

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. XII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1829.

NO. 18.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

New Fancy and Millinery Store.

MISS BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that she has taken the Store-Room recently occupied by Mr. Joseph Edmondson, dec'd. next door to Messrs. Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, and adjoining the Post-Office; and has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Leghorn Bolivar, &c. Hats,
Straw, Cottage, &c. Bonnets,
Plain and figured attans,
White watered Gros de Naples,
Colored do do
White and black Italian Crape,
Crape Laise and Pattenet,
Ladies' Gloves and Mitts,
Fancy Gauze and ilk Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers,
Braids, Gimps, Footing, &c.
Tapes, Bobins, Pins, Hooks & Eyes, &c.
Hair, side and neck bell Combs,
Silver Thimbles and cissors,
Beads, Buckles and Necklaces,
Cologne, Anique Oil and Fancy Soap,
Spool and Cotton Balls,
A handsome assortment of plain and fancy Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Corsets and steel Busks, &c.
All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for CASH.

The public are requested to give her an early call and examine for themselves.
Easton, April 18

MISS BROWN intends carrying on at her stand all kinds of Mantua-making and Millinery Work. She expects a young Lady from Baltimore in a few days well acquainted with Mantua-making to assist her.
Leghorns bleached and repaired at the shortest notice.

ATTEND TO THIS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he continues to carry on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS

In all its various branches,

AT THE OLD STAND, where he will attend punctually to those Cash Customers who may favor him with their custom.

He stated to the Public generally in a former advertisement (last printing), that from the difficulty he had experienced in collecting money to pay his Journeymen, he was under the necessity of saying that Cash or Country Produce would be required on the delivery of the Work made by him; but as little attention has been paid to that advertisement, he now states explicitly that no work will be delivered out of his shop until the Cash is paid for the same.—He therefore requests no gentlemen to hand him work who is not prepared to pay for it when completed.—Then he will not be involved in difficulties with his Journeymen, as he now is. As it is well known to his customers that the men he employs need their money for the support of their families as well as himself he would advise all those who are not prepared to pay the Tailor to wear their old, until they are able to pay for new clothes.

The Public's Obedt. Servt.
DAVID M. SMITH.

Easton, April 18 3w

N. B.—All those who are indebted to the subscriber will oblige him by calling on Mr. Wm. Barnett, who has his accounts for collection, & who is authorized also to settle with those who may have accounts against him. D. M. S.

In Caroline County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

March Term, 1829.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands made to William Thawley by George Reed, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Malachi Meeds, mortgaged to Wm. Hughtlett, in the case of William Hughtlett complainant, against Mary Meeds, Edwin Meeds and John Davis Meeds, heirs of Malachi Meeds, Defendants, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second day of October Court next, for the said county; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the sixth day of June in the year Eighteen hundred and twenty nine. The report of the Trustee states the amount of Sales to be \$950.

WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.

True copy, Test
April 18, 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having left Easton, and settled in Baltimore, gives NOTICE that he has appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his Agent, for the transaction of his own business as well as that of his Father's and John W. Sherwood's or any other connected with it,—and requests those indebted to him in any manner, to pay the same to his said Agent.

WM. W. MOORE.

N. B. W. W. M. has several valuable GRASS LOTS in the neighbourhood of the town, for sale, also a good second-hand COACHEE, and a substantially built plain NEW GIG & harness. Fourth mo. 18th, 1829. if

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. JOHN M. BLONDEL, of Baltimore, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Talbot county, that he intends opening a Dancing School at Mr. Peacock's Assembly Room in Easton, on the 10th of April next. Those who are disposed to subscribe, will please call at the store of Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, where they will find the Subscription List. march 28.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, passed at September term 1828, in a cause wherein Samuel Harrison is Complainant, and Alexander B. Harrison and others Defendants. The Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at the Tavern of Joseph Allen, on SATURDAY the 2nd day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the Real Estate of which John Merchant late of Talbot county died seized, being a tract or part of a tract of LAND lying on St. Michaels river, called "Fair Play," containing fifteen acres and three fourths of an acre, together with two Lots on the main street in the town of St. Michaels with Framed Dwellings thereon, and one unimproved Lot in said town, lying near the Market House.

The terms of sale will be as follows: The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give his or their bond or bonds with approved security for the amount of the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale.—one third of the purchase money with the interest thereon, payable in six months, one other third with the interest thereon in nine months, and the residue with interest thereon in 12 months from the day of sale. And on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor and the payment of the whole purchase money; the Trustee will execute to the purchaser or purchasers a good and sufficient deed or deeds for the property to him or them sold free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant or of the defendants, and those claiming by, from, or under them or either of them.

The creditors of said John Merchant, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the Chancery Office within four months from the day of sale.

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Trustee.
March 28 3w

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has met with in his line of business, and he now informs them that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches, and has on hand a Stock of the best seasoned Timber, and intends keeping a Good Stock of Materials of all kinds, and the best workmen; which will enable him to build GIGS in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms, as they can be purchased any where, for Cash, and is prepared to do all kinds of repairs at prices to suit the times. Those gentlemen wishing to deal in his will do well to give him a call and learn his prices.—All new work will be warranted for twelve months.

He will take in payment if required, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Meal, Oats, Brandy, or good Judgments. JOHN CAMPER.
Easton, March 28.—

N. B.—J. C. hopes, from his strict attention to business, to retain the patronage of his Old Friends, and the support of the public generally.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Market House and directly fronting the South side of the Court House, where he is prepared with the best Workmen, and a good stock of materials to meet all orders in his line. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done at low rates, and as good as they can be here or elsewhere. He respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
N. B. The Subscriber has two excellent hands at the House Painting business, that will enable him to execute all orders in that line. E. S. H.
March 21.

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,

Next door to the Drug & Medicinal Store

of Thomas H. Dawson.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's

Boots and Shoes.

He has also an assortment of first rate Materials, and having engaged the best hands, and from his own experience in the business he is enabled to promise those who may favor him with their custom, that his work shall not be surpassed as to strength, and beauty by any done on the Eastern Shore or Baltimore. He invites the public to give him a call and examine his style of workmanship. He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please, and by punctuality to receive a share of public patronage. THOMAS S. COOK.
march 28.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, all of which will be offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms.—He will take in exchange for Boots Shoes, or Leather—wheat, corn, bacon, lard, &c. &c. and will give the highest prices for hides in cash or trade. T. S. C.
April 25. 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Wm. Dodson, use of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, and also by virtue of a fi. fa. at the suit of E. N. Hambleton use of Wm. Con. use of Wm. Benny and James Benny, admrs of Jonathan N. Benny against Fayette Gibson, will be sold at public sale for Cash on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that tract or parcel of land called "Maringo" containing the quantity of 550 acres of land, more or less, situate in Miles River Neck, and also will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of May, on the premises between the aforesaid hours of 10 and 4 o'clock the following property, viz: 13 head of horses 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep taken as the goods & chattels, lands and tenements of said Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid Executions, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND Shff.
April 18—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Robert Delahay, Henry Delahay and Edward B. Stevens, against Enoch Morgan and Henry Morgan, will be sold at public sale for cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of them the said Henry and Enoch Morgan, of, in and to the farm or plantation situate in Bambury, called part of Little Bristol, containing the quantity of 337 acres of land more or less; taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Henry and Enoch Morgan, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against John Dawson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit:—one at the suit of David Fairbank, use Samuel Groome, use Wm. Hughtlett; one at the suit of Joseph Scull, use Conrad Kelly & Co. use Wm Hughtlett; one at the suit of Jacob Grommiller; one at the suit of Margaret Kirby; one at the suit of Jos Robinson; one at the suit of Richard Spencer, use of Isaac Atkinson, administrator of Robert Kemp, use Wm. Fuchlett, and one at the suit of John Porter. Also by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, against the said Dawson, at the suit of Henry M. Bowdell and Ann his wife, surviving Admrs. of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public sale for cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz:—All that farm or plantation of him the said John Dawson, on which he at present resides, said to contain the quantity of 391 acres of land more or less. Also all that farm or plantation called Peck's Point, being the quantity what it may; also a tract or parcel of land near the Royal Oak, commonly called the Oak Field, which said Dawson purchased of the heirs of Owen Kennard, said to contain the quantity of 38 acres of land more or less. Also will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of May next, on the premises of said Dawson, between the aforesaid hours of 10 and 4 o'clock the following property, viz: 30 head of sheep, 20 head of cattle, 6 head of horses, and 4 ox carts. Seized and taken as the goods & chattels, lands and tenements of the said Dawson and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid executions, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Jabez Caldwell at the suit of Anna Maria Thompson, surviving administrator of Richard W. Thompson, dec'd; will be sold at Public Sale for Cash on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—all and singular that lot or parcel of ground, situated lying and being in the Town of Easton, and all the buildings thereon, and all the estate, right, title or term of years of Jabez Caldwell, of, in, and to the same, which James Neal sold and conveyed and assigned to said Jabez Caldwell, by his Deed bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1818, as by reference being thereto had will fully appear on the Land Record of Talbot County; also all and singular that lot or parcel of land and ground situate in the Town of Easton, adjoining to lot Number 116 at the west end thereof, and on west street which was sold and conveyed by James Neal to said Jabez Caldwell by his deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 8th day of April 1818 in fee simple, as by reference to said deed will appear: taken as the lands and tenements of the said Jabez Caldwell and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. and the interest and cost due, and to become due thereon—subject to prior Executions. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolfe, at the suit of Philemon Skinner, will be sold at public sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Rolfe, of, in and to the Farm on which he resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may; also 2 head of horses; taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Rolfe, & will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THO. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Harriett Sherwood at the suit of Wm. Collins and Ann Leonard, Administrators of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of her, the said Harriett Sherwood, of, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Allaby's Fields, Addition, part of Exchange, containing the quantity of 104 acres of land more or less, taken as the lands and tenements of the said Harriett Sherwood and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Harriett Sherwood at the suit of Wm. Collins and Ann Leonard, Administrators of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of her, the said Harriett Sherwood, of, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Allaby's Fields, Addition, part of Exchange, containing the quantity of 104 acres of land more or less, taken as the lands and tenements of the said Harriett Sherwood and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, to wit:—One at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of Jabez Jenkins, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of Clement Rust and Sarah his wife, against Levin Millis, Sen. Wm. Ferguson, and Eusebius Leonard, Survivors of Levi Lee; will be sold at public Sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz:—all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Eusebius Leonard, of, in and to that Farm or dwelling plantation on which he at present resides, in the Chapel District, with all the improvements thereon, be the quantity what it may, and one horse:—Taken as the goods and Chattels, lands and Tenements of the said Eusebius Leonard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND Shff.
April 18—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of vendi. exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed, at the suit of Wm. Dickinson against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts, and Wm. A. Leonard, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on UE DAY the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: the dwelling farm or plantation of him the said Samuel Roberts, situate on Miles River and being composed of the several tracts or parts of tracts of land called part of Daniel's Rest, Daniel's addition, and Walker's 10oth, containing the quantity of 2234 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called "pringfield, containing 2812 acres of land more or less—taken as the lands and tenements of said Samuel Roberts, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court & to me directed, against the Vestry of St. Michaels' Parish, at the suit of Reuben Hubbard, will be sold at public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House Door, in the Town of Easton, on Saturday the 16th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all and singular, that farm, plantation, or parcel of land, situate and lying in Talbot County, and on the waters of Broad Creek, which was sold and conveyed by Richard Spencer, Esq. to the Vestry of St. Michaels Parish, by a deed of conveyance bearing date the 13th day of October, in the year 1825, and recorded in Liber. 1. L. No. T. folios 208, 209 and 210, one of the Land Records of Talbot County, containing 155 acres of land more or less, being part of the tracts of land called Benson's Enlargement, Benson's Choice, and Solitude or by whatsoever other name or names the same be called. On the said farm there is a very handsome and commodious Dwelling House with all convenient out houses.—Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WILLIAM TOWNSEND Shff.
April 25—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of five writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Fayette Gibson, one at the suit of Edw. Lloyd, one other at the suit of Philemon Thomas & William H. Groome, use of Philemon Thomas, one other at the suit of John Welsh alias John J. Welsh; one other at the suit of Francis D. McHenry and one other at the suit of James Tilton, executor of James Tilton, will be sold at public sale for cash on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the estate, right, title, interest & claim of him the said Gibson, of, in & to a tract or part of a tract of land called Maringo, situate, lying and being in Miles River Neck, containing the quantity of 550 acres of land, more or less. Also on WEDNESDAY the 13 h of May next, will be sold on the premises of said Gibson, 40 head of cattle and 52 head of sheep; taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Fayette Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni's, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THO. HENRIX, late shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolfe, at the suit of Philemon Skinner, will be sold at public sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Rolfe, of, in and to the Farm on which he resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may; also 2 head of horses; taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Rolfe, & will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THO. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Harriett Sherwood at the suit of Wm. Collins and Ann Leonard, Administrators of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of her, the said Harriett Sherwood, of, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Allaby's Fields, Addition, part of Exchange, containing the quantity of 104 acres of land more or less, taken as the lands and tenements of the said Harriett Sherwood and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county, by Samuel Nicols, esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 7th day of April, 1829, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself MARIA STUART, and says she formerly belonged to William A. Leonard of this county, and was by him sold to a gentleman in Baltimore, and that she is entitled to her freedom—said negro is about 4 feet 9 inches high, about 16 years old—had on when committed, a dark domestic frock, no shoes nor stockings. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law. WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 28 of Talbot county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, for the use of Margaret Merchant, Peter Stevens, Jr. surviving obligors of Trench Tilghman, will be sold at public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—one negro boy called Bill, one negro girl called Mary Ann, one Sideboard, one Bureau and 2 Beds and Furniture, the goods and chattels of Lucretia Valiant—also, one half of the dwelling Farm or Plantation on which the aforesaid Wm. H. Tilghman at present resides, be the quantity what it may, one Sorrel Mare, and 18 head of Cattle, the goods and chattels Lands and Tenements of said Wm. H. Tilghman, also, a Tract of land called Nomin, containing 150 acres of Land more or less—also Hull's Neck, containing 240 acres, and Stud's Point, containing 50 acres of Land, more or less, the goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements of Peter Stevens—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 25. ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against Levin Blades, garnishee of Joseph Kemp, at the suit of Benjamin Kemp, will be sold at Public sale, for Cash, at the Court House Door, in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 16th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Levin Blades, of, in and to the House and Lot situate in the Town of St. Michaels, on which he at present resides, also one other House and Lot in said Town, where one William Plummer at present resides, and 2 head of cattle seized and taken as the property of said Levin Blades, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 25—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Jabez Caldwell, one at the suit of Tristram Needles, use of David and J. Ruddock, use of the President, Directors and Company of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore use of Richard W. Thompson, one at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland for the use of Lott Warfield, and one at the suit of Jas. Wilson, Jr. use of Hugh W. Evans; will be sold at public Sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court-house door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—all and singular that lot or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Town of Easton, and all the buildings thereon, and all the estate, right, title, or term of years of Jabez Caldwell, of and to the same which James Neale sold, and conveyed, and assigned to said Jabez Caldwell, by his deed, bearing date the eighteenth day of April eighteen hundred and eighteen, as by reference being thereto had, will fully appear on the Land Record of Talbot county; also all and singular, that Lot or parcel of land and ground, situate in the Town of Easton, adjoining to Lot number one hundred and sixteen, at the West end thereof, and on West Street, which was sold and conveyed by James Neale to said Jabez Caldwell, by his deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 8th day of April 1818. in fee simple, as by reference to said Deed will appear: taken as the lands and tenements of the said Jabez Caldwell, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18. ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, to wit:—one at the suit of Isaac Atkinson Adm'r. of Joseph Edmondson, one other at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, one other at the suit of Wm. Clark, use of Wm. Hughtlett, against John Dawson, and one other at the suit of Robert H. Goldsborough, against Jas. Denny and John Dawson, will be sold at Public Sale for Cash on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz: the farm or plantation of said Dawson, where he at present resides, containing 391 acres of land more or less and known by the name of "Shirley's Fortune," "Hocky Neck," "Part of Hall's Neck," and "Hoppers' Point" or Oak Field, "also the farm or plantation known by the name of "Peck's Point," be the quantity what it may: Also on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of May, at the residence of said Dawson, the following property to wit:—10 head of horses, 28 head of cattle, 4 yoke of oxen, 50 head of sheep and 1 gig and harness, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Dawson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
April 18 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Harriett Sherwood at the suit of Wm. Collins and Ann Leonard, Administrators of Henry Leonard, will be sold at public sale for Cash, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of her, the said Harriett Sherwood, of, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Allaby's Fields, Addition, part of Exchange, containing the quantity of 104 acres of land more or less, taken as the lands and tenements of the said Harriett Sherwood and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
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From the February No. of Blackwood's Magazine.

THE MURDER HOLE.

Ah, frantic fear!

I see, I see thee near;
I know thy hurried step, thy haggard eye!
Like thee I start, like thee disorder'd fly!

In a remote district of country belonging to Lord Gas-silla, between Ayrshire and Galloway, about 300 years ago a moor of apparently boundless extent, stretched several miles along the road, and wearied the eye of the traveller by the sameness and desolation of its appearance, not a tree varied the prospect—not a shrub enlivened the eye by its freshness—nor a native flower bloomed to adorn this ungenial soil. One lone-some desert reached the horizon on every side with nothing to mark that any mortal had ever visited the scene before, except a few rude huts that were scattered near its centre; and a road or rather pathway for those whom business or necessity obliged to pass in that direction. At length, deserted as this wild region had always been, it became still more gloomy. Strange rumours arose, that the path of unwary travellers has been beset on this "blasted heath," and that treachery and murder had intercepted the solitary stranger as he traversed its dreary extent.

Gradually the inhabitants deserted their dwellings on the heath, and settled in distant quarters, till at length but one of the cottages continued to be inhabited by an old woman and her two sons, who loudly lamented that poverty chained them to this solitary and mysterious spot. Travellers who frequented this road now generally did so in groups to protect each other; and if night overtook them, they usually stopped at the humble cottage of the old woman and her sons, which was cleanliness compensated for her want of luxury, and where over a blazing fire of peat, the bolder spirits smiled at the imaginary terrors of the road, and the more timid trembled as they listened to the tales of terror and affright with which their hosts entertained them.

One gloomy and tempestuous night in November a pedlar boy hastily traversed the moor.—Terrified to find himself involved in darkness amidst its boundless wastes, a thousand frightful traditions, connected with this dreary scene, darted across his mind—every blast, as it swept in hollow gusts over the heath, seemed to team with the sighs of departed spirits—and the birds as they winged their way above his head, appeared, with loud and shrill cries, to warn him of approaching danger. The whistle with which he usually beguiled his weary pilgrimage died away into silence, and he groped along with trembling & uncertain steps, which sounded too loudly in his ears. The promise of Scripture occurred to his memory, and revived his courage: "I will be unto thee as a rock in the desert, and as an hiding place in the storm."—Surely, thought he, though alone, I am not forsaken; and a prayer for assistance hovered on his lips.

A light now glimmered in the distance, which would lead him, he conjectured, to the cottage of the old woman; and towards that he eagerly bent his way, remembering as he hastened along, that when he had visited it the year before it was in company with a large party of travellers, who had beguiled the evening with those tales of mystery which had so lately filled his brain with images of terror. He recollected, too, how anxiously the old woman and her sons had endeavoured to detain him when the other travellers were departing; and now, therefore, he confidently anticipated a cordial and cheering reception. His first call for admission obtained no visible marks of attention, but instantly the greatest noise and confusion prevailed within the cottage. They think it is one of the supernatural visitants of whom the old lady talks so much, thought the boy, approaching a window, where the light within showed him all the inhabitants at their several occupations; the old woman was hastily scrubbing the stone floor, and throwing it thickly over with sand, while her two sons seemed with equal haste to be thrashing something large and heavy into an immense chest, which they carefully locked. The boy in a frolicsome mood, thoughtlessly tapped at the window, when they all instantly started up with consternation so strongly depicted on their countenances that he shrank back involuntarily with an undefined feeling of apprehension; but before he had time to reflect a moment longer one of the men darted out at the door, seizing the boy roughly by the shoulder dragged him violently into the cottage. "I am not what you take me for," said the pedlar attempting to laugh, "but only the poor pedlar who waited you last year." "Are you alone?" inquired the old woman, in a harsh, deep tone, which made his heart thrill with apprehension. "Yes," said the boy, "I am alone here, and alas! he added, with a burst of uncontrollable feeling, "I am alone in the wide world also! Not a person exists who would assist me in distress, or shed a single tear if I died this very night." "Then you are welcome!" said one of the men with a sneer, while he cast a glance of peculiar expression at the other inhabitants of the cottage.

It was with a shiver of apprehension rather than of cold, that the boy drew towards the fire, and the looks which the old woman and her sons exchanged made him wish that he had preferred the shelter of any one of the roofless cottages which were scattered near, rather than trust himself among persons of such dubious aspect. Dreadful surmises flitted across his brain; and terrors which he could neither combat nor examine imperceptibly stole into his mind; but alone, and beyond the reach of assistance, he resolved to smother his suspicions, or at least, not increase the danger by revealing them. The room to which he retired for the night had a confused and desolate aspect; the curtains seemed to have been violently torn down from the bed and still hung in tatters around it; the table seemed to have been broken by some violent concussion, and the fragments of various pieces of furniture lay scattered upon the floor. The boy begged that a light might burn in his apartment till he was asleep, and anxiously examined the fastenings of the door; but they seemed to have been wrenched asunder on some former occasion & were still left rusty & broken.

It was long ere the pedlar attempted to compose his agitated nerves to rest; but at length his senses began to "steep themselves in forgetfulness," though his imagination remained painfully active, and presented new scenes of terror to his mind, with all the vividness of reality.—He fancied himself again wandering on the heath, and as he approached it, he was peopled with spectres, who all beckoned to him not to enter the cottage, and as he approached it, they vanished with a hollow and despairing cry. The scene then changed, and he found himself again seated by the fire, where the countenances of the men scowled upon him with the most terrifying malignity, and he thought the old woman suddenly seized him by the arms and pinioned them to his side. Suddenly the boy was startled from these agitated slumbers, by what sounded to him like a cry of distress; he was broad awake in a moment, and sat up in bed; but the noise was not repeated, and he endeavored to persuade himself it had only been a continuation of the fearful images which had disturbed his rest, when on glancing at the door, he observed underneath it a broad red stream of blood silently stealing its course along the floor. Frantic with alarm, it was but the work of a moment to spring from his bed, and rush to the door, through a clink of which, his eye nearly dimmed with affright, he could watch

unperceived whatever might be done in the adjoining room. His fear vanished instantly when he perceived that it was only a goat that they had been slaughtering; and he was about to steal into his bed again ashamed of his groundless apprehensions, when his ear was arrested by a conversation which transfixed him aguish with terror to the spot.

"This is an easier job than you had yesterday," said the man who held the goat. "I wish all the throats we've cut were as easily and quietly done. Did you ever hear such a noise as the old gentleman made last night! It was well we had no neighbor within a dozen miles; or they must have heard his cries for help and mercy."

"Don't speak of it!" replied the other; "I was never fond of bloodshed."

"Ha! ha!" said the other with a sneer, "you say so, do you?"

"I do," answered the first, gloomily; "the Murder Hole is the thing for me,—that tells no tales a single scuffle—a single plunge—and the fellow's dead and buried to your hand in a moment. I would defy all the officers in Christendom to discover any mischief there."

"Ah, Nature did us a good turn when she contrived such a place as that. Who that saw a hole in the heath, filled with clear water, and so small that the long grass meets over the top of it, would suppose that the depth is unfathomable, and that it conceals more than forty people who have met their death there? It sucks them in like a leech!"

"How do you mean to despatch the lad in the next room?" asked the old woman in an undertone. The elder son made her a sign to be silent, and pointed towards the door where their trembling auditor was concealed while the other with an expression of brutal ferocity, passed his bloody knife across his throat.

The pedlar boy possessed a bold and daring spirit, which was now raised to desperation; in any open resistance the odds were so completely against him, that flight seemed his best resource. He gently stole to the window, and having by one desperate effort broke the rusty bolt by which the casement had been fastened, he let himself down without noise or difficulty. This betokened good, thought he, pausing an instant in dreadful hesitation what direction to take. This momentary deliberation was fearfully interrupted by the hoarse voice of men calling aloud, "The boy has fled; let loose the blood-hound!" These words struck like a death-knell on his heart, for escape appeared now impossible, and his nerves seemed to melt away like wax in a furnace. Still he persisted without a struggle! thought he, rousing himself to exertion, and helpless and terrified as he was pursued by its ruthless hunters he fled across the heath. Soon the baying of the blood-hound broke the stillness of the night, and the voice of its masters sounded through the moor, as they endeavored to accelerate its speed; panting and breathless the boy pursued his hopeless career but every moment his pursuers seemed to gain upon his failing steps. The hound was unimpeded by the darkness which was to him so impenetrable and its noise rung louder and deeper on his ear, while the lanterns which were carried by the men gleamed near and distinct upon his vision.

At his utmost speed, the terrified boy fell with violence over a heap of stones, and having nothing on but his shirt, he was severely cut in every limb. With one wild cry to heaven for assistance, he continued prostrate on the earth bleeding and nearly insensible. The hoarse voices of the men, and the still louder baying of the dog, were so near, that instant destruction seemed inevitable,—already he felt himself in their fangs and the bloody knife of the assassin appeared to gleam before his eyes,—despair renewed his energy, and once more, in an agony of affright that seemed verging towards madness, he rushed forward so rapidly that terror seemed to have given wings to his feet. A loud cry near the spot he had left arose on his ears without suspending his flight. The hound had stopped at the place where the pedlar's wounds had bled so profusely; and deeming the chase now over, it lay down there, and could not be induced to proceed; in vain the men beat it with frantic violence, & tried again to put the hound on the scent,—the sight of blood had satisfied the animal that its work was done, & with dogged resolution it resisted every inducement to pursue the same event a second time.—The pedlar-boy, in the meantime, paused not in his flight till morning dawned; and still as he fled the noise of steps seemed to pursue him, and the cry of his assassins still sounded in the distance. Ten miles off he reached a village, and spread instant alarm throughout the neighborhood. The inhabitants were aroused with one accord into a tumult of indignation—and several of them had lost sons, brothers, or friends on the heath, and all united in proceeding instantly to seize the old woman & her sons, who were nearly torn to pieces by their violence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the Packet Ship George Canning, Captain Allyn, arrived on Thursday morning at New York, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 23d of March, and Liverpool of the 24th, both inclusive.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

On the 17th ult. Mr. Peel moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill. A long and animated debate ensued, part of which was not heard by the reporters, on account of the noise which prevailed in the House. On the 18th, after the presenting of a multitude of petitions pro and con, Mr. Peel moved the order of the day for resuming the debate. After several members had addressed the House, the gallery was cleared, and the house divided, when there appeared, Ayes, 353—Noes, 173. Majority, 180.

The bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Monday. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past three o'clock.

DUEL IN HIGH LIFE.

A duel took place on Saturday, the 21st of March at Battersea-fields, in the vicinity of Clapham Common, between the Duke of Wellington—the conqueror of a greater conqueror than either Alexander or Cesar, the first warrior of his day, the victor of a hundred battles, the Prime Minister of Great Britain—and the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. The cause of this meeting, was the following passage from a letter addressed by Lord Winchelsea to Mr. Coleridge, Secretary to the committee for Establishing the King's College, London, dated March 14, 1829:

"I was one of those, who, at first, thought the proposed plan might be practicable, and prove an antidote to the principles of the London University; I was not however, very sanguine in my expectations, seeing many difficulties likely to arise in the execution of the suggested arrangement; and I confess that I felt rather doubtful as to the sincerity of the motives which had actuated some of the prime movers in this undertaking, when I considered that the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government had been induced on this occasion, to assume a new character, and to step forward himself as the public advocate of religion and morality."

"Late political events have convinced me that the whole transaction was intended as a blind to the Protestant and High Church party, that the Noble Duke, who had for some time previous to that period determined upon 'breaking in upon the Constitution of 1688,' might the more effectually, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the Protestant religion, carry on his insidious designs for the infringement of our liberties, and the introduction of Popery into every department of the State."

A long correspondence ensued. The Duke of Wellington demanded whether the foregoing was written by the Earl of Winchelsea, and published by his authority? The Earl replied in the affirmative. Sir Henry Hardinge acted as the friend of the Duke, and Lord Falmouth as the friend of the Earl. The following memoranda Nos. 7 and 8, in the correspondence: MEMORANDUM OF EARL WINCHILSEA.

Whether I may determine to give an explanation of my letter published in the Standard on Monday last, will depend upon the correctness of my belief that I had grounds for the opinions complained of by the Noble Duke as therein expressed.

I am ready to allow that I was mistaken in my view of the Noble Duke's conduct, as expressed in my public letter to Mr. Coleridge, on the 14th instant, and to state my regret at having so expressed it, provided the Noble Duke will state on his part that at the time he came forward to preside at the meeting for the establishment of King's College, London, he did not contemplate the measures which are now in progress for Roman Catholic Emancipation, or (to use Mr. Peel's words) "for breaking in upon the Constitution of 1688;" but without some statement to that effect from the Noble Duke, I cannot withdraw the expressions contained in the above letter.

(Signed) WINCHILSEA.

MEMORANDUM OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

London, March 20, 1829, in the Morning.

Sir Henry Hardinge has read me a memorandum written by Lord Winchelsea, & delivered to him by Lord Falmouth, from which it appears that his Lordship is anxious that I should justify myself from the charges against me contained in his Lordship's address to Mr. Coleridge, published in the Standard newspaper.

I may lament that a Nobleman, for whom I feel the highest respect, entertains a bad opinion of me. But I don't complain as long as that opinion is not brought before me.

I cannot admit that any man has a right to call me before him to justify myself from the charges which his fancy may suggest.

That of which I complain is, that the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham should have published an opinion that I was actuated by disgraceful and criminal motives in a certain transaction which took place nearly a year ago.

His Lordship unprovoked has insulted me by stating in writing, and authorising the publication of this opinion. For this insult I believed, and am not willing to part with the belief, that his Lordship will be anxious to give me reparation.

(Signed) W.

In No. 12, Lord Falmouth informs Sir Henry Hardinge, in answer to the Duke's memorandum, that "if by the word 'reparation' any withdrawal of Lord Winchelsea's public letter, or expression of regret for its contents, be expected he does not feel himself in a situation to comply with such expectation."

Sir Henry Hardinge then enclosed the following letter from the Duke to Lord Falmouth addressed to his principal:—

London, March 20, half past 6 P. M.

My Lord—Sir Henry Hardinge has communicated to me a memorandum signed by your Lordship, dated 1 P. M. and a note from Lord Falmouth, dated 3 P. M.

Since the insult unprovoked on my part, and not denied by your Lordship, I have done every thing in my power to induce your Lordship to make me reparation—but in vain. Instead of apologizing for your own conduct, your Lordship has called upon me to explain mine.

The question for me now to decide is this—is a Gentleman, who happens to be a King's Minister, to submit to be attributed to him disgraceful or criminal motives for his conduct as an individual? I cannot doubt of the decision which I ought to make on this question. Your Lordship is also responsible for the consequences.

I now call upon your Lordship to give me that satisfaction for your conduct which a gentleman has a right to require, and which a gentleman never refuses to give.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

In reply to which Lord Falmouth transmitted the following letter from the Earl of Winchelsea, to the Duke, through the hands of his friend Sir H. Hardinge.

Suffolk-street, Friday Night, 11 P. M.

My Lord—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's note.

I have already had occasion to communicate

to your Grace, that under existing circumstances, I did not feel myself in a situation to comply with what was required of me in regard to my public letter.

The satisfaction which your Grace has demanded, it is, of course, impossible for me to decline. I have the honor to be, your Grace's most obedient humble servant.

WINCHILSEA.

To His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

The meeting took place at 8 o'clock on the following morning. The weather being fine the Duke and Sir Henry Hardinge rode on horseback to the place of meeting, where, they were joined by Dr. Hume, the Duke of Wellington's physician. Lord Winchelsea arrived in a coach-&-four, accompanied by Lord Falmouth. Preliminaries being arranged between Lord Falmouth and Sir Henry Hardinge, the latter produced a pair of pistols and loaded them in the presence of the parties, he then handed them, to Lord Winchelsea, who examined them and then returned them. Sir Henry handed one to each of the combatants, and measured the ground agreed on, twelve paces.—Lord Winchelsea re-measured the ground, and the Duke and Lord Winchelsea took their stations and were informed by Sir Henry there was nothing further to be done till he used the expression "fire." The seconds then retired, and Sir H. Hardinge gave the word "fire." The Duke of Wellington immediately discharged his pistol.—The ball struck the lappel of Lord Winchelsea's coat on the left side. Lord Winchelsea then fired his pistol in the air: the seconds rejoined their principals, and the following memorandum being handed by Lord Falmouth to Sir Henry Hardinge was accepted by Sir H. as a reparation to the Duke of Wellington:—

MARCH 31, 1829.—Having given the Duke of Wellington the usual satisfaction for the affront he conceived himself to have received from me, through my public letter of Monday last, and having thus placed myself in a different situation from that in which I stood when his Grace communicated with me, through Sir Henry Hardinge & Lord Falmouth, on the subject of that letter, before the meeting took place I do not now hesitate to declare, of my own accord, that, in apology, I regret having unduly published an opinion which the Noble Duke states, in his memorandum of yesterday to have charged him with disgraceful & criminal motives in a certain transaction which took place nearly a year ago. I also declare, that I shall cause this expression of regret to be inserted in the Standard newspaper, as the same channel through which the letter in question was given to the public.

