted the development of the plant, or that its influence was solely through the stomachs of the animals, I am not prepared to explain—but the fact was stated by one upon whom I have full reliance.

When Linnæus visited Tornea, the inhabitants complained of a distemper which killed multitudes of their cattle, especially during Spring, when first turned out into a meadow in the neighborhood. He soon traced the disorder to the water hemlock, which grew plentifully in the place, and which the cattle in the Spring did not know how to avoid, having been closely confined during winter.

Dr. Blemming, in his Philosophy of Zoology, mentions that in Orkney many goshaws die when first turned out into the hills to pasture, in consequence of eating the leaves of fox glove.

The sudden death of the cattle, described as taking place recently in Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, appears something like the effect of a violent vegetable poison—and the mystery may be solved by some of the intelligent medical gentlemen who are acquainted with botany.

Peculiar seasons seem to induce the growth of peculiar plants. Almost every year we notice that certain grain or root crops exceed others. This summer it was remarked that cherries and blackberries were unusually abundant. So, the character of the preceding or present season may increase the especial growth of some noxious plants, which are not commonly abundant or so active in their properties.

Sometimes the second crop of hay is found to "slobber" horses—but at other seasons it has not this effect—probably because the plants which cause the "slobbers" (for I do not attribute the effects to clover alone,) do not arrive at maturity before the second crop grasses are cut.

Whatever may be the mystery in sudden death of the cattle, it will be found connected with some natural cause to discover which exertions of a character likely to succeed should be made! The peculiarities of food drink or air are those most likely to affect animals, and it would be well to guard against them by appropriate precautions.—*Phil. Inq.*

There are certain plants which require a peculiar preparation for the germination of their seeds: thus "the soil in which alone the healthful little plant called *Manilla Gluea* makes its appearance, is the surface of putrid fruit while the small animal termed *Vibrio Acoel*, requires for its growth vinegar which has been some time exposed to the air."—*Philosophy of Zoology*, 1. 25.

Our readers will find a capital letter from Major Jack Downing in our column of today. We learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser that the Major's letters are in a course of publication in the London papers. Much speculation prevails as to the real author of these popular epistles.—They have been ascribed to Senator Holmes, Mr. Smith, (Editor of the Portland Courier,) John Neale, and Major Mordecai Manassah Noah. The one published to day is, no doubt, from the pen of the latter gentleman.

**MAJOR DOWNING'S OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE UNITED STATES BANK.**

From the New York Daily Advertiser. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Rip Raps, August 4th 1833.

Dear Sir:—I have just got here after examining the Bank; and it was the toughest job I ever had in my life. The General was so bent on my doing it, that I had to go ahead, or I'd speak out the first day. I was high upon a work about it, fidgeting and suffering all the while. Mr. Biddle see quick enuff it was no fool's journey I come on; and I made some of his folks scratch their heads. I tell you, I give em no notice of my coming; and I jumped right in the thickest on em there one day when they were tumbin in an shell on the money like corn—now says I, "my boys, I advise all on ye to brush up your multiplication tables, for I'm down upon you with addition, and the rule of 3, and vulgar fractions, and if I find a penny out of place, the General shall now it. I'm no green horn nor member of Congress; nor Judge Clayton, nor Mr. Cambreleng, neither," says I.

As soon as Mr. Biddle read the letter the General sent by me, says he, "Major, I'm glad the General has sent some one at last that knows something, and can give a straight account," and with that he call'd all the Bank folks, and tell'd em to bring their books together. "Now," says he, "Major, which en'd shall we begin at first?" "It makes no odds which," says I, "all I care about, is to see if both reads meet; and if they don't, Mr. Biddle," says I, "sit all over with you and the Bank—ye'll all go, 'hook and line' and then we'll coat, and went at it. I found some of them are fellows there play sharp at siferin. They'd do a sum by a kinder short Dilworth quick as a flash. I always use a slate—it comes kinder natural to me; and I chalk'd her off there the first day and figurd out high upon 100 pretty considerable tuf sums. There was more than 8 cart load of books about us, and every one on em bigger than the Deacon's family bible. And such an eternal batch of figerin I never see, and there wasn't a blot or a scratch in the whole on em.

I put a good many questions to Mr. Biddle, for the General gin me a long string on em; and I thought some would stagger him: but he answered them all just as glib as our boys in Downingville do the catakize, from the "chief end of man" clean through the petitions.— And he did it all in a mighty civil way too, there was only one he kinder tried to get round, and that was—how he come to have so few of the General's folks among the Directors until very lately? "Why," says he, "Major, and Major" says he [and then he got up and took a pinch of snuff and offered me one] says he "Major, the Bank knows no party; and in the first go off, you know the General's friends were all above matters of so little importance as Banks and Banking. If we had put a branch in Downingville, says he, "the General would not have had occasion to ask such a question," and with that he made me a bow, and I went home and took dinner with him. It is plucky curious to hear him talk about millions and thousands; and I got as glib too at it as he is; and how on earth I shall git back to nine-pence and four-pence-hapenies I can't tell.

After I had been figerin away there night upon a week, and used up 4 or 5 slate pencils, and spit my mouth as dry as a cob, rubbin out the sums as fast as I did them, I writ to the General, and tell'd him it was no use; I could find no mistake; but so long as the Bank was at work it was pretty much like counting a flock of sheep in a fall day when they are just let into a new stable—for it was all the while crossing and mixing, and the only way was to lock up all the Banks and as fast as you count em, black their noses.

"Now" says I one day "Squire Biddle I'll just take a look at your money bags, for they tell the General you can't get stuff enuff in the bank to make him a pair of spectacles, 'nouse of your rags" says I, "but the real grit" and with that he call'd 2 or 3 chaps in Quaker coats, and they open'd a large place about as big as the 'east room;" and such a sight I never see—boxes, bugs and kags, all full, and I should say nigh upon a hundred cord. Says I, "Squire Biddle what on earth is all this for I am stump'd!"— "40" says he, Major "that's our Safety Fund,"—"how you talk?" says I.

"Now," says I, "is all that genuine?" "Every dollar of it" says he. "Will you count it?" Major, says he. "Not to day," says I; "but as the general wants me to be particular, 'I'll just hussle some on em," and at it I went with hammer and file. It raly did me good, for I did not think there was so much rale chink in all creation. So when I got tired I set down on a pile, and took my wallet, and bogg'd to count over some of the

"Safety Fund" notes I got shayed with on the grand tower. "Here," says I, "Squire Biddle, I have a small trifle I should like to barter with you—it's all 'Safety Fund,'" says I,—"and Mr. Van Buren's head is on most all on em." But as soon as he put his eyes on em he shook his head. "Well," says I, "its no matter,"—but it lifted my dander considerable.

"Now," says I, "Mr. Biddle, I've got one more question to put to you, and then I'm through. You say your bills are better than the hard dollars; this puzzles me and the general too. Now how is this?" "Well," says he, "Major, I'll tell you; suppose you have a bushel of potatoes in Downingville, and you wanted to send them to Washington, how much would it cost you to get them there?" "Well," says I, "about two shillins lawful—for I sent a barrel there to the general last fall, and that cost me a dollar freight." "Well," says he, "suppose I've got potatoes in Washington just as good as yours, and I take your potatoes in Downingville and give you an order to receive a bushel of potatoes in Washington, wouldn't you save two shillins lawful by that? We sometimes charge," says he, "a trifle for drafts when the places are distant, but never as much as it would cost for the dollars;" and with that we looked into the accounts again, and there it was. Says I "Squire Biddle, I see it now as clear as a whistle."

When I got back to Washington, I found the general off to the "Rip Raps," and I after him. One feller there tell'd me I couldn't go to the "Rip Raps" that the General was gone there to keep off business; but as soon as I tell'd him who I was, he ordered a boat and I paddled off.

The General and I have talked over all the Bank business; he says it is not best to publish my report as he wants it for the message; and it would only set them Stock-fish nibblin agin in Wall street. I made him stare when I tell'd him about the dollars I saw there and once and awhile he would wrinkle his face up like a ball of raylins; and when I tell'd him Biddle wouldn't give me any of his "Safety Fund" for any of Mr. Van Buren's that I had with me; the General took out his wallet, and slung it more than five rods into the barrels.

We are now pretty busy, fitting and joining the beams and rafters of the message; and if Mr. Van Buren don't git back before we shingle it, I guess his safety Fund will stand but a poor chance.

The General don't care much about havin his head for a sign board, but says he, "Major" when they put my head on one end of a Bank Bill, and Mr. Van Buren's on the other end; and promise to pay Andrew Jackson," and then blow up, its too bad—I won't allow it—it shant be." The General says, if he allows Amos Kendle to make his report about the State Banks, it is but fair to let me publish mine about Squire Biddle's bank. So I am getting mine ready.

We have a fine cool time here, and an't bothered with office seekers; we can see em in droves all along shore, waitin for a chance. One fellow swam off last night to get appointed to some office.—The General thinks of making him minister to the King of the Sandwich Islands, on account of their being all good swimmers there.

Yours, eternally,  
J. DOWNING; Major,  
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

The following is a copy of the circular addressed to the different State Banks on the subject of the government deposits:

AGUST, 1833.

Sir:—I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the President of the United States to confer with State Banks in relation to future deposits and distribution of the public revenue.

It is deemed probable by the Government that the Bank of the United States will not be rechartered, and that no other institution will be established by Congress to supply its place as Agent of the Treasury.

As it is now less than three years to the expiration of its Charter the President thinks it his duty to look to the means by which the service it now renders to the Government is thereafter to be performed, and if sufficient reasons shall exist the Government may desire to employ another Agent, or other Agents at an earlier period.

The sole object of my appointment is to ascertain on what terms the several State Banks may be willing to perform the services now rendered by the Bank of the United States to the Government should it become necessary or expedient to employ another Agent or other Agents that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in that event be able to make a judicious selection.

In pursuit of this object, I have the honour to inquire whether the Bank over which you preside is desirous, should a change take place of undertaking that agency, or a portion of it, at

If this inquiry should be answered in the affirmative, I am authorised to communicate with you further on the subject.

It is however to be distinctly understood that nothing which may pass is to be considered a pledge on the part of the Government to remove the deposits from the Bank of the United States before the expiration of its charter or to employ your Bank in any event or to make any final arrangements upon the

conditions which may now be proposed or received.

If it be convenient, I shall be happy to know the disposition of your Board of Directors on the subject; if not, will you do me the favor to give me your own, leaving an expression of the wishes of the Board to some more convenient opportunity.

Very respectfully, your ob'd servant,  
Amos KENDALL.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.  
Easton, Talbot county, Aug. 15, 1833.

Mr. Editor—  
Being now on a visit to this shore, for the purpose of explaining to the friends of Colonization, the position in which the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society have placed themselves in regard to Colonization, as the only practicable mode of gradually extirpating slavery from the State; and cherishing, as I do, the belief, that our fellow citizens generally will coöperate with the managers of our State society, in the views they have taken of this subject, and also, in the plans they have adopted to consummate all the beneficent purposes of the scheme, I herewith inclose a copy of my preamble and resolutions, and earnestly request you to favour the cause, by giving them an early insertion in your paper.

A cause, involving so many essential interests, political, moral and religious, ought to be well understood by every citizen. The great depths of prejudice and ignorance are rapidly breaking up, almost every where, not only within our own country, but throughout the civilized world. Maryland has a deep stake in one of the leading questions of the day and the age—much of wisdom, prudence and skill, are necessary to enable her to meet, and to master the coming crisis, which can neither be arrested nor eluded. Her fortunes are fairly and honorably embarked in the cause of colonization; upon the successful issue of the great and holy struggle, which she is now making to restore to the land of their forefathers, a too long neglected and hopeless population, depend her own prosperity and glory.—The spirit of her people—their general intelligence and love of liberty, and the rapidly increasing spread among them of that great moral power, which is to subdue all the powers of the earth to the government of reason and religion, furnish a delightful presage of the certainty of success in this great work, which is "to raise Maryland to that rank, which her natural advantages so truly entitle her to hold."

It is my intention to visit, at an early period as possible, the different counties on this shore, for the purpose of forming societies, auxiliary to the objects set forth in the enclosed preamble and resolutions. It is also my intention to avail myself of every favorable opportunity, to explain to the free colored people, the benevolent tendencies of the scheme upon their own destiny and the ultimate destiny of their race.

By publishing this, together with the enclosed, you will confer a benefit to the cause, and oblige

Your ob'd servant,  
W. MCKENNEY,  
Colonization Agent for the State of Maryland.  
Editors of papers on this shore, kindly to the objects and ends proposed by the Maryland State Colonization Society, will confer a favor by copying this.

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.  
APRIL 30, 1833.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this afternoon at the Colonization office, the following preamble and resolutions were read, discussed, amended, and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, It is the desire of the Maryland State Colonization Society to hasten, as far as they can, the arrival of the period when slavery shall cease to exist in Maryland; and whereas they believe that this can best be done by advocating and assisting the cause of colonization, which is considered as the safest, the truest, and the most efficient auxiliary of freedom, under existing circumstances; and whereas the cause of colonization, which has already produced great results, and from which so much is still anticipated, must depend, in Maryland, upon the facilities afforded for the transportation and reception of emigrants on the coast of Africa, which can only be secured to the necessary and desired extent, by the establishments in Africa, where there will be no restraint upon emigration beyond the control of the state society, and whereas it is believed, for these and other reasons; to be expedient for the state society to form at this time, a new settlement on the coast of Africa; and whereas it has been represented to the Society, that Cape Palmas and its neighborhood offer commercial and agricultural facilities of the most important character, so as to make a settlement there desirable in every point of view; and whereas it is believed that a settlement thus formed by a society, whose avowed object is the ultimate extirpation of slavery, by proper and gradual efforts, addressed to the understanding and expectation of the people of the state would be viewed with peculiar interest by all those who advocated colonization on account of its tendencies towards liberty, and would receive that aid from them which would ensure its prosperity and happiness; and whereas the society believe, that it is proper to use every means in their power to raise Maryland to the rank of a free state of this union, not only on account of the immediate benefit to herself, but for the sake of the illustration which she would then furnish of the effect of colonization in removing slavery.

Resolved, That this society will forthwith establish a settlement, at a suitable point on the coast of Africa, and will take immediate measures to procure, both within and without the state, the necessary pecuniary aid.

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed, on the subject of new settlements, be directed to report to the board upon the position & the details of the new settlement, together with the probable cost of the same.

Resolved, That the managers of the state fund be solicited to lend their aid, in such manner as they may deem proper, in this behalf.