The Duke of Wellington was mobbed, on leaving the House of Lords, on the night of the 20th March. Several hundred persons, of the No-Popery party surrounded him, uttering discordant yells, and the most opprobrious epithets. They followed him to his residence in Downing-street, where they were set upon by a large body of the police, and dispersed.

Official Intelligence has been received by the British government, that an effective blockade of the island of Terceira has been declared by the government existing in Portugal.

Despatches from Lords Strangford and Ponsonby at Rio Janeiro, dated January 6th, have been received at London. They bring the particulars of the audience granted by the Emperor of Brazil to the Portuguese delegation. It took place on the last day of December. The answer of the Emperor was, that he was resolved to act in such a manner as should show to the world his intention to uphold the rights of his daughter, the Queen of Portugal, and to enter into no compromise with the usurper of the Portuguese throne. It was supposed that this declaration would be followed by a declaration of war against Don Miguel. A Liverpool paper observes, that this determination of Don Pedro is of course construed into an overthrow of the object of Lord Strangford's mission.

The London Courier allows the Russians no credit for fair fighting, on any occasion. It attempts to make its readers believe, that the reduction of Tournou was effected by the force of gold, as much as by that of arms.—"The Pacha who commanded at that place, and the Chief Magistrate, thought it prudent, in consequence, to remain with Count Langeron, instead of saving themselves of the terms of the capitulation. It appears that they were right, for the three other magistrates who carried the capitulation to Tchopin Oglou, were beheaded by his orders." No wonder there is a reluctance to bear ill news to those who thus reward the messengers!

The preparations making by the Porte are stated in an article from the frontier of Servia, dated Feb. 29, to "approach the marvellous" too nearly to be believed:—

On the 16th Feb. the Sultan had returned to Constantinople from his maritime excursion, apparently well satisfied with his voyage. Since his return it is observed that the Dragoman of the Porte has more frequent conferences with the Dragomans of the European Legations, and that M. Jaubert goes more frequently to the Palace of the Porte. It is inferred from this that the negotiations respecting Greece continue.

MADRID, MARCH 5.—(Private Correspondence.) The city of Cadiz, to give anew proof of its gratitude to the King, who has just made it a free port, has made an offer to the Government to pay the expense of sending to the island of Cuba an expedition of 8,000 men which his Catholic Majesty had, it seems, the intention of sending to America. The inhabitants of Cadiz are in a transport of joy.

LONDON, March 17.

Despatches dated the 2d and 8th inst, were received this morning, at the foreign office from Mr. Matthews the British consul at Lisbon. They announced that executions and confiscations were taking place with unabated vigour in that unhappy capital.

The Lisbon Gazette communicates the afflicting intelligence of the execution of five officers, who were implicated in the designs of Moreira. They were hanged and their heads afterwards exposed upon the gallows.—Two other persons who were brought out of prison with them were obliged to witness the execution of the five.—Of this event our Falmouth letter gives the following account, which is so horrible that we hope it is not true. But it says—

"On the 6th inst. a General, a Colonel, and 3 other officers were executed at Lisbon; during this tragical scene their children were compelled to walk round the scaffold, and sentenced to be banished to Africa. Several more executions were expected to take place, as gibbets were erected in different parts of the City."

Another letter of the 7th of March, giving a more particular account of the execution of these unfortunate men, says that they were in the first place condemned by the Court which tried them, to transportation for life. This however, did not satisfy Don Miguel, who insisted upon death, and after two days negotiation the judges changed the sentence.

Terceira has been ordered to be blockaded, and on the 4th inst. troops were embarked at Lisbon to attempt its reduction.

Liverpool, 24th March.

Our Corn Market remains without material change; wheat has been in steady good demand at rather better prices, but by the last accounts from London there was not quite so much doing in that market, and ours has been less active the last two days in consequence. Flour goes off at 38 a 39s and some small sales have been made at 40s per bbl. Indian corn con-

tinued extremely dull. The average of wheat for the week ended 13th inst, was 66s 2d per qr, and the aggregate of the six weeks 70s 5d making the duty on wheat 10s 3d per qr, and on Flour 6s 5d per bbl, but on the 28th inst. the duty will probably be 10s per bbl, and must go higher. On Indian corn it is 13s 10d per qr.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Washington, 24th April.

Another letter, on Wednesday afternoon last, one of the clerks of the 2d. Auditor, put a violent end to his existence; by cutting his throat, in a paroxysm of delirium, to which he had been disposed for several days previously. He died almost instantly after the execution of the terrible deed. He had been esteemed a man of genius and acquirements. The occurrence necessarily produced an excitement of horror and sympathy intermingled.

We have daily rumours of appointments made and appointments in contemplation, which relate to distant places. The most important, on account of the high public standing of the officer, I remember at this moment, is that of Gen. William King, of Bath, to be Collector of that port. He has heretofore filled various offices particularly that of Commissioner under the late Spanish treaty, to adjust the claims, upon the fund appropriated for the settlement of the Spanish Spoliations as thereby provided.

I hear not a word whispered of the person intended to succeed Mr. Brown, at Paris; nor any thing more of the missions to the Netherlands and Mexico. The consulship at Liverpool has not yet been disposed of. I understand that several applicants are added to the former list, and that one of them has arrived in this city more effectually to press his suit. I had supposed the alternative lay between Mr. Francis Ogden, of New York, and our worthy townsman, Mr. George Winchester. The place being of the highest consideration, seems to command the measured deliberation of the President. Of the fitness of Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Winchester, there is no question, both being regarded worthy of the confidence of the government.

Another letter, to the Baltimore Chronicle, states that Samuel Swartwout, has been appointed Collector of the Port of New York. The same letter also states, that Major M. M. Noah, editor of the N. Y. Enquirer, has been appointed Naval Officer of that port.

Extract of another letter to the Editor of the Patriot, dated

Washington, 26th April.

It is understood and believed, that John McLean, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of the Legation to London, and will go out with the Minister just appointed successor of Mr. Barbour.

Mr. James A. Hamilton has been appointed Attorney for the Eastern District of New York in the place of Mr. Duer, and I have heard that a change of the Attorney at New Orleans, has been made. I believe Mr. Sidell is the new officer.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Patterson, of Ohio, to be Marshal for the District of Ohio, vice William Doherty, removed.

Samuel Perrick, of Ohio, to be Attorney of United States for the District of Ohio, vice Joseph S. Benham, removed.

John M. Davis, Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Hugh Davis, removed.

Samuel Cushman, of New Hampshire, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, vice Daniel M. Christie, removed.

Charles Slade, of Illinois, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Illinois, vice Henry Conner, removed.

Samuel M. Roberts, of Illinois, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Illinois vice Sydney Breeze, removed.

Benjamin F. Moore of Alabama, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.

William Lyon, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, vice John Callaway, removed.

Zephaniah Drake, of New Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of New Jersey, vice Oliver W. Ogden, removed.

Garret D. Wall of New Jersey, to be Attorney of the United States, for the District of New Jersey, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, removed.

Samuel Judah, of Indiana, to be Attorney of the United States, for the District of Indiana, vice Charles Dewey, removed.

John G. Stewer, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern Judicial district in Florida, vice William Allison McTea, removed.

Benjamin F. Lenton of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana, vice John Brownson removed.

Frederick Dupanier, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana, vice Adrien Dumartrait, removed.

A number of other Removals and appointments have been made by the President that have not yet been published. Among them are the Registers of land offices at Zanesville; Chillicothe and Wooster, Ohio; and Receivers of Public Moneys, at Marietta and Delaware, Ohio, and Vincennes; Indiana.

REFORM.—The Washington (Penn.) Reporter announces that Thomas Morgan has been appointed Postmaster at that place, vice Joseph Henderson removed.

The same paper contains the following unanswerable testimony to the official fidelity and punctuality of the removed Postmaster.

From the Washington Reporter, April 20.

The following correspondence will show in what light the official conduct of Mr. Henderson was viewed by the late postmaster General. It would be well if every officer, upon retiring to private life, could produce such a recommendation.

WASHINGTON, Pa. April 9.

Dear Sir: If you do not think it improper, will you be so good as to state how far my conduct as a public officer has given satisfaction to the Department over which you lately presided.

I remain very respectfully,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOS. HENDERSON.

Hon. John McLean,
Late Postmaster General.

Dear Sir: In answer to the above, I take great pleasure in saying, that you have faithfully performed your duties as Postmaster.—Since I have had any knowledge of the office, it has never been so well managed, as under your superintendance; and I believe that there is no office of distribution in the West, the duties of which are more punctually discharged than yours.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

Joseph Henders on Esq.
P. M. Washington.

Upon the intelligence of General Jackson's election to the Presidency, the city of Mexico was brilliantly illuminated, and public rejoicings took place throughout the Republic.

We have received from the hands of a friend a very important document laid before the General Assembly of Maryland at its last Session, showing a full and comparative statement of the expenditures of the different counties of this State, together with the amount and items in each. This document has long been wanted, and if we had the further specifications of each head of the items, then our judicious and experienced Politicians could know what to cut off, what to retrench, and how to save a wasteful expenditure of the People's money.

CROPS.—The portion of Crop that has survived the destructive frost and wet of the month of March last, has much improved in the last fortnight, and bids fair to be productive. It is a sad spectacle though, to see so much of our fine rich, light lands so bald and unproductive as they are this season—all land that was liable to the effect of frost, has severely suffered—it has been a long while since any of our Farmers recollect so great and so general a destruction by frost and wet. The loss on the thin light lands never impairs the aggregate produce much, as they are little productive in any year.

The healthful appearance of the surviving wheat and the present favourable season, barring unforeseen accidents, we have throughout the county of Talbot a fair chance for something more than half an average Crop which could not be counted on four weeks ago.

THE CROPS.

The Richmond Compiler observes, that the warm weather which is coming on, is gradually bringing out the wheat; but it generally looks very backward and indifferent. Some farmers have been so far kept back by the rains from ploughing, they have not got all their Oats in & are now ploughing and planting their Corn. The great backwardness of the Spring is the source of universal complaint.

The Baltimore Gazette says, "the present and late Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Mr. Ingham and the Hon. Mr. Rush, arrived at the Indian Queen Hotel, the former on Saturday, on his way home, and the latter on Sunday, to embark at New York for England."

G. Swearingen who murdered his wife some months since in Maryland, and was arrested in N. Orleans, has been brought to Baltimore and delivered to the authorities of Maryland to take his trial.

The late horrid proceedings in Scotland, on the part of Burke, has lead the people of small towns at some distance from the metropolis, to suspect that the sanctuary of their dead might have been invaded; and on examining Kirkmichael burying ground, in Ayr county; more than forty recently made graves, were found empty.

SUICIDE.—On Wednesday last, (says the Georgetown Columbian of the 24th,) we learn that Mr. John H. Henshaw, a clerk in the Fourth Auditor's Office, put a period to his existence, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. The verdict of the jury was, that the act was committed during a fit of mental derangement. Mr. H. was a gentleman of dignified manners and fine literary taste.

WILMINGTON, April 28.

A lamentable accident occurred in this town on Friday evening last. Mrs. Miller, an elderly female, a resident of Philadelphia, was burnt to death at her lodgings, in Mr. Eakin's Hotel. She had been transacting business at N. Castle, whence she returned in the evening—and had been in her chamber some time waiting for supper, when a noise being heard in the room, some of the family went up and found her on the floor burnt in the most shocking manner. She died in a few hours in great agony. The accident is attributed to her fainting and falling in the fire.

Sad Disappointment.—A letter to the Baltimore Chronicle from Washington, says:—"One of the first appointments made by the Post-Master General, was that of Mr. B. H. Norton to be Post Master at Hartford, Connecticut, one of the most lucrative, not only in that State, but in the New England States. The successful candidate left this city about a week since, intending to proceed to Boston and remove his family; up to Hartford. He carried with him his commission. Mr. Norton, it is expected, will have arrived at Hartford, perhaps this day, to assume his office. But a sad disappointment awaits him. He will scarcely have delivered his credentials, when the revocation of his commission will be presented, and he directed to surrender his place to Judge NILES, who supercedes him."

The Hon. Joseph E. Sprague has been removed from the office of Post Master of Salem, Mass. and Ebenezer Putnam, Esq. appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Parrott has been removed from the Post Office in Portsmouth, N. H. and Mr. Cushman appointed in his place."

The Norfolk Beacon contains the following extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans; and suggests that the brig referred to, is the same which was picked up at sea—abandoned, and in good order, by the ship Benjamin, Morgan, at New Orleans, from Havre:

New Orleans, March 24. "Among the number of vessels entering with us, is a French brig, having a valuable cargo on board, which was fallen in with 2 days previously, under full sail, without a solitary person on board.—The table was set for dinner, and the dinner on the table. The vessel did not appear to have sustained any damage by bad weather, or having been boarded by pirates, as no part of the cargo appeared to have been removed."

EDITORIAL LIFE.—The Editor of the Southern Galaxy, in alluding to the design of a bee-hive placed at the head of a newly issued newspaper, says—"We intend to improve upon this hint, and place at the head of our editorial column, a hornet's nest—not as indicative of the character of the paper, but illustrative of the miseries of the editorial life."

The Philadelphia Conference closed its session on Thursday evening 23d ult.—The appointments of the Preachers are as follows:

- PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT. William Thatcher—P. E. St. Georges.—Manning Force, Bartholomew Weed, Anthony Atwood, and Levi Scott. Union.—Solomon Higgins—Thomas F. Sergeant, super. St. Johns.—Joseph Kusling Kensington.—Richard W. Petherbridge. Strawburgh Circuit—George Wooley, Thomas McCarroll. Chester.—Edward Page, Daniel Fidler—R. Lutton, super. West Chester.—Jesse Thompson. Reading.—David Best, Manlove Hazle—Joseph Caley, super. Columbia.—John Goforth, John Lednum. Lancaster.—James McCool. Dauphin.—Elphalet Reed, J. Lewis. Bristol.—Thomas Neal, Nathaniel Chew. Pottsville.—William H. Beell. West Philadelphia.—John Nicholson—James Mitchell, super. Frankford.—James Smith, sen. super. CHESAPEAKE DISTRICT. L. McCombs—P. E. Snyrna Circuit—Solomon Sharp, H. G. King. Dover.—William Bishop, Samuel McElwice. Caroline.—Alward White, William Lummis. Queen Ann's.—Joseph Bliff, Wm. Connelly. Talbot.—G. G. Cookman, John Henry—L. Warfield, super. Kent.—James Bateman, Wm. Cooper. Cecil.—Thomas Miller, Wm. Ryder. Port Deposit.—James B. Ayars. Wilmington.—David Daily—Jno. Tally, sup. Elkton.—Thos. Hodgson. DELAWARE DISTRICT. Henry White—P. E. Dorchester Circuit.—Asa Smith—one to be supplied. Cambridge.—Wm. Leonard, J. L. Porter. Salisbury.—Wm. Torbet, James Massey. Annessex.—Levi Stokes, John Bell. Accomac.—Matthew Loring, Wm. B. Sneyd. Snow Hill.—John Bayne, G. Weltsure—C. Morris, super. Lewis Town.—Wm. Barns, Joshua Humphries Milford.—Daniel Lambdin, Wm. Allin. WEST JERSEY DISTRICT. Charles Pitman—P. E. Burlington Circuit.—H. Beam, W. W. Foulks, Samuel Throckmorton. Gloucester.—Jacob Gruber, Richard M. Greenbank. Pemberton.—Wm. Granville, James Moore. Baggin Town.—John Walker, James Ayars. Cumberland and Cape May.—W. Burrows, Jos. Aslabrook. Bridge Town.—James Smith, of Del. Salem Circuit.—Wm. Williams, S. Rusling. Salem Station.—John Potts—Thos. Ware, sup. Woodberry.—Robert Gerry. Tuckerton.—L. M. Prettyman, D. Waters. Woods Town.—Edward Stout, super. Julius Town.—James Campbell, super. Camden.—J. Ozburn, super. Tom's River.—Nathan Swain, super. EAST JERSEY DISTRICT. Joseph Lybrand, P. E. New Brunswick.—P. A. Ogdin. Trenton Circuit.—J. Finley, Michael Lecost. Trenton Station.—Joseph Hollich. Freehold.—John Woolson, J. L. Gilder. Belville.—Isaac Winner. Newark.—John Kennedy. Elizabeth Town.—Daniel Parish, Thomas Morrill, super. Rahway.—Thomas J. Thompson. Staten Island.—Benjamin Collins. Essex.—David Bartine, Thos. Sovereign. Morristown.—One to be supplied. ASBURY DISTRICT. George Banghart, P. E. Asbury Circuit.—Wm. A. Wiggins, George Brown. Warren.—James Long, A. Gerhart. Lehigh.—Jacob Hevener, Jos. Chatfield. Stroudsbury.—Samuel Grace, James E. Potts. Milford, Pa.—Th. Millard, Bromwell Andrew. Hamburg.—James Dandy, James Lawton. Haverstraw.—Thomas Davis, Jas. McLawrin. Patterson.—John K. Shaw. Thomas B. Sergeant transferred to the Baltimore Conference. John Smith, at his own request without an appointment this year. Charles Reed, do going to the Ohio Conference.

The next Conference to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of April, 1830. Increase of Members, 1,846. Received on trial 16 Preachers. The following appointments were made at the Conference of the Associated Methodist Churches held in Baltimore on the 2d day of April last, viz: Baltimore Station, Frederick Stier. Reisterstown Circuit, Isaac Webster, D. Crall. Deer Creek " Eli Henkle. Pipe Creek " Daniel E. Reese. Anne Arundel " Wm. Bawden. Geo. Town Station, Wesley W. Wallace. Mount Olivet " James Hanson. Eastern Shore, { Dr. Jno. S. Reese, Beuben T. Boyd, Charles Jacobs, Missionary. Joseph Scull,

We learn from the National Intelligencer that Mr. Van Buren has been the first of the officers of the government who has set the example of removing from office Clerks in the department over which he presides. On Tuesday, Philip R. Fendall, Thomas L. Thruston, Wm. Slade, Mr. Watkins and Mr. McCormick, received their dismissal, and it is intimated that numerous removals will shortly take place in other departments.

The Intelligencer also states that Thomas Munroe, Esq. who has been post-master at Washington, has been removed, and that Dr. Wm. Jones is to succeed him. Balt. Chron. May 1.

Pleasant H. Miller, a declared candidate for the next Congress from Tennessee, and the very man as stated by the Intelligencer, who nominated, in the Legislature of that State, General Jackson for the Presidency, has withdrawn his pretensions, and candidly avows that consistently with principle, he can no longer support the President.

"I believe (says he in his address) the government will be administered about as well, and pretty much after the same manner that it has heretofore been administered; and that while I, poor foolish man, thought with a thousand other num-skulls, that we were fighting for principle, it is very perceivable, as I think that the whole scuffle is to end in the question, whose friends are to fill the high seats in the Synagogue?"

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. OPIUM TRADE OF CHINA.

Notwithstanding the importation of Opium is strictly forbidden by the laws of China, it is the country where the principal part of the India Drug is consumed, together with a large quantity of what is produced in Turkey.

The grand emporium of the trade was formerly at Macao—afterwards at Wampoa, the anchorage of the port of Canton. But in the year 1821, in consequence of the remonstrances of the Hong Merchants against an illicit commerce being brought into the very port of the country, it was transferred to Lintin, where it has since been very quietly conducted.

The whole transaction, from the time the article arrives in port, to its consumption by smoking is illegal. From the importing ships it is smuggled on board the junks which arrive from various places along the coast, by means of boats manned by 30 or 40 persons armed with pikes, stones, and other missiles—the junks having previously taken their departure, and awaiting the boats without the harbour, or answering the same end by cruising in the adjacent waters. On transferring the article from the ships to the boats, it is usual to exercise the precaution of removing it from the chests and putting it in bags, to facilitate its escape from the grasp of the Mandarins; for although, under the influence of extensive bribery, they are generally blind to the operations passing within their districts, they are sometimes obliged to show great vigilance, which occasionally ends in capture.

But the chosen opportunities for conveying it into the heart of the empire, and even to the walls of the Imperial Palace, are at certain periods of the year when presents are sent to the Emperor from the province into which it is first imported, such as fans, oranges, watches, glass-ware, cloth, &c. As the vessels, on these occasions, sail under the Imperial flag, which forbids the right of search, several hundred chests are frequently placed on board, and it is never found a difficult matter to bribe the Mandarins into acquiescence. On being landed, it is sometimes reduced to the extract, and put into small canisters adapted to portable conveyance; but more commonly is removed in the ball, under cover of the sleeves and loose dress of the party, till it finds way into the interior, or wherever it is intended to carry it.

The extent of consumption in China, from the 1st of April to 1st Dec. 1828, (eight months,) is estimated by the Canton Register at 9,620 chests; and the stock on hand at the last mentioned date, at 4,394 chests. The same paper calculates the amount of importation during the year (1828) at 14,000 chests. The price per chest may be set down, on an average at about \$900; and the total value, by the wholesale, at about \$120,000, though it is probable that twice this sum is paid for it before it reaches the consumers.

In one province, it is said that females are allowed the use of the Opium Pipe; but in general it is a privilege to which they are not admitted. Smoking houses are to be found in every city, town, and village in the country. Indeed, the luxury of the Opium Pipe is sought after by every description of persons, though all cannot indulge in it.

The Hon. T. P. Moore.—The Nashville Republican of the 10th inst. contains a high panegyric on Mr. Moore, who has been appointed Minister to Colombia, and in conclusion says:—

We beg leave to relate an anecdote of Mr. Moore as well illustrative of the character of the man, as of the truth of some of the opinions we have ventured in this article to express. In one of his private communications to a friend in Kentucky, which afterwards found its way into the public prints, he observed that Gen. P. Porter, the late Secretary of War, was "as deaf as an adder." Meeting the accomplished lady of General Porter subsequently at a party in Washington, she exclaimed, though with perfect politeness and good breeding, "Ah! Mr. Moore, how came you to say in a letter to Kentucky, that my husband was as deaf as an adder?" "Why madam," he promptly replied, "it was because I had nothing worse to say about him." "If there be a courtier in Europe who could have acquitted himself more handsomely on so embarrassing an occasion, we should like to know who he is."

The following is an extract from 'Walks through Switzerland,' by the Editor of the Boston Centinel.

Berne affords a great variety of useful institutions, which however, I will not enumerate, because in name they are similar to those of most other Swiss cities and are named in all the travelling guide books. Saw in my walks, a clock that deserves notice, from its curious mechanism. It is placed upon one of the towers over a gate of the city.

A warlike figure in complete steel, armed cap a pee, stands by the bell with his truncheon prepared to strike the hours.— At half way from the bell to the pavement, sits a Zany or Merry Andrew in a ludicrous costume, between two smaller bells: below him in a nich of the wall, appears Time, represented by old Saturn with his scythe and his sceptre. Near him upon the right is perched a cock, the shrill chattering of day, time out of mind. Just below time, appears a company of bears (a bear being the badge of the city) standing erect, and dressed like soldiers, armed and equipt, with spears, guns, trumpets, & drums. All these figures contribute to warn the Bernese, of the irresistible current of time. The cock rears his wings and crows lustily to announce the hour at hand. Old Saturn roused by the shrill voice, nods his head, and waves his sceptre: in a moment the company of bears are in motion marching briskly round a circle and the Zany wags his head and feet and strikes the four quarters of the hour elapsed, upon the two small bells. Then the warrior aloft rears his truncheon, and slowly strikes the number of the hour upon the large bell above. The cock once more rears his wings and crows, the old God of Time again nods his head in assent, and waves his sceptre, and the figures all repose for another hour, and then repeat the ceremony.

[For the Easton Gazette.] COUNTY CLERKS.

Mr. Graham, I wish to call the attention of your readers to one item of the county expenses, as returned to the Legislature at the last session, and published in the Maryland Republican of the 7th of February. The enormous sum of \$12,379 was paid to the Clerks of seventeen counties. Of that sum, more than one third was paid to the Clerks of this Judicial District.

Table with 2 columns: Clerk Name, Amount. Clerk of Cecil received \$772 13, Clerk of Kent 992 00, Clerk of Talbot 967 15, Clerk of Queen Anne's 1,480 71, Total 4,211 99.

averaging \$1053 a piece. The average sum paid to the Clerks of the remaining 13 counties, was \$628 28 cts. The highest sum paid to any Clerk on the Western Shore was \$1,119 17, while the Clerk of the small county of Queen Anne's received \$1,480 71. Is the fault of this in the Clerks, or Levy Courts, or in the proceedings of the County Court of this District? The subject of the county expenses, ought to be thoroughly examined, that abuses may be corrected, and a more simple system of county government established. A FARMER.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Wheat, best white \$1 20 a 1 25, Corn 42 a 44, Rye 50 a 52.

OBITUARY.

DIED in this town on Saturday last after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of Mr. Wm. Vanderford, in the 42d year of her age. Mrs. E. was a sincere and pious christian, highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of acquaintance, and affectionately beloved by her family and friends. Her husband will long lament the loss of one of the best of wives and her children the most affectionate of mothers. At Easton Point, on Saturday last, Mrs. Mary Robinson, consort of Mr. Thomas Robinson.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS, Will be offered lower than ever in this market heretofore.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening at their Old Stand opposite the COURT HOUSE, a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, Purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and selected with care—ALSO, China, Crockery, Hard-ware and Cutlery.

They have also on hand and intend keeping a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries and Liquors. All of which will be offered upon the most reasonable terms for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Rye, Corn, Oats or Meal. WM. JENKINS & SON. may 2

GOOD PASTURAGE.

THE Marsh of the subscriber on Choptank River, a few miles above Dover Bridge, is now open for the reception of Cattle. This Pasture comprises a range of about three Hundred and Fifty Acres, with a portion of Upland and Shade—and Farmers sending their Stock may rely on their receiving every necessary attention. EDWARD LLOYD. May 2 3w

An Overseer wanted immediately. THE subscriber wants an Overseer, to whom liberal wages will be given.—He must produce good recommendations for capacity, honesty and sobriety, and be willing to take charge of a farm in Caroline county. MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH. May 2 3w

NOTICE.

FOR SALE on a credit, for a term of years, three Servants; one a lad 19 years old, another a girl 16 years old accustomed to house work, the third boy 12 years old accustomed to work on a Farm. Should they not be sold they will be for Hire. Enquire of the Editor. may 2

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Drawing on the 3d of June.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, April 16, 1829. Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of 2 tickets or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three—and in some proportion for any greater quantity.—No prize less than Four Dollars.—The Drawing is fixed for 3d of JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing. HIGHEST PRIZE.

10,000 DOLLARS.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Description, Amount. 1 prize of 10,000 Dollars is 10,000 Dollars, 1 prize of 2,000 Dollars is 2,000 Dollars, 2 prizes of 1,000 Dollars is 2,000 Dollars, 2 prizes of 500 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars, 10 prizes of 100 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars, 20 prizes of 50 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars, 50 prizes of 20 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars, 100 prizes of 10 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars, 200 prizes of 5 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars, 1000 prizes of 1 Dollar is 1,000 Dollars.

10365 prizes, amounting to 60,000 Dollars. Not One Blank to a prize—the whole payable in CASH, and which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn. Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1 00 Halves, 2 | Eighths, 50 cts.

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore, Where the two great Capital Prizes of 100,000 DOLLARS, each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

* ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or price will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it. Baltimore, April 16 [May 2 5w]

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to remove from this State, will sell his Farm or Plantation on which he now resides, upon very reasonable terms, to a good purchaser. This Farm (situated about two and an half miles from Easton, a little off the road leading to Dover Bridge) contains about 190 acres of land, a large proportion well seated in good TIMBER. The cleared land is in a flourishing state of improvement, and divided into four convenient sized fields—all well adapted to the growth of every staple crop, as well as those of minor importance.

The buildings are a good well-lighted HOUSE, a large BARN, a GRANARY, a sixteen by twenty feet, a commodious STABLE, with a Loft large enough to hold three tons of hay, Corn House, Carriage House, Meat House and an excellent WINDMILL, the profits of which are three hundred bushels of grain per annum—all these either new, or lately repaired. Also, a new bricked WELL with an inexhaustible source of excellent water, with a new PUMP in it. An excellent Apple and Peach Orchard—and not least of all a bed of fine MARLE—all these combined with its high and healthy situation, renders it an object worthy of attention to those wishing a situation within the vicinity of Easton.

JOSEPH K. NEALL. N. B. Any person disposed to view the premises, can, by calling on the Subscriber, be accommodated at any time. J. K. N. 5th month 2d, 1829.

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court.

14th day of April A. D. 1829. On application of George Hopkins, Administrator of John Willson late of Caroline County, deceased,—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid; I have hereto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 14th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty nine. Test JAMES SANGSTON, 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 Willson late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof to the Subscriber on or before the 8th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April A. D. 1829. GEORGE HOPKINS, Adm'r. of John Willson dec'd. May 2 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Commander. WILL leave Miles River Ferry every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber, or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton will be punctually attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain, and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. April 11. 4w

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

[From the Episcopal Watchman.]
THE SABBATH MORNING.
How calm comes on this holy day!
Morning unfolds the eastern sky,
And upward takes her lofty way,
Triumphant to her throne on high.
Earth gloriant wakes, as o'er her breast
The morning flings her rosy ray,
And blushing from her dreamless rest,
Unveils her to the gaze of day.
So still the scene, each wakeful sound
Seems hallowed music breathing round.

The night winds to their mountain caves,
The morning mist to heaven's blue steep,
And to their ocean depths the waves
Are gone, their holy rest to keep.
'Tis tranquil all-around-above—
The forests far which bound the scene
Are peaceful as their Maker's love,
Like hills of everlasting green.
And clouds like earthly barriers stand
Or bulwarks of some viewless land.

Each tree that lifts its arms in air,
Or hangs its pensive head from high,
Seems bending at its morning prayer,
Or whispering with the hours gone by;
This holy morning, Lord, is thine!
Let silence sanctify thy praise—
Let heaven and earth in love combine,
And morning stars their music raise!
For 'tis the day—joy—joy—ye dead—
When death and hell were captive led!

DRY GOODS, HATS AND COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, and superior Cotton Yarn in all its numbers—to be had Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices. Call on
B. H. & J. W. RICHARDSON.
No. 8 Centre Market Space, Baltimore.
April 25 7w

NOTICE.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday
HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, and are opening at their Store-House, opposite the Easton Hotel, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,
Adapted to the Spring & Summer Sales.
THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,
China, Glass & Queens'-Ware.
They think their late Receipt of GOODS are cheaper bought than heretofore, and would in the immediate attention of their Customers and Dealers at large.
Easton, April 11—1829—tf
[S.]—[W.]

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets where he is now opening
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,
Together with a general Assortment of SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.
All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for CASH, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills.
The public are respectfully invited to call & examine his assortment.
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Easton, Dec. 27.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at this Office,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF English, Latin and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS,
Blank Books, &c. &c.
march 28.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who had Watches in the Shop of Benjamin Wilcott, deceased, for repair, at the time of his decease, and have not taken them away, are now notified, that unless they are called for, in the course of ten days, and the bills for repairing paid, they will immediately after, by order of the Orphan's Court, be sold on TUESDAY the 12th of May at public Sale to pay the amount of repairs due thereon.
SOLOMON LOWE, Admr.
April 25.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Joseph Denny, late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of November next.
STEPHEN DENNY, Admr.
of Joseph Denny, deceased.
April 25 3w

TO RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent to a good Tenant, the FARM on which he at present resides, with a sufficiency of hands and Stock to carry it on.—The terms will be liberal.
THOMAS DEWLIN.
March 7—1829—4f

WANTED

1000 weight of prime BACON, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to
JOSEPH CHAIN.
Easton, April 4.

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Tuckahoe.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium at the Easton Cattle Show in 1827, will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.
TUCKAHOE will stand in Easton, Trappe, Subscriber's Stable "FARMER'S DELIGHT" Head of Wye, and pass through Hillsborough to Greensborough, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the Season—Season to commence the 24th inst and end 25th June next.
E. ROBERTS.
Talbot county, March 21—4f

The Splendid thorough-bred Horse, YOUNG CHANCE,

A dark grey approximating to dapple, 6 years old in April next, near 16 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season at Easton on TUESDAY the 31st of March and at St. Michaels on SATURDAY the 4th of April, and will attend the above stands regularly once a fortnight throughout the season. The residue of his time at the stable of the Groom, Pompey, at the former residence of David Nice, near Easton.
TERMS.—Six Dollars the spring's chance. Ten Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.
PEDIGREE.—His sire Chance Medley, dam Lavenia, by Id Canton, celebrated for her superior performance on the turf; she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the city of Baltimore as the best brood mare, although she had 15 competitors,—grand dam by Vingum—great grand dam by Black and all Black.
EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.
March 28.