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary of this society be directed to address a copy of the above resolutions to the agent of the New York State Colonization Society, and that Mr. Latrobe, Mr. Sheppard and Dr. Boid be a committee to conduct such correspondence as may grow out of the said resolutions, in the recess of the Board.

The board then adjourned.

JUNE 28, 1833.

At a meeting of the board of Managers, held at the Colonization office, this evening, the committee on the subject of a new settlement, reported that the committee had had the matter under consideration, and had no hesitation in recommending Cape Palmas, or its vicinity, as the most suitable position for the establishment of a new settlement, to the leeward of Monrovia, on the southwest coast of Africa. Its advantages were great in an agricultural point of view: equally so in a commercial one, and there was no reason to believe that its health was not as good as that of any other situation on the coast. The chairman read extracts from several letters sustaining the views of the committee. The report was accepted.

The following resolutions were then discussed, and unanimously adopted, with the accompanying preamble:

Whereas, This society have heretofore resolved to establish a settlement at a suitable point on the coast of Africa, and to take measures to procure, both within and without the state, the necessary pecuniary aid; and whereas, Cape Palmas, or its vicinity, has been recommended, as affording advantages for such a settlement as has been proposed, which justify this society in taking steps for its more particular exploration and purchase; and whereas, it is considered proper, that before proceeding to make the application for assistance, contemplated by the resolutions above mentioned, that the principles upon which it is intended to establish a new settlement should be distinctly stated, for the information of those who may be willing to lend their aid to the cause of colonization, as advocated by this society—Therefore, be it resolved, as follows:

1. That the Maryland State Society look forward to the extirpation of slavery in Maryland, by proper and gradual efforts, addressed to the understanding and experience of the people of the state, as the primary object of their labors.
2. That the Society believe that this can best be accomplished, under existing circumstances, by advocating and assisting the cause of colonization.
3. That the colonization of the people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa, will not only promote their own temporal freedom and happiness, but tend to their moral improvement, and be the means of spreading the lights of civilization and the gospel in Africa.
4. Whereas, It is desired that the settlement about to be made by this society, should, as far as practicable, become a moral and temperate community, and as this is to be effected, in a great degree, by the character of the emigrants who leave America for a new home in Africa, and whereas, the sad experience of this country has shown the demoralizing effects of the use of ardent spirits—Be it resolved, That no emigrant shall be permitted to go from Maryland to a settlement of this society in Africa, who will not first bind himself or herself to abstain therefrom.
5. That the principle of abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, except for medicinal purposes, be incorporated into the local government of the settlements of this society in Africa so that no person shall be capable of holding office therein, who shall not first pledge himself to abstain from the use of, or traffic in ardent spirits, with the above exception.
6. That this society believe, that in thus uniting the two great causes of colonization and temperance, the best interests of both will be promoted. Colonization will advance with a healthier step to ultimate success, and temperance will find, in a nation founded upon its principles, an illustration that must be longer conclusive as to its political benefits, and an example all powerful in its influences.
7. That this society, while it will encourage, at all times, commercial communication with their settlements, so as to increase the facilities of emigration and colonization, yet it will make their agricultural character and improvement peculiarly the objects of solicitude.

On motion, Resolved, That an agent be forthwith appointed, to obtain the pecuniary aid, necessary to the establishment of the new settlement, to be made by this society in Africa;—and that Mr. Latrobe, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Howard be a committee to recommend a suitable person to the board of a suitable person to proceed to Africa, to purchase a site for the proposed settlement, at Cape Palmas, or its vicinity, if practicable, and under instructions to be hereafter furnished, and which instructions the said committee are hereby authorized to prepare, to be submitted to the board.

On motion, Resolved, That it be the duty of the agent or agents, who may be appointed by this society to procure the co-operation of the friends of colonization in other states, to invite them to become members of this society in its corporate character, under a pledge that they shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges therein, which are enjoyed by the members resident in the state of Maryland.

There are many diseases incident to other animals from which man is exempt. But there are many of them kind to him. A singular instance of this kind lately occurred in London.

A groom had been attending a horse diseased with the glanders, and had carelessly permitted the discharge from its nose to fall on his hands—and witlessly to remain. A fortnight sent him to a hospital, complaining of an unaccountable debility, which changed to diarrhoea, and to delirium. Soft tumors and globular pustules afterwards appeared on different parts of his body; and an occasional discharge issued from his nostrils. So singular a case warranted scrutiny, and begat suspicion of glanders, which was confirmed by the patient's answer how he had been employed. An eminent veterinary surgeon was sent for, and the case was rendered too plain to admit of doubt. Death was inevitable. The cry for "water water!" became incessant, and all that the medical attendants could do was to mitigate pain; and the patient soon ended his life, exclaiming "I know I am dying. I shall die soon, but I shall die happy. I know now I am glandered; I shall die as my horses do—I shall die happy."

It is indeed one of the most unaccountable follies or frailties of compassion, to exhibit sympathy where its efforts are known to prove fruitless. It is known to every veterinary surgeon that not one in fifty of those horses which become diseased with the glanders have ever recovered, however they may have been attended. Is it not then an extraordinary assumption of prudence or pity wantonly to permit the slow and severe ravages of the disease on the poor distressed brute, rather than rid it of pain in ransoming it from existence? A horse so diseased cannot be cured, cannot live long. At least no cure has yet been devised or discovered—not partially to prolong enduring existence in a soulless brute, but to restore it to health and utility—the best part of pity is prudence in promptly ridding the animal of useless tortured life.—Amber. Sentinel.

**EASTON GAZETTE**  
EASTON, (Md.)  
Saturday Morning, Aug. 24.

**NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.**

Agreeably to adjournment, the National Republican Convention, composed of committees from Cecil, Kent, Queen-Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties, re-assembled at Centreville on the 19th inst.

In the absence of Gen. Solomon Dickinson, of Talbot, Col. William Hughlett, of Talbot, was called to the chair.

The following gentlemen were present, viz: Gen. James Sewell, Messrs. Geo. C. Veazy and Alfred C. Nowland, of Cecil; Messrs. Wm. B. Wilmer, Jas. Eades, Geo. S. Hollyday, Jas. A. Pearce, Pere Wethered, and Dr. John K. B. Emory, of Kent; Dr. James K. Harper, Messrs. John Brown, John McKenney, Benjamin Seegar, and Edward G. Bourke, of Queen-Ann's; Col. Wm. Hughlett, Messrs. Edward N. Hambleton, Samuel T. Kennard, Jeremiah Valiant, and William H. Tighman, of Talbot; Col. Wm. Orrell, Messrs. John Boon, Jacob C. Willson, Caleb P. Davis, James Dukes, and Spencer Hitch, of Caroline.

On motion, by Mr. Brown, it was Resolved, That when this Convention proceed to ballot for a Candidate for Congress, they shall vote by counties, each county giving one vote.

The Convention then proceeded to select a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

Mr. Hambleton named to the Convention, Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot.

Mr. Boon named Daniel C. Hopper, Esq. of Queen-Ann's.

The Convention having balloted, it was ascertained that Cecil, Kent and Talbot counties voted for Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq.

And that Queen-Ann's and Caroline voted for Daniel C. Hopper, Esq.

The following resolution as moved by Col. Orrell, and amended by Gen. Sewell, was then unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention unanimously consent to the nomination of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and recommend him as a suitable person to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton, it was Ordered, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the several papers within this congressional district; and that the chairman and Secretary address a letter to Mr. Goldsborough, informing him of his nomination, and urging his acceptance.

A vote of thanks to the chairman & secretary was passed; and the Convention adjourned.

WM. HUGHLETT, Chairman.  
EDWARD G. BOURKE, Secretary.

CENTREVILLE, AUG. 19, 1833.

DEAR SIR:—The National Republican Convention assembled here to-day, for the purpose of nominating a gentleman suitable to represent this district in the next Congress, have instructed us to inform you, that they have concurred, unanimously, in recommending you to the voters of this district, as a person proper to represent them in the next Congress of the United States.

We hope that you will inform us at as early a day as possible, whether it will be agreeable to you to accept this nomination.

Very respectfully,  
your obedient servants  
W. HUGHLETT, Chairman.  
EDWARD G. BOURKE, Sec'y.

To Col. William Hughlett, Chairman of the late National Republican Convention at Centreville.

I have now, sir, the honor to forward to you my answer to the communication from the late National Republican Convention at Centreville, which you so obligingly sent to me by your servant this morning.

To be distinguished by the Deputies of the Freeman of so large and so respectable a community as that which constitutes the National Republican party in the second Congressional district on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and their candidate for a seat in the Congress of the United States, is an evidence of favour, that any man might well be proud of—it is one which I duly appreciate—and for which I return, all that I can return, my cordial and unfeigned thanks.

I lament, however, that it is not in my power to accept this distinction at the hands of the Convention—and I regret it the more, as it may give them the trouble of assembling together again to make another choice. But that regret is greatly soothed by the consideration, that they will easily be enabled to make choice of some citizen who, to just zeal in their cause, and with a vigor of constitution adequate to bear him through the fatigues of a political campaign, will add those high and eminent endowments which will command the approbation and confidence of the district.

It is custom has authority in prescribing a rule of action, it has also great influence in regulating popular sentiment. It has been invariably the usage among us for a candidate to visit every part of a Congressional district to pay his respects to the people, and it is as general an impression that, without this, no man can succeed. I must then either conform to the practice and gratify the public expectation in this particular, or decline. To accept the proffered honor without acceding to the terms that fulfill what friends had a right to expect of me—Feeling that I am unable to undergo this labor, I have no option, but to decline.

Whilst the district was a small one, composed of this and the two adjoining counties, where the power of opinion gave unchecked and triumphant control to that portion of our Fellow Citizens with whom I am politically associated, the labour was comparatively not dissimilar. But since its enlargement by annexing two more distant counties, with a little more arduous strength (results certainly produced by the uncontrollable circumstances of the stationary number of our population, and the increased ratio of representation) whatever motives or reasons demanded the presence of a candidate in every part of the district before, must now be rendered doubly cogent and imperious—not that I mean to be understood as believing that the change has rendered success at all doubtful (for I should certainly expect a seat in Congress through this nomination) but that it has greatly expanded the sphere of action,—increased the duties of exertion—and multiplied the necessary labors to achieve it.

If any thing could induce a deviation from this determination it would be the decisive award mixed with unqualified preference and confidence which has marked the great majority of the district in my behalf—but even this I must resist—offering the assurance both to

floods and to those whose preferences were differently directed, that I am ready and willing at all times, if an exigence occurs, to co-operate in any part of the district with the candidate I may name, and to render him and them the best services that I could have rendered myself—but to the labour of a general canvass through the district I am utterly incompetent.

After an unremitted, laborious, and unalloyed service in popular canvassing for almost one third of a century, in defence of opinions and principles common to that portion of my fellow citizens with whom I have been associated, and myself, which gave form and character to our Government, and which have been found by the test of time to be the sure resource and reliance of all administrations either on the occurrence of a great crisis or upon the establishment of any expanded system of national policy, I feel admonished by the growth of years and by inconveniences flowing from that service not to engage in renewed and augmented labours, my physical inadequacy to sustain which might jeopard your cause and would certainly impair my remaining health. It is very true that I yielded to the commands of my Fellow Citizens during the past autumn to undergo a most laborious canvass in a still larger district—but it is not less true that in the fatigues of that exertion, though crowned with success, I received the admonition which I now disclose. The crisis then and the state of things now are different—then a hope was entertained and the exertion was directed to extirpate an evil that was corrupting the body of the nation, and whose longer continuance it was justly feared would destroy it—at such a time, no man had a right to withhold any services demanded of him. But the intended remedy failing, the malady is now left to the chances of time, to the still more precarious chance of change in its character, and to the native strength and vigour of the patient, where no aid seems plausible but to attempt to mitigate suffering until the arrival of a period when another chance may be presented to place the afflicted sufferer under better councils. To provide this aid is certainly a high duty—one which the Convention very properly feel, and I applaud—and in the successful accomplishment of which they have my hearty good wishes.

Unchanged in every opinion and political view that I have avowed before the world, which the experience produced by time has tended more to strengthen than relax, I ardently desire that those whom the Convention represents may succeed in their devotion to sustain the best principles and the best men—as it is in the establishment of the first and in the promotion of the last that we can only expect to secure the blessings of liberty to our countrymen and true glory to our country.

If the conflict of party must go on, I shall rejoice to find that those with whom I am in political alliance infuse a national spirit into all that proceeds from them. Refraining from, nay disdaining the paltry artifices of appeals to supposed prejudices, or resorts to other equally despicable concert of unworthy ambition, I trust that they will take counsel of wisdom and patriotism alone to direct them in a true American cause.

Let each man honestly regard his own advancement to office or trust as the last object of his consideration—let each man generously discard all personal prejudices, all personal hostilities to his adversaries, steadily adhering to principles that are approved and to men that are upright, and we shall bring about a state of things most propitious to liberty, to national happiness, and union. There is a growing intelligence among the great body of the people of our country (the result no doubt of the wider spread of education) that will sustain such exertions. Where popular opinion is the sovereign, no work of wisdom can be stable without the universal diffusion of knowledge through the means of systematic education—for with an untutored people he who deeks Vice and Folly in fascinating attire, and recommends them, will be as likely to succeed as he who sets forth Virtue and Wisdom in the simpler garb of truth.

To enlighten mankind is to serve the cause of truth and wisdom.

Believing these to be the ends and aim of our political friends, my best wishes wait on them, regarding their success as one of the means most promotive of the real grandeur of the nation and of the general prosperity of the People.

With every consideration, I am faithfully,  
Yours,  
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

3 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday 20th Aug. 1833.

NOTICE.—ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esquire, having declined the acceptance of the nomination made by the National Republican Convention, held at Centreville, on Monday the 19th instant, to be voted for at the next October election; for a seat in Congress, for this district,—in consequence whereof, the committees from the respective counties in the district, are earnestly requested to meet at Centreville on MONDAY, the 2d of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to make a further nomination—punctual attendance is requested.

W. HUGHLETT, Chairman.  
August 24th, 1833.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Committees from the several election districts of Talbot county, convened in general Convention at the court-house, in Easton, on Tuesday last, the 20th inst.

Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. was called to the chair and Thomas C. Nicola appointed Secretary. The committee then selected the following gentlemen as proper candidates to represent Talbot county, in the next General Assembly, viz.

Joseph Mullin, | Samuel Dudley,  
Solomon Mullikin, | George Hambleton, Jr.  
For Sheriff.

William H. Tighman.  
For Commissioners of Talbot County.

John Edmondson and William Benny.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Chairman.  
Test Thos. C. NICOLA, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the committees from the several election districts of Caroline county convened at Denton on Tuesday the 20th inst. pursuant to previous arrangement for the purpose of selecting four suitable persons to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and also to nominate a candidate for the next Sheriffalty. Solomon D. Cranor, Esq. was called to the chair and Wm. T. Purcell appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following gentlemen were nominated as candidates for the next General Assembly.

Jacob Charles, Jr. and T. W. O. And WM. O. said county. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Secretary of the Gazette.

SOLOMON WM. T. PURCELL.

THE PRICE OF "AMERICA" TO STARVE "grave lament," "Good morning sir," "an ill humour—"

We cannot but have roused you which is vinced the wheat purchas such a body of v at the slightest "american" comfort reflection that t "pleases more the bread than raise the relentless de thority ("Mr. A. "not any acquain of political econo ulate price," it w to question the so which this genit pardon our teme authority (suppos vnement of the of the bread eati grain) see asert, Bread stuffs (in prosperity of ever in the communit east mery Mr. ulous contumacy right, the force of eaters is broken, a full participati mors; lessly harle stood, we a country, the h stuffs the better men,—and there until we are bett in "political econ Having made strictures of the crying sin of que Baltimore grain ing further, as ed the principal as he is a Baltin say in a much m that the laws of ket furnish the petition of nume Farmers for as a this looks very our ignorance vision. There competition in comments on the ed you why—a "American" is is not lost to a deny it. He m his easy editio of things as the ines them to be and as this visi or favourable to appeal to some some adjunct of O yes, it is all time and take to mark the tr would find his the laws of tra The truth is, price tenfold or cause ten or tw els of grain to when they plea price for two or when they ha thus inveigle dely in their their own price the grain has no of his grain that His grain is inv sale or two, a know that not double freight b that one in fifty inconveniences; nounced overto that men love lo grain is sacrific cents less than (say & that w no change has price of flour.

Mr. "Americ of denial of our ed made for a c the 10th of S manufactured This we have Baltimore, and less than six do Baltimore or at procure a cargo Learned as we venture to t we are, there th



**POTERY.**  
 AMERICA.—BY WM. SINCLAIR.  
 Land of the fearless and the free  
 Where erst the triumph keel was hurled  
 Of bold Columbus unto thee,  
 Thou vast emporium of the world.  
 'Tis meet the humble strain should rise  
 Though India's golden fields appear  
 All blood stain'd 'neath their blushing skies.  
 And servile despots sink in fear;  
 America! thy ringing voice  
 Shall yet a patriot world rejoice!

America!—whose trackless plains,  
 And boundless forests yet untrod,  
 Ne'er echoed to a tyrant's chains,  
 And own no potentate but God:  
 To thee—though countless billows swell  
 Between us in their strength sublime.  
 Whose chainless tempests nought may quell.  
 Even from Balaia's vernal clime,  
 I strike the lyre with trembling hand,  
 To thee—thou fair, thou distant land:  
 Hail contemplation! from thy zone  
 Of glory 'mid the gold-wrought skies!  
 Be bright America thine own—  
 Would that its many tints might rise,  
 And gild my soul with fairer light  
 As with the morning's shadeless ray,  
 When, as veiled bride, the lonely night  
 Sinks in the arms of burning day,  
 That I might sing thy charms afar,  
 All blooming as the eastern star!

America! thou victor field,  
 And resting place of trophied slain,  
 When thou didst rise to crush the shield,  
 And break the bond and burst the chain,  
 The smiling heavens a halo threw  
 Around the ensigns of the free;  
 And tyrants in their terror flew,  
 While rung the acclaim to liberty:  
 And thine own solitudes in pride  
 Rolled back the peal to freedom's tide!

A voiceless blessing on thee rest!  
 For ever may thy skies serene  
 Gleam o'er the children of the blest,  
 And be thy laurels ever green!  
 While rolls Atlantic's giant tide,  
 And Carolina's cliffs resound,  
 In thee, and all the world beside,  
 May freedom, joy, and love be found;  
 And lasting as the orient sun,  
 Thy fearless course of gladness run!  
 Edinburg, June, 1833.

**A CARD.**  
 A gentleman of experience and success in teaching, wants employment in that capacity. Inaugurate application to the Editor.  
 Aug. 10

**FRESH TEAS, PORT WINE, &c.**  
 WM. H. & P. GROOMIE.  
 Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.

Also, some excellent  
 Old London Dock Port,  
 L. P. Madeira,  
 Sicyly Madeira,  
 Pale Sherry,  
 Tonniff,  
 Dry Lisbon.  
 Together with a general assortment of Liquors Groceries, &c.  
 July 27 3w

**Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.**  
 THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Nindle and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

**BEAVER HATS,**  
 and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR ROMAN and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a sort of Fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitting attention to the same, & a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavor to merit a share of public encouragement.

The Public's ob't Serv'ts.  
 GEORGE W. THOMPSON.  
 THOMAS HARPER.  
 Easton, Aug. 10

**VENDUE**  
 WILL be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 29th inst., at the late residence of Andrew S. Anthony, late of Talbot county dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negatives excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

**HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP**  
 and HOGS, Farming Utensils, one-seine and ropes, several barges, corn and corn blades, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
 THOS. O. MARTIN, advr.  
 of A. S. Anthony, dec'd.  
 Aug. 13, 1833.

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

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

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.  
 Easton, April 6. 11

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

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

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

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the granary at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times. The public's obedient servant,  
 JOSHUA E. LEONARD.  
 July 20 (We 3)

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

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit:  
 Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing, \$3 per quarter.  
 Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Muslin Work including the above branches 4 ditto  
 Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches 5 ditto  
 And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices:  
 Embroidery, and Embossed work &c. \$5 extra do.  
 Music, including use of Piano 12 do  
 Drawing and Painting 6 do  
 Theorem painting on Vel- 5 do  
 roet

Also the Latin and French Languages.  
 Twelve weeks in a quarter.  
 A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as a above mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq., Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.  
 June 29

**AMERICAN NANKEEN.**  
 WARRANTED NOT TO FADE  
 Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nankeen-colored Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This now handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to  
 NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,  
 No. 14, Bowly's Wharf.  
 Baltimore, May 4

A sample of the above article can be seen at this office.  
 may 4

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

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.**  
 consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks, and Bombazines, Gauze and Crape De-laine, Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season; Jacksonet, Mull, Swiss and Plain and Figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

**HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA AND QUEENS-WARE.**  
 Brown Sugars, Loaf do, Coffee of the best qualities,

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

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange—they invite their friends and the public to give them a call.  
 May 25

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
 WILSON & TAYLOR  
 Most respectfully informs their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd and immediately opposite the Court House  
 a splendid assortment of  
**DRY GOODS**  
 GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,  
 all selected with great care from the latest importations: their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.  
 Easton, April 27.

**SAMUEL MACKAY**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a general supply of  
**HARVEST GOODS,**  
 which he will dispose of very low for cash or to punctual customers—he will take country produce in exchange at the market prices.

He has also received a large supply of LUMBER, consisting of WHITE and YELLOW PINE PLANK of all descriptions, SCANTLING and SHINGLES, WHITE OAK POSTS, &c. &c.  
 Easton, June 22, 1833.

**SAMUEL MACKAY**  
 HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House  
 A handsome assortment of  
**SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.**  
 TOGETHER WITH  
 China, Glass and Queensware.  
 Also, a general assortment of  
**GROCERIES;**  
 Consisting in part as follows:

**TEAS.**  
 Hyson and Imperial  
 Java and Green COFFEE,  
 Prime and Common SUGAR,  
 Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teacuffe and Malaga WINES.  
 Cognac BLENDED Wh proof,  
 Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS,  
 Holland and Country GIN,  
 Prime and Common WHISKY,  
 N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,  
 Mould and Dpt C. INDLES, &c. &c.

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

He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.  
 East on, May 4.

**WILLIAM W. HIGGINS**  
  
 HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of  
**SADDLERY.**  
 Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.  
 Easton, may 13

**150 NEGROES WANTED,**  
  
 The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions,—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash price. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.  
 THOS. M. JONES.  
 may 4

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

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

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

**MORE BOOTS AND SHOES**  
  
 The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Half Skin Slippers and stropped Shoes, servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves, and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.  
 The Public's Ob't Serv't.  
 JOHN WRIGHT.  
 April 27

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

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

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

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
 BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the third day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that farm or plantation of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she formerly resided, situate near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts or of parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Beony's Resurvey," and "Wink's Fortune," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, together with the interest, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the lands so sold to him as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by John G. Thomas, Esq. who resides thereon.—The improvements are good, the meadow lands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable.  
 WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.  
 Aug. 3, 1833.

**PRINTING**  
 Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office

**HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.**  
 EITHER on private application to the subscriber, or, if not before disposed of at private sale, will be offered for public sale on a credit of one and two years, (purchasers giving bond and security for the payment of the purchase money,) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the several premises, the following houses and lots in the town of Easton:  
 1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Doct. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.  
 2. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st, which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.  
 3. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row, on Washington street extended.  
 4th. That commodious and agreeable Dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.  
 5th. Also, at Denton, in Caroline county at Griffith's Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, the farm and lands, late the property of Henry Dickinson, Esq. dec'd, situate near Fowler's Creek, in Caroline county, abounding with valuable timber. For this farm, one third of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of Sale and the residue in twelve months. Any person desirous of purchasing these lands will be desired to view them, and will be directed to them by Gen. William Potter. An agent will attend in my behalf at the respective places of sale and take bonds of the purchasers.  
 MARIA ROGERS.  
 Perry Hall, Aug. 17th 1833.

**FOR RENT AND SALE.**  
 THE subscriber wishes to sell out his stock of GOODS, at Crocher's Ferry, consisting of a general assortment, suitable for a country store; also, he would rent his STORE HOUSE, and give possession immediately.—This is an excellent stand for business, situate immediately on the waters of the Nanticoke river, formerly the property of the late John Cropper, Esq.

**ALSO TO RENT FOR 1834.**  
 The Store House, Granary and Corn Crib; also three Dwelling Houses, situate at Upper Hunting Creek; also, the Store House and Dwelling where the subscriber now resides.—This property is in excellent repair, and a good stand for business; also, a Farm in the North West Fork, where Isaac Leverton lately died; & a farm where Newton Andrews now lives, in Caroline county. For terms, make early application to  
 JACOB C. WILSON.  
 Upper Hunting Creek, August 3 3w

**\$400 REWARD.**  
 Ranaway, from the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last, the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,  
 BILL and AMBROSE.  
 Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a tow-linen shirt, jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burlaps, quite new, jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knobby hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give 100 dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—200 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Easton Jail, and the above reward of 100 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Easton.  
 EDWARD P. GOLIORTIUN.  
 Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. July 13 1833.  
 The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware State Journal, Wilmington, National Gazette, Philadelphia, Messenger, Salem, N. J. will please copy the above, law 4w and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

**BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,**  
 A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:  
 Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected)—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the VISITER, to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at as nearly a period as any of their cotemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & FOUDELL, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.  
 Baltimore, June, 1833.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
 FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK  
 To be entitled the  
**DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY**  
 The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

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

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances.—There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

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

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

**CONDITIONS.**  
 The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages, making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by  
 GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers,  
 Carter's Alley near Third St. Philad'a.

**PROSPECTUS OF**  
 A Novel and interesting weekly Publication,  
 To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled  
**The Spy in Philadelphia,**  
 And Spirit of the Age,  
 It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can best be effected by a proper application of our intelligences, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but courted and required; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these vices in sheep's clothing; but which shall pursue a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one where the necessary thorns shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The number of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and unaccompanied by cant or vulgarity; its censures shall be judicious, its satire elastic. Literature, and the arts shall find in it an untired and zealous friend: Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will we trust, be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

**CONDITIONS.**  
 The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed and more portable size will be evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skillful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to  
 WILLIAM HILL & CO.  
 No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.  
 Care will be taken to have the work carefully packed when sent out of the city.

**TWO DOLLARS**  
 Per annum, payable  
**ADVANCE**  
 Not exceeding a  
 for ONE DOLLAR  
 CENTS for every

**For the**  
 The following  
 the Board of Agriculture  
 Shore, by Gov. now ordered to  
 At the present  
 agriculture through  
 land, and parti-  
 Shore, I conceive  
 every farmer, how  
 edge and talent  
 sist in raising the  
 and to impart a  
 he may possess  
 ment,—and we  
 should be more  
 our experience  
 Public may not  
 etwards.—I think  
 with pleasure to  
 perience justifi-  
 cations that have  
 Board.

Question first  
 ces of manure  
 prefer? and how  
 you have? and  
 Answer—I think  
 of manure, viz:—  
 my marl is con-  
 sidered mostly  
 earth. The sh  
 decomposition,  
 the soil; in fact  
 and have been  
 vanced that the  
 most part deco-  
 or a stratum of  
 which I consid  
 the habit of co  
 with the shell  
 whether this cl  
 it, I am at a l  
 sidered my  
 he has ever s  
 but I never  
 marl much r  
 mud. I have  
 from marl  
 light lands af  
 it very judi  
 great concern  
 have been us  
 an inclined  
 thrown up in  
 from the ditch  
 be explain, an  
 eighteen mon  
 to the land; b  
 tra moving, v  
 bids.—I disc  
 the dirt I d  
 marsh where  
 the land has  
 years. I g  
 small cart lo  
 45 or 50 of  
 mediately on  
 Quest. 2nd  
 making manu  
 dop?

Ans.—I  
 compost ma  
 with econo  
 attended to  
 habit is as s  
 den out, and  
 to litter my  
 vation is fa  
 spot near th  
 shatters (pr  
 draw in a qu  
 I repeat at  
 as to have  
 before Chris  
 having a sh  
 then filled v  
 only afford  
 pled on an  
 excellent br  
 d of the draw  
 ing in dirt  
 stumps, an  
 will add to  
 the manu  
 pined shalte  
 out & the m  
 in a long b  
 are drawn  
 six inches  
 on every m  
 ble, until th  
 eight inch  
 through th  
 and manur  
 zing salts  
 and conver  
 In the

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1833.

NO. 35.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS  
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

For the Easton Gazette.

The following paper was read before the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore, by Gov. Stevens, and by them is now ordered to be published.