YOUNG DIOMFAD.

WILL stand to mares the ensuing season, (which commenced the 25th inst. and will end the 20th June) at Easton every Tuesday, at St. Michaels, and in the neighbourhood of Boonsborough (Caroline county) every other Wednesday and Thursday, alternately throughout the season. Terms, five dollars the spring's chance, 2 1/2 dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to insure a foal. No insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case 25 cents to the Groom. For his Pedigree see Handbill.
WM. BENNY, Jr.
march 28.

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE SHANNONDALE,

A beautiful dark Sorrel near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire the imported Horse Eagle; his dam by the imported Horse Bedford; his grand dam a full-blooded mare raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen County, Va. A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that SHANNONDALE is a sure foal getter, and has produced as likely Colts as any Horse that ever stood in that County for 12 or 15 years which Certificates are in the possession of the Subscriber.
TERMS.—\$4 the single leap; \$6 the spring's chance; \$12 to insure a Mare in foal; twenty five cents to the Groom in each case. No Mare will be insured without an agreement with the subscriber himself.
SHANNONDALE will be at EASTON on Tuesday 17th inst.—at the BAY-SIDE on Thursday 19th inst.—at the TRAPPE on Saturday the 21st inst.—and at DENTON on Tuesday the 24th inst.—and will attend the above stands during the Season, once a fortnight—Season to commence the 17th of March, and end at Wheat Harvest.
JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.
March 14

CHESTER

Bred by the subscriber, is a black, five years old this Spring—His sire the noted Horse Young Tom, raised by Mr. Wm. Hambleton. CHESTER'S dam was a white bred mare, sired by Vingum, out of a Medley mare. He is full fourteens and a half hands high, finely formed, muscular and strong,—his action and paces entitle him to rank among first rate saddle horses—he is docile in all kinds of harness, and carries a Gig smooth and rapid.
CHESTER will be at Easton on Tuesday 31st inst. (at which place he will attend every Tuesday throughout the season) at St. Michaels on Saturday the 4th of April, and at the Trappe on Saturday the 11th of April, and will attend the last stands every other Saturday throughout the season.
TERMS.—Four Dollars the spring's chance, seven Dollars to ensure a mare in foal. Two Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.
HUGH SHERWOOD.
Talbot county, April 4—1829—4f

THE CELEBRATED STALLION TOM JEFFERSON,

WILL stand at Easton and the Trappe the ensuing Season, commencing on the 18th of April—Terms as heretofore.
PHILIP WALLIS.
March 7.

THE IMPORTED JACK KNIGHT OF MALTA.

This celebrated JACK will stand for the purpose of covering Mares, the present Season, at Easton, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of April, inst.—at Centreville on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th of April at the Farm called Plains, in Caroline county, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Joseph Boon, on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th inst.—and will attend the above stands once in two weeks regularly throughout the season, at 8 dollars the Springs Chance—4 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the groom in each case.
KNIGHT OF MALTA was imported into Boston, Massachusetts, direct from Malta—his stands over fourteen hands high, is four years old this Spring and has been pronounced by good Judges to be the largest, handsomest and best Jack ever imported into the U. States.
THOS. BURCHENAL.
Greensborough, Caroline co. }
April 4th 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinance entitled An Ordinance to prevent the parading unbridled horses on the public square or along the streets, lanes & alleys of the Town of Easton, will be rigorously enforced, hereafter against all persons violating the same.
By order of the Board of Commissioners this 3d day of April, 1829,
T. NEEDLES, Clk.
Easton, april 4.

The Steam-boat Maryland



WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
*All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
March 21.
The papers at Cambridge, Centreville, and Chester Town, will copy the above.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

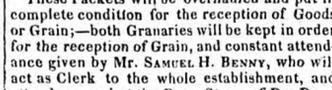
THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,
RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.
WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY,
Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIX,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.
Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.



FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centreville.
This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-boat BALTIMORE, Captain W. WHILLDIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville,—arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.
Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.
Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.
There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.
Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$125
Do. St. George's, - 1 50
Do. Middletown, - 2 00
Do. Warwick, - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00
Do. Centreville, - 4 25.
And Do. MULDON, BRADSHAW, & Co. PROPRIETORS.
Sept. 13—w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

22d day of April, A. D. 1829.
ON Application of John Arringdale, Administrator of Martha Wilson, 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 two 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 22d day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
Test,
JAS: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot co. in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Martha Wilson, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
JOHN ARRINGDALE, Admr.
of Martha Wilson, dec'd.
April 25 3w

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY the 4th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, under and in virtue of a Decree of the Talbot county Court, as a Court of Equity, for the payment of his debts, all the LANDS and Real Estate, of Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, situate in the county aforesaid, between Bennett's Mill and the farms of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. on Miles River, containing by estimation 87 1/2 acres of Land more or less.

The Lands will be divided into two farms, with a due proportion of Wood Land to each—on the one, there will be a large two story brick Dwelling House, a kitchen, smoke house, quarters, two barns and stable—on the other, a small, but comfortable Dwelling House, a kitchen, smoke house, barn and stable.
These farms may be made very valuable at a moderate expense—The arable and woodlands are of good quality—They are in an agreeable neighbourhood, about 6 or 7 miles from Easton, near a good Grist Mill and adjoin the Lands of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and are divided from those of Edward Lloyd, Esq. only by a small creek. The Family Burying Ground and a full right of ingress and egress thereto is expressly reserved. Mr. Howes Goldsborough, Jr. residing on the premises will shew the lands at any time, to any person disposed to buy.

TERMS OF SALE.—\$100 of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one third of the balance thereof, at the ratification of the sale or sales by the Court aforesaid, and the residue in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. These payments to be secured, by Bonds with such securities as the Trustee shall approve—On the payment of the whole of the purchase money and the interest thereon, the Trustee will convey the Lands to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, free from all claim of the heirs of the aforesaid Charles Goldsborough. The Creditors of the said Charles Goldsborough are hereby warned to exhibit and file their claims duly authenticated, with the vouchers thereof, in the Talbot county Court within six months from the 4th of May next.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
Easton, April 4 1829.
P. S. A small Farm, on the N. W. side of the Brick House Farm, situate on the water, with a dwelling House and good Orchard thereon, will be laid off and sold separately, if found to be desirable to the bidders on the day of Sale.
J. G. Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Venditioni Expositio, one issued out of Talbot county Court, the other from the Court of Appeals to me directed against Joseph Haskins. The Former at the suit of Govt Haskins use of John Helier Trustee for the Creditors of Govt Haskins.—The latter at the suit of Govt Haskins use of Leonard Kembell use of Hall Harrison use of Robert Gilmore—will be offered at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 5th day of May next at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock of said day, a tract or part of a tract of Land called "Kingston" containing 104 1/2 acres, one other Tract or parcel of Land called "Haskins' Discovery" adjoining or near the Lands of William Mackey, containing 94 acres more or less, one Lot on Washington st. 37 feet front and running back 160 feet; one Lot on South street 40 feet front running back 100 feet, adjoining the Lot of Mr. Hammond, 1 other Lot on Goldsborough and Harrison streets containing about one acre adjoining Bartons lot, one other Lot containing 6 and one third acres near Easton, it being part of a tract of Land called Londonderry, will be sold to pay the above writs of venditioni Expositio and the interest and costs due & to become due thereon attendance given by
EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.
April 11—1829.—ts former Shff.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber, having engaged the Rev. Dr. Barry's Academy, on St. Paul's & Courtland streets, in the city of Baltimore, well known as one of the most eligible situations for a Literary Institution, intends to open a Classical Seminary on the first Monday of May next. His plan will be to conduct his pupils through a complete course of Classical and Scientific instruction, with a proportionate amount of Belles Lettres and Moral Literature, to fit them immediately, on leaving his seminary, for business or a profession, or for admission into any of our most respectable Colleges.
TERMS.
For the more elementary branch— } \$10 00
of education, per quarter, }
Higher branches, } 12 60
Stationary, &c. will be charged at bookstore prices.
The most competent assistance will be supplied, as circumstances shall require; but the studies and discipline of the students will be always under the immediate direction of the Principal.
Appropriate religious exercises will be observed punctually every day, and the strictest attention at all times paid to the morals and manners of the students.
As the subscriber's professional character & habits are somewhat extensively known, he thinks it unnecessary at this time to offer many references. He will readily reply to any inquiries which may be addressed to him by those parents and guardians to whom he is not personally known. It will afford him much pleasure to submit to any gentleman who may desire it, additional and more detailed information in regard to his contemplated plans.
With his sincere thanks to those gentlemen whose kind and polite assurances have prompted him to the undertaking, and with a tender to the public generally of his active and constant endeavours to promote the Literary and Moral culture of his pupils, he respectfully refers those parents and guardians in the city of Baltimore who may be disposed to patronize his institution, to the following gentlemen, viz:
Philip E. Thomas, Esq.
David Keener, M. D.
Richard B. Magruder, Esq.
William H. Collins, Esq.
William R. Stewart, Esq. and
Mr. John J. Harrod.
With either of whom they will please leave their names.
FRANCIS WATERS, D. D.
Princess Anne, Md. April 11—March 15 3v.

\$30 REWARD.

LOST on Wednesday night last, between Miles River Ferry and Noah Willis's residence, in Miles River Neck, in this county, by Parrott Townsend, a Pocket Book containing a letter addressed by the subscriber to William G. Tighman, Esq. in which was inclosed 130 dollars in notes of the following description, viz:—Six \$20 notes and one \$10 note, all of the United States Bank.—The above reward will be paid to the finder on the delivery of the money to the Cashier of the Bank at Easton, or to
WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.
N. B. Merchants and others will confer a favor, by using their exertions for the recovery of the above described Notes.
April 4.

TAN-BARK WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase 150 CORDS TAN BARK, for which a liberal price will be given.
LAMBERT REARDON.
Easton, April 11, 1829.

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—4f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.
The public's obedient servant
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Oct 27 4f

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1829

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken a very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Beltzhoover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.
Baltimore, Oct. 25.

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio;

Or Friendships Offering for every week in the year.
PHILADELPHIA.
A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.
The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLAKE, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class.—The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess, &c.—Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.
"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—Rockingham (Va.) Register.
"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—[Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.
"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c.—[The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.
"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen, &c.—[Watertown (N. Y.) Register.
"Indeed it is altogether a superior work, &c.—[New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gaz.
"Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.
"New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.
April 18.

LADIES' ALBUM,

AND
Literary & Miscellaneous Gazette.
WILL be Published in Centreville, (Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland,) on the 13th of May next, or as soon thereafter as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained. The paper will be devoted to 'Literary subjects, interesting Tales, Poetry the Fine Arts, and News.' And its Original Department will be supported by individuals of acknowledged literary taste and talents.
It will be forwarded to distant subscribers by the first mail after publication, which will be every Wednesday, at only \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. A small portion of the Album will be devoted to Advertisements of a general nature.
Centreville, April 4. 1829.
Subscribers received at the post office in Town, and also at the different post offices in the County.
EDITORS.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
June 21—4f

THE FIRST & THE LAST DINNER

From the London Atlas.
[In the well-wrought and highly interesting composition that we here condense from the London Magazine, a correspondent gives a valuable and striking lesson. Thousands who might pass heedlessly over a sober essay designed to inculcate the same reflections, will have them irresistibly impressed on their minds by such a picture as is here spread before them.—Its most affecting display, and darkest shades, may all be found in the realities of life.]

Twelve friends much about the same age, and fixed by their pursuits, their family connexions, and other local interests as permanent inhabitants of the metropolis, agreed, one day when they were drinking their wine at the Star & Garter at Richmond to institute an annual dinner among themselves under the following regulations: That they should dine alternately at each other's houses on the first and last day of the year; that the first bottle of wine uncorked at the first dinner, should be recorked and put away, to be drunk by him who should be the last of their number; that they should never admit a new member, that when one died, eleven should meet, and when another died, ten should meet, and so on; and that, when only one remained, he should, on those two days, dine by himself & sit the usual hours at his solitary table; but the first time he so dined alone it should be the only one, he should then uncork the first bottle, and, in the first glass, drink to the memory of all who were gone.

There was something original & whimsical in the idea, and it was eagerly embraced. They were all in the prime of life, closely attached by reciprocal friendship, fond of social enjoyments, & looked forward to their future meetings with unalloyed anticipations of pleasure. The only thought, indeed, that could have darkened those anticipations, was one not very likely to intrude itself at this moment—that of the hapless wight who was destined to uncork the first bottle at his lonely repast. It was high summer when this frolic compact was entered into; and as their pleasure yacht skimmed along the dark bosom of the Thames, on their return to London, they talked of nothing but their first and last feasts of ensuing years.—Their imaginations ran riot with a thousand gay predictions of festive merriment.—They wended in conjectures of what changes time would operate; joked each other upon their appearance when they should meet—some hobnobbing upon crutches after a severe fit of the gout—others poking about with purblind eyes, which even spectacles could hardly enable to distinguish the alderman's walk in a haunch of venison—some with portly round bellies and tidy little brown wigs, and others decently dressed out in a great suit of mourning, for the death of a great-grand-daughter or a great-grand-son.

"As for you, George," exclaimed one of the twelve, addressing his brother-in-law, "I expect I shall see you as dry, withered, and shrunken as an old eel-skin, you mere outside of a man!" and he accompanied the words with a hearty slap on the shoulder. George Fortescue was leaning carelessly over the side of the yacht, laughing the loudest of any, at the conversation which had been carried on. The sudden manual salutation of his brother-in-law threw him off his balance, and in a moment he was overboard. They heard the heavy splash of his fall, before they could be said to have seen him fall. The yacht was proceeding swiftly along—but it was instantly stopped.

The utmost consternation now prevailed. It was nearly dark, but Fortescue was known to be an excellent swimmer, and, starting as the accident was, they felt certain he would regain the vessel.—They could not see him. They listened.—They heard the sound of his hands and feet. They hailed him. An answer was returned, but in a faint gurgling voice, & the exclamation "Oh God!" struck upon their ears. In an instant, two or three, who were expert swimmers, plunged into the river, and swam towards the spot whence the exclamation had proceeded. One of them was within an arm's length of Fortescue—he saw him—he was struggling & buffeting the water; before he could be reached, he went down, and his distracted friend beheld the eddying circles of the wave just over the spot where he had sunk. He dived after him; and touched the bottom—but the tide must have drifted the body onwards for it could not be found.

They proceeded to one of the nearest stations where drags were kept, and, having procured the necessary apparatus, they returned to the fatal spot. After the lapse of above an hour, they succeeded in raising the lifeless body of their lost friend.—All the usual remedies were employed for restoring suspended animation, but in vain; and they now pursued the remainder of their course to London, in mournful silence, with the corpse of him who had commenced the day of pleasure with them in the fulness of health, of spirits & of life! Amid their severer grief, they could not but reflect how soon one of the joyous twelve had slipped out of the little festive circle.

The months rolled on, and cold December came with all its cheering round of kindly greetings and merry hospitalities; and with it came a softened recollection of the fate of poor Fortescue; eleven of the twelve assembled on the last day of the year, and it was impossible not to feel their loss as they sat down to dinner.—The very irregularity of the table, five on one side, and only four on the other, forced

the melancholy event upon their memory. There are few sorrows so stubborn as to resist the united influence of wine, a circle of select friends, and a season of prospective gaiety.

A decorous sigh or two, a few becoming ejaculations and an instructive observation upon the uncertainty of life, made up the sum of tender posthumous "offerings to the manes of poor George Fortescue," as they proceeded to discharge the more important duties for which they had met. By the time the third glass of champagne had gone round, in addition to sundry potatoes of fine old hock, and "capitai madeira," they had ceased to discover any thing so very pathetic in the inequality of the two sides of the table, or so melancholy in their crippled number of eleven.

[The rest of the evening passed off very pleasantly in conversation, good humoured enjoyment and conviviality, and it was not till towards 12 o'clock that "poor George Fortescue" was again remembered.] They all agreed, at parting, however, that they had never passed such a happy day, congratulated each other upon having instituted so delightful a meeting, and promised to be punctual to their appointment the ensuing evening, when they were to celebrate the new year, whose entrance they had welcomed in bumpers of claret, as the watchman bawled "past 12 o'clock" beneath the window.

They met accordingly, and their gaiety was without any alloy or drawback. It was only the first time of their assembling, after the death of "poor George Fortescue," that made the recollection of it painful: for, though, but a few hours had intervened, they now took their seats at the table as if eleven had been their original number, and as if all were there that had been ever expected to be there.

It is thus in every thing. The first time a man enters a prison—the first book an author writes—the first painting an artist executes—the first battle a General wins—nay, the first time a rogue is hanged—for a rotten rope may provide a second performance even of that ceremony, with all its singleness of character—differ inconceivably from their first repetition. There is a charm, a spell, a novelty, a freshness, a delight, inseparable from the first experience, (hanging always excepted, be it remembered,) which no art or circumstance can impart to the second. And it is the same in all the darker traits of life. There is a degree of poignancy and anguish in the first assaults of sorrow, which is never found afterwards. In every case, it is simply that the first fine edge of our feelings has been taken off, and that it can never be restored.

Several years had elapsed, and our eleven friends kept up their double anniversaries, as they might aptly enough be called, with scarcely any perceptible change. But, alas! there came one dinner at last, which was darkened by a calamity they never expected to witness, for on that very day their friend, companion, brother almost, was hanged! Yes! Stephen Rowland, the wit, the oracle, the life of their little circle, had, on the morning of that day, forfeited his life upon a public scaffold, for having made one single stroke of his pen in a wrong place. In other words, a bill of exchange which passed into his hands for £700 passed out of it for £1700; he having drawn the important little prefix to the hundreds, and the bill being paid at the banker's without examining the words of it. The forgery was discovered—brought home to Rowland—and though the greatest interest was used to obtain a remission of the fatal penalty, poor Stephen Rowland was hanged. Every body pitied him—and nobody could tell why he did it. He was not poor; he was not a gambler; he was not a speculator; but phrenology settled it.—The organ of *acquisitiveness* was discovered in his head, after his execution, as large as a pigeon's egg. He could not help it.

It would be injustice to the ten to say that even wine, friendship, and a merry season, could dispel the gloom which pervaded this dinner. It was agreed beforehand that they should not allude to the distressing and melancholy theme: and having thus interdicted the only thing which really occupied all their thoughts the natural consequence was, that silent contemplation took the place of dismal discourse; and they separated long before midnight.

Some fifteen years had now glided away since the fate of poor Rowland, and the ten remained; but the stealing hand of time had written sundry changes in most legible characters.—Raven locks had now become grizzled—two or three heads had not as many locks altogether as may be reckoned in a walk of half a mile along the Regent's Canal—one was actually covered with a brown wig—the crow's feet were visible in the corner of the eye—good old port and warm madeira carried it against hock, claret, red burgundy, and champagne—stews, hashes, and ragouts, grew into favor—crusts were rarely called for to relish the cheese after dinner—conversation was less boisterous, and it turned chiefly upon politics and the state of the funds, or the value of landed property—apologies were made for coming in thick shoes and warm stockings—the doors and windows were more carefully provided with list and sand bags—the fire more in request—and a quiet game of whist filled up the hours that were wont to be devoted to drinking, singing, and riotous merriment.

Two rubbers, a cup of coffee, and at home by eleven o'clock, was the usual cry, when the fifth or sixth glass had gone round after the removal of the cloth. At parting, too, there was now a long ceremony in the hall, buttoning up great coats, tying on woolen comforters, fixing silk handkerchiefs over the mouth and up to the ears, and grasping sturdy walking canes, to support unsteady feet. Their fiftieth anniversary came, and death had indeed been busy. One had been killed by the overturning of the mail in which he had taken his place in order to be present at the dinner, having purchased an estate in Monmouthshire, and retired thither with his family. Another had undergone the terrific operation for the stone, and expired beneath the knife—a third had yielded up a broken spirit two years after the loss of an only surviving and beloved daughter—a fourth was carried off in a few days by a *colera morbus*—a fifth had breathed his last the very morning he obtained a judgment in his favor by the Lord Chancellor, which had cost him his last shilling nearly to get, and which, after a litigation of eighteen years, declared him the rightful possessor of ten thousand a year—ten minutes afterwards he was no more. A sixth had perished by the hand of a midnight assassin, who broke into his house for plunder, and sacrificed the owner of it, as he grasped convulsively a bundle of exchequer bills, which the robber was drawing from beneath his pillow where he knew they were every night placed for better security.

Four little old men, of withered appearance and decrepid walk, with cracked voices, and dim, rayless eyes, sat down, by the mercy of Heaven, (as they themselves tremulously declared) to celebrate for the fiftieth time, the first day of the year; to observe the frolic compact, which half a century before, they had entered into at the Star & Garter at Richmond.—Eight were in their graves! Yet they chirped cheerily over their glass, though they could scarcely carry it to their lips, if more than half full; and cracked their jokes, though they articulated their words with difficulty, and heard each other with still greater difficulty. They mumbled, they chattered, they laughed (if a sort of strangled wheezing might be called a laugh;) and when the wines sent their icy blood in warmer pulse through their veins, they talked of their past as it were but a yesterday that had slipped by them—and their future, as if it were a busy century that lay before them.

They were just the number for a quiet rubber of whist; and for three successive years they sat down to one. The fourth, came, and then their rubber was played with an open dummy; a fifth, and whist was no longer practicable, two could play only at cribbage, and cribbage was the mockery of play. Their palsied hands could hardly hold, or their fading sight distinguish the cards, while their torpid faculties made them doze between each deal. At length came the last dinner; and the survivor of the twelve, upon whose head four score and ten winters had showered their snow, ate his solitary meal. It so chanced that it was in his house, and at his table, they had celebrated the first. In his cellar, too, had remained for eight and fifty years, the bottle they had then uncorked, re-corked, and which he was that day to uncork again. It stood beside him. With a feeble and reluctant grasp he took the "fossil memorial" of a youthful vow; and for a moment memory was faithful to her office.—She threw open the long vista of buried years; and his heart travelled through them all. Their lusty and blithesome spring—their bright and fervid summer—their ripe and temperate autumn—their chill, but not too frozen winter. He saw, as in a mirror, how, one by one, the laughing companions of that merry hour, at Richmond, had dropped into eternity. He felt all the loneliness of his condition, (for he had eschewed marriage, and in the veins of no living creature ran a drop of blood, whose source was in his own;) and as he drained the glass which he had filled "to the memory of those who were gone," the tears slowly trickled down the deep furrows of his aged face.

He had thus fulfilled one part of his vow and he prepared himself to discharge the other, by sitting the usual number of hours at his desolate table. With a heavy heart he resigned himself to the gloom of his own thoughts—a lethargic sleep stole over him—his head fell upon his bosom—confused images crowded into his mind—he babbled to himself—was silent—and when his servant entered the room, alarmed by a noise which he heard, he found his master stretched upon the carpet at the foot of the easy chair, out of which he had slipped in an apoplectic fit. He never spoke again, nor once opened his eyes, though the vital spark was not extinct till the following day. And this was the Last Dinner!

Accomplished Thief.—A considerable wager was laid by a gentleman that he would procure a bheel (an Indian chief) who would steal the sheet from under a person without waking him. The thing was effected in the following manner:—The bheel approached the person who lay on his side, from behind; carefully folded up the sheet in small compact plait till it reached his back; then taking a feather, he tickled the nose of the sleeper, who immediately scratched his face and rolled over on the otherside, when with a slight effort, he completely released the sheet, and bore it off in triumph.—*Twelve Years Military Adventure.*

Masonry respected by Pirates.—We formerly noticed the advantages arising from masonry, by a brother being kindly treated by the natives of Africa, when cast ashore in a helpless condition on their coast. A more striking proof of its influence was given at a meeting of the Leith and Canongate Lodge on Thursday evening. The Captain of a vessel stated, that when sailing on the South American seas, he was boarded by pirates, who from their numbers rendered resistance vain.—The Captain and several of the crew were treated with much rudeness & about to be bound while the plunder of the vessel was going on. In these circumstances, when entreaty and supplication were not listened to, the Captain, as a *demier resort*, made the mystic sign, "which none but craftsmen ever knew." The Captain of the piratical crew immediately returned the same, and gave orders to stop proceedings—grasping his masonic brother by the hand with all the fondness of an old acquaintance. Mutual acts of kindness then passed between them—every article seized was restored, and the two ships parted company with three hearty cheers.

At Pekin, the capital of China, a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly; it is printed upon silk stuff. It contains no foreign news whatever, but dwells entirely upon domestic occurrences. This Gazette claims, it is said, to have been in existence for about one thousand years past, and enjoys an incontestable reputation for veracity. In the year 1727, a public functionary dared to cause some false intelligence to be inserted, and was punished with death, since which time no similar instance has occurred. Divers sheets of some of the numbers of this Gazette, bearing date the 18th and 26th February 1798, are preserved in the Royal Library of Paris, which are ten yards and a quarter in length.—There are likewise Chinese visiting cards there the size and colour of which depended on the rank of the individual who sends them. They are also of a colossal size. Lord Macarthy received one of those visiting cards from a viceroy, with which he could have had a moderate size room hung.

NAME OF COURTES.	Aggregate of Valuation.	Rate of Tax per \$100.	Amount of Levy.	Justices and Clerks Sec. of Levy Court.	Orphans Court, Register, &c.	Clerk of the County Court.	Commissioners, &c. of the Tax and Clerk.	Prosecution of Criminals.	Sheriffs.	State's Attornies.	Judges and Clerks of Elections.	State's Witnesses.	Jurors.	Coroners and Jurors on Inquests.	Bailiffs to the County Courts.	Constables.	Hms House.	Pensioners.	Lunatic Paupers.	Jail.	Jail Physician.	Burying Paupers.	Roads and Bridges.	Ferries.	Keepers of the Court House.	County Treasurer.	Collector's Commission.	Cross heads.	Insolvent Taxes.	Criers of the County Court.	Standard Keeper, or Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Albany	510,462 09	1.47	7,417 86	114 00	211 84	430 76	388 06	507 18	572 18	97 08	274 00	230 00	3,199 75	184 95	129 00	408 55	702 00	278 75	485 65	114 06	1,001 88	700 00	100 00	1,159 04	123 57	29 10	23 61	49 80	100 00	100 00	
Albany	2,089,485 00	1.50	31,342 75	488 00	914 88	1,554 54	1,554 54	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	2,089 48	

PRINTING
Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

A STATEMENT, &c. exhibiting the aggregate of Valuation, rate of Tax per \$100, amount of Levy, and each general charge of expenditure in the several counties of this State, and the City of Baltimore.

We give to-day the official document transmitted to us, mentioned in our last, exhibiting a satisfactory aggregate valuation, rate of assessment in the hundred dollars, amount of levy in each county, together with the general items of County expenses. Could this last head be completely particularized in all instances then we should see how far a salutary reform would be admissible. This document throws much light upon the subject, and will be interesting, we are sure, to a great many of our readers. As this is the first document of the sort that we recollect to have seen published, we presume it will attract much attention & not less interest and consideration. We are far from giving rise to suspicions of anything improper—systems admit of improvement, and systems long existing, without regular and rigid supervision, are apt to deteriorate. The true character of our Government is simplicity and salutariness—it is not necessary for the success of the Government, or the welfare of the people that its expenses should be large. The fewer its officers and agents the better, provided they are honest and sufficiently intelligent—let them be well rewarded for their services but not extravagantly—cut off unnecessary offices, officers and expenses—don't make a fuss to get into power, and when there, do as bad or worse than those you have turn'd out to get in.

We remark, with pleasure, that the questions propounded through this Gazette to the Editor of the Free Trade Advocate has been politely and most satisfactorily noticed by him, and we shall make room in our next paper for his replies, under the full expectation that they will appear as conclusive to others as they do to ourselves.

Dreadful Accident.—A young man by the name of Daniel L. Seth, son of James Seth, esq. of this county, coming down the river from Baltimore, discharged a gun when the breach pin blew out, struck him in the eye and dreadfully fractured his skull. He was taken back to the infirmary and every surgical aid afforded but without effect. He died in about four days after receiving the wound, in the 24th year of his age—his remains were brought from Baltimore and deposited in the Family Burial Ground at his Father's on Saturday the 2d inst. We hope this may be a caution to others in too carelessly handling fire-arms.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

George Washington Adams, Esq. of Boston, was yesterday a passenger on board the Steam packet Benjamin Franklin, from Providence for New York; but on her arrival at the wharf this morning, was not to be found. Mr. Adams we learn, was up during most of the night and when Captain Bunker came on deck at three o'clock was observed to be talking in a loud voice at the Clerk's window. This circumstance excited a little, the surprise of Capt. B. but at that moment meeting with an accident himself he thought no more of the matter.

Soon after, a passenger happening to pass near Mr. Adams—"What did you say, Sir?" said Mr. A. starting from a leaning posture on some baggage, "Nothing at all, sir," replied the gentleman, "Ah! I understood you to say that Mr. Adams had jumped overboard." He then spoke to another gentleman, and said that the passengers had drawn up a slanderous paper against him, and had all signed it.

These strange circumstances produced some conversation among the passengers who knew them, but their apprehensions were too late. Mr. Adams was not on board! His hat was found near the verge of the upper deck.

Every effort was now made in accordance with the melancholy apprehensions entertained but the night was dark, and nothing could be discovered. The boat was by this time in the East River. Since the unfortunate event took place several circumstances have been recollected by the passengers, which seem plainly to indicate that Mr. Adams was laboring under mental derangement; and it was doubtless in this state of mind that he committed the fatal act.

Mr. Adams is a son, we believe the eldest of the late President of the United States, and was on a journey to his father. He was from twenty five to thirty years of age, an Attorney of promising talents—and had been a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts; but so far as we know not otherwise engaged in political life. The city authorities are making all proper efforts to obtain further information on this melancholy subject.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

"We learn that Mr. Tobias Watkins the late Fourth Auditor was arrested on the night of the 30th. ult. in Philadelphia, at the suit of the U States. He may be expected in this city this evening. We presume that the transactions which form the cause of his arrest, and which have been heretofore alluded to in this paper, will be investigated by the Grand Jury, to be in session next week."

The foregoing article from the Telegraph of Saturday, occasions us to advert, for the first time, to the rumours which, for the last fortnight have been circulated in this city, in regard to the late Fourth Auditor. Learning that they were founded on an inquiry instituted by his successor, we deemed it but justice to an absent individual that he should have an opportunity of being heard, before we contributed to give publicity to the allegations which are now it is understood to be the subject of judicial inquiry. We were confirmed in our convictions of the propriety of this forbearance, by a knowledge that the late Fourth Auditor was absent on business, unconnected with his former official relations to the Government, and that his return might be expected about the close of the last month. That the Administration believed the business to be thus unconnected, is apparent from the Telegraph of the 29th. ult.; and the correctness of our expectation is evidenced by the fact that the late Fourth Auditor left Boston, for Washington, on the 28th. ult. and had advanced on this voluntary journey as far as Philadelphia, when he was arrested under the authority of the United States President being unwilling, it would seem, that he should return under any other circumstances, to his home and to his family.

As the charges against him are so speedily to be investigated before a more solemn tribunal than that of Amos Kendall, any detailed commentary on them would now be premature. We cannot, however, refrain from remarking that from the accounts which we have been enabled to obtain, they are all susceptible of explanations consistent with the hitherto unassailed and unsuspected honor of the accused; that our

long established convictions of his integrity leave us no room to apprehend that they will now be impaired; that he has been subjected to an ex parte inquisition, during his absence, and at the hands of his direct foes; that his arrest was based on the affidavit of a witness who had, on a former occasion, obtained an unenviable reputation for veracity; and that his voluntary effort to meet his accusers, afforded a presumption in his favour which it would require something more than such an affidavit to put down.—If any consideration can strengthen our belief in his innocence it is the extreme folly in him which is implied in a contrary supposition. For the offences imputed to him are of a nature which would have made them constantly liable to detection under the last administration; and he knew too well President Adams and his Cabinet, to hope for one moment's impunity to guilt. In the mind of that illustrious citizen, patriotism has ever been paramount to every other social consideration, and he would have enforced the law on the late Fourth Auditor, if obnoxious to it, with as little hesitation as on the unworthy person who has succeeded that officer, or on any other delinquent. And it may be added, that the late Secretary of the Navy would have been the last man in this nation to stay the hand of public justice.

We shall now only remark, that if we did not believe the general view which we have given of the case to be correct, we should be among the first to justify, at whatever expense of private feeling, the proceeding adopted by Gen. Jackson.—National Journal.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Pierce A. Barker, Collector of the Customs for the district, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Buffalo Creek, in place of Myndert M. Dox, removed.