At the present depressed condition of agriculture through the State of Maryland, and particularly on the Eastern Shore, I conceive it to be the duty of every farmer, however limited his knowledge and talents may be, to aid and assist in raising the character of our lands, and to impart any practical information he may possess relative to their improvement,—and we as a board of Trustees should be more desirous of disseminating our experience and opinions than the Public may not view us as idle, negligent stewards.—I therefore, as one, proceed with pleasure to answer, as far as my experience justifies, a portion of the questions that have been suggested by the Board.

Question first—What natural resources of manure have you? which do you prefer? and how do you use either sort you have? and the quantity per acre?

Answer—I have two natural resources of manure, viz: *marl* and *salt marsh mud*; my marl is composed of marine shells, mixed mostly with yellow sand or light earth. The shells are in a high state of decomposition, and well dispersed among the soil; in fact, so much so, that I am and have been for some time well convinced that what I call sand is for the most part decomposed shell, there is also a stratum of yellow clay over the shell which I consider very good, and am in the habit of cutting it down & mixing it with the shell part as I draw it out; whether this clay has ever had shells with it, I am at a loss to know, though I consider it good manure. I have frequently questioned my marl digger to know if he has ever seen impressions of shells in the clay, his answer was in the affirmative, but I never have seen it.—I think the marl much more valuable than marsh mud. I have received evident advantage from marl alone both on stiff and light lands after the second crop, and find it very durable. I cannot say I have great confidence in marsh mud, though I have been using it for several years.—I am inclined to believe it should be thrown up in large banks as it is taken from the ditch or canal, as will hereafter be explained, and there remain twelve or eighteen months prior to its application to the land; but this would require an extra moving, which perhaps economy forbids.—I discover much more benefit from the dirt I draw from the heads of the marsh where the essence or strength of the land has been deposited for many years. I generally apply about sixty small cart loads of marl to the acre, and 45 or 50 of salt marsh, if conveyed immediately on the land.

Question 2nd.—What are your means of making manure, and the means you adopt?

Ans.—I am a strong advocate for compost manure when it can be made with economy, which should be strictly attended to by every farmer; my usual habit is as soon as I get my wheat trodden out, and my corn secured in the fall, to litter my farm yard, and if my cultivation is far off, I select some warm spot near the field with leaves and pine shatters (preferring the former) I then draw in a quantity of corn stalks which I repeat at every convenient period so as to have the greatest part of them in before Christmas when I pen my cattle, having a shelter for them; my racks are then filled with straw,—the stalks not only afford good feeding, but, when trampled on and broken up, they present an excellent bed to receive the urine and dung of the cattle. During the winter I draw in dirt, leaves, hog beds, rotten pine stumps, and every thing which I think will add to the quantity and quality of the manure,—my horses are well littered with straw, and sometimes with pine shatters; the stables well cleaned out & the manure deposited near the door in a long bed, where dirt, marl, &c. &c. are drawn on until well covered about six inches deep, the manure again spread on every morning as taken from the stable, until the dirt is covered about six or eight inches deep, and so continued through the winter, alternating the dirt and manure, which prevents the fertilizing salts of the manure from flying off and converts the dirt to good manure. In the spring I select some favorable

spot near where I propose to use my manure, which I denominate my *summer cow pen*, into which I draw leaves and shatters, then the remnant of my corn stalks which are not exhausted during the winter,—there I pen my cattle every night, during the summer and fall, until the weather forces me into winter quarters, with positive orders never to turn them out in the morning until they are hurried round the pen five or six times by the cow boy, by which means much manure is preserved, which would otherwise be scattered out of the pen, as all stock feed disposed of dung (immediately after they are disturbed; not forgetting to replenish my pen whenever I deem it requisite, with dirt, mud, marl, weeds, &c. and every thing which will be beneficial, which I use the following spring—for rest assured the manure bank is the farmer's gold mine out of which he digs all his wealth and independence.

Ques. Have you any particular system in relation to manures, and manuring and what is it?

Ans. This I consider the beauty and actual support of farming. A regular system in all its departments is as requisite as in merchandizing, or conducting a well regulated government, and no part should be more particularly attended to than the manuring, which is not only the strong support of the farmer, but enhances the value of his property, and adds to the character of his state and strength of his government. For many years I have pursued a system, as far as practicable, which experience has taught me to believe has been a great improvement to my property viz:—As soon as my crop of corn is secured, I put in operation my marl carts—my regular rule is to have one man at the bank, and occasionally allow him a lad to assist in cleaning the top sand and earth from the marl, (as my marl unfortunately is very deep) I allow a small boy to drive who fills the manure out, and returns with the empty cart to the bank, and again takes off the one loaded. Should my distance be so great as to allow three carts, I add another small boy who drives from the bank until he meets the other at the place of deposit, the other returns to the bank; thus no time is lost, the carts are constantly moving. If necessity requires, I add a fourth cart in the same way, regulating my number by the distance of drawing. I thus make my boys from 8 to 12 years of age perform as much service as a man who is made to drive. These carts continue their labour when weather permits on the corn ground either with marl or compost until the corn is planted, they are then occupied manuring in the hill as long as prudence will permit to drive over the corn,—my next step is to plough up a space about ten feet wide on the head land in the same field provided I have no fallow (which I have abandoned for a few years) where I deposit my manure made in my farm yard the previous winter, which I secure from the sun by the coverings of the ditch, and ditch bank, which I deposit in the fall following on the same part of the field convenient to the bank, after I take off the corn stalks—thus the manure is ploughed in with the wheat. By this process I get my ditches scoured and the bank taken down, whereby the water has a free passage to the ditch, and the dirt is all converted into manure, and one moving of the dirt saved.

With a view of keeping my carts constantly employed, I reserve part of the field from corn, on which I draw some kind of manure between the time of making my compost and putting it out, viz: between June and October; should I make fallow, which has been the case and may again return to it, then my manure is all applied to it, from planting corn till seeding wheat,—I frequently put my marsh mud or compost on the same ground I do marl and the same year—and here let me remark, provided my manure is put on fallow, the ground is ploughed between the rows of marl previous to spreading it, so that the marl may not be put too deep, it is then cross ploughed, harrowed, rolled, and laid off before the compost is applied which is ploughed in with the wheat.

I fear I have been tedious on manures but their high importance must plead my excuse; and before I quit the subject, I beg leave to state the method I now pursue relative to marsh mud, viz: in lieu of sinking pits through my marsh which was formerly the case, by which means I destroyed my grass and left traps for my stock, I now commence at the creek, digging a canal about ten feet wide & as deep as it is possible to go, for the deeper the better the manure, taking care not to dig farther in length than I finish in one day, as during the night it fills with water, the next day I proceed in the same manner, and so continue, leaving a small block at the commencement of every morning's work to keep back the water; I thus progress until I arrive at the fast

land, then cut out those blocks. I proceed in this manner with canals about fifty or sixty yards apart (if circumstances will admit) by which means I make my marsh more firm, and it leaves reservoirs to receive the water on high tides, which prevents the overflowing of the marsh, and makes the grass much better,—the top I convey to my cow pen if convenient, the balance is carried out on the land.

Ques. 4. On what state ought manure to be hauled out into the field to impart most benefit to land and crop?

Ans. On this question a variety of opinions exist, but I will in a concise manner state mine. Much depends on the kind of soil, if a hard, stiff, white oak clay bottom, I should not hesitate to pronounce the half rotted manure preferable, in as much as it will tend to open the pores, and divide the stiff adhesive particles, and more freely admit the dews and rains, leaves the land in a better condition, and advances the crop. But should your land be of a different complexion say light loam or sandy, I would then advise the manure to be applied in a well rolled state near the surface.

Ques. 5. Have you tried various modes of planting and growing Indian corn—and which do you prefer?

Ans. On this I can say but little, having mostly pursued the old habit of listing and double listing, then planting 4 feet 9 inches each way. I did twice in a small way list on clover with four furrows, nine or ten feet apart, then dragged and rolled down the list, opened the middle of the list with a single furrow, planted my corn in the drill and worked it in that manner until some time in June before I split out the middles—at that time the clover was in full bloom, and about eighteen inches high, the middles were turned in, then rolled down close, in which state they remained until I seeded my wheat. I did not conceive my corn was better than if I had put it down in the old way, but the land was much improved by ploughing down the clover, my crop of wheat at harvest was great as to straw, but as to grain you see I laid out about 5 acres one year and I laid out about 5 acres the other year.

I ploughed six or eight furrows back to back, leaving ten feet middles, those furrows I dragged and rolled well, then procured a large plough, opened a furrow exactly in the middle of the eight furrows which I filled with well rotted manure, then covered the manure by running a furrow up and down with the mould board towards the manure throwing the dirt on it—and in those furrows I planted my corn in the intermediate space of each row. The corn was then worked without disturbing the manure which was left to feed the roots, the two outside being ploughed, and a small harrow run down the middle on the manure to destroy the weeds, it was also hoed. One half of the five acres was as above, the other was managed in the same way except putting the corn in a single drill on the manure. The first method yielded the most corn, and I am of an opinion if a Farmer could cultivate his crop so, he would make more corn than by any other cultivation.

Ques. 6. What third crop, or additional crop do you believe that a farmer can most advantageously grow with a given number of hands, who grows a full crop of Indian corn, and wheat?

Ans. If any, I would say hay, for it is a self evident fact that farmers on the Eastern Shore are very deficient in this important article of farming, which needs no illustration; but I have been fully convinced for some time our lands are tired of wheat and corn—and require some change, say Oats or Rye.

From the transactions of the Essex [Mass.] Agricultural Society for 1832.  
UPON EXACT AND EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

My friends the farmers of Essex county, will not be offended if I presume to urge them upon one or two points which I deem of great importance to their agricultural improvements; and they will pardon a freedom & earnestness which they know spring wholly from an honest pride in the honor & a strong desire for the success of their intelligent and enterprising association. Though removed from their immediate vicinity, I am not the less interested in whatever concerns a county, endeared as the residence of my remote ancestors who among the earliest emigrants made it their resting place, and with their descendants for years participated in its privileges and blessings.

The first matter which I suggest to you is exactness in your agriculture. The neglect of this is almost universal, and to its great disgrace, may be said to be characteristic of the farming profession. In my intimate intercourse with farmers for years, nothing has been more remarkable, and nothing in many cases more mortifying and provoking than this want of exactness. They measure nothing; they weigh nothing. It is all

guess work with them in every thing. Ask them how much land they till or sow; they do not know. How much corn, rye, oats, barley, how many potatoes, they raised?—they did not measure them. How much hay they mowed? they guess about so many loads. How much they raised their potatoes yielded?—why they just guess about so and so? but this judgment is altogether the merest guess work. How much manure they put upon an acre, why, they mean to put on, commonly for there are always qualifications enough to save their veracity, about six or eight, or ten loads, as the case may be? but what they call a load is, with themselves, and must be with others, matter of pure conjecture. How much seed do they sow on an acre?—why, as near as they can guess about so much.—How much will a favorite cow yield?—why, she gives over a pailful; but what is the size of the pail, whether six, or eight, or ten quarts, or whether wine quarts or beer quarts, which makes a difference of at least one fifth, or how much over, whether one quart, or four quarts, are points which never occurs to them as being important to be defined or at least pretty exactly approximated, before they presume to demand the confidence of others, or indeed to place confidence themselves in their own statements.

No, I submit to you, my brother farmer, whether this is not an unvarnished statement of facts. Ought it to be so? Is such looseness or neglect admissible in any other of the business professions? But what, you will ask, is the advantage of such exactness? We answer, very great. There is a satisfaction in knowing what we do. If we do not, in fact do as well as we imagine let us not go on deceiving ourselves, but ascertain the occasion of the failure. If we in fact do better, then we imagine let us enjoy the pleasure of conscious improvement and let it furnish a stimulus to greater efforts. Exactness is important in the next place, in order that a man should compare the value of his crops with the expenses of cultivation; and of each crop with its own expense; that he may determine which crop may have the advantage over another; that he may determine which will best repay him his care & labor. But he can never do this and he is liable to the grossest mistakes, both in judgment and practice without exact observation and measurement.

Exactness is important in the next place to the proper disposal of his crops. How can a farmer well calculate what he shall do with his crops, unless he first ascertains what he has? If he overrates them, he is liable to overstock his farm, and either be compelled to pinch his cattle, by which in the end he is sure to lose, or to purchase fodder, which few men can afford to do; or if he underrates them not keep stock enough, and with the feeling of abundance be very likely to use his produce prodigally and wastefully, and so fail of the advantages within his reach. Exactness is in the next place important to a man's character and usefulness. Agricultural operations approach so nearly to what may be called a creative power, that no class of people are more liable to have the organ of self-esteem powerfully excited than the farmers. Few men, therefore, are more disposed to boast of what they have done, and especially how much they have done. Some of their statements are so extravagant that they are made at the expense of all respect either for their judgment or knowledge, or veracity. The fact is, they do not mean to impose on others, but they deceive themselves. It is all guess work with them. The effects of such mis-statements are often very bad; and equally pernicious whether the result of mistake or design. The inexperienced and confiding are led into gross miscalculations by them. Now, a respectable man ought to have so much regard to his own honor as that, when he makes a statement, he may be sure it is founded in strict truth; but of this he never can be sure unless he is in the habit of exact calculation and measurement; and no certain progress can be made in the science of agriculture without this exactness. Agriculture must be considered as one of the exact sciences; and we shall never know whether our progress in it is forward or retrograde, until we have done with guessing. I have myself been so frequently and egregiously deceived by the mis-statements of men, who certainly did not mean to deceive, that I have long since determined to believe no statement, which a man has not verified by actual and exact observation, and then I am as willing to give my confidence as any man. I could give some of the instances to which I refer, but some of my friends who are accustomed to draw a long bow would recognize the likeness, and I should be sorry to give them as much pain as they have occasioned me by their mis-statements.