William H. Hurst, Receiver of Public Moneys at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in place of Andrew P. Hay, removed.

Thomas R. Johnson, Collector and Inspector of St. Mary's, Maryland, in place of William B. Plowden, removed.

A. S. Thruston, Collector and Inspector, Key West, in place of William Pinkney, removed.

William Baldwin, Surveyor and Inspector, New Haven, in place of William H. Ellis, removed.

Joseph S. Lake, Register of the Land Office, at Wooster, Ohio, in place of Cynes Spink, removed.

Thomas Hood Register of the Land Office, at Zanesville, in place of Charles C. Gilbert, removed.

David C. Skinner, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marietta, in place of John P. Mayberry, removed.

John D. Wolverton, Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes, in place of John C. S. Harrison, removed.

Joseph R. Larwill Receiver of Public Moneys at Tiffin, Ohio.

James B. Gardner, Register of the Land Office at Tiffin, Ohio.

Robert Rogers, Receiver of Public Moneys at Opelousas, in place of David L. Todd, removed.

Andrew Mack, Collector and Inspector at Detroit, in place of Truman Beecher, removed.

Henry V. Low, Surveyor and Inspector, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in place of Thomas Hance, removed.

Martin Gordon, Collector at New Orleans, in place of Beverly Chew, removed.

Peter H. Wagner, Naval Officer at New Orleans, in place of Manual Cruzet, removed.

Robert F. Canfield, Appraiser of Goods at New Orleans, in place of Robert L. Wellman, removed.

Sheldon Clarke, Appraiser of Goods at New Orleans, in place of Abraham H. Inskip, removed.

Isaac F. Preston, Register of the Land Office at New Orleans, in place of Samuel H. Harper, removed.

William L. Robeson, Receiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans, in place of Nathaniel Cox, removed.

Levi R. Lincoln, Appraiser of Goods at Boston, in place of William Little removed.

William S. Coe, Appraiser of Goods at New York, in place of Abraham H. Lawrence, removed.

Jeromus Johnson, Appraiser of Goods at New York, in place of Frederick Jenkins, removed.

Daniel Dobbin, Captain Revenue Cutter on Lake Erie.

James Nicholson, Captain of Revenue Cutter at New Orleans.

Charles H. Stedman, Physician Marine Hospital, Boston.

J. S. McFarland, Physician Marine Hospital, New Orleans.

James A. Hamilton, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in place of John Duer, removed.

McLean, of New York, to be Secretary of the United States Legation, at London, in place of William B. Lawrence, removed.

William King, to be Collector of the Customs for the Port of Bath, Maine, in place of John B. Swanton, removed.

Samuel Swartwout, to be Collector of the Customs for the Port of New York, in place of Jonathan Thompson, removed.

Mordecai M. Noah, to be Naval Officer for the Port of New York, in place of John Ferguson, removed.

James W. Clarke of the Senate of North Carolina, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, in place of Mr. H. y, removed.

Dr. William Jones has been entered upon the duties of his office of Post-master of the city of Washington, vice Thomas Munroe, removed. George Sweeney, chief clerk of the office, has been removed. Major Charles J. Nourse, it is announced, is to be removed from the chief clerkship of the War Department, and Dr. Randolph appointed in his place.—Richard Henry Lee has been removed from a clerkship in the office of the Paymaster General. Balt. Amer.

The Patriot of Saturday afternoon contains the following additional information:

"A gentleman who left Washington yesterday informs us, that among the new arrangements on foot, James Hamilton, Jr. late a member of Congress and chairman of the celebrated Retrenchment Committee, is to be assigned to the Comptroller's office, vice Judge Anderson, and to be made Treasurer in the place of Mr. Clarke.—Ex Governor Findlay of Pennsylvania, to be Register in the place of Mr. Nourse. The Treasury Department is to be pretty thoroughly cleared of its present incumbents. It is further stated on the same authority, which is of the most unquestionable character, that Francis Ogden, esq. of New York is to be the Consul at Havre, and that George Winchester, Esq. of Baltimore is actually to have the Consulship at Liverpool, the most lucrative birth in the gift of the government."

Counsellors imitations of the BANK OF DELAWARE are in circulation—their general appearance is so much like that of the genuine note, that one of them was received by a very astute officer of one of our Banks without observing that it was a forgery—we cannot hope, therefore by any description of it to put common observers sufficiently on their guard to prevent imposition entirely—but as it has as a distinguishing mark, the letter Q on the right of the Vignette, we would advise, that ten dollar notes with that mark should not be received. Balt. Gazette.

The Hartford Post Office is again before the Post Master General. Mr. Norton arrived there on Sunday, accompanied by a delegation from Hartford, and intends to regain his place if he can.—Gaz.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Gazette of May 5th.

Latest from England.

The packet ship Columbus, Captain Delano, arrived below yesterday afternoon from London. She sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st. ultimo, and brings us papers to the 31st. March, from which we make the annexed summary extracts: The Roman Catholic Relief Bill was taken up, on the third reading, in the House of Commons, on the 30th. and after a long and warm debate was passed by a vote of 320 to 142—majority 178, and sent to the House of Lords for concurrence. When the question was put for sending the bill up, there was very loud and general cheering. Several members approached Mr. Peel, with whom they shook hands, and offered him their congratulations.

The Irish Forty Shilling Freeholders, Disfranchisement Bill was also read a third time and passed. The accounts from Smyrna are to the 21st of February. Interviews continued to take place between M. Jaubert and the Reis Effendi, but they were uninteresting and would continue so, till the return of the answers from London and Paris. The Porte hoped that the ministers of these powers would return to Constantinople, or some place in the vicinity, to come to a final arrangement. It was supposed that Russia had agreed that the affairs of Greece should be treated by the two plenipotentiaries, and that it had promised its assent to whatever might be done. When this arrangement is made, it would immediately lead to a mediation between the two belligerent powers. Meantime, the preparations continued.

Troops were daily arriving from Asia and great quantities of cannon and ammunition were embarked and sent to Rodosto, to fortify several points on the sea of Marmora; and on the side of Adrianople, corn was daily becoming more scarce and very dear.

The Porte had, however, taken measures by which it was expected to relieve this scarcity. Advice from Egina announce that two Russian ships of the line and two frigates had gone to cruise off Candia, Rhodes and Alexandria, to intercept all convoys from Egypt.

The Paris papers of the 26th. contain the two Orders of the Day issued by Generals Wittgenstein and Deibitsch at Jassy on the 27th. Feb; the one in quitting and the other in assuming the chief command of the Russian army. Gen. Deibitsch's first operation after his arrival, was to concentrate the various corps stationed on the left bank of the Danube, and to prepare for the attack of Giurgevo, the only place occupied by the Turks on that bank.

That fortress once carried, it was intended to throw a bridge over the River, and proceed immediately with the siege of Kudschuck, after which the army would advance to join the division cantoned at Varna & Privadi, and endeavour to force the passage of the Balkan, and penetrate to Constantinople.

Among the items copied from the English journals by the last arrival, was one stating that in an affray at Mahon, between some French and American sailors, a French Midshipman had been killed. The *Aviz de Toulon* has the following paragraph on the subject, which may be considered the French version of the story.—We have no doubt that when the American account reaches us, this affair will be exhibited in quite a different light.

Scenes, the result of which we cannot but deplore, without being able to assign any plausible cause, have taken place at Mahon, between the crews of the French and American vessels. The latter several times attacked the crews of the corvette LA POMONE, and brig FAUNS. The Americans always presented themselves in superior numbers, armed with clubs, &c: They attacked the French even in the houses, and were frequently repulsed. A number of Americans subsequently assembled at Villa Carlos, (two miles from Mahon) and there attacked at different times the sailors attached to the brig Faune, and M. Maynard, a midshipman, was killed. "The impunity with which they made their first attacks, doubtless encouraged the Americans, and we cannot but regret the conduct of their superiors, who did not take any measures to prevent these quarrels. The conduct of these men has excited the indignation of the inhabitants of Mahon and Villa Carlos, who have assured the authorities of the country, that the French sailors were in no case the aggressors and solely acted on the defensive. Several sailors of both nations were killed, and a great number were seriously wounded. We remain for the present content with such observations as this occurrence suggests. The French navy has lost one of its most promising officers—the victim of a cowardly assassin. The guilty will no doubt be discovered and punished. The American frigate Java is now in our port, and we understand her commander is about to repair to Paris to explain the affair."

In addition to the above, the Paris Moniteur states that the guilty have been delivered up to justice.

The Jackson Convention which assembled in this city on Monday, for the purpose of selecting two persons to represent Baltimore city and county in the next Congress, have nominated JOHN V. L. McMAHON, Esq. of the city, and ELIAS BROWN, Esq. of the county.

Mr. McMahon, the Gazette states, has signified his acceptance of his nomination. Mr. Brown has not been heard from but there is little doubt that he will acquiesce in the views of the Convention.

[For the Easton Gazette.] PEACH TREES.

Mr. Graham, It is suggested, that all the diseases to which Peach Trees, Plumb Trees, and perhaps Pear Trees too, are subject, commence in the root of the Tree, and although the first indication to the eye of the disordered state of the Tree may be given on its top or on its outward Branches, yet the seat of the disease is the root—there it is located by insect.

To this theory I yield, as I have never known deep blight, disease, or decay visible on the external parts of the Tree, that I did not find the root much affected upon examination—and this remark extends to all the trees above mentioned together with the Apricot. The cure for this evil is opening the ground around the tree and laying bare the root—then examining every part of the root and body that had been covered with earth, and where rot or decay is found, cleanse it all thoroughly out, not fearing cutting too deep or scraping too much—let the object be to get the canker cleaned entirely out, then wash it well, every part of the root, with a wash of equal quantities of lime, wood ashes, and Cow litter, mixed with water, made thin, so as to scour every part and point well—in a week after, apply the same wash made thicker so as to coat all the parts of the root very well—if the second wash is made up with Urine instead of Water, it will be better—in ten days after the second application, scatter a little trash Tobacco over the roots and cover them up.—The Tree bodies having been as they ought to have been, well scraped early in the spring with an old Scythe blade and immediately washed in soft soap. You must, upon filling up the roots, make a kind of stays of Tobacco stalks tied close together and put close round the body of the Tree, one end of the Stalks resting on the ground the other extending up the body of the Tree. Trees treated in this way will always be healthy, and though affected when you first begin if this system is persevered in, year after year, and it is no great trouble considering the reward you are to reap, your fruit will be always perfect and abundant.

A FARMER.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 7.

Wheat, best white. \$1 20 a 1 25

Corn. 45 a 46

Rye. 50 a 51

To Correspondents.—We have received the production of our Correspondent "Choptank" on a grave moral reform, and will endeavour to find room for him in our next.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Lummis, Mr. JAMES CAMPER, of Talbot county, to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Joseph Talbot, of Caroline county.

DIED.

In this county, on Thursday last, Mrs. SARAH, consort of Nicholas Martin, Esq.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just received and is now opening a great Variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS of all descriptions, embracing the new Fashion and style, selected with great care in Philadelphia and Baltimore from the latest importations, and will be offered extremely low for Cash. His Customers and the Public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine them. Easton, may 9

W. D. JENKS—Dental Surgeon.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity. He may be found at Mr. Lowe's Tavern. may 9

Exhibition of Zoology & Astronomy

CHAS'S PRITCHARD respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity that he will deliver a Lecture on Zoology and Astronomy on Monday and Tuesday next—of which due notice will be given of the hour and place. may 9

To Journeymen Tailors.

THE Subscriber wants to employ from 12 to 15 JOURNEMEN TAYLORS to do Custom Work—constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good Workmen, and the Cash paid every week. JOHN PATTERSON. No. 22 South St. Baltimore. May 9 4w

CITY BANK—ELECTION NOTICE.—

The Stockholders are hereby notified that on MONDAY, the first day of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine Directors of the City Bank; and that the same will take place in the Bank of Maryland, between the hours of nine and two o'clock. By order JOHN B. MORRIS, President City Bank. may 9 4t

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Members of the Colonization Society of Talbot County will be held at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the President, JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y. Colonization Society, Talbot county. may 9

A CARD.

Miss Matilda Wright

OFFERS HER SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS A MANTUA MAKER.

SHE received her instruction in Baltimore, and has since worked by the week in one of the most extensive and fashionable shops in the city and flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to such as may intrust their work to her care. She has taken board with Mrs. Meconkin, and intends opening her Shop in a few days, in the house of Mr. Smith, nearly opposite.

She will instruct 2 or 3 Young Ladies in the above business, if application be made early—terms made known on application. Easton, May 5

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ISAAC ATKINSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public that he has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his old stand opposite the Court-house in Easton, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, of the following description, viz: Nailed Boots and Monroes, Ladies Morocco Shoes, with & without heels, Thick Soled Lasting do, Spring Heeled do, White Sattin and other colours do. ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Children's Morocco and Leather SHOES, All manufactured in Philadelphia (except the nailed Boots and Monroes) and selected with great care by himself. He has also, on hand, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will warrant to be equal to any manufactured on this shore—He requests the Public to give him a call and view his assortment and assures them that the above described articles will be sold very low for cash or exchanged for wool, feathers, quilts, &c. Easton may 9

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned takes this mode of informing his numerous acquaintances throughout the State, that he has commenced the COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, where he will attend with fidelity and vigilance to such transactions as may be confided to his care. He will sell GRAIN, TOBACCO, &c., and make purchases, when placed in funds, upon the most reasonable terms. WM. R. STUART. Baltimore City, No 14, Bowly's Wharf. 25th March, 1829—May 9 3w

Talbot County Bible Society.

ON WEDNESDAY morning, 27th of May, (May) at 11 o'clock, a meeting of the Members of the Talbot County Bible Society, is invited at the Court-House in Easton, to receive a Report from the Managers of their proceedings for the past year, and to adopt such further measures as they may deem meet. As the Officers for the ensuing year are then to be chosen, a full meeting is desirable. Preparatory to which, a meeting of the Managers of the Society, and of those gentlemen who have been associated with them in ascertaining the number of families in Talbot County who were destitute of the Bible, is particularly requested at the Court-House in Easton, on TUESDAY, (12th May), at 11 o'clock. By order of the President, GEORGE W. NABB, Sec'ry. Easton, May, 9 3w

In Caroline county Court:

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the Lands made to Joseph Vickers, of Sussex county in the State of Delaware, by William K. Lambdin, Trustee for the Sale of certain Lands of Joseph Haskins, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee to this Court, in the case of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against Barclay Haskins and others, heirs of the said Joseph Haskins deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty nine, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the sixth day of June, in the year last aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of Sales to be \$3002 24. WM. R. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE. True copy Test, Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk. May 9 3w 8

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to remove from this State, will sell his Farm or Plantation on which he now resides, upon very reasonable terms, to a good purchaser. This Farm (situated about two and an half miles from Easton, a little off the road leading to Dover Bridge) contains about 190 acres of land, a large proportion well seated in good TIMBER. The cleared land is in a flourishing state of improvement, and divided into four convenient sized fields—all well adapted to the growth of every staple crop, as well as those of minor importance.

The buildings are a good dwelling HOUSE, a large BARN, a GHANARY HOUSE sixteen by twenty feet, a commodious STABLE, with a Loft large enough to hold three tons of hay, Corn House, Carriage House, Meat House and an excellent WINDMILL, the profits of which are three hundred bushels of grain per annum—all these either new, or lately repaired. Also, a new bricked WELL with an inexhaustible source of excellent water, with a new PUMP in it. An excellent Apple and Peach ORCHARD—not least of all a bed of fine MARYLAND—renders it an object worthy of attention to those wishing a situation within the vicinity of Easton. JOSEPH K. NEALL. N. B. Any person disposed to view the premises, can, by calling on the Subscriber, be accommodated at any time. J. K. N. 5th month 2d, 1829.

GOOD PASTURAGE.

THE Marsh of the subscriber on Choptank River, a few miles above Dover Bridge, is now open for the reception of Cattle. This Pasture comprises a range of about three hundred and fifty Acres, with a portion of Unplanted and Shade—and Farmers sending their Stock may rely on their receiving every necessary attention. EDWARD LLOYD. May 2 3w

A STATEMENT, &c. exhibiting the aggregate of Valuation, rate of Tax per \$100, amount of Levy, and each general charge of expenditure in the several counties of this State, and the City of Baltimore.

na, a news- published k stuff. It atever, but tic occur- iments, it is e for about e enjoys an eracity. In nary dared ee to be in- death, since e has occur- of the num- late the 18th preserved in s, which are length.— isiting cards which de- individual who of a collos- eived one of cerory, with moderate size

NOTICE.

POETRY.

THE PILGRIM'S HOME.

There are climates of sunshine, of beauty, and gladness,
Where roses are flourishing all the year long;
Their bowers are despoiled not by wintry sadness,
And their echoes reply to the nightingale's song:
But coldly the Briton regards their temptations,
Condemned from his friends and his kindred to roam,
He looks on the brightness of lovelier nations,
But his heart and his wishes still turn to his home.

Oh! why is this dutious & home-loving feeling
So seldom displayed by the pilgrim of life?
While faith to his mind a bright scene is revealing,
He toils through a world of sin, sorrow, and strife.

Yet, lured by the paltry attractions around him,
Too oft he forgets the pure pleasures to come
And wildly foregoes, for the toys that surround him,
His hopes of a lasting, a glorious home.

Not such is the Christian—devoted, believing,
Through storm and through sunshine his trust shall abide;
The way that he wends may be dark or deceiving,
But heaven is his shrine, and the Lord is his guide.

And when death's warning angel around him shall hover,
He dreads not the mandate that bids him to come;
It tells that his toils and temptations are over—
'Tis the voice of his Father; it calls to his home.

Amulet.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS,
Will be offered lower than ever in this market heretofore.

DRY GOODS,
Purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and selected with care—ALSO,
China, Crockery, Hard-ware and Cutlery.

They have also on hand and intend keeping a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries and Liquors.

All of which will be offered upon the most reasonable terms for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Hye, Corn, Oats or Meal.
WM. JENKINS & SON.
may 2

DRY GOODS, HATS AND COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, and superior Cotton Yarn in all its numbers to be had Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices. Call on
B. H. & J. W. RICHARDSON,
No. 8 Centre Market Space, Baltimore.
April 25 7w

NOTICE.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday
Have just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, and are opening at their Store House, opposite the Easton Hotel, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,
Adapted to the Spring & Summer Sales.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queens' Ware.

Their think their 'ate Receipt of GOODS are Cheaper bought than heretofore, and would invite the immediate attention of their Customers and Dealers at large.
Easton, April 11—1827—tf
[S.] [W.]

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,
Together with a general Assortment of
SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for CASH, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills.
The public are respectfully invited to call & examine his assortment.
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Easton, Dec. 27.

JUST RECEIVED, And for Sale at this Office, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF English, Latin and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Books, &c. &c.
march 28.

TO RENT.
THE Subscriber will rent to a good Tenant, the FARM on which he at present resides, with a sufficiency of hands and Stock to carry it on.—The terms will be liberal.
THOMAS DEWILN.
March 7—1829—4f—

Tuckahoe.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium at the Easton Cattle Show in 1827, will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:— Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensue a mare in foal; Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.

TUCKAHOE will stand in Easton, Trappe, Subscriber's Stable "FARMERS DELIGHT" Head of Wye, and pass through Hillsborough to Greensborough, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the Season—Season to commence the 24th inst. and end 25th June next. E. ROBERTS.
Talbot county, March 21—4f—

The Splendid thorough-bred Horse, YOUNG CHANCE,

A dark grey approximating to dapple, 6 years old in April next, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season at Easton on TUESDAY the 31st of March and at St. Michaels on SATURDAY the 4th of April, and will attend the above-stands regularly once a fortnight throughout the season. The residue of his time at the stable of David Nice, near Easton.

TERMS.—Six Dollars the spring's chance. Ten Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.

PEDIGREE.—His sire Chance Medley, dam Lavenia, by old Canton, celebrated for her superior performance on the turf; she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the city of Baltimore as the best brood mare, although she had 15 competitors,—grand dam by Vingun—great grand dam by Black and all Black.
EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

YOUNG DIOMEAD,

Will stand to mares the ensuing season, (which commenced the 25th inst. and will end the 20th June) at Easton every Tuesday, at the Trappe every Saturday, at St. Michaels, and in the neighbourhood of Boonsborough (Cecile county) every other Wednesday and Thursday, alternately throughout the season. Terms, five dollars the spring's chance, 2 1/2 dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to insure a foal. No insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case 25 cents to the Groom. For his Pedigree see Handbill.
WM. BENNY, Jr.
march 28.

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE SHANNONDALE,

A beautiful dark Sorrel near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire the Imported Horse Eagle, his dam by the Imported Horse Bedford; his grand dam a full-blooded mare raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen County, Va. A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that SHANNONDALE is a sure foal getter, and has produced as likely Colts as any Horse that ever stood in that County for 12 or 15 years which Certificates are in the possession of the Subscriber.

TERMS.—\$4 the single leap; \$6 the spring's chance; \$12 to insure a Mare in foal; twenty five cents to the Groom in each case. No Mare will be insured without an agreement with the subscriber himself.

SHANNONDALE will be at EASTON on Tuesday 17th inst.—in the BAY-SIDE on Thursday 19th inst.—at the TRAPPE on Saturday the 21st inst.—and at DENTON on Tuesday the 24th inst.—and will attend the above stands during the Season, once a fortnight—Season to commence the 17th of March, and end at Wheat Harvest.
JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.
march 14.

CHESTER

Bred by the subscriber, is a black, five years old this Spring—His sire the noted Horse Young Tom, raised by Mr. Wm. Hambleton. CHESTER'S dam was a full bred mare, sired by Vingun, out of a Medley mare. He is full fourteen and a half hands high, finely formed, muscular and strong,—his action and paces entitle him to rank among first rate saddle horses—he is docile in all kinds of harness, and carries a Gig smooth and rapid.

CHESTER will be at Easton on Tuesday 31st inst. (at which place he will attend every Tuesday throughout the season) at St. Michaels on Saturday the 4th of April, and at the Trappe on Saturday the 11th of April, and will attend the last stands every other Saturday throughout the season.

TERMS.—Four Dollars the spring's chance, seven Dollars to insure a mare in foal. Two Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.
HUGH SHERWOOD.
Season to commence the 31st March, and end the 25th June.
Talbot county, April 4—1829—4f

THE CELEBRATED STALLION TOM JEFFERSON,

WILL stand at Easton and the Trappe the ensuing Season, commencing on the 15th of April—Terms as heretofore.
March 7. PHILIP WALLIS.

THE IMPORTED JACK KNIGHT OF MALTA.

This celebrated JACK will stand for the purpose of covering Mares, the present Season, at Easton, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of April, inst.—at Centreville on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th of April—at the Farm called Plains, in Caroline county, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Joseph Boon, on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th inst.—and will attend the above stands once in two weeks regularly throughout the season, at 8 dollars the Springs Chance—4 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the groom in each case.

KNIGHT OF MALTA was Imported into Boston, Massachusetts, direct from Malta—he stands over fourteen hands high, is four years old this Spring and has been pronounced by good Judges to be the largest, handsomest and best Jack ever Imported into the U. States.
THOS. BURCHENAL.
Greensborough, Caroline co. }
April 4th 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinance entitled An Ordinance to prevent the parading unbridled horses on the public square or along the streets, lanes & alleys of the Town of Easton, will be rigorously enforced, hereafter against all persons violating the same.
By order of the Board of Commissioners this 3d day of April, 1829,
T. NEEDLES, Clk.
Easton, April 4.

The Steam-boat Maryland Drawing on the 3d of June.



WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

*All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
March 21.
The papers at Cambridge, Centreville, and Chester-Town, will copy the above.

Easton and Baltimore Packets. THE SLOOP

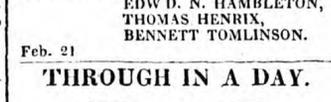
Edward Lloyd,
RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.
WILL leave Easton Port Wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BERRY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENKIN,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

THROUGH IN A DAY.



FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-Boat BALTIMORE, Captain W. WHILLDIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville,—arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intercept the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastles or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphan's Court.

22d day of April, A. D. 1829.
ON Application of John Arringdale, Administrator of Martha Wilson, 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 two 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 Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Martha Wilson, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
JOHN ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of Martha Wilson, dec'd.
April 25 3w

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, April 16, 1829.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of 2 tickets or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three—and in same proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars—The Drawing is fixed for 3d of JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE. 10,000 DOLLARS.
BRILLIANT LIST:
1 prize of 10,000 Dolls. is 10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of .3,000 Dolls. is .2,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of .1,000 Dolls. is .2,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of .500 Dolls. is .1,000 Dolls.
10 prizes of .100 Dolls. is .1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes of .50 Dolls. is .1,000 Dolls.
50 prizes of .20 Dolls. is .1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes of .10 Dolls. is .1,000 Dolls.
200 prizes of .5 Dolls. is .1,000 Dolls.
1000 prizes of .1 Dolls. is .40,000 Dolls.

10386 prizes, amounting to . . . 60,000 Dolls.
Not One Blank to a prize—the whole payable in CASH, and which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$4 Quarters, \$1 00
Halves, 2 Eighths, 50 cts.

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
COHEN'S OFFICE, No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore, Where the two great Capital Prizes of
100,000 DOLLARS, each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*All Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.
Baltimore, April 16 [May 2 5w]

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber, having engaged the Rev. Dr. Barry's Academy, on St. Paul's & Courtland streets, in the city of Baltimore, well known as one of the most eligible situations for a Literary Institution, intends to open a Classical Seminary on the first Monday of May next.

His plan will be to conduct his pupils through a complete course of Classical and Scientific instruction, with a proportionate amount of Belles Lettres and Moral Literature, to fit them immediately, on leaving his seminary, for business or a profession, or for admission into any of our most respectable Colleges.

TERMS.
For the more elementary branch—\$10 00
Higher branches, 12 50
Stationary, &c. will be charged at bookstore prices.

The most competent assistance will be supplied, as circumstances shall require; but the studies and discipline of the students will be always under the immediate direction of the Principal.

Appropriate religious exercises will be observed punctually every day, and the strictest attention at all times paid to the morals and manners of the students.

As the subscriber's profession I character & habits are somewhat extensively known, he thinks it unnecessary at this time to offer many references. He will readily reply to any inquiries which may be addressed to him by those parents and guardians to whom he is not personally known. It will afford him much pleasure to submit to any gentleman who may desire it, additional and more detailed information in regard to his contemplated plans.

With his sincere thanks to those gentlemen whose kind and polite assurances have prompted him to the undertaking, and with a tender to the public generally of his active and constant endeavours to promote the Literary and Moral culture of his pupils, he respectfully refers those parents and guardians in the city of Baltimore who may be disposed to patronize his institution, to the following gentlemen, viz:

Philip E. Thomas, Esq.
David Keener, M. D.
Richard B. Magruder, Esq.
William D. Collins, Esq.
William R. Stewart, Esq. and
Mr. John J. Harrod.

With either of whom they will please leave their names.
FRANCIS WATERS, D. D.
Princess Anne, Md. April 11—March 15 3w.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who had Watches in the A. L. Shop of Benjamin Wilmott, deceased, for repair at the time of his decease, and have not taken them away, are now notified, that, unless they are called for, in the course of ten days, and the bills for repairing paid, they will immediately after, by order of the Orphan's Court, be sold on TUESDAY the 12th of May at public Sale to pay the amount of repairs due thereon.
SOLOMON LOWE, Adm'r.
April 25. of B. Wilmott, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Joseph Denny, late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of November next.
STEPHEN DENNY, Adm'r. of Joseph Denny, deceased.
April 25 3w

\$30 REWARD.

LOST on Wednesday night last, between Miles Ferry and Noah Willis's residence, in Miles River Neck, in this county, by Parrott Townsend, a Pocket Book containing a letter addressed by the subscriber to William G. Tilghman, Esq. in which was inclosed 130 Dollars in notes of the following description, viz:—Six \$20 notes and one \$10 note, all of the United States Bank—The above reward will be paid to the finder on the delivery of the money to the Cashier of the Bank at Easton, or to
WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.

N. B. Merchants and others will confer a favor, by using their exertions for the recovery of the above described Notes.
April 4.

TAN-BARK WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase 150 CORDS TAN BARK, for which a liberal price will be given.
LAMBERT REARDON.
Easton, April 11, 1829.

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—4f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.
The public's obedient servant
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Oct. 27 4f

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 4f

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Beltzhoover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.
Baltimore, Oct. 25.

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio; Or Friendships Offering for every week in the year. PHILADELPHIA.

A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.

The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum but (for the convenience of remittances) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARKE, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.
"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class.—The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess, &c.—Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—Rockingham (Va.) Register.
"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—[Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.
"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c.—[The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.
"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c.—[Watertown (N. Y.) Register.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—[New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gaz.
"Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.

"New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.
April 18.

LADIES' ALBUM, AND Literary & Miscellaneous Gazette.

WILL be Published in Centreville, (Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland,) on the 13th of May next, or as soon thereafter as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained. The paper will be devoted to Literary subjects, interesting Tales, Poetry, the Fine Arts, and News. And its Original Department will be supported by individuals of acknowledged literary taste and talents.

It will be forwarded to distant subscribers by the first mail after publication, which will be every Wednesday, at only \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. A small portion of the Album will be devoted to Advertisements of a general nature.
Centreville, April 4. 4f

Subscribers received at the post office in Town, and also at the different post offices in the County. EDITORS.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
June 21—4f

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. XII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1829.

NO. 20.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just received and is now opening a
great Variety of STAPLE AND FANCY
GOODS of all descriptions, embracing the new-
est Fashions and Style, selected with great care
in Philadelphia and Baltimore from the latest
Importations, and will be offered extremely
low for Cash. His Customers and the Public
generally are respectfully invited to call and
examine them.
Easton, May 9

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to
his Friends and the Public generally, for
the liberal encouragement he has met with in
his line of business, and he now informs them
that he still carries on the above business in all
its various branches, and has on hand a Stock
of the best seasoned Timber, and intends keep-
ing a Good Stock of Materials of all kinds, and
the best workmen; which will enable him to
build GIGS in the BEST MANNER, and on as rea-
sonable terms, as they can be purchased any
where, for Cash, and is prepared to do all kinds
of repairs at prices to suit the times. Those
gentlemen wishing to deal in his will do well
to give him a call and learn his prices. All new
work will be warranted for twelve months.
He will take in payment if required, Bacon,
Lard, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Meal, Oats, Brandy,
or good Judgments. JOHN CAMPER.
Easton, March 28—

N. B.—J. C. hopes, from his strict attention
to business, to retain the patronage of his Old
Friends, and the support of the public generally.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
Friends and the public generally that he
has commenced the above business in the town
of Easton, nearly opposite the Market House
and directly fronting the South side of the
Court House, where he is prepared with the
best Workmen, and a good stock of materials
to meet all orders in his line. All new work
will be warranted, and repairs done at as low
rates, and as good as they can be here or else-
where. He respectfully solicits the patronage
of a generous public.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

N. B. The Subscriber has two excellent
hands at the House Painting business, that
will enable him to execute all orders in that
line.
E. S. H.
March 21.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON.
Next door to the Drug & Medicinal Store
of Thomas H. Dawson.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has
just returned from Baltimore with a general as-
sortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's
Boots and Shoes.

He has also an assortment of first rate Mate-
rials, and having engaged the best hands, and
from his own experience in the business he is
enabled to promise those who may favor him
with their custom, that his work shall not be
surpassed as to strength and beauty by any
done on the Eastern Shore or Baltimore.

He invites the public to give him a call and
examine his style of workmanship.
He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please,
and by punctuality to receive a share of public
patronage.
THOMAS S. COOK.
March 28.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and in-
tends keeping a general assortment of SOLE
and UPPER LEATHER, all of which will be
offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms.
—He will take in exchange for Boots Shoes, or
Leather—wheat, corn, bacon, lard, &c. &c. and
will give the highest prices for hides in cash or
trade.
T. S. C.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned takes this mode of inform-
ing his numerous acquaintances through-
out the State, that he has commenced the
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
in this City, where he will attend with fidelity
and vigilance to such transactions as may be
confided to his care. He will sell GRAIN, TO-
BACCO, &c., and make purchases, when plac-
ed in funds, upon the most reasonable terms.
WM. R. STUART.
Baltimore City, No. 14, Bowly's Wharf.
25th March, 1829.—May 9 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed, at the suit of the State of Mary-
land, for the use of Margaret Merchant,
against Lucretia Valiant, Wm. H. Tilghman &
Peter Stevens, Jr. surviving obligors of Tench
Tilghman, will be sold at public Sale, for Cash,
at the Court House door in the town of Easton,
on SATURDAY the 16th day of May next,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4
o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—
one negro boy called Bill, one negro girl called
Mary Ann, one Sideboard, one Bureau and 2
Beds and Furniture, the goods and chattles of
Lucretia Valiant—also, one half of the dwelling
Farm or Plantation on which the aforesaid Wm.
H. Tilghman at present resides, be the quantity
what it may, one Sorrel Mare, and 18 head of
Cattle, the goods and chattles Lands and Ten-
ements of said Wm. H. Tilghman, also, a Tract
of land called Nomini, containing 150 acres or
Land more or less—also Hull's Neck, contain-
ing 240 acres, and Stud's Point, containing 50
acres of Land, more or less, the goods and chat-
tles, Lands and Tenements of Peter Stevens—
taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the
above named venditioni exponas and the inter-
est and cost due and to become due thereon.—
Attendance given by.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 25. ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued
out of Talbot County Court, and to me di-
rected, against Levin Blades, garnishee of Jo-
seph Kemp, at the suit of Benjamin Kemp, will
be sold at Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court
House Door, in the town of Easton, on SAT-
URDAY the 16th day of May next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M.
the following property, to wit:—all the right,
title, interest and claim of him the said Levin
Blades, of, in and to the House and Lot, situate
in the Town of St. Michaels, on which he at
present resides, also one other House and Lot
in said Town, where one William Plummer at
present resides, and 2 head of cattle seized and
taken as the property of said Levin Blades, and
will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
fi. fa. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 25—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued
out of Talbot county Court and to me di-
rected, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr and
George W. Nabb, against Elizabeth Allen, will
be sold at Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court
House door, in the town of Easton, on SATUR-
DAY the 16th day of May next; between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.
the following property, to wit:—all the estate,
right, title, interest and claim of her the said
Elizabeth Allen, being the 1-7 part of the Farm
or Plantation on which one Wilson Palmer,
now resides situate in the Chappel District, be
the quantity what it may—taken and will be
sold to pay and satisfy the above named fi. fa.
and the Interest and costs due and to become
due thereon—attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 25. ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of Talbot County Court & to me directed,
against the Vestry of St. Michaels' Parish, at
the suit of Reuben Hubbard, will be sold at public
Sale, for Cash, at the Court House Door, in
the Town of Easton, on Saturday the 16th day
of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following prop-
erty, to wit:—all and singular, that farm, plan-
tation, or parcel of land, situate and lying in
Talbot County, and on the waters of Broad
Creek, which was sold and conveyed by Rich-
ard Spencer, Esq. to the Vestry of St. Michaels
Parish, by a deed of conveyance bearing date
the 13th day of October, in the year 1825, an
Recorded in Liber. 1. L. No. T. folios 208, 209
and 210, one of the Land Records of Talbot
County, containing 155 acres of land more or
less, being part of the tracts of land called
Benson's Enlargement, Benson's Choice, and
Solitude or by whatsoever other name or names
the same be called. On the said farm there is a
very handsome and commodious Dwelling
House with all convenient out houses.—Taken
and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above
named fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and
to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WILLIAM TOWNSEND Shff.

April 25—ts

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county,
by Samuel Nicols, esq. a Justice of the
Peace for said county, on the 7th day of
April, 1829, as a runaway, a negro girl who
calls herself MARIA STUART, and says she
formerly belonged to William A. Leonard of
this county, and was by him sold to a gentle-
man in Baltimore, and that she is entitled to
her freedom—said negro is about 4 feet 9 inches
high, about 16 years old—had on when com-
mitted, a dark domestic frock, no shoes nor
stockings. The owner of the above described
negro, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take her away, oth-
erwise she will be discharged according to law.
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 28
of Talbot county.

To Journeymen Taylors.

THE Subscriber wants to employ from 12 to
15 JOURNEMEN TAYLORS to do
Custom Work—constant employment and liberal
wage, a will be given to good Workmen, and
the Cash paid every week.
JOHN PATTERSON.
No. 22 South St. Baltimore.
May 9 4w

CITY BANK—ELECTION NOTICE—The
Stockholders are hereby notified that on
MONDAY, the first day of June next, is the day
fixed by law for the election of nine Directors of
the City Bank; and that the same will take place
in the Bank of Maryland, between the hours of
nine and two o'clock. By order

JOHN B. MORRIS,
President City Bank.

May 9 4t

O'CONNELL.

From the London new Monthly Magazine
for March.

The Great Agitator—A Recent Portrait.

It was on a calm autumn evening that
I had returned from a walk to the splen-
did seat of Lord —, in the county of
W—. I had sat down at the inn of the
little village where I was sojourning, and
had placed myself in the window, to while
away an hour in observing the "passing
events" of the place. The market was
over; the people had gradually passed to
their homes; the busy hum of the day was
fast dying away; and a few straggling
groups scattered here and there through
the long wide street of the town—the only
one it boasted—were almost the only
persons who arrested my eye. The sun was
sinking, and threw his lingering beams
into the neat but ill-furnished apartment
where I was sitting. To avoid the glare
of his beams, I changed my position, and
this gave me a more uninterrupted view
of the long street above referred to, which
threw its termination into the green fields
of the country. Casting my eyes in this
direction, I beheld a chariot and four com-
ing towards me, enveloped in a complete
cloud of dust, and the panting horses of
which were urged on with tremendous
rapidity. Struck with the unexpected
arrival of such a vehicle in that place, I
leaned out of the window to observe its
destination, & beheld it still rolling hurri-
dly along, and sweeping round the angle
of the street towards the inn with an
increased violence. If my reader has been
much used to travelling, he will be aware
that the moment a postilion comes in
sight of an inn, he is sure to call forth
the mettle of his horses—perhaps to show
off the blood of his cattle. This was the
case at present, and a quick gallop brought
the vehicle in thundering noise to the
door, where, Shentone says, is to be found
"the warmest welcome." The animals were
sharply checked, the door was flung
open, and the occupier threw himself
hurriedly out.

"Bring out four horses instantly," was
the command he uttered in the loud voice
of haste and authority.

The inmate of the carriage was about
five feet eleven and a half inches high, and
wore a portly, stout hale and agreeable
appearance. His shoulders were broad,
and his legs stoutly built, and as he at that
moment stood, one arm in his side pocket,
the other thrust into a waistcoat which
was almost completely unbuttoned from
the heat of the day, he would have made
a good figure for the rapid but fine-finish-
ing pencil of Harlowe. His head was
covered with a light fur cap; which partly
thrown back, displayed, that breadth of
forehead which I have never yet seen
absent from real talent. His eyes appeared
to me, at that instant, to be between a
light blue and a gray colour. His face
was pale and sallow, as if the turmoil of
business, the shade of care, or the study
of midnight, had chased away the glow of
health and youth. Around his mouth
played a cast of sarcasm, which, to a
quick eye, at once betrayed satire; and it
appeared as if the lips could be easily
resolved into the "risus sardonius." His
head was somewhat larger than that
which a modern doctrine denominates the
"medium size;" and it was well supported
by a stout and well-founded pedes-
tals, which was based on a breast, full,
round, prominent and capacious. The
eye was shaded by a brow which I thought
would be more congenial to sunshine than
storm; and the nose was neither Grecian
nor Roman, but was large enough to read-
ily admit him into the chosen band of
that "immortal rebel," who chose his
body guard with capacious lungs and
noses, as affording greater capability of un-
dergoing toil and hardship. Altogether,
he appeared to possess strong physical
powers.

He was dressed in an olive-brown sur-
tout, black trowsers, and black waistcoat.
His cravat was carelessly tied, and the
knot almost undone, from the heat of the
day; and as he stood with his hand across
his bosom and his eyes bent on the ground
he was the very picture of a "public
character," hurrying away on some im-
portant matter which required all of per-
sonal exertion and mental energy. Of-
ten as I have seen him since, I have never
beheld him in so striking or pictorial an
attitude.

"Quick with the horses!" was his hur-
ried ejaculation as he recovered himself
from his reverie, and flung himself into
his carriage. The whip was cracked,
and away went the chariot with the same
cloud of dust, and the same tremendous
pace.

I did not see him pay any money. He
did not enter the inn. He called for no
refreshment, nor did he utter a word to
any person around him. He seemed to
be obeyed by instinct; and while I mark-
ed the chariot thundering along the street,
which had all its then spectators turned
on the cloud-enveloped vehicle, my curi-
osity was intensely excited, and I instantly
descended to learn the name of the extra-
ordinary stranger. Most MALAPROPOS,
however, were my inquiries. Unfortuna-
tely the landlord was out; the waiter could
not tell me his name; and the hostler knew
nothing whatsoever of him, except that
he was in the most uncommon hurry? A
short time however, satisfied my curi-
osity.

The next day brought me to the cap-
ital of the county where I was then on a
visit. It was the assize time. Very fond
of oratory, I went to the Court-house to hear
the forensic eloquence of the "Home Cir-
cuit." I had scarcely seated myself,
when the same greyish eye, broad fore-
head, portly figure, and strong tone of
voice, arrested my attention. He was
just on the moment of addressing the jury,
and I anxiously waited to hear the
speech of a man who had already so
strongly interested me. After looking at
the judge steadily for a moment, he be-
gan his speech exactly in the following
pronunciation: "My Lurrd,—Gentlemen
of the jury."

"Who speaks?" instantly demanded I.
"Counsellor O'Connell," was the reply.
"Why he only arrived last night."

"Late last night, and has had scarcely
a moment to con over his brief. But listen."

I at once fixed my attention. As I do
not write short-hand, I cannot give the
detail of his speech; but his delivery I can
criticise, and can here write down.

Were O'Connell addressing a mixed
assembly where the lower orders pre-
dominated, I scarcely know any one
who would have such a power of wielding
the passions. He has a knack of speak-
ing to a mob, which I have never heard
exceeded.—His manner has at times the
rhodomontade of Hunt; but he is infinite-
ly superior, of course, to this well known
democrat in choice of language and pow-
er of expression. The same remark may
apply were I to draw any comparison
between him and another well known
mob speaker, Cobbett.—Were he op-
posed to these two persons in any assembly
of the people, he would infallibly prove
himself the victor. A balcony outside
a high window, and a large mob beneath
him, is the very spot for O'Connell.—
There he would be best seen, and his
powers and person best observed; but
were he in the House of Commons, I do
not think I am incorrect when I say, that
he would make little impression on the
House, supposing he were heard with
every prepossession in his favour. His
action wants grace and suavity—quali-
ties so eminently fascinating in an ele-
gant and classical speaker, but which,
perhaps, are overlooked in an "orator of
the people." The motions of his body
are often sharp and angular. His arms
swing about ungracefully; and at times
the right-hand plays slovenly with his
watch-chain.

Though I shall not, perhaps find many
to agree with me, yet I am free to confess
that he does not appear to me, to possess
that very rare gift—genuine satire. He
wants the cultivated grace of language,
which his compeer, Shiel, possesses, and
the brilliancy of metaphor. None is there
else however, peer or commoner, who can
compete with him in the Catholic Associ-
ation. His language is often coarse, and
seldom elegant. Strong, fierce, and per-
haps bold, it often is; but vituperation &
personality make up too much of the ma-
terial. His voice is sometimes harsh and
dissonant; and I could wish more of that
round, full, mellow tone, which is essen-
tial to a good delivery, and which so cap-
tivates the ear. "The voice is the key
which unlocks the heart," says Madame
Roland. I believe it. Let the reader
listen to the fine round voice of Lord Chief
Justice Bushe, and then let him hear
the sometimes grating tones of O'Con-
nell, and he will soon perceive the differ-
ence. The voice of the latter much re-
minds me of the harsh thinness of Mr. J.
D. Latouche's (whose conversational tone
by the by, is far beyond his oratorical
one); and yet the coolness and the astute-
ness which the latter gentleman possesses
in an argument, would be no bad substi-
tute for the headlong impetuosity and vi-
olent sarcasm in which O'Connell some-
times indulges.

As he cannot clothe his language in
the same elegance as Shiel, he conse-
quently cannot give the same insinuation
to his discourses. In this respect, his con-
temporary has greatly the advantage.
Shiel gives us the poetry of elo-
quence—O'Connell gives us the prose.
The attempts of the latter at wit are clum-
sy, while the former can bring both that
and metaphor to his aid, and he often uses
them with much effect. O'Connell, how-
ever, can attempt humour with effect, and
he has a peculiar tact in suiting this hu-
mour to the Irish people. I have not
often seen a good exordium from O'Con-
nell—an integral portion of a discourse
which is extremely difficult to make; and
I think his perorations want grace, point

and force, and that which the Italians
would denominate "expressive."
I shall follow him still farther.

The next place at which I heard the arch
leader of Catholicism, was at the council
chamber in Dublin Castle, where he was
employed to argue a case, before the then
Viceroy, Marquis Wellesley. His speech,
voice, action, eye (for nothing in oratory
escapes me) are as clearly before me as pre-
sent as they were on that day; and if this
should catch his eye, I would call it to his
memory by saying it was one of the best
speeches he ever made. Mr. Goulburn,
who sat at the lowermost end of the table
on the right of the Lord Lieutenant, was
busily employed in taking notes. The per-
son who sat next the Chief Secretary was
Lord (then Mr.) Plunkett; but he merely
kept his eyes fixed on the broad green
cloth which was spread amply before him,
and, with his arms folded, scarcely moved
from that position the entire time. Lord
Wellesley was at the top of the table, dressed
in his orders; and as he was of the same
opinion in politics with the person who
was speaking, he seemed to listen to him
with much pleasure. His words, tone of
voice, and action seemed more strictly at-
tended to than when I heard him at W—;

and even his step in the anterooms, on pass-
ing to the chamber, was also guarded.
Into that chamber he could not come in
the same hurried careless manner in which
I have sometimes seen him fling himself in-
to court. One day, while lounging in the
latter place, I saw him rapidly fling aside
the green curtain at the doorway; and as he
dashed down the benches to the front of
the bar, methought he would have almost
strode over the thick files of lawyers, at-
torneys, clerks, witnesses, &c. who chanced
to be in his way.

In walking through the streets, he pushed
along in the same careless democratical
manner; and his stout tall figure enables
him to shoulder aside the crowds that
might oppose his hurried march. He
seems not to recollect that the slow pace is
the pace of the gentleman; on he goes, busi-
ness and emancipation borne mightily on
his broad shoulders; and stops not nor
stays, till he gets to the Four Courts; from
the Four Courts, he is then off to the As-
sociation-rooms—from the Association to
the Four Courts back again—from the
Courts to attend some popular assembly
or keep an appointment—from the assem-
bly to his house to dine—then a hearty
dinner and a temperate glass—business,
parlements, briefs, attorneys' clerks, and
"unfledged lawyers" afterwards—retiring
early to bed—and then, next day, behold
him going through the same endless, im-
portant, and weighty routine of business
again.

The setting up for Clare was the most
daring, and the boldest step which this
man ever took, or ever will take. Were
he to live a century, he could do nothing
which would show so much of daring and
intrepid talent. He has been blamed for
it; but the power, and the ambition, and
the boldness which it has evinced, makes
me admire where I am otherwise obliged
to condemn. It was one of those steps
that (to use the words of Voltaire) "vul-
gar men would term rash, but great men
would call bold." Let me distinguish it
from his mission to England. This last
was a foolish step, but the first was an in-
trepid one. Men of talent forsook him in
the last, but they supported and abided
by him in the first. In short, the whole
of Ireland was thrown into astonishment.
The last time I saw O'Connell was in
St. James' Park. He had a long scroll
under his arm—mayhap that which has
since caused such controversy, "the wings."
The next time I see him will, perhaps be
in that, to me most interesting spot in
London, or in all England—St. Stephen's.

March of Intellect—"A True Story"—A few
days ago as Mr. Earle was going round the wards
at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he was told that
a person wished particularly to see him; and
immediately after, a butcher of prodigious di-
mensions made his appearance, and, accusing
Mr. Earle, informed him that he had killed his
boy for dissection to the hospital, and that he
was anxious the circumstance should be known
beforehand, that no impediment might be
thrown in the way of his wishes being accom-
plished. Mr. Earle was evidently a little at a
loss to know whether the communication was
made in a jest or earnest, and answered, "I
should think, Sir, you will be as large a bequest
as ever was made to St. Bartholomew's; in truth
as far as a legacy as we have ever had." "Very
like, very like," replied the butcher, "but I
wish to do away the vulgar prejudice against
cutting up people after they are dead, and I
hope the thing will be done." Mr. Earle, see-
ing he was in sober earnest, asked if he had
a wife or friends, because they might not like it
and it was fair that their feelings should be con-
sulted in so uncommon a display of his love of
science? To which our fat friend replied, "As
for that, I've tackled the old woman, Sir; I have
left her, in my will, the choice of either my body
or my money—she likes to keep me, so there
is, the money comes to the hospital; so there is
little doubt which way it will go." Mr. Earle
then begged that, as in a hot summer it might be
difficult to do justice to so "venerable a subject";
out that, at all events, he should be made into
a skeleton, and his name be honorably mention-
ed in the records of the Hospital." With
which assurance the scientific butcher departed
perfectly satisfied.

As he cannot clothe his language in
the same elegance as Shiel, he conse-
quently cannot give the same insinuation
to his discourses. In this respect, his con-
temporary has greatly the advantage.
Shiel gives us the poetry of elo-
quence—O'Connell gives us the prose.
The attempts of the latter at wit are clum-
sy, while the former can bring both that
and metaphor to his aid, and he often uses
them with much effect. O'Connell, how-
ever, can attempt humour with effect, and
he has a peculiar tact in suiting this hu-
mour to the Irish people. I have not
often seen a good exordium from O'Con-
nell—an integral portion of a discourse
which is extremely difficult to make; and
I think his perorations want grace, point

* Cromwell—thus called by Lord Byron.

From the American Advocate.
SECRETS IN TRADE.

Not long since we chanced to be in a mixed company, several of whom related some anecdote connected with his individual calling. Among the rest was a Tin Pedlar, who had all the craft and shrewdness for which that class of society are so much celebrated. How is it, inquired one when there are so many pedlars travelling in all directions who can hardly make a living, that you contrive to make peddling profitable, why do not others of your craft succeed as well as you? O, replied he they do not understand the secrets of trade.—What secret in the name of wonder, except cheating, said the first, can there be in tin peddling? I do not gain my living by knavery, I assure you, said the pedlar, I intend always to deal honestly; but the secrets of which I spoke, are simply those of making people know and feel their wants. Why, said the first, when you call at a house and ask them if they wish to buy any of your wares, and then they tell you no, I cannot see but you must take their opinion instead of giving yours on their wants. No such thing, said the pedlar; people never know what they want till they either see it or hear it particularly described. This is a principle in human nature, and it is true in more trades than mine. How often do we see people scolding for a physician who would never have dreamed of being sick if some careful friend had not told them so?—Every body knows how thirsty it makes men to see others drink,—so true is it in this case that temperate people are persuaded that when children do not see their parents and neighbours swallowing intoxicating liquors, and when they are not met at every corner by a grog shop, the evils of intemperance will cease in our land. But intemperance has not much to do with tin peddling, I acknowledge, so I will relate an anecdote in point, and leave you to judge of the truth of my remarks. A few days since, in my travels, I called at a house where I suspected the family had money, and I determined before leaving it to obtain some of it in an honest way in exchange for my wares. Upon inquiring of the good lady if she wanted any thing in my line, I met with an ingenuous frown and an emphatic no! But I knew better. I renewed, my wares is very superior, I will bring in some of it and you shall judge for yourself. Nothing daunted by her exclamations that she would not buy any, and that I might spare myself any further trouble, I deliberately proceeded to my cart and filled my arms with an assortment of articles which were forthwith deposited on the floor of the house.—Then taking them up by one, I explained their uses, their beauty, their cheapness, and the lady's absolute want of them. In the course of an hour she was fully convinced she could not do without certain articles, and actually paid me thirteen dollars cash—besides all the paper, rags, old pewter, &c. she had on hand.

Depend on it, if you show people your wares, you seldom fail of convincing them of their pressing need of them. Yes, I know that's the way said a merchant who sat near him, you pedlars are going all over the country, showing your wares and telling your stories and although you pay no tax, trade more in proportion to your capital than the honest merchant who keeps an assortment of articles to accommodate the public. I wish the law would put a stop to your unjust traffic. I have no means of showing my wares to all the neighbourhood, for I cannot put my store in a cart and draw it round from place to place. I do not like the plan of giving pedlars such an advantage over a regular dealer. There you are wrong, said the pedlar. I have no advantage over you whatever. 'Tis true you do not put your goods in a cart, and tumble them over every time you wish to sell an article, wearing them out or spoiling their beauty; but you can, for a trifling expense, show them to the whole neighbourhood without. You can show them, not to one or two in a family, as I do mine, but to all men, women and children. And, after you have shown them to the mind's eye, I mean, they know exactly where to find you, and will buy of you of course; while we, poor pedlars, would starve. The merchant appeared doubtful.—How is it, said he, that I have tried so long, and have not yet found out the secret in trade? I cannot imagine what you mean! Why, said the pedlar, advertise in the Newspaper; every decent family takes it; and you may be absolutely certain, if you specify particular articles, that the children when they read it, will persuade their parents to buy so much of what they would not otherwise think of, that your extra profit for a month in consequence of advertising will be greater than the expense would be for a year.

At this the countenance of the merchant brightened with the peculiar expression which seems to say "see if I do not make more money next year than I did the last!" The company were well satisfied with the pedlar's reasoning; and we retire in full persuasion that all who have any thing to sell should immediately profit by his wholesome advice.

PEACH TREES.—Make boxes around your trees about one foot in height, and in capacity exclusive of the tree, to hold a peck, fill this in with bark taken from tan vats, pressing it a little together, and your trees will remain free from worms around the roots, which are so destructive to trees, as if it is found that worms will not inhabit this bark if ever so old.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

New-York, May 11.
By the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Rogers, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received their files of London and Liverpool papers, the former of 3d, and latter of 4th ult. On the evening of the 2d, the Duke of Wellington moved the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved as an amendment, "that this bill be read a second time this day six months." The Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Salisbury and London, the Duke of Richmond, the Earls of Winchelsea, Harwood, and Ennis-killen, and the Marquis of Salisbury, spoke in favor of the amendment, and

The Bishop of Oxford, Lord Somers, the Marquis of Lansdown, and Lord Wicklow supported the original motion. After a session which lasted until one o'clock in the morning of the 3d, the House, on motion of Lord Eldon, adjourned.

By all accounts the preparations for the approaching campaign between the Russians and Turks are going on with rapidity and vigour on both sides. It is rumoured at Rome that the election to the Papal chair will fall on Cardinal Castiglione.

Letters from Malta of March 9, mention a report that the Russian squadron had taken possession of the Island of Poros, and were fortifying it at several points. The English Admiral at Malta, had despatched a frigate to Poros to ascertain how far there was truth in the report.

The Duke of Cambridge is expected in England to give his support to the Catholic Relief Bill. The Duke of Clarence, it is said, will deliver his sentiments on the second reading of the Bill. It is expected that the royal assent will be given to the Catholic Relief Bill early in Passion Week.

A terrible accident happened at Hyde on the 1st of April, at about half past 9 o'clock in the evening.—The cotton-spinners who turned out at Stockport, amounting in numbers to 10,000, have been mainly supported by those spinners who remained in full work in other places, particularly in Manchester, Hyde, and the neighbourhood. The master manufacturers resolved, in consequence, to reduce the wages of those employed, while the turn-out continued, and published an address to the operatives, who met in great numbers to consider it, at the Norfolk Arms in Hyde.—The club room in which the meeting was held, is 15 yards long and 6 yards wide. Six or seven hundred persons, including females, attended at half past 8; and in about an hour afterwards two beams gave way, by which about 300 persons were precipitated into the room below. The floor of that room also gave way; and the whole mass descended into the cellar. The noise was heard all over the town. A scene of horrible confusion ensued. Twenty-nine were killed, and ten or twelve others were not expected to recover.

In Manchester the state of trade is no better, and apprehensions are so far entertained of something serious arising out of it, that an association has been formed to prevent dangerous combinations, but without interfering in the price of labor, &c.

GREECE.

A decree has been issued by the President, by which Greece is divided into thirteen departments, of which the Morea includes seven, and the islands which now form part of the territory of the republic, six. The departments of the Morea are—Argolis, capital Napoli—Achaia, Calavrita—Elis, Gastouni—Upper Messenia, Arcadia—Lower Messenia, Calamata—Laconia, Mistra—and Arcadia, Tripolizza. The seven departments form an extent of territory of 6,139 geographical square miles (60 to a deg.). Their population is at the utmost 3,000,000, souls but it is probable that as soon as peace and a settled Government have exercised their beneficial influence in these countries, the population partly by national increase, and partly by emigration, may be augmented in two years to 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 souls. In the flourishing times of Greece, this country contained no fewer than 205 towns, and about 2,200,000 inhabitants. The six insular departments are the Northern, Central, & Southern Sporades, and Northern, Central & Southern Cyclades; 1,309 square miles, with 1,960,000 inhabitants; thus the whole thirteen departments contain 7,778 square miles, and 4,960,000 inhabitants.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 3, EVENING.
The transactions in Wheat are limited in extent, and prices are a shade lower, the little improvement that has taken place in London not having produced the slightest effect here.

LONDON, APRIL 2d, EVENING.
The average of Wheat is again lower, and the duty has risen 3s, being now 16s 8d the quarter. This will not, it is understood, altogether check importation, as the prices in the north of Europe, in consequence of the reaction here, have fallen still more considerably. The duty now payable, are, on Wheat 16s 3d; Barley, 13s 10d; Oats, 13s 9d; Rye, 12s 6d.

The New-York City papers complain that the country members of the Legislature have imbibed a strong and unyielding prejudice against the City, and are striving to embarrass its monied and other institutions.

From the American Farmer.
On the disease commonly called the HOLLOW HORN.

Mr. Skinner.—There is, perhaps, no disease in this climate from which our neat cattle have suffered so much, as that commonly called the Hollow Horn; and unfortunately, few persons have thought it necessary to give any attention to it, or its cure, for we find but little said in any agricultural work relative to its treatment.

The name appears to me to be badly applied, as the horn alone is not the seat of the disease; it pervades the whole system—and cattle without horns are quite as subject to it, as those with them—having often seen those without horns have it.

The hollowness of the horn, proceeds from the violence of the fever throughout the system. I have known cattle feeding in stalls to be attacked with it, as well as those in poor condition; and no doubt those in poor plight are more liable to its attack, their system not being in a state to resist any disease; it occurs too at all seasons of the year, but more particularly in the spring.

The animal attacked with it looks rough, starts much in its coat, and falls off very fast in flesh, its food having but little effect in nourishing it. The eye looks very hollow and dead, and runs with a yellow matter which collects in the corners, and around them. Many persons rely upon the feel of the horn, as the best indicative of the disease, but this, I think very uncertain; in some cases it is at the foot, cold to the feel, while in others very hot. A very small gimblet will, however, remove all doubts, and the mark on the horn not visible after a few days. If the disease exists, the horn will be found without pitch, and little or no blood will follow the boring, whereas if the disease does not exist, you will find blood, immediately upon entering the horn. The gimblet used for boring, should be well washed and greased after using; for if it is not and should be used to try the horn of an animal not actually affected with the disease, it will most generally give it to them. It is a disease that is highly inflammatory and infectious; and the animal having it ought to be removed from the herd until well. The following mode of treatment, I have found very successful, and the beast soon restored to a thriving state. As soon as I discover an animal affected with the hollow horn I bleed it from the neck (in the same vein in which a horse is bled) from two to six or seven quarts, according to its age, size and condition, and give it from three quarters to one pound and a half of glauber salts; with a middle sized gimblet open the horns through and through, making the holes so that they may be perpendicular in the usual position the animal carries its head, so that the pus formed may have a free discharge as soon as the horns are opened; put through the hole into each about a table spoonful of strong vinegar, in which some salt and black pepper has been put. The day following, the horns must be again opened and cleaned from the pus, which generally is new formed, and about half a tea spoonful of spirits turpentine, put in each horn, and a little on the poll of the animal daily during the continuance of the disease. One bleeding is generally sufficient, but I have known cases in which it was necessary to repeat it three times as also the salts.

The food during the continuance of the disease is important—corn in every shape is bad—potatoes are of great use, (with a small quantity of Brewer's grains, if to be had), and the animal ought to have from one to one and a half peck daily, with hay in the winter and grass in the summer.

Potatoes have had a wonderful effect on the animal as soon as the bowels are well cleansed, the importance of which any person will be convinced of, who observes the discharge from the animal. In some obstinate cases I have given daily, from a half to one ounce of nitre sprinkled on the potatoes. It is important at the first bleeding, to take as much blood as the animal will bear, as the fever is more easily checked by one large bleeding, than two small ones and the animal better able to bear it.

In many cases the bleeding and salts have been sufficient, without opening the horns; and when taken in the early stage will generally be found to answer, but the boring certainly assists in forming anew the internal part of the horn, and which as soon as it commences forming, the holes in the horns should be allowed to close.

An animal having the hollow horn should be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, during its continuance. No age appears exempt from its attack; having seen it in a yearling as well as subsequent ages. I am induced to offer this mode of treatment to your subscribers, having never in any instance failed of restoring the animal; whereas before this mode of treatment was adopted I annually lost several. The steam for bleeding cattle should be rather deeper than used for a horse, the vein in the neck, not laying so near the surface, the orifice is closed up with a pin, in the same way as in bleeding a horse.

Errors excepted.—The Alabama Telegraph, under the head of "Mistakes Rectified," states that "It having been shown to the satisfaction of the Legislature of Alabama that sundry females of that state had committed mistakes, and married men who were not originally intended for them, (though it is said that matches are made in Heaven!) acts have been passed declaring eleven such marriages void, and giving the parties an opportunity of correcting the errors of their youth."

Reply of the Editor of the Free Trade Advocate to the questions put to him by a writer in this Gazette of 11th April last, under the signature of A. B.

Without pretending to be able to reply to the foregoing propositions better than the respectable editor of the gazette from which they have been copied, and without considering ourselves entitled to the compliment with which the writer has been pleased to honor us, we shall endeavor to comply with his request.

One of the great difficulties which the opponents of the restrictive system have to encounter, in their discussions with their adversaries is the great complexity which exists in regard to the points upon which a diversity of opinion prevails. The tariff question is, by no means a simple one. It is so intimately connected with the doctrines of currency, banking, exchange, the balance of trade, the transmission of the precious metals from one country to another, and various other branches of political economy, that without an acquaintance more or less with all these, it would be impossible thoroughly to understand it. Hence an answer to a single question, in order to be clear, must sometimes extend to a treatise, and this very prolixity which belongs in a degree to every science is indeed inseparable from analytical investigations, is immediately denounced as theory, and is looked upon as being in opposition to facts. To be able to comprehend a science, we are in all countries divided the sentiments of statesmen and legislators, is not the work of a moment. Years of laborious study have been found necessary to enable some to comprehend it; and when it is told, that the question of restriction or what some call protection, is the great feature upon which the different schools of political economy have been always divided it will be seen, that answers to a few isolated questions are not sufficient to make a subject plain, upon which volumes have been written without having produced a unanimity of opinion. With these preliminary remarks, we shall enter upon the subject matter offered for our consideration, and

1. From the excess of importations made into the country, in anticipation of the tariff.

2. From the want of that lapse of time, which is requisite to develop the effects of a system, and

3. From that gradual increase of commerce, which a rapidly increasing population cannot fail to create, and which has thus far been more than sufficient to counteract the effect of paralyzing laws.

It is known to all men in trade, that the tariff of 1823 was projected a year or two before its adoption, and that in anticipation of its enactment large quantities of merchandise of the descriptions likely to be affected by its provisions were imported. It is also known, that the credits given on the duties, say eight, ten and twelve months, throw the payments into the treasury, to a period so far subsequent to the date of imposition, that, at this moment, there are bonds not yet due, for duties payable on British manufactures, imported prior to the passage of the last tariff. Hence it will be seen that a sufficient time has not yet been afforded for the development of the new system; and as far as the last treasury returns are to be referred to, they can shed no light whatever upon the effect of that law. But it is upon the influence of the third cause referred to by us, that we rely for the correctness of our views, in regard to the reason why our commerce was not diminished under former tariffs; and although it is not possible to show precisely to what extent those tariffs crippled commerce, nor to what extent the growing wealth of the nation called for more foreign supplies, yet an attention to one or two general propositions will show, how unsafe it is to draw conclusions from premises, which are not susceptible of such deductions. These general propositions are the following. First, High duties necessarily diminish the consumption of the commodities upon which they are laid, for the simple reason, that consumers cannot afford to buy as much at high prices as at low prices. Secondly, A diminished demand must diminish importations, & this clearly diminishes commerce in one particular branch. Now, if this diminution be to the extent of ten per cent of the whole imports of the country, whilst at the same time, the gradually extending commerce of the country brings in, from other quarters of the world, an addition of twenty per cent, it will be evident, that the general results from the custom house returns, would show an increase in trade. Thus, if the imports in any given year, were fifty millions of dollars, and this amount from particular quarters should be reduced by a tariff to forty-five millions, whilst, on the other hand, the natural advancement of the population, and resources of the nation, should occasion new imports from other quarters to the extent of ten millions, it is manifest that the treasury returns would exhibit an aggregate of fifty-five millions. And yet who cannot see, that this result does not prove that the nation has not sustained a diminution of five millions of imports, by the operation of the tariff?