But, you say, it is troublesome to be so exact. The trouble is not so great where the habit is once formed; and is much more than compensated by the satisfaction experienced in doing it. Land may be measured with considerable correctness without the trouble of surveyor's instruments. The time occupied in planting, cultivating, and gathering a crop, can easily be taken account of. The manure cart can be measured, and then an account kept of the number of loads carried out. The seed can easily be measured. All vegetable crops, all grain crops are very quickly measured. Hay can readily be estimated in the cock or in the load, and the number of loads determined; or the size of a mow ascertained, and the amount of hay contained in it very nearly calculated. Then again, the amount of food consumed by different animals for a week at a time, at different seasons, can be ascertained with very little trouble; and a calculation of the whole amount required for them be made from these premises. The quality of the milk of a cow can easily be decided by setting a portion of it for cream in a glass vessel, and comparing it with others in the same way, and under the same circumstances; or the milk of a particular animal can be placed by itself for a period of time, and her actual produce determined. All daily produce is easily ascertained. The debit and credit sides of your sheep-fold too, and of your pigsty, where, let me tell you, exactness is especially important, are easily kept.—All these things ought to be done; and I say again, that the satisfaction and advantages of doing these would greatly overbalance the trouble & care. Ask an intelligent and enterprising manufacturer about his concerns. He can tell you, if he deserves that character, how much power of water he has even to an inch; how many spindles he can carry; how many pounds of wool or cotton he can work up; how much fuel, how much oil, how much dye-stuff he requires how many pounds of wool or cotton are needed to make a yard of cloth of a certain degree of firmness; how much of human labor he employs in order to get a living profit. Now, is there any reason in the world, why a farmer should not be, as far as possible, as exact and calculating in his concerns as the manufacturer? would he not find an equal advantage in it? and is not the want of this exactness and care one of the great reasons why farmers, in too many cases find their farms either an unprofitable or a losing concern, and in point of improvement are just where their fathers were a century ago? Keep a journal therefore, a diary. Keep an account of every field and every crop.—Ascertain what it costs; what it comes to; what you have done for it, and what you do with it. Keep an account in some form with every domestic animal on your place. See whether they pay or how they can be made to pay for their living; whether you keep them for profit or pleasure. Do not be ashamed of mistakes and false judgments, and miscalculations, unless you voluntarily run into them a second and a third time, because no human judgment is infallible, and the wisest are ever liable to err; and in the first place take care not to impose on yourself, and in the next place, when you undertake to tell your neighbors what you have done, be sure you are able to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Next to exactness is another matter intimately connected with it, and of like importance to an improving agriculture, that of making experiments. You are too intelligent to indulge in the senseless clamor about agricultural experiments and experimental farmers. You know that in agriculture all knowledge is the result of experiment, and those are esteemed the best farmers who have made the most experiments, that is, who have had the most experience and the longest practice. But perhaps you will say, let the rich make experiments, we have not the means. This is not so; and the farmers of moderate circumstances, and who work in their own fields are the very persons to make the experiments because they are better able to watch the result; and, as they cannot afford to lose, and are most concerned to make their agriculture profitable, will feel the stronger interest in the progress of such experiments.

Now, very extensive or expensive experiments are not what we recommend to farmers of small means; but small experiments are perfectly within their reach and the instruction to be gained from them on a small scale may be equally valuable and decisive as from those on a large scale. The effect of lime on your farms, or upon the different soils to be found in different parts of them; applied to corn or wheat, to potatoes, to grass; used in its air-slacked or unslacked state; how to be applied; when

to be applied; all these are very important inquiries, & may be as easily ascertained by the use of a single cask, which may cost you a dollar, as by the use of fifty; and in any event you are certain that the lime is not wholly lost. So too with gypsum and ashes. Some of the most important points in regard to the application of these most powerful manures remain to be settled by experiments. The result of such experiments may be of great importance to you; how they are to be applied; in what quantity, at what season; in what form, to what crops under what circumstances they lose their efficacy; what kinds of plaster are to be chosen, the dark or the pink colored; how ashes are to be applied whether leached or unleached; the comparative value of wood ashes and of peat ashes with which your county abounds; all these important points can be determined only by experiment and these experiments on such a scale as to decide them may be made by the smallest farmers and at almost no expense. So too as to the application of other manures; by the most simple experiments and without cost, you can decide for yourselves the long mooted questions whether manures are best applied in a green or a rotten state in the hill or spread; and buried by the plough or scattered on the surface and barely covered with a harrow.

So likewise in regard to your crops: you can as well ascertain on a quarter of an acre as on a quarter of a hundred, whether your soil will bear wheat or not, or by the application of lime or soap's waste may or may not be made to bear it; whether your corn or potato crops were better planted in hills or in drills; and at what distances; whether your grass seed may better be sown in the fall or spring, by itself or with other crops; and whether after a fair trial of the expense and value of the produce, you would cultivate for the feeding of your stock large quantities of vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots or turnips; or to confine yourself to Indian corn and grass. These experiments would lead, if carefully conducted, to most valuable results, and for all practical farmer in affluent circumstances.

Next in regard to your domestic animals, do not be offended if I ask you, how many of you can tell me how much hay and provender it requires ordinarily to keep a horse? how much a yoke of medium sized oxen, worked or not worked? how much your yearling and two year old heifers and steers? and how near their labor, their produce, or their growth comes towards defraying their cost? These animals are kept at great expense beyond a question. The keeping of them a part of the year is not necessary for their labor to all of you, nor for their manure to some of you, who can procure their article in abundance either from the sea shore or from the neighboring livery stables.—These, then, are most important points, which can only be decided by actual experiment, and such experiments require nothing more than a little trouble or attention, in measuring their food for a certain time. Very few of you would I believe be able to answer these questions with any thing like certainty. The amount of hay, for example, required for wintering a cow, is estimated by different individuals at from one and a quarter tons to two tons and a quarter. This, where hay is a cash article, is a very important difference; and though there will be differences in the size and appetites of different animals, yet most certainly we might more nearly than that approach the determination of the quantity. So too with respect to feeding of oxen and horses, not only as to quantity, but the kinds of feed which may be most profitably applied,—corn fodder, English hay, salt hay, corn meal, oats, food cooked or uncooked,—many queries arise which can only be settled by experiments, careful experiments; and may be settled by experiments which will cost nothing.

In regard likewise to the keeping of swine, every farmer who keeps one may soon settle for himself by actual experiment, the often discussed question of their profit or loss; and other points of equal importance, relating to the kinds of food which may be most profitably, if profitably at all, given them.

These, and such experiments as these, I recommend most earnestly and most respectfully the Essex farmers to make and to repeat and to report. The results of them, and the faithful and exact communication of those results to the public through the society, will be of the greatest benefit both to individuals and to the community. In my opinion the society could not better appropriate some portion of the funds than in the encouragement of such experiments, by giving, where they are well conducted and fully detailed, whether successful or not, such pecuniary gratuities to those who conduct them, as in their judgment they may

ment, and as shall stimulate them to further inquiries, though such objects of premium are not, from the necessity of the case, previously promised in their publications.

Facts in agriculture, are the instructors which are most needed. The advances of the science have been necessarily slow; but who can doubt that there are many more truths to be discovered, and much more light to be broken forth on a subject so essentially connected with human subsistence and comfort, and the general welfare. He who assists to settle the most simple truth, and to solve the least of these and other controverted points, is to be deemed a public benefactor. He who brings but a single pebble to the heap, may feel a just claim to his share in the honor of contributing to the substantial foundation on which the subsistence of animal life, the exercise of all intellectual and moral energy, and the improvements and comforts of human society, primarily and mainly depend; agriculture the mother of all the arts and the basis of all national prosperity.

HENRY COLMAN.

GLEANNING AND SKILLING.—In Europe, what is called the cradle, is seldom used in harvesting. They look upon it as an instrument which combines waste with waste. Here it is used in general, and if the field is subsequently ploughed, which is now the practice, it combines waste and wastefulness. The practice of gleanning with us is of modern date, but it is certainly an improvement upon the old plan because the operation is very quickly performed, and always pays well. It is not a few years since I owned a field, and the principle reason why it was delayed was because I did not see an instrument proper for the purpose. About four years ago I bought a revolving Horse Rake for which I gave twelve dollars. It was introduced in the raking of hay, but the first use I made of it was to glean my wheat fields, which it did very speedily and perfectly. The wheat grain that was threshed and sold for about \$15. In the very next operation, therefore, it paid for itself. I have used it each subsequent harvest and have always been amply repaid. It is an instrument that ought to follow the cradle, for both together unite despatch with good farming.

By the term spillings I mean the grain that falls with the straw from the wagons and carts as they are severally unloaded. A careful farmer will leave as little on his farm floor as possible. Every straw could be done, ought to be moved away—for if it is permitted to accumulate, will interfere with the free access into and through the barns, whilst a good deal will be destroyed by the cattle, or drawn out by the wagons or carts as they pass through it. I remember some twenty or thirty years ago, when I was a boy and at my grand father's, who was a farmer, he came home and told the family that a neighbor had lost thirty bushels of spillings. It seems to excite the envy of all, and to make the old gentleman's mouth water, for better farming.

Now we would call it the effect of the spillings, and a valuable part of manure, and so it is, but it is not in the instance referred to. The spillings in that and other cases, have to be taken, and I am sure, a great deal of grain, with the spillings, is a peculiar success in preventing these spillings, as they are bound, to accumulate, if you take into the account what is also trampled upon and dried by the oxen and horses—what is drawn out by the wagons and carts, what the hogs eat about the barn door, and then how carefully the remainder is threshed and always imperfectly cleaned—if we say one half is lost it will be at all events within the bounds of truth.—[Columbia Sent.]

THE RAIL CRITER.—Amidst all the counterfeits of the Downing correspondence, it is refreshing now & then to meet with one of the "real genuine articles." Here is one from the Portland Courier received this morning.—The reader will please to recollect that the "Argus" here spoken of, is not the Simon Pure of Albany, but his exact counterpart, the government paper published in Maine.—Downingville, State of Maine, August 13, 1833. To Cousin Major Jack Downing, at Washington City, or else gone long with the President down to the Rip Raps. To be sent privately in the Portland Courier.

Dear Cousin Jack—I've got something pretty heavy on my mind that I want to tell you about and ask your advice and may be I shall want you to lend me a hand a little. I've been watching politics pretty snug ever since I was a little boy & that's near about forty years and I believe I know most as much about it as uncle Joshua, although he's twenty years older than I be. Now about this republicanism and federalism, I've minded that it always keeps changing, and always has, ever since I can remember.

And I've minded it to it most always keeps going round one way; that is the young federalists keep turning democrats, and the old democrats keep turning federalists. What it is for I don't exactly know, but that's the way it goes. I suppose a man on the whole, isn't hardly fit to be a democrat after he gets to be fifty years old. And here is old uncle Joshua in the Post Office, he's got to be about sixty, and he's hanging on to the democratic side yet, like the tooth ache; and it begins to worry me a good deal. I think it's time he went over. You know Downingville has always been a genuine republican town, & I want it should always go according to the usages [I think that's what they call it] of the democratic party.

When it gets to be time for an old democrat to go over on the federal side, I believe the Argus always put 'em over.—You remember there was old Mr. Insley, in Portland and old General Wingate in Fair, as much as a dozen years ago were some as big republicans as there

was any where about. Well, they got to be considerable old, and had been in office some time so the Argus took and clap 'em right over on the federal side. And you know there was Mr. Holmes he was a whapping great republican. But he began to grow old so the Argus put him over. And there was Mr. Sprague, he was such a nice democrat, every one said it was a pity to put him over. But he'd been to congress sometime the Argus wouldn't hear a word, but shoved him right over.

And this summer the Argus is putting 'em over considerable younger on to the federal side. It has put Judge Preble over, and Judge Ware, and Mr. Mitchell, the Post Master at Portland, and he isn't near so old as uncle Joshua, and it has put Mr. Megquier over; only think, such a young man as Mr. Megquier, that's only been in the senate three or four years. Now don't you think according to democratic usage, it is high time old uncle Joshua was put over? I wish you would just write to the Argus and have it done, for I feel a good deal worried about it.

And as soon as it comes out in the Argus that he is fairly over, I want you to tell the President that uncle Joshua is a federalist, and have him removed from the Post Office, for it would be an everlasting shame to have the Post Office in Downingville kept by a federalist.

N. B. If uncle Joshua should be removed I wish you would use your influence to get the President to give the office to me; for next to uncle Joshua I suppose I've done more for the republican party than any man in Downingville. I can have a recommendation from Sargeant Joel and all the company.

By attending to this you will much oblige your friend and cousin

EPHRAIM DOWNING.

GOVERNOR EDWARDS.—NINIAN EDWARDS, late Governor of Illinois, whose death, by cholera, at Belleville July 20th, we noticed a few days ago, was a native of Maryland from which State his parents emigrated first to Virginia and thence to Kentucky. After receiving a liberal education, he engaged in the study and practice of law, and soon rose to eminence in his profession and to the station of Chief Justice of Kentucky. Few men in the western country it is said, have ever excelled him in legal attainments.

In June, 1809, he removed to Illinois having been appointed Governor of that territory by President Madison in March previous. The period of Indian and British hostilities incident to the late war, soon followed. It is hardly possible now to realize the difficulties & dangers to which the feeble frontier settlements of that period were exposed, and the energy and perseverance necessary to the successful administration of her affairs, but it is no mean eulogium to say, that the conduct and management of Governor Edwards met the entire approbation of the citizens and rangers who shared with him the toils, privations and responsibilities of that eventful period. His correspondence with the officers of the army, the departments of Government, and especially with the late Dr. Eustis, then Secretary of War, affords evidence of a discriminating judgment, unceasing vigilance, an accurate knowledge of the strength and resources of the enemy, and a mind fertile in expedients to meet emergencies. The people of Illinois in those times of trial and suffering, were probably more indebted to him than to any other person.

After the admission of Illinois into the Union in December, 1818, Governor Edwards was chosen to represent the new State in the highest branch of the national council; and subsequently (in 1826) elevated to the Executive chair of the same State by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. In times of excitement, it is true he shared largely in the abuse which was showered by an opposing faction, upon a spirited leader in partisan politics; but happily, this forms no necessary criterion of his real character as a man and a citizen. Now that he has quit the stage, even his opponents will acknowledge the value of his services & his devotion to the interests of his State; while his admirers can point to many of his official acts in which private interest was sacrificed on the altar of the public weal.

Much of the latter period of his life was devoted to acts of humanity and benevolence. Possessing considerable medical knowledge, he frequently prescribed for the sick; and to the poor and distressed he was liberal in personal services and benefactions. When the disease to which he fell a victim first appeared in his neighborhood, he was indefatigable in obtaining, and diffusing among the people, the best information as to its nature, and the most successful mode of treatment. Though of feeble health and impaired constitution, and forewarned by his friends that an attack of cholera on his system would prove fatal, he continued night and day with the sick and dying till there is little doubt that he fell a victim to his humane and charitable exertions for others. They who knew him best, are his chief mourners.—[N. York Courier.]

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—On Friday last while the workmen were employed in leveling the Rail Road in New Ark, over a piece of low spungy ground a short distance south of Market, between Mulberry st. and the river they discovered a break or crack in the road which they had previously leveled.—Shortly after, an opening presented itself and the earth began to cave and sink out of sight. Several loads of dirt were thrown in—this also disappeared along with the ground which continued to cave in on every side until the opening extended about sixty feet east and west and one hundred and fifty north and south. As the earth disappeared, a body of water presented itself and rose towards the surface. Several thousand loads of dirt have been thrown in, a great portion of which has sunk away, nobody knows where.

The hole is now partly filled up on the north side, but a considerable space still remains open where it first appeared. The depth or extent of this cavern has not yet been ascertained. While the work of filling up was in progress, it was discovered that the level ground on the east side, covered with stumps and roots of trees, about 60 feet by 100 was rising up and forming a hill; it has now risen several feet in the centre near the hole, and slopes off gradually in other directions. Large cracks are to be seen in different parts of this raised ground.

These are the facts; but whether it be a bottomless subterranean pond of water or a bed of quicksand, or some other mysterious agent which sucks up and devours such vast quantities of earth, we must leave to the decision of the more learned advocates of Mr. Symms's theory.

Newark Eagle.

We mentioned on Tuesday that Cobblett had recovered 1100 damages against the Times for a libel. Sir James Scarlett, counsel for the Times, in his defence of that paper, drew the character of that most inconsistent, versatile, unprincipled, but able and forcible writer, Cobblett. The United States, it will be seen, figure in his inconsistent praises and curses.—N. Y. Jour.

There was nothing which the plaintiff did like ordinary men. There was no plea which he had not touched in religion, and politics, and morals. He could equally well discuss every public question, and every side of that question. (Laughter.) Was it not a good distinction for any public writer to be able to write and convince on one side of a question, and then turn and convince on the other? (Laughter.) The hon. member possessed an inextinguishable mine of talent and information on every subject which the labors of so many years had not worked out. He first began in America, where his Register, published under the title of Peter Porcupine, produced him deserved fame.—From thence he came to England, and set up in Pall Mall as a bookseller and publisher, under the sign of the Bible and Crown; but the fertility of his genius was so great that he soon gave up the vending of the writings of others, in order to attend to the publication of his own. In these he had given to the public such an almost infinite variety of information and opinion on every subject, that he were even now to discontinue the active labor of writing, he would leave an unimpaired stock of matter for every future question, and every subject. (Mr. Phillips) should have occasion to seek out for what might be said on both sides, on any given subject, of any public interest, he (Sir J. Scarlett) could refer him at once to an inexhaustible store of such opinions; for instance, if he should have occasion to refer or make an allusion to the Royal Family, he would find such a passage as the following—"As to any part of the Royal Family, what a shame is it to insinuate that I have ever endeavored to excite the hatred of the people against them. I have avoided every thing having such a tendency." Now came the other side of the question—"A beggar may be an Englishman, whereas the Guelphs have not a drop of English blood in their veins, except that which they may have derived from the taxes under which the people groan." [Laughter.]

Mr. Phillips said that his learned friend was quoting a printed work. He wished to know if he intended to put it as an evidence. Sir J. Scarlett said he was reading these extracts as a part of his speech. The jury would observe the happy consistency there was in these two passages. The same honorable feeling was preserved in them he would next read: "I have faithfully and zealously served, honored, and obeyed His Majesty, and if it should please God to deprive us of his inestimable life, though 15,000,000 of people would be plunged into the deepest sorrow, no one living would mourn more severely than myself." Now the other side of the question.—It is very degrading to us that we should suffer ourselves to be plundered by this German crew. The Princess Charlotte is a fat coarse featured young woman, with thick lips, and white looking eyes. What a shame to see a people like this truckling at the feet of these contemptible creatures." [Laughter.] Now, supposing that he wished to speak of the memory of a lamented public man, of the late Sir S. Romilly, for instance, he need only apply to the inexhaustible mine already alluded to,—where he would find these words—"Sir Samuel Romilly is alluded, on all hands, to be the most able lawyer in England, and a man of spotless reputation." Well, his learned friend, if he were disposed to take the other side of the question and say something to the prejudice of that good and great man, which he was sure he was not, might find ready in his hand such a passage as this—"The death of this unfortunate lawyer seems to have puzzled exceedingly the swarm of canters of whom he was the great leader." [Much laughter.] Then, supposing the dialogue to go on, he, Sir J. Scarlett, might add—"I look upon Sir Samuel Romilly as having done more service to his country than all our Generals in Spain and Portugal have done since the beginning of the war." To which the reply was ready from the same rich mine—"What need we care about the death of Romilly—a man whose life was of no consequence to the country, whose talents were of no use to us, and about whom such a lot and howl has been set up?" [Raucous laughter.] Then again, suppose he wished to speak of another worthy friend,—a public man, who might find such words as these—"No man doubts the integrity of Sir Francis Burdett." To which the reply was ready—"The word of Sir Francis Burdett is not worth a straw." [Continued laughter.] To this it might be rejoined—"Sir Francis Burdett has never deviated from the path of political rectitude. Learned, eloquent, and sober, he is the most formidable foe to corruption, on his integrity, his courage and his ability,

we have all a firm reliance. He has devoted his life to the liberties of his country." But the surrejoinder would be instantly supplied to this effect—"To reason with such a man as Burdett would be absurd. He must be combated with weapons very different from a pen. We abhor the principles and conduct of the man, we detest and loathe him; we would trample upon him for his false, base, and insolent assertions respecting our Sovereign." [Laughter.] These consistent opinions might be enough as to one and the same individual, and from the same pen, but they were wound up by two others in the same consistent strain.—"Sir Francis Burdett, is the least conceited man I ever saw." [The conceit of the Baronet is intolerable.] [Loud laughter.] Suppose a man were to seek for an authority to show the friendly feeling which existed in the country towards the hon. Baronet, he might at once find it in such words as these—"We feel that Sir Francis Burdett is our best friend. We participate in his principles; we rely on his talents and integrity." But the same authority furnished the ready answer—"The Baronet is hated by the few, and despised by the many.—Towards him not one single soul in the country has a friendly feeling." [Continued laughter.] Now he must say that with such power as Mr. Cobblett possessed of writing equally well at each side of every public question, it was too much for him to come there and seek the aid of a jury to redress such an attack as that which he now complained. But if he (Sir J. Scarlett) or his learned friend were to look out for select passages in the praise or censure of a nation, they had them at hand from the same authentic source. Thus, on the one hand, it might be said—"The Americans are the least criminal people in the whole world." To this the simple answer was—"The Americans are the most unprincipled people in the whole world." [Loud laughter.] But then he who would praise the nation, might say, "I owe great gratitude to this sensible and brave people, the Americans, and to their wise, gentle and just Government, for having preserved from the fangs of despotism one spot on the globe." The answer was a happy illustration of political consistency, and of personal gratitude. It was—"I know of no cause in which my life would be lost with so little regret on my part as in demolishing the towns of America, and in burying their unprincipled inhabitants under the rubbish." [Renewed laughter.] On the subject of the public government of a nation, if one was curious to know the opinion of a man of eminent talent and a close observer of human nature, who had passed many years in the country, he might find it thus briefly and pitifully stated—"America is well governed, and so happy are the people, that there is no misery in the land. There are not many crimes committed there in a year as are committed in England in one week, or perhaps one day." "The government of America is one of the very worst in the world—there is no such thing as real liberty in the country. The people are the most profligate dishonest that I ever heard described." [Renewed laughter.] The jury would thus perceive that in this rich mine they had an inexhaustible fund of able information applicable to all practical purposes.

Black Hawk and his party at home.—The been favored by the N. York Daily Advertiser have been forwarded to the Editor of the Argus from an agent of the same name.

FORT ARMSTRONG (Upper Mississippi) August 5th, 1833. The whole suit arrived here a few days since loaded with assumed dignity and costly presents.

Ke-o-kucks band speedily followed to welcome their brothers, a grand council assembled among whom was myself to witness the deliverance of the Hawk to his nation. The council opened with the address of the President to Black Hawk, in which he is informed that in future he was to yield supremacy to his inferior Ke-o-kuck, the white man's friend. The old chief rose in violent agitation, denied that the President had told him so, and that he would not be advised by any body, that he wanted what he said to be told to the President and that he in person would have said so in Washington, but that his interpreter could not sufficiently make known his views. The Colonel made him a speech stating that by his own treaty neither him or his people could for the future head a band, and that by that treaty, Keokuck was placed head of the Sac Nation, & Keokuck with benevolence spoke while to the Hawk; then addressed the Council, he said nothing might be remembered of what the Hawk said, that he was too old to say anything good, and that he was answered for his good behavior, the poor old Chief recalled his words, and I do not know that my sympathies were ever more excited, than in witnessing his expiring struggle for freedom; nothing but his advanced age and want of military power prevented him from making another effort. The Ke-o-kucks band gave us a splendid dance, but the Hawks party were either too dejected or too sullen to participate in the festivities.

That you may tell the good citizens of New York, there Indians would willingly get up another war, in order to make another visit to the East and return loaded with presents and amply satiated with attention.

Fort Armstrong, A. M. 5th Aug. 1833.

CONSISTENCY.—A country gentleman lately arrived at Boston, and immediately repaired to the house of a relative, a lady who had married a merchant of that city. The parties were glad to see him and invited him to make their house his home, (as he declared his intention of remaining in that city but a day or two.) The husband of the lady, anxious to show attention to a relative and friend of his wife, took the gentleman's horse to a lively stable in Hanover street, and had it put up there. Finally the visit became a visitation, and the merchant, after an elapse of eleven days, found that besides lodging and boarding the gentleman a pretty considerable bill had run up at the lively stable. Accordingly he went to the man who kept the stable, and told him, when the gentleman took his horse, he would pay the bill. "Very good," said the stable keeper "I understand you." Accordingly, in a short time, the country gentleman went to the stable, and ordered his horse to be got ready. The bill of course was presented. "Oh," said the gentleman, "Mr. so-and-so, my relation, will pay this." "Very good, sir," said the stable keeper, "please to get an order from Mr. —, it will be the same as the money." "The horse was put up again, and down went the country gentleman to the Long Wharf, where the merchant kept. "Well," said he, "I am going now." "Are you?" said the merchant, "well, good bye, sir."

Well about my horse the man says the bill must be paid for his keeping." "Well, I suppose that's all right, sir." "Yes—well—but you know that I am your wife's cousin." "Yes," said the merchant, "I know that you are, but your horse is not!"

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Aug. 31.

NOTICE.—ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esquire, having declined the acceptance of the nomination made by the National Republican Convention, held at Centreville, on Monday the 19th instant, to be voted for at the next October election, for a seat in Congress, for this district,—in consequence whereof, the committees from the respective counties in the district, are earnestly requested to meet at Centreville on MONDAY, the 2d of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to make a further nomination—punctual attendance is requested.

W. HUGHLETT, Chairman. August 24th, 1833.

In observing the progress of the head men of the Jackson party among us we are forcibly struck, not only with their anxiety to chop and change about through a hope of bettering themselves by drawing converts to them—but equally so with their assuming the same ground taken by the nullifiers of the south.

In the meetings of the late Jackson party in Easton and Denton, we see a resolution passed converting them, as if by leguleianism, into old Jeffersonian Democrats of 1798. Now by what process they have retrograded thirty-five years is not disclosed to us—but it seems that they are a kind of Magicians, who bend time to their will and make one set of circumstances fit all cases. One would think there was a little more of the "Black Art" in this than a prudent people would like to trust.

The real story is, the Jacksonians are in the back ground, very far in the back ground, and they want to be foremost—more studious as to the end than wise about the means, they feel that they cannot be worsted, so a recourse to something must be had, and their wits are at work and the plan is unfolded.

What have the Nullifiers of the South done? They were the prominent and efficient supporters of General Jackson—they seceded from the General after they had made him President, principally because he gave his ear to Mr. Van Buren, rather than to them, and they set about nullifying his administration. Somewhat disappointed in this, they set on foot a more extended and a more serious system of Nullification, as all have seen President Jackson take the field against them, and levels them all by his Proclamation—a law passes in Congress, by an overwhelming majority, in conformity to the proclamation, and five sixths

of the people take a firm and irresistible stand against the disorganizing and destructive doctrines of Nullification. Prostrate in the dust as Nullification is thus thrown, what is the next resource of the Nullifiers? Confounded and desperate, they seek the tombs of departed spirits to conjure up their Ghosts, and they attempt to sink and blot out of our memories thirty five years of our history and of our progress in National glory and power, and take a fresh start from the ruins of the famous French Republic. Men who were scarcely born then are transformed into Democrats of '98, and the inflammatory doctrines and spacious public papers of that day are raked up from their oblivion and forced upon us at this, as a sort of "heal all" or political "nostrum" to cure all the defects of Jacksonism, and to serve as a masked battery for nullification to do its destroying work.

What have the head men of the Jackson party done here? Prostrate, like the Nullifiers, are they adopt their plan.—They do not, as far as is known yet, abuse President Jackson as the Southern Nullifiers do,—but they let him off, they say not a word about him, and they meet as Jacksonites and transform themselves like the Nullifiers into Democrats of '98, and the Virginia Resolutions are their "Text Book." It happened that the late President Madison was the author of these same Virginia resolutions, and he, seeing that the nullifiers were making use of his resolutions as their justification for nullification, resists this interpolated and novel construction of his work, and explains the meaning and object of his resolutions as very different indeed from that the nullifiers find it useful to put on them,—now who is the fit person to explain these resolutions? The man who drew them up, who was the leader of his party at that time, and who has been in public life ever since with undiminished powers of intellect—or, a set of men who have been either born, or grown up, or come to maturity since 1798, and who in a desperate and fallen condition have a certain end to gain by a certain construction, and that end a very bad one, being nullification? It was so reasonable to every one that Mr. Madison's own construction of his own resolutions should be taken as the true one, that the Nullifiers of the South had no other hope than to denounce Mr. Madison as a federalist, and they have actually tried to denounce him as such—strang and impotent attempt! Yet the Jackson party here, who have hitherto professed to deery Nullification, are adopting the desperate courses of the Nullifiers in equally strange and impotent attempts. The course now intended to be pursued by the Head Men of the Jackson party ought to be well watched by the people, and fearfully counteracted, as, let them say what they will, it

inevitably tends to aid the plans of the Nullifiers, and leads on to the worst consequences of nullification itself. That this is the design is not asserted—but that such is its inevitable tendency must be obvious to all who regard the matter without prejudice. As yet a nullification party is unknown among us—so far, the delusion, for such it must be called, seems only to have reached a few young gentlemen, who in the ardor of feeling have yielded to impressions that, no doubt can be entertained, their own good sense in maturer life will cause them to regret.