How far this principle of gradual advancement in wealth and consequent demand for foreign products, may be enabled to counteract the effects of the tariff of 1823, remains to be seen. There is certainly a point at which the effects of high duties must be fatal. At this very moment we understand that our ship-owners are in the greatest distress—that employment for vessels is with great difficulty to be had, that ships have fallen greatly in price, and almost every arrival from Great Britain has announced a gradual decline in the price of cotton, the article with which the nation pays for nearly all the commodities we import from that country. Legal importations during the present year will be greatly diminished, and smuggling will save the secretary of the treasury the trouble of many large entries in his books.

Should the lapse of another year not present occasion for deep regret, as well amongst manufacturers as merchants and planters, at the folly which pushed on the protective system to the point of reaction, we shall be much deceived. Secondly, It is urged that foreign trade is precarious, and is therefore not safe to rely on. That foreign trade is precarious to a certain extent, there can be no doubt; but that this precariousness is of itself a sufficient reason why it should be abandoned, is by no means so clear. As far as the United States are concerned, we certainly have not much cause of complaint on this score. During the forty-six years of our independence, we have not had four years of war with powers which could do us any material injury, and although we have suffered by the wars in which other nations have been engaged, yet our losses from foreign spoliations and interruptions of our trade, have fallen far short of the gains which we have made in consequence of those very wars. Had the doctrine laid down in the position before us, been adopted in the infancy of our government, that foreign trade was not to be relied on, and had the restrictions now imposed upon commerce been at that day resorted to for the purpose of creat-

ing a home market, this country would have presented a very different aspect from that which she now exhibits. It is to commerce and freedom of industry that we owe our present wealth and advancement as a nation, and as there is before us, for the next forty-six years, as far a prospect of peace throughout the world as we have had at any former period, there is certainly no reason why we should estimate the future precariousness of foreign trade as greater now than it was in the year 1783. As to the "caprice" of foreign states, that may sometimes diminish the advantages we actually enjoy, but it can never entirely destroy them; and it can certainly never be the part of wisdom voluntarily to forego a benefit, merely through fear that it may cease at a future period be withheld. Where is the individual who would refuse to make an advantageous bargain with a neighbour to-day, merely because it was possible that that neighbour would not agree to make one with him to-morrow? It is time enough to refuse to make advantageous purchases of a dealer when he tells you, that he will not buy of you; and we therefore cannot see, that any thing is to be gained by a voluntary abandonment of trade, so long as it can be profitably carried on. If the trade should arrive when trade would cease to be profitable, it would terminate of itself without the interference of laws.

Thirdly, It is asserted, "that agriculture is overdone." This may possibly be true in some countries. It is not so, however, in Great Britain, or the United States, as has been shown by the events of the past year. A considerable extent of surplus agricultural products would perhaps be the best, if not the only evidence of the overdoing of agriculture. Now what are the facts? The crop of last season added to the accumulated stock on hand in Great Britain, was not sufficient for the consumption. This, it is true, was the effect of a short crop; but can agriculture be said to be overdone in any country, when a single failure of the crop equal to twenty or most twenty-five per cent shall almost double the price of wheat? And as to the United States, can agriculture be said to be overdone here, when we have seen that the price of flour has been raised fifty per cent, merely in consequence of a demand which has carried off little more than one hundred thousand barrels? So far from it, it is evidence of the most conclusive sort, that agriculture is not overdone, and that it really very little more is raised, than sufficient to supply the home consumption; and the limited quantity which the West Indies and South America are driven to the necessity of taking from us, owing to our refusing to purchase freely their sugar, molasses, rum, and coffee, the only commodities which they are able to offer in exchange. If, indeed, there has ever been any truth in the position, that agriculture in this country has been overdone, that overdoing was the effect of a diminution of foreign demand arising from our success in tariff laws, which, by declaring that we would not buy of others, obliged others not to buy of us. At all events, whether this be admitted or not, there can be no doubt of this fact, that nearly all the hands, which the forcing up of manufactures in this country, have already been drawn off. More persons are now employed in the cotton and woolen factories, than can be advantageously employed, and more factories are now in existence, than are wanted to fabricate all the supplies of cotton and woolen goods, that are likely to be wanted for years to come, in addition to the quantities lawfully and unlawfully imported. But besides all this, if the whole quantity of cotton and woolen manufactures annually imported into the country, were to be excluded, the number of persons requisite to produce an equal quantity, even admitting their capacity to do it, would not be equal to the number of individuals employed in agriculture, commerce, navigation, ship-building, and other kindred occupations, who would be thrown out of employment in consequence thereof; and thus the desired remedy would not be accomplished. For, it must be kept in mind, that agriculture gains nothing by creating a body of consumers, who can find no employment, which would be the case in the instance referred to: for when commerce is broken up, and manufactures and agriculture are over stocked with labourers, the idle hands must needs be maintained as paupers. It is true, the sailors would emigrate to foreign countries but we should like to know whether the nation is a gainer by the forcing policy, if for every manufacture we receive from a foreign country, we lose a native seaman?

Fourthly, It is asserted, "that a home market is our only safe reliance, and that the greater the encouragement of manufactures in our country, the greater will be the increase of that home market." In regard to this point, we reply, that the home market in every country must always be the greatest, and the one upon which greatest reliance is to be placed. Now, in the U. States, the farmers are always sure of the home market for their agricultural products, and if they wish to create an additional demand, they should look for it to foreign countries. Consumers at home cannot be greatly increased by artificial means. The most extensive foreign emigration likely to take place into this country, from Europe, would make no sensible impression upon the prices of agricultural products. What addition to the demand would the presence of twenty or thirty thousand emigrants, men, women, and children, annually occasion; when scattered over a surface of country embracing twelve millions of people? Nay, what effect would be produced from such emigration, in the course of ten or twenty years; especially if the great mass of these, as has always been the case, should become themselves agriculturists? An emigration of thirty thousand souls per annum, would only be an addition to the population of one person to every four hundred; and we leave it to any farmer to say, who lives in a township containing that number of inhabitants, whether the prices of grain, butter, lard, beef, pork, poultry, or eggs, would experience any sensible rise, in consequence of the settlement amongst them of one additional inhabitant, and that one, too, a poor man obliged to work for his living? Would the settlement even of a family consisting of a labouring man, his wife and two children, make any sensible change? If not, then it follows, that an annual emigration to the United States of one hundred and twenty thousand persons, which we apprehend is but six times as many as come in ordinary years, would occasion no perceptible change in the prices of agricultural products.

But the new consumers, it seems, are to consist of persons who were consumers before. Very well, now let us try how a calculation will be set out upon this supposition. In their new character of manufacturers or paupers, they will certainly not consume any more than they formerly did. Those who can procure employment get no higher wages than they used to obtain in their pursuits, and as they have no pay for their clothes under high duties than low duties, they have less to give for food. But production is to be diminished, to the great benefit of agriculture. To what extent? To the extent of the number of hands formerly engaged in agriculture and now engaged in manufactures. How many will that be? Very few, we apprehend. The whole number of men, women, and children in the whole United States, required in cotton and woolen factories, to make more fabrics than will supply the demand for years to come, cannot, we think, exceed two hundred and forty thousand, or two per cent of the population, and if the places are not entirely filled up they are nearly so. To hear some theorists talk on this subject, one would

suppose, that the demand of the cotton and woolen factories for hands, was an unlimited demand, whereas, upon examination, it will be found, that a very little opening, if any, now exists in that branch of industry, and that the many that are soon likely to be idle from the want of employment, agriculture is more likely to be applied to than manufactures, to afford the desired relief. From this view of the subject, it will be evident that the idea of creating a great home market for agricultural products, either by importing population, or by diminishing the number of the agricultural labourers, is altogether delusive; and we therefore recommend our farmers, to look for prosperity to foreign commerce, and instead of increasing the duties upon foreign products, to advocate their reduction. This, and this alone, is the way to increase the demand for flour, and beef and pork.

But have our farmers reflected upon the consequences which would flow, from any great diminution of the number of agricultural labourers, in case such an event were to occur? Would it not diminish greatly the price of land, and thus involve in ruin a great portion of those who are in debt? If for every hundred acres now cultivated there were only ninety acres required, would not the fall in the price of farms be to a most ruinous extent? We are not sufficiently acquainted with the operation of demand upon the price of land, but we should think, if one out of every ten houses in this city were without a tenant, the fall in the rents and in the value of property, would be twenty, or thirty, or perhaps fifty per cent. We merely mention this to show, that this creating of a home market for agricultural products by diminishing agricultural labourers, if it were possible to accomplish it, would not be a very desirable event for many of those, who are now clamorous in favour of the scheme, which politicians have thought proper to impose upon the people, as the 'American system'. But, after all, even admitting that agriculture is now overdone, and that the forced introduction of cotton and woolen manufactures should draw off the surplus hands from the former, this would have no permanent influence in raising the prices of agricultural produce. These prices are regulated by the general laws which govern the wages of labour and the profits of capital, and as the raising of wheat, so as to afford four in the Philadelphia market at \$5 62-100 per barrel upon an average during the last ten years, has been found to be as profitable a pursuit, as any other mode of employing labour and capital, or it would not have been adhered to it is very clear, that nothing but the discovery of some more profitable mode of employing labour and capital will induce people to abstain from the cultivation of it. Manufacturers present no such profitable mode. Mr. Niles in his Register of 18th April, says 'Woolen goods are cheaper, and the manufacturers, except of some few particular articles, are distressed. A number of the most careful and skilful of them have failed—others with great difficulty hold their own, in the hope of future profits; but the stock of most of the large incorporated companies, in the eastern States—the 'oldly monopolists', as the members thereof were called, is not worth forty cents in the dollar.' So that, should wheat, for a period, be raised in price, above the ordinary level, that is above the price at which it was quite as advantageous to cultivate it, as to invest capital and labour in any other employment, it would draw capital and labour from other pursuits, until the price was restored to the old rate. It is for this same reason, too, that the abolition of the British corn laws would have only a limited effect on the prices of our agricultural produce. It would, no doubt, raise them for a time, owing to an increased demand, but this increased demand would ultimately be met by an increased production, and the price would fall back nearly to the old rate; because at the old rate it was as profitable to employ labour and capital in the cultivation of wheat as in any other pursuit. Upon this subject, however, we shall make some remarks in a future number of our journal, and if A. B. is satisfied with our mode of explanation, we shall willingly endeavour to reply to any further questions he may be pleased to propose through the same channel.

In our journal, p. 234, we published a table containing the price of flour in the Philadelphia market for forty-four years ending with 1828. The average during the last ten years, was \$5 62-100, which period we have taken because the system of the British corn laws, which totally excluded our flour for consumption, was in operation during these ten years.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.
Saturday Evening, May 16.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Upon a very hasty perusal of the communication of our friend "Choptank," we promised a place to it in the Gazette. A more careful reading of the same rather induces us to decline it, not that there is not great good sense and sound moral intent in it, but the practice of treating at electioneering meetings is prohibited by law, and associations much stronger in their influence than those of Editors of papers could be, have been formed, broken & neglected, and the vice still continues. This is to be sure is no reason why further attempts should not be made to arrest this high immoral, and this prejudicial course; but we rather think that it must be left to the improvement of the moral sentiment by means of education, and that in the present state of things we can hardly hope to find an adequate corrective in the united efforts of Editors or of moral writers.

We Editors, to be sure, are a very moral, grave set of fellows, generally speaking, and when our money is low, (which sad to tell is too often the case) we are the very paragons of sobriety and moral excellence—our very countenances carry the force of rebuke in them as may be seen in the deferential manner of the multitude at our approach; but with this conviction before us there is great doubt, whether the love of the social glass at a good electioneering treat would not be stronger than any impression that the combined efforts of all the Editors of all our papers could work; and such is the effect of the full enjoyment of the freedom of opinion, and such of the force of laudable ambition, that suppose brothers Whig and Star and Gazette were to unite to form a "Temperance Society," (for every thing in our country must be done by a society) we should in all likelihood squabble as much about which of us should be President and Vice-President as we did about Jackson and Adams; and conscious as brother Gazette is of his own good will for a little of the old extract of Rye with water and a lump of sugar, at or about high water, he could not doubt but that his Brethren

had as good pretensions to distinction as himself, and therefore he suggests to his correspondent "Choptank" that he had better let us off.

We are truly sorry to see in the last number of the Free Trade Advocate an Address from the Editor to his Subscribers, rather intimating that, from the want of sufficient support, the publication of the work will probably be discontinued after June next.

Can it be possible that the American people will permit a work of this sort, conducted by a competent head, to languish and to die for want of patronage? Are the Farmers of our Country ignorant of the existence of this work, the Free Trade Advocate, and of its object and tendency? Are the Farmers so blind to their own interest, so neglectful as to what will promote it, as to suffer this valuable publication to cease for want of means to support it? Maryland alone ought to support this work amply—if the principles maintained by the Free Trade Advocate could become the adopted principles of the policy of this Government and country, that change alone would be worth from two to five millions of dollars annually to the people of the State of Maryland, to say nothing of the many more millions that it would add to the wealth of the people of the other states and to the national Treasury.

A result in this country, forced up by the most unwise, the most criminal course of policy ever pursued by any country on earth, has been seized on to engraft a bad system, and by giving it a popular name, a captivating name, it is now attempted to make it the established policy of the nation, and on that question we are about to be called on to divide at the approaching Congress. We allude to the result produced by the non-intercourse, non-importation, Embargo laws of former times, which had the direct effect, as restriction necessarily must have, of drawing off capital and attention from Commerce, and inviting it into the employment of the substitute policy, manufacture, to which those interested have annexed a name, viz—'The American System' that is, like General M'Nith's proclamations, to look down all opposition, and if he be found in the end if persevered in, as productive of national degradation and loss.

As to Pennsylvania giving support to a Free Trade System, it is all hopeless—She is for ever wrong—We speak in the aggregate—her eminent exceptions, brilliantly and beneficially as they would adorn her, if permitted, are in her councils not the dust of the balance. It is to be expected that Pennsylvania will go against Free Trade, and every thing that is expansive and enlarged and liberal and salutary. Her views are formed upon the huxtering system, and the immediate sale of her pigs and her butter-milk and her sour cream stults is so tempting, as for the sake of a little neighborhood market for them, to lose all the advantages of an expanded commercial intercourse that would call into demand much more important and abundant productions, without diminishing her present gratifications of making shillings out of her styes and gardens.

We have too long relied upon what ignorant people call good luck, fatalists destiny, & what wiser men esteem the merciful superintendance of a gracious Providence who has benignantly shielded us from the evils of our own folly and wrongheadedness—It is time to pursue a better course because, founded in more wisdom and with the better exertion of the talents committed to our charge, we shall have better hopes for the continuance of that Providential superintendance which has been hitherto so much extended to us to save us from our errors. We are now approaching an important crisis in this country; the question of restriction, prohibition of importations for the sake of Manufactures, or Free Trade, is now coming before us for a decision—it will be tried at the next Session of Congress, and it will be then brought to a decision with an appeal to the final adjudication of the people. If the people decide in behalf of Free Trade against restrictions, our fetters will burst from around us, and we shall soon after see the days of renewed prosperity and enterprise throughout the Country—but if on the contrary, the people under the empty influence of a name should be prevailed on to decide in favor of restrictions and against Free Trade, the very throat of the Nations prosperity will be cut, our difficulties will be continued and increased, our lands and our crops will sink still more in value, and all who depend upon the welfare of farmers will be more and more disappointed and distressed.

It is not wonderful then that at a moment like this, when all our people stand so much in need of information upon this subject, that we should permit the only publication in our Country in behalf of Free Trade and Farmers, to stop for the want of its support? We do earnestly entreat the Farmers of this Country to look at this subject seriously as it regards their own interest—not with a view to political party, that to them is a poor consideration, but to the policy of this national measure as it regards their own immediate interests, and to decide in behalf of themselves; for such is the truth of the fact, that every National measure that is decided to the benefit of the great farming interest of the Country must be decided most favourably to the Nation's honor & independence; & this you can say of no other class of men, for you may adopt measures to favor any other class of men that will prove detrimental to the Country at large, but to decide in favour of the interest of the Farmers is to decide in favour of the Country and of every branch of trade and business, as well as in behalf of the National Treasury.

This publication of the Free Trade Advocate with which we are as entirely unconnected as any man in America, will do more, if sustained, to disseminate sound doctrines of policy and to put down this accursed trade and business system of high Tariffs and prohibitory duties, than any other means we could adopt—and the question is fairly before us, whether we will encourage and support the Free Trade Advocate and thereby make use of the most efficient means to destroy the Tariff—or whether we will permit this publication to cease and lose all the benefit that it is calculated to afford us. Presses are daily circulating papers every where, supported by the manufacturing interest, to tell fine tales and to delude the people to advocate the Tariff under the specious pretext that it will make the

Country independent, increase a home market, and give us an ascendancy over these foreign Countries;—that are most important in the scale of Nations—thus flattering our vanity without reason at the expense of our dearest interests and domestic comforts—and when a counter publication is established for the purpose of defending Free Trade and Farmers against this miserable seduction and partial system, it is unable to sustain itself for want of proper support. If Farmers will be thus indifferent to their own well doing they must suffer. We know that temporary depression is the cause of this apathy. We know that their present suffering and distress are great—but it is to get relieved from this distress that we press upon them the duty of supporting the Free Trade Advocate, and every thing else that will promote a change—without a change your ruin is irretrievable—by means of a change, that is by the reduction of the Tariff with a view to the National Treasury alone, you will lay the foundation for an immediate change in the Commercial system of the Country, and thereby introduce the surplus products of the Farmers and planters to new and increasing Markets.

The time is now present when this may be accomplished—if not accomplished now, there is an end to it—your fate is fixed, your ruin sealed—and it is for you to determine whether you will holdly resist ruin or tamely sink under it, leaving wretchedness as the only legacy to your impoverished posterity.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette of the 10th inst. says 'Mr. B. H. Norton has received the decision of the Post Master General against him (assisted by his friend and counsellor, and the gentlemen from Hartford, Connecticut) he is about to make a public appeal.'

EXECUTIONS.—Richard Johnson and Catherine Cashier, under the sentence of death, for murder, were this forenoon executed on Blackwell's Island. They were taken from the Bridewell a little after 8 o'clock, and conveyed to the gallows, accompanied by the Sheriff and a troop of horse, and followed by an assemblage of several thousands of men, women and boys, eager to witness the dying struggles of two of their fellow beings. Early in the morning Broadway, opposite the Bridewell, was blocked up with spectators, so much so as to make it difficult for carriages to pass; and for a short time before the procession moved every avenue leading to the prison was completely closed. We hope it will be the last time a similar opportunity will be afforded to gratify the idle curiosity of the populace of this large city. The revised laws provide that after the year 1829, all executions for capital crimes shall be performed in the yard of the prison where the convict is confined, in the presence of the proper officers.

We have just learned that the poor unfortunate wretch's were turned off between 10 and 11 o'clock, from a gallows erected for the purpose on Blackwell's Island, and that a great part of the procession were disappointed in witnessing the spectacle, not being able to procure boats to convey them across the river to the Island; and this perhaps was a fortunate circumstance, for we have heard that one of the few boats which were but in requisition with twelve persons in it, was upset and before assistance could be rendered several were drowned.

From the Torch Light.
HAGERS-TOWN, May 7.
GEORGE SWEARINGEN, late Sheriff of Washington county, arrived in one of the Baltimore stages, on Monday evening last in charge of Mr. Thompson, and constable Briggs, of Baltimore. Mr. Thompson was an Executive messenger, authorized to deliver him to the sheriff of Allegany county. Swearingen remained in jail and guarded at the Globe Tavern, from the time of the arrival of the Eastern until the departure of the Western stages in one of which he was taken on. It is said he looks well and is in tolerable good spirits. He has engaged William Price and John McMahon, Esq's to defend him. It is yet uncertain whether he will be tried at a called Court or whether he will wait until the regular Fall Term; and it is equally uncertain whether he will stand his trial in Allegany or remove it to Washington county.

We have been this particular (and perhaps we may be considered unnecessarily so) for the purpose of satisfying public curiosity, which has reached a degree of intensity, in relation to every thing concerning this unfortunate man, that we have seldom witnessed on other occasions.

Late from England.
By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Canada, Liverpool papers to the 17th and London to the 14th April have been received. The Catholic bill passed the House of Lords on the 16th of April—the discussion on the passage of the bill was as follows.

Content, present	149
Proxies,	64
Not Content, present	76
Proxies,	33
Majority,	104

The Catholic Bill goes into operation on the tenth day after its passage into a law, & thus its operation commences on St. George's day.

After the Easter holidays, all the Catholic Peers will be entitled to take their seats in the House of Lords, they are eight in number, viz: The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Clifford, Lord Arundel, Lord Dorset, Lord Petre, Lord Stafford and Lord Staunton.

GREECE.—The intelligence from Greece states that the Turks had been again expelled from Livadia, after a sanguinary battle with the army of Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti.

[For the Easton Gazette.]
To entertain the inquisitive, and gratify the curious, the following Conundrum, Mr. Editor is composed for your interesting journal—
My first, when Rome was in her prime, was the name given to the females of that animal, which, in our country, affords the chief sustenance to man; my second, in the same language, is slender thread connecting two concordant particles; my third, is the first syllable of a lady's name; and my last, is composed of liquid and a vowel, which, joined, is in the Caledonian dialect, the most emphatic expression of dissent; my all four taken together, form those bold and majestic features, which so greatly distinguish the picturesque beauty of America.
LEBEID.
Nesborough, May 12th 1829.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Thomas Dewing, to Miss Charlotte Willcott, all of this County.
On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. David Ham-Ron, to Miss Ann Fairbank, all of this County.

DIED.
In Cambridge on the 7th inst. Mr. Joseph Richardson, after a short illness.
On Thursday the 14th inst. in Easton, Mrs. Ann Lovelady in the sixty first year of her age.

NEW GOODS.
THIS Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia their Spring supply of Goods, consisting of Hard-ware, Groceries, Queen's-ware, China and Glass—among which are, Gilt and Plain Looking Glasses, Ivory handle Knives and Forks, Britannia Ware in Sets, Plated Candle Sticks, Brass Anders and Shovels and Tongs, Corn and Grass Scythes, Carpenter's Tools, &c.
Also, some very old French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rye Whiskey, Madeira and Port Wines, Fresh Teas, White Havanna and Brown Sugar, Java-Coffee Cotton Yarn, &c. all of which are offered on accommodating terms.
WM. H. & P. GROOME.
Easton, May 16 4t

A CARD.
MRS. MULLIKIN
HAS JUST returned from Baltimore and has opened a splendid assortment of Fancy Goods and Millinery of the newest French and other Fashions.—Her customers and the Ladies generally are respectfully invited to give her a call.
Easton, May 16 3w

CHEAP SPRING GOODS.
LAMBERT REARDON
INFORMS his friends and the public that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Selected from the Latest Importations, CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sup. Blue, Black and Fancy Col'd Cloths and Cassimeres,
White and cold Marseilles Vestings, Silk Florentines, Drillings, Lasting, Bombazettes, and Bombazines,
Striped Florentines, and Nankeens, Gro de Nap, Indian Lutestring, Madras, Satins and Florences, Canton and H. Ion Grapes, Chintz, and Gallicoes,
Figured and Plain Swiss, Jaconet, Cambric and Book Maslins, Cote-poly and cold Cambric for Bonnetts, Linen Cambric, Long Lawns, Irish Linens and Draper, Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Spitzfeld and Flag do. Fancy Cravats, Gloves and Mitts, Pennsylvania Towels, Burlaps, and Osnaburg Linens.
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DOMESTIC GOODS, Hard-ware, Glass & Queen's-ware GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF LEATHER,
All of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers, Hides, or Tan-bark. And invites an early call.
Easton, May 16.

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS; And having taken some pains to procure the best of WORKMEN, from the City, he hopes that he will be able to please all those who may favor him with their Custom, as he is determined to have his work done in the most fashionable and best manner.
The Subscriber's ob't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, May 16.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of Henry Pickering, deceased, in Goldsborough's Neck, on WEDNESDAY 27th of May, inst. all the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn and Corn Blades, Bacon, Lard, &c. One good Gig and Harness, several Negroes, slaves for life.
A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving Note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—All sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Adm'r. of Henry Pickering, deceased
May 16.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold at Public Sale at the Jail, in Dover, Kent county, Delaware, on the 20th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. the following Negroes, viz:—
JAMES TINDAL, SAMUEL HANBY, AZIEL JOHNSON, WILLIAM BRADLEY and SAIAH BLACKSHERE.
Having been convicted for Felony at the Court of quarter Sessions in April last, and are wisely sentenced, by the Court, to be disposed of to the highest and best bidders. Four of the above Negroes are presume between the ages of 20 and 25 or 26 years, of a healthy, fine appearance, and worth the attention of Southern purchasers. Terms, cash on delivery.
NEHEMIAH CLARK, Shff.
Dover, May 16

For Sale on a Credit.
ABOUT 30 young negroes, some slaves for life, and others for a Term of Years.—There are among them some good house servants.—They will not be sold to go out of the State. For terms apply to the Editor.
May 16

PUBLIC SALE.
BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY 27th inst. at the late residence of Wm. T. Clarke, dec'd near Pott's Mill, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and a variety of Household and Kitchen furniture, and farming utensils—the crop of wheat now growing on the land, &c. &c.
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.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Attendance given by JOS. TURNER, Agent. for Priscilla Clarke, Adm'r. of W. T. Clarke
May 16 (8)

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell at the Court-house door, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 19th of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a valuable collection of BOOKS, among which, is an American Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, in 18 vols. complete, and illustrated with 542 Copper Plates—being part of the property of Matthias Borsley, deceased. A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums over 5 dollars, bearing interest from the day of Sale, with approved security.
DANIEL C. H. BORDLEY, Adm'r.
May 16 of Matthias Borsley, dec'd

LAND FOR SALE.
PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, empowering the subscriber to sell at Public Auction, all the Real Estate whereof Thomas Lookerman died seized: I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court house door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 2d day of June next, all that undivided moiety of a Tract of Land lying in Talbot County, near Bolingbroke Creek, containing eighty-two and three quarter acres; of which Thomas Lookerman died seized. The other undivided moiety of this Tract of Land belongs to Martin L. Wright, which I will also offer at public sale.
Terms of Sale.—The purchaser or purchasers of the moiety of which Thomas Lookerman died seized, will be required to give bond to the Trustee, payable on the 29th day of October next, with legal interest from date, with good and sufficient security to be approved by him. A bond with approved security, payable on the 29th day of October next, with legal interest till paid, will also be required to be given to Martin L. Wright, for the other undivided moiety. On the payment of the purchase money, Martin L. Wright and the subscriber will convey, by a good and valid deed, executed and acknowledged according to law, to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, the above mentioned property. The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock A. M.
H. PAGE, Trustee.
May 16 ts

Valuable Farms to be Rented.
THE subscriber offers to Lease for the ensuing year, or nine years, as the tenant may prefer, the following valuable property situated on the T. Annapolis river; about eight miles from Cambridge: set: Two Farms laid off, each into three fields, of about 250 thousand corn hills each.
One other Farm in three fields, of 150 thousand each.
One other in three, of 100 thousand each—and Two others, rather smaller.
To approved tenants, he will make the most satisfactory leases, if shortly applied to.
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, May 16 3w

MR. JOHN M. BLONDEL
RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent Counties, that his first practising Ball will be given on FRIDAY 22d inst. at Mr. Peacock's Assembly room, in Easton.—The ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend.
Tickets to be had at the Bar.
may 16 (W)

The Anniversary Meeting
OF the Talbot County Bible Society will be held on TUESDAY afternoon 26 h May at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Court House, in Easton to which the Members of the society are particularly invited, as the report and proceedings of the Managers will be then handed in to them and an election of officers is ordered by the Constitution to take place on that day.
The Rev. Mr. Cookman has politely accepted an invitation to deliver an appropriate address on the occasion, and as the managers hope to make the meeting an interesting one, they respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen generally to honor them with their company.
By order of the President
GEO. W. NABB Sec'ry.
may 16

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE want of a circulating library, having been long experienced in this town the 'Literary Parthenon' society have formed a resolution of establishing one, upon the same principles of other libraries of this kind. The utility and necessity of a library of this nature, must be apparent to all. The facility of procuring the most approved works, and the advantages thus acquired, are sufficient to engage the attention of all friends of literature. The terms will be—for use of library for a year, \$5. To all subscribing this amount, the library will be open twice a week. Subscription list left at this office.
COMMITTEE.
May 16

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER intending to remove from this State, will sell his Farm or Plantation on which he now resides, upon very reasonable terms, to a good purchaser. This Farm (situated about two and a half miles from Easton, a little off the road leading to Dover Bridge) contains about 150 acres of land, a large proportion well seated in good TIMBER. The cleared land is in a flourishing state of improvement, and divided into four convenient sized fields—all well adapted to the growth of every staple crop, as well as those of minor importance.
The buildings are a good dwelling HOUSE, a large BARN, a GIRNARY HOUSE, sixteen by twenty feet, a commodious STABLE, with a Lott large enough to hold three tons of hay, Corn House, Carriage House, Meat House and an excellent WINDMILL, the profits of which are three hundred bushels of grain per annum—all these either new, or lately repaired. Also, a new bricked WELL with an inexhaustible source of excellent water, with a new PUMP in it. An excellent Apple and Peach Orchard—and not least of all a bed of fine MARLE—all these combined with its high and healthy situation, renders it an object worthy of attention to those wishing a situation within the vicinity of Easton.
JOSEPH K. NEALL.
N. B. Any person disposed to view the premises, can, by calling on the Subscriber, be accommodated at any time.
J. K. N.
3th month 2d, 1829.

W. D. JENKS—Dental Surgeon.
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity. He may be found at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, may 9 if

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS,
Will be offered lower than ever in this market heretofore.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening at their Old Stand opposite the COURT HOUSE, a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and selected with care—ALSO,

China, Crockery, Hard-ware and Cutlery.
They have also on hand and intend keeping a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries and Liquors.
All of which will be offered upon the most reasonable terms for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Rye, Corn, Oats or Meal.

WM. JENKINS & SON.
may 2
DRY GOODS, HATS AND COTTON YARN.
A GENERAL assortment of Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, and superior Cotton Yarn in all its numbers— to be had Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices. Call on

B. H. & J. W. RICHARDSON.
No. 8 Centre Market Space, Baltimore.
April 25 7w

NOTICE.
Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday
HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, and are opening at their Store-House, opposite the Easton Hotel,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,
Adapted to the Spring & Summer Sales.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queens'-Ware.

They think their late Receipt of GOODS are cheaper bought than heretofore, and would invite the immediate attention of their Customers and Dealers at large.
Easton, April 11—1829—lf
[S.]—[W.]

NEW STORE.
THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,
Together with a general Assortment of

SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.
All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for CASH, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills.

The public are respectfully invited to call & examine his assortment.
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Easton, Dec. 27.

New Fancy and Millinery Store.

MISS BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that she has taken the Store-Room recently occupied by Mr. Joseph Edmondson, dec'd. next door to Messrs. Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, and adjoining the Post-Office; and has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS.
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Leghorn Bonnet, &c. Hats, Straw, Cottage, &c. Bonnets, Plain and figured—attains, White watered Grosde Naples, Colored do. do. do. White and black Italian Cape, Crane Laise and Pattinet, La.ies Gloves and Mitts, Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs, Artificial Flowers,

Braids, Gimps, Footing, &c. Tapes, Bobins, Pins, Hooks & Eyes, &c. Hair, side and neck—shell Combs, Silver Thimbles and Scissors, Beads, Buckles and Necklaces, Cologne, An.ique Oil and Fancy Soap, Spoon and Cotton Balls,

A handsome assortment of plain and fancy Ribbons, Fancy Belts, Corsets and steel Busks, &c. All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

The public are requested to give her an early call and examine for themselves.
Easton, April 18

MISS BROWN intends carrying on at her stand all kinds of Mantua-making and Millinery Work. She expects a young Lady from Baltimore in a few days well acquainted with Mantua-making to assist her.
Leghorns bleached and repaired at the shortest notice.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale at this Office,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

English, Latin and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS,
Blank Books, &c. &c.
march 28.

TO RENT.
THE Subscriber will rent to a good Tenant, the FARM on which he at present resides, with a sufficiency of hands and Stock to carry it on.—The terms will be liberal.
THOMAS DEWLIN.
march 7—1829—lf

Tuckahoe.
That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium at the Easton Cattle Show in 1827, will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit— Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.