A consistent Jackson man can't be a nullifier—a faithful friend of President Jackson's administration can countenance nothing that tends in any way to nullification. The opponents of General Jackson's administration, with all their well founded objections to it, are obliged, without a sacrifice of their understandings, to give him high credit for the course he has taken to prostrate nullification, and to regard his measure in this particular, as the predominant feature of his administration. To see men there who have professed perfect devotion to General Jackson, who have given him their whole heart and soul as the "Greatest and Best" now putting off his insignia and putting on the new costume of the reckless nullifiers of the South, presents a state of things that ought to make real Jackson men ponder and cause them at least to hesitate and wait, if not to reject and abandon.

So far as this late project of the Head Men of the Jackson party causes divisions and distrust in their own ranks, we have nothing to say. So far as it is intended as a lure to draw converts to them from our ranks, we smile at the weak temptation and assure them, that we hope that National Republicans are made of better stuff. We know of none among us who are lax enough in principles to become voluntary victims upon the altar of this new idol—if there is one we yield him willingly, and ought rather to rejoice at the riddance than lament it as a loss. Firm and fixed against every thing that savours even of nullification and disunion, we dread every thing that can possibly lead to such disastrous consequences, it is therefore that we desire to be in all things NATIONAL in sentiment, and REPUBLICAN in principle—and this we believe will be found to be the

United voice of National Republicans.

Mr. Graham: The following is the Jackson, Democratic, Republican, Jeffersonian, sever head and ten hundred ticket nominated on Tuesday last, by the Tariff and Anti-Tariff, Internal Improvement and Anti-Internal Improvement, Nullification and Anti-Nullification, Proclamation and Anti-Proclamation party.

For the Assembly.  
MORRIS O. COLTON,  
PHILEMON HORNEY,  
GEORGE STEVENS and  
RICHARD SPENCER of the Slave and Enslaved For Commissioners.  
Dr. Theodore Denny,  
Richard Arringdale.

For the Easton Gazette.

I scarcely remember to have ever witnessed a more interesting scene than was exhibited on Wednesday last, in the examination at the Parsonsage Academy, which is under the superintending care of the Rev. Doctor Spencer of St. Michaels Parish, aided by his younger brother.

This institution who were informed was first opened in November last for the reception of youth, and now contains only twenty five boys as want of accommodations has been the cause of rejecting applications for nearly as many more. The greater portion of these youths are quite young, and may be said just now to be commencing their education.

The examination extended from the Latin Grammar through to the higher Classics, Greek Major and Horace—in Algebra,—Euclid Elements—written exercises in translations from the Greek and Latin Authors—Composition—and Geography—and fine specimens were shown of the employment of the leisure hours of the little boys in Map making—all of which were well done, and many of them beautifully executed. The examination was a fair and pretty thorough one through the course of the session, and a small company of scholars were present at this first examination, consisting of the Bishop of the Diocese, two or three gentlemen of the clergy and some private gentlemen, who were invited and pressed by Doctor Spencer to interrogate the several classes and to examine for their own satisfaction and that of the attending company.

It was apparent to all that the youths read the Greek and Latin well—that they were well taught—that they were made to understand as they went on—and that the whole course and system was founded and known to the teacher of this school which is so apt fallaciously to give fame and renown to teachers generally, I mean that rapid, flippant mode of going through every exercise, which seems to denote familiarity with all.—But we saw in Doctor Spencer a calm, reflecting man, a practical Scholar instructing upon a well tried, well approved system—and most of all we saw a teacher who seemed to feel and to act towards his pupils as if he felt a higher responsibility for the charge confided to him, than merely that they should get through an examination with some eclat.

The perfect order and decorum that prevailed both in and out of School, for we spent the whole day at the Parsonsage, was the best proof of the true state of things in this Seminary. The universally good appearance, the happy contentment and cheerfulness that marked every boy—the amiable, paternal, yet commanding deportment of Doctor Spencer towards all his pupils—and the confiding and affectionate devotion to him, attended with every evidence of entire and habitual respect on the part of the scholars, made the whole seem more like a tender father surrounded by a parcel of charming dutiful children, than a schoolmaster over his pupils—and justly entitles this little group to the name of the happy family.

Two large each, were to Stansford, Canada, about suspicion was known from the county houses were apprehended, except in two very strongly to force by blood. At Stansford, viz. Rev. Stragone, Nat. Edward L. Stragone, Cleaveland, Richard Ball, At Danham ken was third born Gleason, Be Willis Sherr

From the Washington Gazette. A earthquake was felt in the morning in the morning, whose attention it, that it was a conception that it as is indicated by ed in the following Melancholy of stage driver br Coal Pits, at De quo this morning over, who was up express.

FREED EARTHQUAKE quake was felt i'clock yesterday loud rumbling nly from ten to was very sensib windows and houses. Many larued. It was membered ever Its course was

"The earth w

The shock of Tuesday morning leave heard of in the morning, Virginia. A le Bards Stone G dated on Tuesd had a remarkable day: the wor fer and ague; county say that preceded the sh two or three ti

Death by Hy yesterday furni respecting the which occurred regret to learn v-ternary surg by a wound ma ing a dose of ho: subsequent known that he osal. P. S.

Hydrophob a case of this h occurred on Sun d, son of Mr. was bitten son continued with until Saturday what unwell washing, many which he sup soon afterward, he e distress of con the month, Sc little before his dragged, and retolling speech "We cannot pressing our kee persist in kee the most of o with such inu citizens."

We have a street of a larg ding those am the principal bills. The f following part their great w

Apprentices—The boy against com cert, and the ering, compari profession, in the purpose a terminated resu that bold and were known to the frontiers, of bank notes. The fall of the city Banks, w hundred of e each per an fund to be ex committee, in jets of the asy sey Derby, ju diately com a number of p though they d utterances of col lay hands on til lastly.

After a ve different pos ployment of through them mation letters Butterfield, E He first w where he ma stance of the went to M with Mr. Og received him with a large e he returned to additional Redfield, the

Two large each, were to Stansford, Canada, about suspicion was known from the county houses were apprehended, except in two very strongly to force by blood.

At Stansford, viz. Rev. Stragone, Nat. Edward L. Stragone, Cleaveland, Richard Ball, At Danham ken was third born Gleason, Be Willis Sherr

At Stansford, viz. Rev. Stragone, Nat. Edward L. Stragone, Cleaveland, Richard Ball, At Danham ken was third born Gleason, Be Willis Sherr

At Stansford, viz. Rev. Stragone, Nat. Edward L. Stragone, Cleaveland, Richard Ball, At Danham ken was third born Gleason, Be Willis Sherr

At Stansford, viz. Rev. Stragone, Nat. Edward L. Stragone, Cleaveland, Richard Ball, At Danham ken was third born Gleason, Be Willis Sherr

From the Washington Globe of yesterday. EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an Earthquake was felt in this city on Tuesday last at 6 in the morning. We are informed by several whose attention was particularly arrested by it, that it was accompanied by a noise like that of the rustling of a stage coach. We had no conception that its violence had been so great as is indicated by the sad catastrophe announced in the following slip of the Richmond Whig: Melancholy effect of the Earthquake.—The stage driver brings information that Brown's Coal Pits, at Dover sunk in during the earthquake this morning, burying 42 negroes. The overseer, who was here at the time, has gone up express."

FREDERICKSBURG, Aug. 28. EARTHQUAKE.—A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in this place about half past six o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. Its duration was probably from ten to fifteen seconds. The vibration was very sensible, rattling the glass in the windows and shaking the furniture in the houses. Many persons were considerably alarmed. It was indeed the severest shock remembered ever to have been felt in this place. Its course was nearly from West to East.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 29. "The earth was feverish and did shake." (Shakespeare.) The shock of the Earthquake felt here on Tuesday morning was experienced as far as we have heard from—in Washington, Baltimore, and the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia. A letter from the foreman at Mr. Baird's Stone Quarry, in Stafford county, Va. dated on Tuesday morning, says—"We have had a remarkable shivering of the earth here to-day; the workmen say the rocks have the fever and ague." Gentlemen residing in the country say that sounds similar to that which preceded the shock in the morning were heard two or three times during the day.

ROCHESTER, August 21. Death by Hydrophobia.—The Enquirer of yesterday furnishes the following particulars respecting the death by this fearful disease which occurred in this village on Sunday. We regret to learn that the younger Mr. O'Keal, veterinary surgeon, was taken with this disease yesterday morning—on Monday, as is supposed by a wound made in his hand while administering a dose of medicine to a sick horse. The horse subsequently died, though it was not known that he had been bitten by a rabid animal. P. S.—Mr. O'Keal died last evening.

Hydrophobia.—We have, at last, to record a case of this horrible disease in Rochester. It occurred on Sunday last. A lad about 13 years old, son of Mr. Van Valen, living on Water-street, was bitten some six or eight weeks ago, but continued without any symptoms of the disease until Saturday afternoon, when he was somewhat unwell. On Sunday morning, while washing himself, he suffered from spasms, which he supposed were merely cramps, but soon afterwards, attempting to drink a tumbler of water, he experienced all the agony and distress of confirmed hydrophobia—foaming at the mouth, &c. He made a sensible prayer a little before his death, after which he was quite relaxed, and died, between 11 and 12, a most revolting spectacle of distress.

"We cannot close this article without expressing our astonishment that any one should persist in keeping so useless an animal as a dog the most of our village dogs, when attended with such imminent danger to the lives of our citizens."

We have already mentioned the fact of the arrest of a large gang of counterfeiters, including those among them who are believed to be the principal persons in making counterfeit bills. The Boston Transcript furnishes the following particulars of the manner in which their arrest was accomplished:

Apprehension of the Canadian Counterfeiters.—The impracticability of enforcing the law against counterfeiters, without union and concert, and the increasing prevalence of the crime, owing to the great temptation and the comparatively little hazard of detection or apprehension, induced our Backs to associate for the purpose of self-protection, and with a determined resolution to destroy, root and branch that bold and daring gang of counterfeiters who were known to exist in Lower Canada and on the frontiers, deluging the country with forged bank notes. The association was organized in the fall of the last year. It consists of all the city Banks, who pay \$100 each, and about one hundred of the country banks who pay \$25 each per annum, to constitute a common fund to be expended, under the direction of a committee, in the accomplishment of the objects of the association. They chose E. Hersey Derby, jr. Esq. their solicitor, and immediately commenced operations. They caused a number of persons to be apprehended, but although they detected and delivered over to justice twenty-five or thirty of the "small fry" utterers of counterfeit bills they were unable to lay hands on the counterfeiters themselves until lately.

After a voluminous correspondence with different persons in the Canada, and the employment of two competent persons to travel through them and collect all necessary information letters were written by Mr. Derby to Col. Butterfield, Sheriff of Tyngsborough, who was employed to execute the plan marked out. He first went to Stanstead, Lower Canada, where he made arrangements to secure the assistance of the principal inhabitants; and thence went to Montreal, to consult and advise with Mr. Ogden, the Attorney General, who received him very kindly; and furnished him with a large constabulary force, with which he returned to Derby; in Vermont, and received additional assistance and advice from Mr. Redfield, the County Attorney.

Two large parties, consisting of eighty men each, were organized, one of which proceeded to Stanstead, the other to Dunham, in Lower Canada, about 40 miles apart, and before any suspicion was excited, and at a time when it was known from previous information that most of the counterfeiters would be at home, their houses were surrounded, and the inmates apprehended. No violent resistance was offered, except in two houses, the doors of which being very strongly secured, it was found necessary to force by breaking them down with logs of wood.

At Stanstead twelve persons were apprehended, viz. Reuben Hill, Isaac Hill, Daniel Sprague, Nathaniel Hollister, Henry Hollister, Edward L. Southam, Robert Marsh, Sylvester Cleveland, Y. McNeal, S. Elms, and Richard Baldwin. At Dunham the number of counterfeiters taken was thirteen, viz. Eben Gleason, Sen., Eben Gleason, Jun., Horace Gleason, Samuel Gleason, Benjamin Moses, Reuben Moses, Willis Sherman, Dr. Jonas Boardman, Alex-

andor Nelson, B. D. Wing, Artemas Howe, and — Jones.

Thirteen plates of different banks were found in their possession—a large amount of forged notes, besides a quantity of counterfeit hard money, with dies for stamping—a great deal of very costly machinery necessary to their purpose, together with a considerable quantity of zinc, copper, &c. &c. in short a complete and entire apparatus for counterfeiting on the most extensive scale. The persons apprehended at Stanstead were put in irons and safely lodged in the prison at Sherbrooke, L. C. and those taken at Dunham were ironed and marched under the guard of a troop of cavalry to Montreal. Mr. Derby will proceed on Monday or Tuesday to Montreal, to confer with the Governor of the province on the best measure to bring them to judgment. The officers and people of the province exhibited every readiness to aid and assist Col. Butterfield, and since the first blow has been struck, they have been constantly on the search, and every day witnesses new captures. We ought to have mentioned before, that at the instigation of the association, a law has been enacted by the Legislature of Lower Canada, making the counterfeiting of bills of the Banks of the United States a criminal offence.

It is stated in the New York Courier, that the specie at present in the vaults of the Bank of the United States amounts to ELEVEN millions of dollars—that the Bank has five millions in Europe, and that the whole amount of specie in the United States does not exceed twenty-three millions.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY. Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. GEORGE DUDLEY, SOLO. MULLIKIN. JOSEPH BRUFF, SAM. HAMBLETON, JR.

Commissioners for Talbot County. JOHN EDMONDSON, WILLIAM BENNY.

For Sheriff—WM. H. TILGHMAN.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. Delegates to the General Assembly. JACOB CHARLES, THOMAS BERCHEMAN. THOS. S. CARTER, ABRAHAM JUMP, JR.

For Sheriff—WILLIAM ORRELL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

It is expected that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stone will visit St. Michaels Parish the last week of the present month. On Thursday the 1st of September a confirmation will be held in the Parish Church at St. Michaels, & as it is hoped that several Clergymen will be in attendance, Divine Service will be performed at the same place on the two days immediately preceding. The Bishop will attend at Mr. Willis' in Miles River Neck on Saturday the 31st inst.

NOTICE.—There will be no Service in Christ Church, in Easton, to-morrow till half past 7 o'clock, in the evening, at which time several clergymen are expected to be present. Aug. 31.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.

WHEAT, (red) 1 16 a 18

do (white) 1 18 a 20

CORN, 60 a 64

DIED.

Departed this life in Caroline county, on the 18th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. SUSAN, consort of Capt. Benjamin Parrott, in the 33d year of her age.