TUCKAHOE will stand in Easton, Trappe, Subscriber's Stable "FARMERS DELIGHT" Head of Wye, and pass through Hillsborough to Greenborough, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the Season—Season to commence the 24th inst. and end 25th June next.
E. ROBERTS.
Talbot county, March 21—lf

The Splendid thorough-bred Horse, YOUNG CHANCE,
A dark grey approximating to dapple, 6 years old in April next, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season at Easton on TUESDAY the 31st of March and at St. Michaels on SATURDAY the 4th of April, and will attend the above stands regularly once a fortnight throughout the season. The residue of his time at the stable of the Groom, Pompey, at the former residence of David Nice, near Easton.

TERMS.—Six Dollars the spring's chance, Ten Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.
PEDIGREE.—His sire Chance Medley, dam Lavenia, by old Canton, celebrated for her superior performance on the turf; she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the city of Baltimore as the best brood mare, although she had 15 competitors,—grand dam by Vingun—great grand dam by Black and all Black.
EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.
march 28.

YOUNG DIOMEAD,
WILL stand to mares the ensuing season, (which commenced the 25th inst. and will end the 20th June) at Easton every Tuesday, at St. Michaels, and in the neighbourhood of Boonsborough (Caroline county) every other Wednesday and Thursday, alternately throughout the season. Terms, five dollars the spring's chance, 2 1/2 dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to insure a foal. No insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case 25 cents to the Groom. For his Pedigree see Handbill.
WM. BENNY, Jr.
march 28.

CHESTER
Bred by the subscriber, is a black, five years old this Spring—His sire the noted Horse Young Tom raised by Mr. Wm. Hambleton. CHESTER'S dam was a full bred mare, sired by Vingun, out of a Medley mare. He is full fourteen and a half hands high, finely formed, Muscular and strong,—his action and paces entitle him to rank among first rate saddle horses—he is docile in all kinds of harness, and carries a Gig smooth and rapid.
CHESTER will be at Easton on Tuesday 31st inst. (at which place he will attend every Tuesday throughout the season) at St. Michaels on Saturday the 4th of April, and at the Trappe on Saturday the 11th of April, and will attend the last stands every other Saturday throughout the season.

TERMS.—Four Dollars the spring's chance, seven Dollars to ensure a mare in foal, Two Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.
Season to commence the 31st March, and end the 25th June.
Talbot county, April 4—1829—lf

THE CELEBRATED STALLION TOM JEFFERSON,
WILL stand at Easton and the Trappe the ensuing Season, commencing on the 18th of April—Terms as heretofore.
PHILIP WALLIS.
march 7.

THE IMPORTED JACK KNIGHT OF MALTA.
This celebrated JACK will stand for the purpose of covering Mares, the present Season, at Easton, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of April, inst.—at Centreville on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th of April— at the Farm called Plains, in Caroline county, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Joseph Boon, on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th inst.—and will attend the above Stands once in two weeks regularly throughout the season, at 8 dollars the Springs Chance—4 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the groom in each case.
KNIGHT OF MALTA was imported into Boston, Massachusetts, direct from Malta—he stands over fourteen hands high, is four years old this Spring and has been pronounced by good Judges to be the largest, handsomest and best JACK ever imported into the U. States.
THOS. BURCHENAL.
Greensborough, Caroline co. }
April 4th 1829.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having left Easton, and settled in Baltimore, gives NOTICE that he has appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his Agent, for the transaction of his own business as well as that of his Father's and John W. Sherwood's or any other connected with it,—and requests those indebted to him in any manner, to pay the same to his said Agent.
WM. W. MOORE.
N. B. W. W. M. has several valuable GRASS LOTS in the neighbourhood of the town, for sale, also a good second-hand COACHEE, and a substantially built plain NEW GIG & harness. Fourth mo. 18th, 1829 lf

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
A MEETING of the Members of the Colonization Society of Talbot County will be held at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the President,
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.
Colonization Society, Talbot county.
may 9

An Overseer wanted immediately.
THE subscriber wants an Overseer, to whom liberal wages will be given.—He must produce good recommendations for capacity, honesty and sobriety, and be willing to take charge of a farm in Caroline county.
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH.
May 2 3w

NOTICE.
FOR SALE on a credit, for a term of years, three Servants; one a lad 19 years old, another a girl 16 years old accustomed to house work, the third a boy 12 years old accustomed to work on a Farm. Should they not be sold they will be for Hire. Enquire of the Editor.
may 2

The Steam-boat Maryland
WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March— She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 21.
The papers at Cambridge, Centreville, and Chester Town, will copy the above.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.
THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,
RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.
WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY,
Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIK,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.
Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.
FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-Boat BAXTER, Captain W. WHILDIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville,—arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcaste or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.
From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's, - 1 50
Do. Middletown, - 2 00
Do. Warwick, - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00
And Do. Centreville, - 4 25.
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court.
14th day of April A. D. 1829.
On application of George Hopkins, Administrator of John Willson late of Caroline County, deceased,—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court, of the County aforesaid; I have hereto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 14th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

Test JAMES SANGSTON, 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 Orphan's court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Willson late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof to the Subscriber on or before the 8th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April A. D. 1829.
GEORGE HOPKINS, Adm'r. of John Willson dec'd.
May 2 3w

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
May 2 3w

A CARD.
Miss Matilda Wright
OFFERS HER SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS A
MANTUA MAKER.

SHE received her instruction in Baltimore, from a lady doing an extensive business, and has since worked by the week in one of the most extensive and fashionable shops in the city and flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to such as may intrust their work to her care. She has taken board with Mrs. Mecomkin, and intends opening her Shop in a few days, in the house of Mr. Smith, nearly opposite.

She will instruct 2 or 3 Young Ladies in the above business, if application be made early—terms made known on application.
Easton, May 5

BOOTS AND SHOES.
ISAAC ATKINSON,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public that he has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his old stand opposite the Court-house in Easton,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
of the following description, viz:

Nailed Boots and Monroes, Ladies Morocco Shoes, with & without heels, Thick Soled Lasting do. Spring Heeled do. White Sattin and other colours do.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Children's Morocco and Leather SHOES,

All manufactured in Philadelphia (except the nailed Boots and Monroes) and selected with great care by himself. He has also, on hand, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will warrant to be equal to any manufactured on this shore—He requests the Public to give him a call and view his assortment and assures them that the above described articles will be sold very low for cash or exchanged for wool, leathers, quilts, &c.
Easton may 9

Drawing on the 3d of June.
COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, }
April 16, 1829, }

Maryland State Lottery,
No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the
ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,
by which the holder of 2 tickets or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three—and in same proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars—The Drawing is fixed for 3d of JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS.
BRILLIANT LIST:
1 prize of 10,000 Dollars, is 10,000 Dollars.
1 prize of 2,000 Dollars, is 2,000 Dollars.
2 prizes of 1,000 Dollars, is 2,000 Dollars.
2 prizes of 500 Dollars, is 1,000 Dollars.
10 prizes of 100 Dollars, is 1,000 Dollars.
20 prizes of 50 Dollars, is 1,000 Dollars.
50 prizes of 20 Dollars, is 1,000 Dollars.
100 prizes of 10 Dollars, is 1,000 Dollars.
200 prizes of 5 Dollars, is 1,000 Dollars.
1000 prizes of 1 Dollar, is 1,000 Dollars.

10386 prizes, amounting to 60,000 Dollars.
Not One Blank to a prize—the whole payable in CASH, and which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1 00
Halves, 2 | Eighths, 50 cts.

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
COHEN'S OFFICE,
No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,
Where the two great Capital Prizes of
100,000 DOLLARS,
each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

* ORDEES either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.
Baltimore, April 16 [May 2 5w]

Talbot County Bible Society.
ON WEDNESDAY morning, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, a meeting of the Members of the Talbot County Bible Society, is invited at the Court-House in Easton, to receive a Report from the Managers of their proceedings for the past year, and to adopt such further measures as they may deem meet. As the Officers for the ensuing year are then to be chosen, a full meeting is desirable.

Preparatory to which, a meeting of the Managers of the Society, and of those gentlemen who have been associated with them in ascertaining the number of families in Talbot County who were destitute of the Bible, is particularly requested at the Court-House in Easton, on TUESDAY, (12th May,) at 11 o'clock.
By order of the President,
GEORGE W. NABB, Sec'y.
Easton, May, 9 3w

In Caroline county Court:
SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.
ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the Lands made to Joseph Vickers, of Sussex county in the State of Delaware, by William K. Lambdin, Trustee for the Sale of certain Lands of Joseph Haskins, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee to this Court, in the case of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against Barclay Haskins and others, heirs of the said Joseph Haskins deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot co. before the sixth day of June, in the year last aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of Sales to be \$3002 24.
WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE.

True copy Test, Jo: Richardson, Clk.
May 9 3w 3

PRINTING
Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
June 21—lf

UNION HOTEL.
SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with compliant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—lf

NOTICE.
THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.
The public's obedient servant
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Oct. 27 lf

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

BOARDING.
MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious house in McDaniel's street, No. 8, near Beltzhoover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.
Baltimore, Oct. 25.

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio;
Or Friendships Offering for every week in the year.
PHILADELPHIA.

A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.

The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Advance, (post paid.) THOMAS C. CLAKE, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.
"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class.—The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess," &c.—Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—Rockingham (Va.) Register.

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—[Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.

"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c.—[The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c.—[Watertown (N. Y.) Register.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—[New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gaz.

"Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.

"New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.
April 18.

LADIES' ALBUM,
AND
Literary & Miscellaneous Gazette.

WILL be Published in Centreville, (Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland,) on the 13th of May next, or as soon thereafter as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained. The paper will be devoted to "Literary subjects, interesting Tales, Poetry, the Fine Arts, and News." And its Original Department will be supported by individuals of acknowledged literary taste and talents.

It will be forwarded to distant subscribers by the first mail after publication, which will be every Wednesday, at only \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. A small portion of the Album will be devoted to Advertisements of a general nature.
Centreville, April 4. lf

Subscribers received at the post office in Town, and also at the different post offices in the County.
EDITORS.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLKOLK.
June 21—lf

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

VOL. XII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1829.

NO. 21.

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

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the liberal encouragement he has met with in his line of business, and he now informs them that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches, and has on hand a Stock of the best seasoned Timber, and intends keeping a Good Stock of Materials of all kinds, and the best workmen; which will enable him to build GIGS in the BEST MANNER, and on as reasonable terms, as they can be purchased any where, for Cash, and is prepared to do all kinds of repairs at prices to suit the times. Those gentlemen wishing to deal in his will do well to give him a call and learn his prices. All new work will be warranted for twelve months. He will take in payment if required, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Rye, Wheat Meal, Oats, Bran, or good Judgments. JOHN CAMPER.
Easton, March 28.—
N. B.—J. C. hopes, from his strict attention to business, to retain the patronage of his Old Friends, and the support of the public generally.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Market House and directly fronting the South side of the Court House, where he is prepared with the best Workmen, and a good stock of materials to meet all orders in his line. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done at as low rates, and as good as they can be here or elsewhere. He respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
N. B. The Subscriber has two excellent hands at the House Painting business, that will enable him to execute all orders in that line.
E. S. H.
March 21.

BOOTS & SHOES.



THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF **MATERIALS;** And having taken some pains to procure the best of WORKMEN, from the City, he hopes that he will be able to please all those who may favor him with their Custom, as he is determined to have his work done in the most fashionable and best manner.
The Public's ob't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, May 16.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,
Next door to the Drug & Medicinal Store
of Thomas H. Dawson.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's

Boots and Shoes.

He has also an assortment of first rate Materials, and having engaged the best hands, and from his own experience in the business he is enabled to promise those who may favor him with their custom, that his work shall not be surpassed as to strength and beauty by any done on the Eastern Shore or Baltimore.
He invites the public to give him a call and examine his style of workmanship.
He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please, and by punctuality to receive a share of public patronage.
THOMAS S. COOK.
March 28.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, all of which will be offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms.—He will take in exchange for Boots Shoes, or Leather—wheat, corn, bacon, lard, &c. &c. and will give the highest prices for hides in cash or trade.
T. S. C.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Will be offered lower than ever in this market heretofore.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening at their Old Stand opposite the COURT HOUSE, a complete assortment of **DRY GOODS,**

Purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and selected with care—ALSO,
China, Crockery, Hard-ware and Cutlery.

They have also on hand and intend keeping a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **Groceries and Liquors.** All of which will be offered upon the most reasonable terms for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Rye, Corn, Oats or Meal.
WM. JENKINS & SON.
may 2

NOTICE.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday
HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,—and are opening at their Store-House, opposite the Easton Hotel,
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,**

Adapted to the Spring & Summer Sales.
THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queens'-Ware.
They think their late Receipt of GOODS are Cheaper bought than heretofore, and would invite the immediate attention of their Customers and Dealers at large.
Easton, April 11—1829—[S.]—[W.]

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **Groceries, Liquors, Queens' Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,**
Together with a general Assortment of **SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.**

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for CASH, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills.
The public are respectfully invited to call & examine his assortment.
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Easton, Dec 27.

A CARD.

MRS. MULLIKIN
HAS JUST returned from Baltimore and has opened a splendid assortment of **Fancy Goods and Millinery** Of the newest French and other Fashions.—Her customers and the Ladies generally are respectfully invited to give her a call.
Easton, Ma- 16 Sw

New Fancy and Millinery Store.

MISS BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that she has taken the Store-Room recently occupied by Mr. Joseph Edmondson, dec'd, next door to Messrs. Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, and adjoining the Post-Office; and has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF **FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS.**

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Leghorn, Bolivar, &c. Hats,
Straw, Cottage, &c Bonnets,
Plain and figured Gattins,
White watered Gros de Naples,
Colored do. do.
White and black Italian Crape,
Crape Laise and Pattinet,
Ladies' Gloves and Mitts,
Fancy Gauze and silk Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers,
Braids, Gimps, Footing, &c.
Tapes, Bobins, Pins, Hooks & Eyes, &c.
Hair, side and neck-hell Combs,
Silver Thimbles, and Scissors,
Beads, Buckles and Necklaces,
Cologne, Antique Oil and Fancy Soap,
Spool and Cotton Balls,
A handsome assortment of plain and fancy Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Corsets and steel Busks, &c.
All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.
The public are requested to give her an early call and examine for themselves.
Easton, April 13

MISS BROWN intends carrying on at her stand all kinds of Mantua-making and Millinery Work.—She expects a young Lady from Baltimore in a few days well acquainted with Mantua-making to assist her.
Leghorns bleached and repaired at the shortest notice.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale at this Office,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **English, Latin and Greek School Books, Blank Books, &c.**
march 28.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia their Spring supply of Goods, consisting of Hard-ware, Groceries, Queens'-ware, China and Glass—among which are, Gilt and Plain Looking Glasses, Ivory handle Knives and Forks, Britannia Ware in Sets, Plated Candle Sticks, Brass Andirons and Shovels and Tong, Corn and Grass Scythes, Carpenter's Tools, &c.
Also, some very old French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rye Whiskey, Madeira and Port Wines, Fresh Teas, White Havana and Brown Sugar, Java Coffee, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. all of which are offered on accommodating terms.
W. M. H. & P. GROOME.
Easton, may 16 4t

CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON
INFORMS his friends and the public that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a choice assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** Selected from the Latest Importations, CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sup. Blue, Black and Fancy col'd Clothes and Gassmeres,
White and col'd Marseilles Vestings,
Silk Florentines, Drillings, Lasting, Bombazets, and Bombazines,
Striped Florentines, and Nankeens,
Giro de Nap, Italian Lastering,
Modes, Satins and Florences,
Canton and Italian Grapes,
Chintz, and Calicoes.
Figure'd and Plain Swiss,
Jacquet, Cambric and Book Muslins,
Cotton and col'd Cambric for Bonnetts,
Linen Cambric, Long Lawns,
Trish Linens and Diaper,
Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Spittle'd Id and Flag do.
Fancy Gravats,
Gloves and Mitts,
Pennsylvania Towel, Burlaps, and Onanburg Linens.
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **DOMESTIC GOODS, Hard-ware, Glass & Queens'-ware GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,** WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **LEATHER,**

All of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers, Hides, or Tan-bark. And invites an early call.
Easton, may 16.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK
HAS just received and is now opening a great Variety of **STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS** of all descriptions, embracing the newest Fashions and Style, selected with great care in Philadelphia and Baltimore from the latest Importations, and will be offered extremely low for Cash. His Customers and the Public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine them.
Easton, may 9

DRY GOODS, HATS AND COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, and superior Cotton Yarn in all its numbers—to be had Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices. Call on
L. H. & J. W. RICHARDSON.
No. 8 Centre Market Space, Baltimore.
April 25 7w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of Henry Pickering, deceased, in Goldsborough's Neck, on WEDNESDAY 27th of May, inst. all the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn and Corn Blades, Bacon, Lard, &c. One good Gig and Harness, several Negroes, slaves for life.
A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving Note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of and under five dollars, the Cash will be required before the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Adm'r.
May 16. of Henry Pickering, deceased

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at the jail, in Dover, Kent County, Delaware, on the 20th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. the following Negroes, viz:—
JAMES TINDAL,
SAMUEL HANHY,
AZIEL JOHNSON,
WILLIAM BRADLEY and
SARAH BLACKSHERE,
Having been convicted for Felony at the Court of quarter Sessions in April last, and are wisely sentenced, by the Court, to be disposed of to the highest and best bidders. Four of the above Negroes are best presume between the ages of 20 and 25 or 26 years, of a healthy, fine appearance, and worth the attention of Southern purchasers. Terms, Cash on delivery.
NEHEMIAH CLARE, Shff.
Dover, May 16

Valuable Farms to be Rented.

THE subscriber offers to Lease for the ensuing year, or nine years, as the tenant may prefer, the following valuable property situated on the Transquakin river about eight miles from Cambridge: set Two Farms laid off, each into three fields, of about 250 thousand corn hills each.
One other Farm in three fields, of 150 thousand each.
One other in three, of 100 thousand each—and
Two others, rather smaller.
To approved tenants, he will make the most satisfactory leases, if shortly applied to.
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, May 16 3w

We publish the following substance of an Address delivered by the Rev. Geo. G. COOKMAN, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Baltimore Missionary Society, at the request of a friend. We have no doubt it will be highly interesting to a large portion of our Subscribers.
[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

SUBSTANCE OF A SPEECH,

Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Baltimore Conference Missionary Society, City of Baltimore, Monday evening, March 23, 1829—and repeated by request at the anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York, May 4th. By the Rev. George G. Cookman.
I congratulate you, sir, on the elevated position you sustain as the President of this Christian meeting; and I congratulate this assembly on the interesting and animating occasion which brings them together. There is, sir, about a missionary meeting a spirit-stirring atmosphere, a sacred sympathy better felt than expressed. It is here that we peculiarly recognise the solemnizing presence of the great Head of the Church, and it is here we catch the kindling charities of the gospel. Missionary ground is high and holy ground,—we stand exalted above our sectional and national feelings—and as our eyes range over the boundless and comprehensive prospect of all the families of all the earth—as we mark the advancing march of gospel truth, and the victories of our Redeemer's cross, our souls spread abroad with spiritual enlargement, and catch a spark of that seraphic fire which touched the prophet's lips, and burns on heaven's high altar.

There was a period within your recollection, sir, when it was necessary in the very teeth of opposition to advocate the cause of missions by force of reason, and dint of argument. Scepticism pronounced it a doubtful scheme, and infidelity pronounced it a mad scheme, and the wise men of this world pronounced it a foolish scheme; but, sir, glory to the God of missions, he took the matter into his own hand, and triumphantly proved that "the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger than men!" and while some with Jewish unbelief were stumbling at the difficulties, and others with Grecian pride were smiling at the foolishness of the undertaking, our Father and our God was pleased by the foolishness of preaching to save even the very heathen that believe. And now, sir, throughout this babbling earth, from the equator to the poles, we have ten thousand living epistles of irresistible argument, demonstrating beyond a doubt that the cause of missions is the cause of God. The object then of these anniversaries is not to argue the practicability or propriety of the thing itself—this we reiterate is already abundantly established—but to rouse into full and vigorous activity, by the application of powerful and legitimate motives, the energies of this Christian church in the advancement of this grand & heaven-born design. The spirit of Christianity is essentially a missionary spirit. They are identified as one. You cannot separate them. Together they stand or fall. They are based on the broad foundation of an infinite benevolence; and they stretch abroad their sympathies to the wants and miseries of the universal world.—The eternal Father loved nothing less than the world, and gave his Son for nothing less; and as he sends the sun to shine upon the evil and the good, so the out-beamings of his grace are essentially free.

The illustrious founder of our holy religion—himself a missionary, and the prince and the pattern of all missionaries—established a missionary system. He was not the mere head of a sect; but the great Head of that universal church, which, standing on the rock defies the gates of hell. He broke down the middle wall of partition—he constituted this earth his magnificent temple, and in the evening of the world sent forth the general invitation to all the tribes of men to come and worship in his courts.—This last glorious dispensation was ushered in by the songs of angels as glad tidings of great joy to all people; and the "great effectual door" was opened on the day of pentecost, amid the rushing wind and the descending fire, with the missionary commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

And, sir, what were the old apostles, but heads of a missionary college? Themselves graduates under Jesus Christ, the great teacher of the church. Heaven taught, heaven inspired men! They were linguists without a lexicon, and preachers without a book. They had "the thoughts that breathe and the words that burn." These were missionaries of the right stamp. Men full of the Holy Ghost—hearted of flesh—decision of steel—souls of fire. Emancipated by the Lord, the spirit of liberty, they rose above the narrowness of national prejudice, and became citizens of the world. They knew no man after the flesh—they belonged to no nation—they carried a message of mercy to every nation. There was Peter in his fisher's coat, and Paul the tent maker, and Matthew the publican; and they proclaimed, as they went, salvation free as the air you breathe, in the name of Christ the Lord. And the priests raged; and philosophy sneered; and royalty frowned; and the beasts of the people scourged, and pelted, and hooted; but, sir, in the name of the God of missionaries, they went steadily on,—and, sir, what was the result? Why, sir, the gospel was preached to all the world. The platform of Jewish ceremonies sank beneath the simple doctrines of Jesus; the Gentile nations flocked to the standard of Immanuel. The proud citadel of Pagan mythology, stripped of its delusive grandeur, stood exposed to a gloomy sepulchre, full of dead men's bones. Philosophy was conquered without argument; the gospel was preached in the very palaces of Rome; and eventually the cross of Christ was planted triumphant on the throne of the Caesars.

And now, sir, that 1800 years have rolled away, I ask, Has the cause of missions lost any of its commanding and authoritative character? Is it not, like its divine author, the same yesterday, to day, and for ever? Where will the opposer of missions set his foot? Will he dare to say that the unchangeable love of the eternal Father is in any degree abated? Or that the great Prop'et of the church has altered his purpose? Will he say that the gospel commission has run out or that the moral state of the heathen is better, or the obligations of the Christian church less? O, tell it not in Gath, repeat it not in the streets of Askelon! We have been too lukewarm, too supine: it is high time to awake out of sleep. What shall we need urging, with the high example of a missionary Saviour, and twelve missionary apostles, before our eyes? What! with such illustrious leaders in the van guard of the Chris-

tian army, shall we shamefully loiter and lag in the rear? Nay, my brethren, let us up and be doing; the spirit of missions is the soul of the church; while we send the gospel abroad, God will revive the work at home. Let us lean to the field. In this war there is no neutrality.—Christ hath said, "He that is not for me is against me." "Thou shalt love thy (heathen) neighbour as thyself." O, sir, let us beware the curse of Meroz for our want of missionary zeal. "Curse ye Meroz curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, for they came not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Let us not be misunderstood. We are not preferring a bold and sweeping charge against the churches, but rather stirring up their pure minds by way of remembrance. It is true indeed, emphatically true, that much remains to be done; but, sir, it is equally true, that something has been done, and more is yet in progress. There has gone abroad throughout Protestant Christendom a redeeming spirit; of which this present missionary meeting is another triumphant proof; a spirit, which, in the expansion of its liberal designs, contemplates, under the blessing of God, nothing less than the evangelization of the world.

The world in which we live has taken a wonderful advance in art, science, civilization, and liberty, within the last hundred years; nor, sir, has the march of religious truth been behind the improvements of the age. The word of God, once immured in the recesses of the cloister, has been translated into almost all languages and circulated into almost all lands; while the latent sparks of missionary fire have burst the shell of sectarian peculiarity; and now, sir, the Protestant churches are emulously labouring in breaking up and cultivating the great field of the heathen world.

While we rejoice in the labours and success of other missionary societies, and wish them God speed in all their honest endeavours; perhaps, sir, we may be permitted, on the present occasion, to refer particularly to our own.

We were saying, sir, that the age in which we live was distinguished by unprecedented improvements. One astonishing discovery has followed upon another, proving how amazingly the vast powers of nature may be made subservient to the purposes of art; and among these stands pre-eminent the steam boat, the bright production of the creative genius of the immortal Fulton. It stands the eighth wonder of the world.

While, sir, I as an individual render up my meed of admiration, permit me to say, that there is a vessel now afloat which, though less celebrated on the pillar of this world's fame, has been productive of more real benefit to the best interests of mankind.

She was built at the foundry, city of London under the direction of Messrs. John and Charles Wesley. She is constructed on precisely the same model, and built of the same materials, as the old ship, which was launched by the city of Jerusalem; by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ immediately after his resurrection, & afterwards sailed and navigated by the fishermen of Galilee. She is, sir, to all intents and purposes, a missionary vessel, calculated for spiritual discovery and Christian colonization. She carries letters of marque, a chosen crew of missionary adventurers, and steers by the bright and morning star of Bethlehem. It is true indeed for the first few years, her voyagings were confined to the British seas. She alternately visited the islands of Ireland, Scotland, Man, Guernsey, Alderney and Jersey; in all which, under the blessing of G. D. flourishing colonies were established. But sir, the God of heaven never intended her for a mere coaster, she was destined to circumnavigate the globe. Accordingly, sir, at this juncture, the great Head of the Church raised up a body of men of high missionary feeling—spirits of lofty enterprise—hearted of universal charity. NAMED name an Asbury, a Boardman, a Pymmer, a Whatcoat, and last, not least, a Coke. These men, adventurous as Columbus, and greedy of souls as ever Spaniards were of gold, launched the missionary vessel into the great and boundless deep of the Atlantic; and favoured by propitious gales and an approving God, reached the shores of this new and far-famed world. Here, sir, they boldly planted the standard of Methodism. Here they found the fields white already to the harvest, nor had they long to complain that the labourers were few. God gave the word and labour was the increase of able and effective men in this western vineyard of the Lord. The word of the Lord was like fire among dry stubble—it cleared the woods—it ran along the banks of our vast rivers—it was irresistible—it crossed the northern lakes—it penetrated the Southern swamps—it defied the frosts of Canada—it scaled the cloud capped summits of Alleghany—and now, sir, let the pious observer behold the great family of Methodism—from New Orleans in the south to Labrador on the north, sitting beneath their own vine and fig tree—and truly may he exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" Nor, sir, is this all. The missionary spirit has done greater things than these. It has silenced forever the futile theories of a self-created philosophy, and stopped the mouth of an arrogant political expediency. Where is now the empty declaimer who affirmed, with the solemnity of an oracle that it was impossible to humanize the African, or civilize the Indian? Let that man cast his eye under the spreading tree of Methodism, and he shall see fifty thousand converted Africans reposing beneath its refreshing shade and two thousand Indians finding a solace from the thousand Indian religions which might put minute philosophers have been arranging the prophecies of colour, your missionaries have gone forth, and believing that God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, that all souls are his, and that God is no respecter of persons, they have, as debtors to the Greeks & the barbarians, preached salvation to all in the name of Jesus and, sir, with what success? why God has proved that the things impossible to men are possible to him. He has proved not only that Africans have souls, but souls purchased by the blood of Christ, and that the Indian is not only a man, but by the grace of God, a gentleman, and that with the Bible in one hand and the axe in the other, he can exhibit a specimen of civilized industry which might put philosophers themselves to the blush; and triumphantly prove his claim to the rights of man and citizenship, to the everlasting confusion of narrow and temporizing politicians.

But, sir, we are digressing. We must return to the missionary ship, and if you please embark for Europe. Mr. Wesley finding that the Lord was opening up missionary ground in distant lands, and being himself detained at home by the weight of his societies, appointed Dr. Thomas Coke admiral of the ship, with a commission for foreign service. And truly we may say the office was made for the man, and the

man for the office. He was a Welshman by birth, and a composite in feeling. I saw the admiral when I was a boy, and he never forgot him. He was like Zaccheus, a man of small stature; but, sir, there was a great soul in a little body. Who can forget the highest enthusiasm which glowed in his animated countenance, or the kindling glance of his benevolent eye. He was the apostle—he was the martyr of Methodist missions. For them he was willing to suffer the loss of all things. In this spiritual adventure he risked his life, his purse, his reputation, his all. He stopped at no difficulty, and though on some occasions his vessel (as it respects money matters) was in the shallows, yet she never struck the ground. In the prosecution of duty he feared no danger. His favourite motto was, "I am immortal till my work is done." Appointed by the father of Methodism to this missionary command, he entered upon his office with humble boldness and generous enthusiasm. He hoisted the broad flag of free grace at his mast head, and spreading his white canvas to the winds of heaven, steered for America. And although tremendous storms drove his vessel out of her intended course down to the West India Islands, yet here we have to acknowledge the finger of God bringing real good out of seeming evil. For from that apparent accident sprang one of the most extensive, productive, and benevolent of modern missions, which has eventuated in the salvation of thousands of the African race. It would be endless to follow the admirable through all the cruising activity of his missionary life. Suffice it to say that he lived as he died, and as he lived he died as he lived. He was the Holy Ghost. The ocean was his sepulchre, but he being dead yet speaketh. Yet when he died the enemies of missions began to triumph. "We shall hear no more of M. theist missions," said they. "No doubt the enthusiastic old man and his mad schemes have failed together."—But, sir, these self-made prophets proved themselves false prophets, for when our Elijah ascended to glory there were many Elishas to catch the descending mantle of his charity.—The admiral was dead, but, sir, the good missionary ship floated her triumphant course over the main, and waved her joyous banner to the nations. She doubled the cape of Good Hope, and sailed a board of spiritual warriors on the East India seas. Thence standing for New South Wales and the Sandwich Islands, she stretched across to Malagascor, touching at South and Western Africa, in all which places she established Christian colonies. Nay, sir, she sailed under the batteries of Copenhagen up the stormy Baltic, and established a Methodist mission in the very fastnesses of Sweden. She has passed under the guns of Gibraltar, landing her missionary warriors on that impregnable fortress; and finally, she has traversed those seas, and planted colonies on the very ground once trod by the feet of the holy apostles.

But, sir, you are ready to think we are sailing out of all longitude and latitude. We shall, therefore, with your permission, bring our missionary vessel home to port, with one observation, namely, is she to remain in port? Is she to be laid up as a dismantled bulk—a melancholy memorial of what our fathers were able to begin, and we are unwilling to finish?

Methodists I bear some cautious calculator hint, "Charity begins at home." Granted, my brother, but remember charity must not remain at home. When the pressing wants of them are tolerably supplied, let her go forth, like Noah's dove, on an errand of mercy to the four quarters of the globe. Such is the spirit of the missionary commission, and such was the practice of the missionary apostles. We are ready to admit that these United States have presented and do present a vast and comprehensive field for the incessant labours of our active itineraries. We are ready to admit that the Indian tribes make a loud and pressing appeal for renewed and increased exertion, and may God prosper that noble mission; but, sir, we are not ready to admit that this missionary effort bears any adequate proportion to the resources and responsibility of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Granting, as we do, that much has been accomplished at home with very small means, is that any reason why something might not be accomplished abroad with greater? What, sir, surrounded as we are by the spirit-stirring activity of the age, are we to sit still at home, and let other men take our missionary crown? For ever perish the thought. Sir, I do not propose that we forthwith put the missionary vessel to sea under the care of American pilots, and, sir, let her first voyage be eastward.

There is on the western coast of Africa an American, and I thank God, we may add, a Christian colony, which, under the blessing of Heaven, promises to be a focus for the evangelization and civilization of that benighted continent. The freemen of Liberia are standing on those shores, and uttering the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." That colony is precious to the heart of the philanthropist—it stands the altar of a national atonement, and an imperishable monument of a nation's benevolence. And, sir, whilst the moral feeling of this republic is promoting its temporal interests whilst the north is giving up and the south keeping not back, shall the Methodists of these United States be backward in answering the will of those gifted and qualified men who are crying, "Here and send me!" Sir, nothing is wanting but the means, and I am persuaded the means will not be wanting.—And, sir, are the South American republics to be forgotten? Do these present no claim upon our benevolence? Among the millions of this extensive continent is there no field for missionary labour? If these United States have given them the bright model of a civil constitution, shall they withhold their better boon of religious liberty and Christian knowledge? It is high time something must be done. Let our missionary vessel stretch along the coasts of South America. Let her touch at the Havans, at Rio Janeiro, at Buenos Ayres, and leave her missionaries at all these places—let her double Cape Horn, and coast along the shores of the Pacific. Yea, sir, let her never drop her anchor until she completes the circumnavigation of this transatlantic world.