In Centerville, Md. on the 25th inst. Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Tilghman, of Queen Anne's county, Md.

GRAND LUCK AGAIN AT THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.

Sold to a gentleman in town combination 9, 36, 42; a prize of \$100; also a prize of \$30 in the Delaware Lottery Class No. 29, who also sold a short time since a prize of \$1,600 one of \$100 and one of \$40.

DELAWARE AND NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY.

EXTRA CLASS No. 10. To be Drawn on Thursday Sept. 5th 1833. A 75 number Lottery—12 drawn Balls.

A SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$8,000 5 Prizes of \$300

1 2,000 10 200

1 1,511 100 100

2 1,000 100 80

Tickets \$2, Shares in proportion—at the lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton Md. Aug. 31

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership, heretofore existing under the firm of Goldsmith and Hazel being by mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are fully authorized to make payment to J. T. Goldsmith.

MANLOVE HAZEL having purchased the entire stock of the above firm, intends to continue the business, at the old stand, and to keep constantly on hand,

a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as heretofore, and by prompt attention to business, and a constant effort to accommodate, he hopes, to retain his former customers, and to elicit the patronage of the public generally. Aug. 31

NOTICE. All persons indebted in any way to the estates of the late Nicholas Hammond Esq. and Doctor Ns. Hammond, deceased, or either of them, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates or either of them, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under our hands this 29th day of August 1833. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH and ANNA C. HAMMOND, adm'rs. D. B. N. with annexed of Ns. Hammond, dec'd. and Ex'ors of Dr. Ns. Hammond, dec'd. Aug. 31

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the county on the first MONDAY of October next, being the seventh day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, a Sheriff, and two county Commissioners for district No. 1. J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff. Easton, Aug. 31, 1833



BALTIMORE RACES OVER THE CENTRAL COURSE, Fall meeting, 1833.

Will commence on the third Tuesday in October, 15th and continue four days at least. First day, a most interesting sweepstake, to which there are eleven subscribers, \$500 each h. f. In this race there are the most promising collection of colts that were ever seen in America, viz: William R. Johnson, enters full sister to Herr Clin.

Henry A. Taylor, f. Emily Tonson, by Monsieur Tonson; dan Lucy Wynny, by Sir Charles.

Edward Parker, full brother to Pilot. C. S. W. Dancy, ch. f. by Maryland Eclipse, out of a Tuckahoe mare.

J. M. Botts, Gohanna colt, out of Sir Walter's dam.

James M. Selden, ch. c. by Monsieur Tonson, out of Adelaide; by Wonder.

William Wynny, full brother to Anvil.

R. F. Stockton, a Monsieur Tonson colt, out of Iris.

R. L. Stevens, a Henry, out of Cinderella.

A. P. Hamlin, gr. c. by American Eclipse, out of Empress.

R. Gilmer, Jr. gr. c. Cadot, by Medley out of Sally Walker.

Second day, two mile heats for a splendid pair of silver pitchers and waiters, cost \$500.—The winner will be entitled to take the plate or the \$500 at his option.

Third day, Proprietors purse, three mile heats, \$500, entrance \$20.

Fourth day, Jockey Club purse, \$1000 four mile heats, entrance \$30.

In addition to the above there is a prospect of having a post stake, four mile heats, \$500 entrance, p. p. to which the proprietor will add \$500 provided five subscribers can be procured. Also a sweepstake for colts and fillies, three years old mile heats, entrance \$300, \$100 forfeit, four or more to make a race. In this there are three subscribers, viz: Mr. Wynn, W. R. Johnson, and James S. Garrison.—These two stakes will be open to subscribers until the first of October.

J. M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

Aug. 31—tawtr

The National Intelligencer, Washington, Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald, N. Y. Spirit of the Times, Philadelphia Chronicle, Lancaster Journal, and Easton (Md.) Gazette will publish the above once a week till race, and charge J. M. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson, & Co. the business will for the future, be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of ANDERSON & HOPKINS, where all orders for

COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS OR CARRIAGES.

of every description, will meet with the most prompt attention. As it is indispensable that the business of the old firm be closed as speedily as possible, they earnestly request all persons indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay; either by cash or note. All persons having claims against the said firm will bring them forward. It is hoped those who are interested in this notice will be prepared by the first of November, as after that date all accounts unsettled will be placed in officers hands without respect to persons.

They return their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by paying strict attention to business, and making neat and durable work, to merit and secure the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, JOHN W. BELL, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS. Easton, Aug. 31st; 1833 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, ex. of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chappel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides: consisting of the following tract or parts of tracts of land, viz.—part of a tract of land called Pork, and part of a tract of land called Holsley, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forest and Diko, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by W. TOWNSEND, late Shff. aug. 31

NOTICE.

It is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the commissioners for Talbot county, keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales and Scalebeams used in vending articles from the 2d to the 14th of September inclusive, at his shop in Easton; on the 16th at Wyo Mills; 18th at the Trappe; and 19th at St. Michaels. Aug. 31 A. J. LOVEDAY.

LANDS 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, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises,

One hundred and fifty-seven acres of VALUABLE TIMBER LAND,

lying and being in Talbot county, near Choptank River and Parson's landing, divided into five lots, the largest of which contains about thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given. Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution of the bonds.

Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of four hundred and one acre of land, two hundred and fifty five acres of which are arable land and the residue, that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.

Also another valuable Farm, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about two hundred and thirty nine acres of land, one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and an half acres wood land.

The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to interest, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money.

Bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

The farms are now in the occupancy of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the next year.

The President Directors and Company aforesaid reserve to themselves the right of the farms for the present year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash. Easton, Aug. 31, 1833.

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Kirby praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John Kirby having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Kirby shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Kirby to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Kirby should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 27th day of August 1833. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. 34

NOTICE.

By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore. The Board being convinced that the use of Marl is becoming more prevalent, and having experienced its value and ascertained that different bodies of Marl vary in richness.—Finding too that the quantity dispersed on the acre depends on its quality—and being anxious to afford every information upon this subject.—

The Farmers of the Eastern Shore to convey small samples of their different specimens of Marl to be deposited at the drug store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, in the town of Easton, addressed to this Board, for the purpose of enabling the Board to have them analysed to ascertain their respective qualities—and if these samples are accompanied with any remarks or information in relation to the effects produced by the use of Marl, it will be more acceptable.

Signed, R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, ch'n. Attest.—M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 3d of September next, for the purpose of appointing the days for running the Fall races. It is very desirable that the races should be so ordered as not to interfere with the County Courts, or the racing on the Central Course, that members from the different counties may be enabled to witness the sport.

The course will be in fine order.—Ten or twelve horses are training in this county, and we understand several more in the neighboring counties.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'ry. Easton, Aug. 24, 1833 (W)

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer, will insert the above two weeks.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFERS his professional services to the public generally—he will practice in the courts of Queen Anne's, Caroline, & Talbot.—He has taken the Office on Washington Street, formerly occupied by T. R. Lockerman, Esq. Aug. 24

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

BY a gentleman in Baltimore, to the Boot and Shoe Making business. A lad between the age of 12 and 14 years, of good character, will hear of an excellent situation, if immediate application be made to the editor of this paper. Aug. 24

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

LYMAN REED & CO., Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET BALTIMORE.

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

WANTED.

BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place. Persons desirous of disposing of their servants, can have the most satisfactory evidence that they are not purchased for the purpose of being resold, upon application at the Bar of the Easton Hotel. FELIX HUSTON, WALTER BYRNES. Aug. 17 tf

STRAYED.

FROM the Farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. near Easton, on Wednesday the 7th inst. a large bay horse, shod all round, about 15 hands high back galled and the hair rubbed off his hind foot, also strayed away at the same time, a dark brown horse colt, two years old last spring—whoever will take up said strays and return them to the subscriber, or give information so that he may get them again, will be liberally rewarded. JAMES HOPKINS, for A. C. Bullitt. Aug. 17 5t (W)

TO RENT.

FOR the year 1834, the following property in the town of Easton, viz:—The framed DWELLING house and premises on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough.

The small Brick Dwelling House and premises immediately back of the above on Harrison street.

The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Meekin.

The shop or store room on the same street at present occupied by James L. Smith and the small frame shop or office on Federal alley and fronting the public square at present used as a Lottery office—all the above property is in complete repair—for terms apply to WM. H. GROOME. Easton, Aug. 10. eowit

A CARD.

A gentleman of experience and success in teaching, wants employment in that capacity. Immediate application to the Editor. Aug. 10

Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Ninde and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazel, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

BEAVER HATS.

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR RORAM and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population. They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitting attention to the same, & a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavour to merit a share of public encouragement.

The Public's ob't Serv'ts. GEORGE W. THOMPSON. THOMAS HARPER. Easton, Aug. 10

150 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. THOS. M. JONES. may 4

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.—The Emily Jane has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford; copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on Sunday morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done. N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the grocery at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times. The public's obedient servant, JOSHUA E. LEONARD. July 20 (Woo3t)

Easton Female Seminary

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as Trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education. The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit: Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing, \$3 per quarter. Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Muslin Work including the above branches 4 ditto Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches 5 ditto

And if sufficient encouragement be given, herefollowing will also be taught at the following prices Embroidery, and E. bossed work &c. \$5 extra do. Music, including use of Piano 12 do Drawing and Painting 6 do Theorem painting on Velvet 15 do

Also the Latin and French Languages. Twelve weeks in a quarter. A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as a above mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols June 29

FRESH TEAS, PORT WINE, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality. Also, some excellent

Old London Duck Port, L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Teneiff, Dry Lisbon. Together with a general assortment of Liquors Groceries, &c. July 27 5w

AMERICAN NANKEEN.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE. Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nankoen-coloured Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new; handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, No. 14, Bowly's Wharf; Baltimore, May 4

BE A Sample of the above article can be seen at this office.

VENUE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 29th inst., at the late residence of Andrew S. Anthony, late of Talbot county dec'd. all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, Farming Utensils, one seine and ropes, several barges, corn and corn blades, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by THOS. O. MARTIN, adm'r. of A. S. Anthony, dec'd. Aug. 13, 1833.

FOR SALE.

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

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

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

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

Easton, April 27.

SAMUEL MACKAY

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

HARVEST GOODS,

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

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

Easton, June 22, 1833.

SAMUEL MACKAY

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

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

TOGETHER WITH China, Glass and Queensware.

GROCERIES;

Consisting in part as follows:

TEAS.

Java and Green COFFEE, Prime and Common SUGAR, Madras, Lisbon, Sherry, Teas and Malaga WINES, Choice BRANDY, &c. &c. JAMAICA and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN, Prime and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mould and Dpt. CANDLES, &c. &c. All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c. He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.

Easton, May 4.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of SADDLERY.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

Easton, May 18

SAMUEL OZMON

Cabinet Maker.

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

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

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Easton, April 6. 1833

NOTICE.

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

June 22

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collection for the year 1833 earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which is nearly expired, and in much pressed for the same, therefore those in arrears must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell at a very reduced price, 1000 on a long credit, that very valuable tract of land, called Sharp's Island, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.

THEODORE DENNY, Agent

Easton, March 10

MORE BOOTS AND SHOE



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

The Public's Obit. Serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

April 27

New and Splendid Assortment of



ROOTS AND SHOES.

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

PETER TARR.

April 13

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

Two hundred and fifty Acres, on which there is a good FRAMED DWELLING HOUSE with

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

SAMUEL A. CHEW,

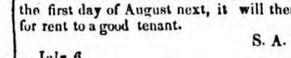
Kent Island.

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

S. A. C.

July 6

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND, Captain TAYLOR,

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

April 6

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the third day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that farm or plantation of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she formerly resided, situate near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts or of parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Benny's Resurvey," and "Wink's Fortune," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, together with the interest, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the lands so sold to him as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by John G. Thomas, Esq. who resides thereon.—The improvements are good, the meadow lands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable.

W. M. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.

August 8, 1833.

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Griffith praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and that the said John Griffith be and appear before the Justices of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Griffith to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Griffith should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1833.

Aug. 17.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, adm'r. De Bonis Non with the will annexed of Capt. Clement Vickers, late of Talbot county, deceased.

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in 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 23d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, adm'r. De Bonis Non with the will annexed of Capt. Clement Vickers, late of Talbot county, deceased.

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in 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 23d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, adm'r. De Bonis Non with the will annexed of Capt. Clement Vickers, late of Talbot county, deceased.

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed this 23d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, adm'r. De Bonis Non with the will annexed of Capt. Clement Vickers, late of Talbot county, deceased.

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed this 23d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Philip F. Thomas adm'r. of Dr. John Rogers, late of Talbot County, deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this 13th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Philip F. Thomas adm'r. of Dr. John Rogers, late of Talbot County, deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this 13th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Philip F. Thomas adm'r. of Dr. John Rogers, late of Talbot County, deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this 13th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Philip F. Thomas adm'r. of Dr. John Rogers, late of Talbot County, deceased.

MARYLAND

Talbot county Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas O Martin, administrator of Andrew S. Anthony late of Talbot county deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this thirteenth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas O Martin, administrator of Andrew S. Anthony late of Talbot county deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this thirteenth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas O Martin, administrator of Andrew S. Anthony late of Talbot county deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this thirteenth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas O Martin, administrator of Andrew S. Anthony late of Talbot county deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this thirteenth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas O Martin, administrator of Andrew S. Anthony late of Talbot county deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this thirteenth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas O Martin, administrator of Andrew S. Anthony late of Talbot county deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this thirteenth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas O Martin, administrator of Andrew S. Anthony late of Talbot county deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this thirteenth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas O Martin, administrator of Andrew S. Anthony late of Talbot county deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this thirteenth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

EITHER on private application to the subscriber, or, if not before disposed of at private sale, will be offered for public sale on a credit of one and two years, (purchasers giving bond and security for the payment of the purchase money,) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the several premises, the following houses and lots in the town of Easton:

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Doct. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2d. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row, on Washington street extending

4th. That commodious and agreeable Dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton.

The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

5th. Also, at Denton, in Caroline county at Griffith's Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, the farm and lands, late the property of Henry Dickinson, Esq. dec'd, situate near Fowling Creek, in Caroline county, abounding with valuable timber.

For this farm, one third of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of Sale and the residue in twelve months. Any person desirous of purchasing these lands will of course view them, and will be directed to them by Gen. William Potter. An agent will attend in my behalf at the respective places of sale and take bonds of the purchasers.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Aug. 17th 1833.

\$400 REWARD.

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

BILL and AMBROSE.