But, sir, before we hoist our sails we are arrested by a very abrupt consideration the means. Who shall pay the freight of the vessel? We have the men, but, sir, we want the money, for it is demonstratively certain that if the world is to be evangelized, it must be by means, not by miracles. And, sir, if we succeed in getting our missionary vessel under way, it will not be by fair speeches, or loud professions, but by fulfilling, to the letter, the laconic peroration of Dean Swift's celebrated sermon—"we must, in one word, 'Down with our dust.'"

Suppose, sir, for instance, this meeting, no mine contradicte, on the spot resolve itself into a committee of ways and means. Already I think I see the eyes of our enterprising brethren, the collectors sparkling full of expectation. But stay, my dear brethren; be not too sanguine. Alas we can invite you to no gold or silver mines: they are amazingly scarce in this country; but you may draw encouragement from the language of the resolution I hold in my hand. Here it is asserted as a fact, that "the silver and the gold are the Lord's, whilst we are but the stewards & dispensers of his bounty." Now, sir, if this be true; and I have no doubt of it, we may get at the silver and gold this very night. We must all of us turn miners. We must take the pickaxe of conviction, the mighty lever of conscience, and dig down into our own hearts, cleansing away the rubbish of self-love. O, sir, once break up this great deep, and de-

pend upon it there are hidden treasures below. Would to God I had the prophet's rod. Methinks I would smite the rock, and what a stream of golden benevolence would issue forth. Sir, I am persuaded that this meeting will triumphantly rebut the illiberal insinuation of certain heathen poets, that the age in which we live is a brazen or an iron age—they will this night prove, to the very testimony of sight and sense, that this is the golden, or at least the silver age.

Sir, in conclusion, permit me to pursue this idea one step farther. We live in an age of retrenchment and reform. But, sir, although no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, I foresee a period near at hand when the principles of moral retrenchment and moral reform shall be carried into full and legitimate effect. The time is at hand when true benevolence will stand on the solid basis of conscientious frugality, and genuine charity on cheerful self-denial—when the great inquiry will be, How much can I give to God? How little will supply my wants? It was this legitimate principle which gave such a moral splendour to the poor widow's mite, of whom it was said that whereas others gave of their abundance, she gave all that she had. I see the day coming when our Christian ladies shall emulate the charity of the wives and daughters of the ancient crusaders, and cast in their bracelets, their rings, and their jewelry, to carry on this holy war—when the fathers of our families, like the heads of Jewish houses, will pour in their golden gifts to build the temple of the Lord—when our young men of fortune, unlike the young man in the gospel, will sell all that they have, and give to the poor heathen, and taking up their missionary cross follow their victorious Captain; and when the whole Christian church shall arise to the noble disinterestedness of primitive principles, and the universal charity of primitive practice. The hour is at hand, sir, when reform, moral reform, personal reform, domestic reform, will be the order of the day. It will turn the world upside down. It will enter our dwellings, and revolutionize our very household establishments. It will almost work miracles. It will sweep away from our mantle pieces our splendid pier glasses, handsome glass and china vases decorated with artificial flowers, and so sit at neat missionary boxes. It will convert ribbands and veils into cordage for our ship, and India's awls into substantial sails; and pianofortes & music books into Bibles and hymn books for the heathen.—It will transmute gold watches into silver or pinback, and transmit the net proceeds to the missionary treasury.

But, sir, are we speaking of the future? What, shall posterity take our crown? Nay, sir, let us take time by the forelock—let us make our advance march in the career of benevolence—let us prove ourselves not children in this business. Come, my brethren; let us try our strength, test our principles, prove our love to God and our heathen neighbours. Are your hearts ready, your hands ready, your money ready? Then as ye have freely received, freely give; and "whosoever thy hand findeth thee to do, do it with all thy might."

[For the Eastern Gazette.]
SUNDAY, March 22, 1829.

A number of citizens of the Trappe and its vicinity convened at the Trappe School House, according to appointment, (of a meeting a few days previous, when also a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution.) When, on motion, James Chaubain, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Samuel T. Kemp appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The gentlemen appointed to draft a Constitution for the "Trappe Sabbath School," produced the following, which, upon being read and considered, was, with some amendments, adopted, viz:—
PREAMBLE.
WHEREAS, we the subscribers, inhabitants of the Trappe and its vicinity have witnessed with pleasure, the beneficial results of the Sabbath School, which for several years past has been in operation, in this Village; not only as it enabled many children, who, otherwise, might have remained in comparative ignorance to receive the rudiments of education; but also, that it had a tendency to impress them with a proper reverence for the Sabbath, and to teach them the principles of Religion and Morality, whereby they might attain a due knowledge of their duty to their God, and to their Country. And,

WHEREAS, also, by the death of the late lamented President of the former Society, WILLIAM A. McMAHAN, through whose benevolence and perseverance the School was projected and measurably sustained; it has become partially disorganized; and conceiving it a duty incumbent on those whose circumstances, time, and acquisitions will permit them to do so, to endeavour to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of the youth of their neighbourhood; We have therefore, in order to recognize the School, and to continue to the children of the Trappe and its vicinity, the benefits they have been accustomed to derive from it, formed ourselves into a society, and have ordained and established the following rules and regulations for our Government, viz:—
Constitution of the Trappe Sabbath School Society

ARTICLE 1st.
This Society shall be called, and known by the name of the "Trappe Sabbath School Society."

ARTICLE 2.
The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, three Superintendants, at least six Teachers, a Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTICLE 3.
The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, preserve order and regulate debates.—It shall be his duty to direct the Secretary to notify the members of the stated and special meetings of the Society.—He shall receive the reports of the managers and lay them before the members.—In case of a tie, he shall have the casting vote.—He, as well as the other officers of the Society, shall be elected annually, on the second Sunday in March.

ARTICLE 4.
The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President and be, in due with like powers.

ARTICLE 5.
The Superintendants shall be present alternately, preside over and regulate the School, when it is in Session; they with the Teachers, who shall constitute the

Board of Managers, shall have the whole and sole conduct and management of the School; they shall make, for themselves, Bye-Laws, for the government of their operations; which Bye-Laws must, however receive the approbation of the Society. The Superintendants shall make a report quarterly to the Society, through the President, of the state of the School, number and progress of the pupils, and indeed of all other matters relative to their proceedings, in the management of the School.

ARTICLE 6.
The Teachers shall attend at the School House, at the hours to be established by the Bye-Laws, two at least, in rotation every Sabbath. They are to use their best exertions, under the directions of the superintendants, to improve the pupils, in learning, conduct and morals. If a Superintendent or Teacher shall resign or be suspended by the board of managers, they shall immediately fill up the vacancy, reporting, however such resignation, suspension and appointment, to the next quarterly meeting for its concurrence.

ARTICLE 7.
The Secretary shall attend each meeting of the Society, call over a list of the members, and take minutes, which shall be read at the next meeting, and copied into a book kept for that purpose.—He shall insert the reports of the committees at full length, together with all motions; having the names of the proposer and the person who seconds them attached.—His name shall always be signed to the minutes.—If he be absent at the time of constituting the society, the President shall appoint a Secretary pro tempore. He, under the direction of the President and board of managers shall conduct the correspondence of the Society.

ARTICLE 8.
The Treasurer shall collect all monies arising from the admission of members.—He shall pay the same away agreeably to order certified by the President.—He shall receive donations to the Society, and keep a faithful register of the amount received from each with his or her name.—He shall also keep a regular account of all monies received and paid by him as aforesaid, and every quarter; at the stated meetings or oftener, if required by the Society, shall render a statement of the receipts, stock in hand, and the disbursements made by his order; and shall deliver up to his successor the books, paper and other property, belonging to the Society, in his hands.

ARTICLE 9.
Any Officer of the Society (excepting the individuals composing the board of managers) wishing to resign, must signify his intention one meeting previous thereto—the board of managers to be regulated in this respect by their own Bye-Laws.

ARTICLE 10.
Any person may become a member of this Society, by paying annually the sum of twenty five cents, into the hands of the Treasurer, and signing his name to the Constitution.—The sum of one dollar paid to the Treasurer will constitute the person so paying, a member for five years.

Five members of the Society in addition to a majority of the board of managers, shall constitute a quorum to transact business.—The society shall meet on the second Sundays in March, June, September and December.

ARTICLE 11.
Any member wishing to resign must signify the same to the Secretary and pay up his dues to the Treasurer; any member being called upon, for his annual subscription, and refusing to pay, shall be considered as wishing to retire from the Society, and his name shall be stricken from the roll.

No alteration or amendment shall be made to the Constitution, unless by the consent of two thirds of the members present—all other questions shall be decided by the majority.

After the adoption of the Constitution, the Society proceeded to elect Officers, when it appeared

- Gen. Sol. Dickinson was chosen Pres't.
- Samuel T. Kemp, Vice President.
- James M. Mullikin, Sec'y & Treasurer.
- James Chaubain, } Superintendants.
- James W. Nealle, }
- Wm. M. Price, }
- Thomas Mullikin, } Teachers.
- Abner Parrott, }
- Samuel Mullikin, }
- Solomon McMahan, }
- Thomas Benny, }
- Peter B. Mullikin, }

NUNNERY IN THE U. STATES.
Georgetown, D. C. March 13th, 1829.

I called, to-day, at the Nunnery or "Monastery of Visitation," in Georgetown. I expressed a wish to the Nun who received me, to view such parts of the interior as strangers are ever allowed to visit. The Nun smiled assent.

The site of this Monastery is in the north west part of the town. It stands upon the borders of "the heights," and overlooks the body of the town below. It commands a pleasant view of the Potomac, as it rolls its still waters away to the south-east and also of the cultivated fields and lawns on its western bank. The enclosure embraces about one acre. On the north side, is the Academy conducted by the Nuns, consisting of a long range of buildings, three stories high. In the middle of the front or eastern side stands the chapel. On the left of the chapel is the room of the Father Confessor, and also

the private apartments of the nuns, into which no unhalloved tread of the worldly and profane is ever admitted.

I had not waited long, when the Lady Abbess, and a Nun of the newly initiated to the mysteries of the black veil, about eighteen or twenty years of age, whose countenance seemed the abode of an unusual degree of intelligence, thought and meaning, came into the hall. I was introduced to the Lady Abbess, and her young and beautiful attendant. "We will be your conductresses," said the Lady Abbess, at the same time leading the way and inviting me to follow.

The Academy, or High School for Ladies is the most interesting appendage of the convent. It contains a boarding school of upwards of one hundred pupils—and a free or charity school of a much larger number of day scholars. What strikes the visitor with most pleasure, is the perfect system and order with which everything is done. All is perfect clockwork. The young Misses who compose the school, are regularly and rigidly trained to do every thing on plan and method.

We first entered a long passage. Here were fixtures prepared for the cloaks, bonnets, &c. of the pupils, each numbered from one to one hundred and fifty; and each pupil has her particular number. The next room we visited was another long passage, adjoining the dormitories. In this was an extended range of wash-stands, reaching through its length. Here the pupils commence their morning toilette. Each stand is furnished with bowl, pitcher, napkin, soap, combs, brushes &c., and each numbered. The same is true of the beds or couches in the dormitories—of the departments or divisions of their common wardrobe—of their seats in the dining and study halls, and even the depositories of their shoes, &c. Each pupil has the same number throughout the establishment.

The Seminary is divided into four classes.—The hall of the first class contains an extensive cabinet of minerals, to which many rare and valuable specimens have been presented by the officers of our Navy; and by Catholics of the eastern world. It has also many rich specimens of art—the contributions of wealthy and powerful patrons of the church. The sword, sheath and belt of Iurbide—the hero of South America—two of whose daughters are now in this convent, were recently presented to the cabinet by Commodore Rogers. It also claims to have many sacred relics, such as shreds or scraps from the garments of numerous saints—fragments from the church and tomb of St. Peter, and of other Saints—pieces of the wood of the Cross, &c. The relics, so says tradition, have been carefully preserved by a long line of Popes, Bishops and Priests, and distributed among the churches & their convents, as the memorials of many precious and hallowed associations. The veneration with which they are regarded by Catholics, is well known. The same hall containing the cabinet has also a good chemical laboratory.

After visiting the other rooms, my conductresses led me to the domestic apartment, where the culinary operations of this great family are performed. This is kept with great care; every thing was neat, bright & clean; and but for the implements of housewifery, carefully arranged about the room, one might have mistaken it for a drawing room.

One feature in the training of these young ladies I was wonderfully pleased with. It is this: two of them are taken every week by rotation, and placed in this parlor kitchen, where, under the instruction of one of the sisterhood, they perform all the operations of housewifery for the week. They make the bread and bake it, the puddings, tarts, pies, cakes, &c. They roast the beef and fowls; and in short, perform the whole labor of house-keeping, except the drudgery. At the end of the week they return to their study and two others take their places. This is as it should be. Domestic education is almost wholly overlooked with us. Young ladies are trained up as if to charm, and please, and grace the drawing room, were to be the sole business of their lives. They are taught to sing, dance, (this is indispensable!) to play the piano and guitar, to read bad French, and write worse English, to trifle gracefully (all of which I acknowledge I like very well, if backed by solid attainments,) and now and then one, to think profoundly; but not one in ten, on arriving at a proper age for taking charge of a family, knows how to make a pudding or a pie, that would be eatable; unless she were to make it "by book."

The number of nuns in this Convent at present, is about sixty. Among them are descendants of several rich and powerful families. Their employment consists in confessions, veils, fasts, penances, reading and religious exercises, in teaching, in domestic concerns, and in making fine needle-work for sale. The Charity School embraces about two hundred day pupils. For their humanity and benevolence in collecting and teaching these children, the Nuns deserve praise. In these employments they appeared happy; but the happiness of these devotees, if real must be of the negative kind.

In one respect I was much disappointed. Instead of finding, in the Convent, a set of rigid, sour, austere female ascetics, I met with cheerfulness approaching to vivacity—with kindness the most engaging; and with politeness the most natural and unaffected.

Richmond Family Visitor.

[From the National Intelligencer.]
THE LATE AFFAIR AT PORT MAHON.

Our readers have seen the report in circulation of a fræna between the crews of national vessels of the United States and France, at Port Mahon, on the Mediterranean. We have been pained to find the story circulating without contradiction, and even reiterated without contradiction, that an officer of the French Navy had been murdered or assassinated, by the American seamen. In the very mildest form of the story, all the blame of the rencontre was thrown upon our brave countrymen.

We are glad to be enabled to disabuse the public mind, by inserting the following, said to be a faithful account of the affair, which we have translated from a French paper. We are happy, in addition, to be able to state, that the affair is well understood by the two governments, and is not likely to produce, as seems to have been feared, any unhappy effect on the relations between the two governments.

Translated from "Le Semaphore," a *Marseilles Journal*, of March 24, 1829.

OCCURRENCES AT MAHON.—Some distressing occurrences have taken place at Mahon, which, incorrectly reported, might sow the seeds of discord and trouble between two nations made to esteem one another. The Spanish authority, charged with this affair, will examine it with justice, and when the facts are better known, it will be seen that the American Nation merits none of the reproaches which have been poured out against it.—Without pretending to anticipate the judgement which may emanate from this authority; we think it our duty to make known some facts extracted from a Letter written by one whose character as a man of honor is beyond question.

On the 25th January last an ally took place at Mahon between some French & American sailors, both parties being unarmed. On this occasion the Governor of Minorca issued an Ordinance requiring that all sailors coming on shore should re-embark on board their vessels every evening before sunset. He addressed this ordinance to all the Consuls residing at Mahon, requiring of them to communicate the same to the commanders of the vessels of war of their respective nations.

In conformity to this act, until the 15th February, no sailor belonging to the American vessels of war in port obtained leave from their officers to go on shore. At this date, the Commander of the Java (U. S. frigate) was authorised by the Governor to permit his seamen to be on shore for a week. It ought to be observed that, notwithstanding the Governor's order, the French sailors had come ashore every night, armed.

It has been pretended that the American Officers had taken no steps to put an end to the disputes which had arisen. To repel this accusation, it is enough to recall to mind one important fact. Immediately after the affair of the 25th of January, the Governor, at the request of Captain Downes, commander of the Java, proposed to the French Consul residing at Mahon, an arrangement, by which the French sailors should go on shore for a certain number of days; that in their turn the American sailors should enjoy the same privilege for the same number of days, and so on alternately. In this way it would be impossible that the peace of the town should be disturbed, since no meeting could take place between the sailors of the two nations. If this arrangement was not put in execution, it was not the fault of the Commander of the Java. This fact, arising from the disputes which had already taken place, is sufficient to demonstrate that Capt. Downes did all that it was possible for him to do to avoid all conflict, & that if unfortunate occurrences have followed, it is not upon him that the blame ought to fall.

There was not the least premeditation in the event of which Lieutenant Mesnard (of the French Navy) became a victim. It was thus that it occurred.—This officer, followed by many French sailors, were conducting along the street an American sailor, with the intention, they said, to lead him before the Governor, but for what purpose we know not. The American sailor, whom they were maltreating, cried out "Murder!" At his cries, many of his comrades ran to his assistance, and in the skirmish which hence arose, Lieut. Mesnard was hit on the head by a chance bullet.

The death of this brave officer caused as much regret to the American officers as it could have caused to the French; and as every one will see, there is nothing in all this affair that resembles assassination.

All those who know the American Nation know that such a crime does not belong either to its habits or its character. The death of Lieut. Mesnard is not the only one that we have to regret. A sailor of the Java was also the victim of these deplorable conflicts. He was pierced through and through with a sword, and expired a few hours afterwards.

Capt. Downes has acted in these circumstances with a prudence and a moderation, which, without doubt, entitle him to the esteem of all men, who, before making up an opinion on any affair, desire to understand properly the details of it. Since his arrival at Toulon, this prudence and moderation has not been lost sight of; he has offered to the Admiral not to permit even his officers to go on shore.—[La Semaphore.]

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT, commenced its May Session last Monday and adjourned to-day. We believe nothing of importance was transacted this term—We are not so much surprised at the enormous amount of our County Taxes, since we have understood that in a case on the criminal Docket of this term, the county is charged with witnesses attendance upwards of seventy dollars. Is there no way, in this age of reform, to remedy the evil—Could not the county provide funds for the payment of state witnesses as soon as their services were performed? If so, the per diem could be reduced fifty per cent without giving the least dissatisfaction to one individual; for we have generally seen witnesses willing to sell their allowance for one half its amount. The subject is worthy the attention of our State Legislature.

We understand that Col. GEORGE E. MITCHELL, of Cecil, will be a candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of Harford, Cecil and Kent counties—Levin Gale, our late representative, having withdrawn.

JUDGE BOULDIN, who has recently been elected to Congress from Mr. Randolph's district, resigned his seat on the bench of the General Court of Virginia, on the 15th instant.

A letter from Lexington, Ky. under date of 10th inst. published in the Washington Telegraph, says:—

The University took fire last night, & was entirely consumed. About half the books saved, except the law library, which suffered a total loss. There was an insurance on the property to the amount of \$16,000, and I have no doubt a new building will be commenced without delay. There remain all the smaller buildings on the ground, and sufficient for the purposes of education until a new one is erected on the site of the old. The servant employed by the institution was engaged in the upper part of the building in blacking shoes, fell asleep, and it is supposed the fire was communicated from a candle he left burning. The roof was nearly all in flames before it was discovered.

Three persons have been arrested at Easton, Pa. on a charge of passing counterfeit ten dollar bills of the Delaware Bank.

GOV. HOUSTON.—The following article we copy from the Orleans Argus of 25th ult.

TENNESSEE.—We understand that this State has been put into a terrible uproar, on account of the conduct of Gov. HOUSTON. It appears that the Governor, disappointed in not receiving a portion with a young Lady of respectable family, whom he married about three months ago, or from some other motive, had publicly calumniated and defamed his wife—at which the sovereign people were so indignant, that they burnt the Governor in effigy in several places. At Nashville the troops were called out to prevent a similar execution. The Governor we understand, finding himself become so unpopular, had resigned; and it is said, on his way to Mexico.

[From the N. Y. E. Post.]

DEATH OF GOV. JAY.—This morning intelligence was received here of the death of Gov. John Jay. He expired at his residence, in Westchester county, on Sunday last, in the 84th year of his age.—Mr. Jay was one of the most eminent statesmen our country has produced, one of the last of that generation of great men whose talents and wisdom carried us successfully through the struggle for our liberties, and who devised for us the political institutions under which we have hitherto prospered.

Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Notes of the Bank of the U. States, payable at the Branches in Baltimore and Washington, are in circulation; they are well executed, the engraving is good, and the paper very good. They are most defective in the numbering and filling up.—Gazette.

PATTY CANNON.

We sometime since gave a statement respecting certain discoveries which were recently made in Sussex, and of the arrest and imprisonment of Patty Cannon, on the charge of being concerned in the murder of a number of individuals in and near the borders of that County. We inadvertently stated that her trial might be expected to take place about the time of the publication. It was the Court of Common Pleas which was then in session, & by the Constitution of our State the trial for capital offences is confined to the Supreme Court, whose regular session does not take place in that County until August next. Several bills of indictment were found against the old woman, but she has saved the Court the trouble of trying, and perhaps the Sheriff that of performing even a more unpleasant duty, as she died in Jail on the 11th instant.

During our late visit into Sussex County, we heard an anecdote related of the old woman and others connected in the traffic of stealing and selling blacks, which is, perhaps, worth relating. Several Black men were employed by the concern, in the business of inveigling negroes into the meshes of their net, and among the rest was one who was exceedingly expert in the business. This individual, upon one occasion, prevailed upon a man who was a slave to a person residing in Worcester Co. Md. and had a free wife and seven male children, between the ages of 6 and 18 years, to accompany him to Camden, in this State, with the assurance that he would be able to procure a pass from the members of the Friends Society in that place, with which he would be enabled to pass into the state of New Jersey, and escape from the service of his master. He accordingly conducted him to the house of Patty Cannon, where he was furnished with a document with a large seal to it, and amused with the idea of being furnished with a conveyance to the place of his supposed destination. His conductor then left him, and going immediately back to his wife and children, and telling them a fine tale of the favourable situation their husband and father had procured, induced them to follow him, who were also conveyed into the same trap, and the next morning after their arrival they were all shipped off, never more to be heard of by their relations or friends. This account was furnished to our informer by another black who had been employed in the same business by the despicable concern.

Among the passengers in the Calcutta on Monday, from Liverpool, was Mr. SPARKS, who, having completed his historical researches in Europe, has returned to this country after an absence of nearly a year and a half. He has been exceedingly fortunate in obtaining access to documents connected with the period of the American revolution, whether deposited in the public archives, or in the possession of private persons. The utmost courtesy and liberality has been shown him by the public functionaries both in England and France in submitting to his inspection and permitting him to copy the diplomatic and other papers in their keeping, as not wishing to keep back the truth of history, and as desirous of affording every facility to the labours of a learned and able man who had no other object in view than that of giving a fair and impartial record of important events. The materials discovered by Mr. Sparks, in Paris, were, we understand, much more important than he expected to meet with. They throw great light, not only on our relations with the French government at that critical period of our history, but with the courts of the other European nations. They show, moreover, the beginning and progress of these negotiations, direct and indirect, by which a final settlement was effected between this country and Great Britain. On this point, we understand, the information they afford is particularly full and interesting. The confidential letters also of the French Ministers in this country to their own government, their accounts of passing events, of the state of public feeling in our country, of the characters of our public men, and the plans proposed and discussed by them at different stages of the War of the Revolution, are exceedingly minute and valuable. The instructions of the British Government to its officers here, and the military correspondence relating to the American campaign, throw important light on the dispositions of their Government towards the colonies, and on the operations and plans of the British armies. The whole mass of materials thus collected will set many events connected with our revolutionary struggle in a new point of view, and will enable Mr. Sparks to write its history with more authenticity and impartiality than has yet been done. The posthumous papers of Gen. Washington, with historical and explanatory notes by Mr. Sparks, to be published in London by Murray.—[N. Y. Eve. Post.]

[Del. Gaz.]

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL TO THE PUBLIC.—As all new improvements and inventions require time to disseminate their advantages throughout an extensive community, so most a newly established line of intercourse between two distant points on the coast, which time and experience alone can conquer. It is well known to every one who has for the last thirty years been travelling in the packets to Philadelphia, that a single company has enjoyed (and very deservedly from their enterprising spirit) the exclusive monopoly and benefit of this important and now principal route on the grand thoroughfare, of these U. States; and, as on all other routes for the transportation of passengers where monopolies exist, the regulation of price as well as the time of performance, generally rests with the proprietors.—The slowness of travelling across the Peninsula of Delaware must be fresh in the recollection of every passenger, and might have been productive of as good a story, as was related some time past, of a foot passenger on the Washington road, when invited by the driver to take a seat with him on the coach box, who, it is said, excused himself on account of being in a hurry! The consideration of convenience and despatch necessary to all travellers seems to have called into existence this new line of steamboats stages, and canal boats. It rests with the community extrinsically to consider, whether the same be worthy of support. Having travelled the route, to and fro, a few days since, with the view of examining with minuteness the progress making in the completion of that magnificent work, connecting by water the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, it has occurred to me, that it might be useful to the new steamboat company and the enterprising proprietors of the stages on the route, that the attention of travellers generally, and the communities of Philadelphia and Baltimore partic-

ularly, should be drawn to the fact, that it cannot fail to be of general attention, when a knowledge of the magnitude of the work shall be more thoroughly diffused. The magnitude of the excavation on the Erie Canal at Lockport was considered so great that had the improvement been commenced at that point, it was the general impression, that the whole project would have been abandoned as impracticable. Yet, what was that excavation, 24 miles long, a depth of only 30 feet, or I may ask, any other in the known world, when compared with the deep cut of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the greatest perpendicular of which is upwards of 70 feet, the whole length 4 miles, and over the deepest part a bridge of one arch is thrown, with a span of 250 feet. It is doubted if the whole world can produce, for its extent, so great a work of human skill and ingenuity.

The water is let into the whole line of canal with the exception of about 750 yards, which is now on the eve of completion, and it is thought the whole will be navigable in six weeks, at any rate by the first of July next.

In addition to viewing this wonder of art, there are many other recommendations to the traveller in selecting this for his route. The neatness, cleanliness, and good cheer on board the steamboats and canal barges; the luxury of births in Delaware boats; the politeness and attention of the Captain and all employed on board, render the time of the passengers truly agreeable.

A very tolerable tavern is carried on by an accommodating landlord in Delaware city who can furnish horses and carriages at a moment's warning, and a new hotel is now erecting both there and at the west end of the canal, the latter of which is nearly completed, and where the traveller may anticipate every accommodation from the proprietors.

All these accommodations which are not got up without a large investment of capital, assuredly entitle the line to the encouragement of a discerning public.

A PASSENGER. P. S.—I omitted to mention that the proprietors of stages have commenced running a stage on a new construction over an excellent summer road of 14 miles, drawn by six horses, three abreast, at the rate of 7 miles per hour, and carries 26 passengers. The wheels have a tire 8 inches and a tread of 15 inches. It is not liable to upset.

British Debt.—We some time since noticed the generous donation of £6 sterling, made by a gentleman in London, towards the reduction of the National Debt. A friend of ours has made a calculation to show how far this sum would go towards its liquidation. The debt is £900,000,000. The average interest paid is said to be about 4 1/2 per cent. The interest per an. is £40,000,000 0s 0d per day is £109,589 0s 0d per hour is £4,566 4s 2d per minute is £76 0s 0d per second is £1 5s 4d So that the donation would not pay the interest of five seconds of time—not long enough for the commissioner to write a receipt for the money, but allowing him barely time to say "please to accept His Majesty's thanks."—[Portsmouth Adv.]

A CURE FOR THE LAZY FEVER.

The following amusing extract is taken from an old book on physic, entitled The Breviary of Health, by Andrew Boorde Physicall Doctour, an Englishman anno 1557:—"the 151 chapitre doth shewe of an evyll fever, the which doth commaunce yonge persons, named the feverburden (lazy fever). Among all the fevers I had almost forgotten the fever burden, with which many yonge men, yonge women, maylens & other yonge persons, be soorinced now-a-days. The cause of this infirmitye:—This fever doth come naturally, or els by Evyll & slothful bringyng up. If it do come by nature, then the fever is incurable; for it can never out of the fleshe that is bred in the bone; yf it come by slothful bringyng up, it may be holpen by diligent labour. A remedy:—There is nothing so good for the fever burden as unguentum baculinum; that is to say, take a sticke or wan of a yard of length, & more & let it be as great as a man's fynger, & with it anoynt the back and shoulders well, morning and evening, and do this 21 days, and if this fever wyl not be holpen in that tyme, let them beware of waggynge on the gallowes; and whyles they do take theyre medicine, put no lubber-wort in theyre potage."

"Brevity the soul of Wit"—The celebrated Dr. Abernethy is a man of uncommon brevity of expression.—A lady who was acquainted with the peculiarity of the doctor, once called upon him with one of her arms badly burnt, for advice, when the following dialogue took place. Mrs. B.—[exposing her arms] "A burn." Doctor—"see it, poultice." [Here he wrote a prescription for a poultice and handed her.] SECOND VISIT.—Mrs. B.—[exposing her arm as before] "better." Doctor.—"Glad of it, continue the poultice."—THIRD VISIT.—Mrs. B.—[showing her arm] "well." Doctor.—"Very Glad." Mrs. B.—"What's the fee?" Doctor.—"Nothing" you are the most sensible woman I have ever met with."

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham. I have read with much satisfaction the answers given by the Editor of the Free Trade Advocate to my questions which you published in your last Gazette. I take this to be a very kind act on the part of the Editor of the Free Trade Advocate, as it shows a great willingness to give information upon a subject that is generally very little understood. The further kindness of the Editor of the Free Trade Advocate in offering to answer any other doubts, I am not willing to dispense with, & hoping I may not be troublesome I will state a few points more that I should like to call his attention to at an early leisure hour.

A justification is set up for our Tariff system, which practically operates principally upon Great Britain, upon the ground, that we ought to exclude her manufactures and manufacture for ourselves, because she excludes our Breadstuffs and grows Breadstuffs for herself. 2dly. That if we do not forbid the importation of British Manufactures, whilst Great Britain forbids the importation into her dominions of our Grain and Flour, we shall import more

her, of course the balance of trade will be against us, and we must suffer. 3dly. As the Grain growers of our Country are greatly more numerous than the Manufacturers ever can possibly be in any state of prosperous manufacture, we want to know how a tariff law that operates as an additional tax upon the grain growers who are the consumers of the Manufactured articles for the purpose of sustaining manufactures, whilst it injuriously affects the marketable exchange of our Grain and Flour for foreign productions, can be of national or of general advantage.

As the second enquiry above may tend to lead to a very capacious subject viz: the balance of Trade, I would remark, that it is desirable to have a brief view of the "balance of Trade" as we are much pestered here when they tell us, that if we export more than we import we are going to ruin, seeing that we have been exporting more than we imported in the most prosperous times that this Country ever knew.

Should these enquiries lead to too long a reply, we would by no means wish to be troublesome, but just ask for a reply to each enquiry suited to the convenience of the time of the Editor, and if not too long at a time the better for you Mr. Graham, and the better for us, as we can study upon a short tract better than on a long one.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. GRAHAM:

I observed in the Gazette of the 16th inst. a proposal by the members of the "EASTON LITERARY PARTHENON" to open their Library to the use of the Public.—A proposal of this kind, ought to have the public attention more particularly directed to it, than it probably will be, if it have no other mode of pressing its claims than in the shape of an ordinary advertisement. The Parthenon as its name imports, is a literary Society—established and conducted by young gentlemen, residing in Easton and its vicinity, for the purposes of improvement in English composition and extemporaneous debate. Its objects are truly laudible—so evidently so, that to offer a reason why they are would be insulting to the intelligence of your readers. To such a society a library is particularly important. Its importance has been felt, and the utmost exertions have been made to collect one. These exertions have in part, been successful. A library of about four hundred volumes, has been collected—amply realising the expectations which could be justly entertained, from the unaided exertions of its own members. Ample however as their anticipations have been realized, the Society has been induced to attempt a further increase of its library; thereby extending its benefits not only to themselves, but presenting them to the participation of the community. The project is perfectly practicable. It is proposed to entitle every person, who shall subscribe five dollars, to all the privileges usually granted by Libraries of a public nature. It will be seen that though a few only shall be induced to subscribe to these proposals, a sufficient sum will be yearly raised to procure, not only the passing literature of the day, but also in a short time many valuable and standard works. The hope however, is confidently entertained, that not a few only, but many, very many, will be induced to lend their aid to this design. To the lover of the fashionable literature of the day, the novels and poetry continually flowing from the press, these proposals have many recommendations—those who regard the more solid and useful literature, will find in them, much to interest them—and to him who views with favorable eye, the exertions of the young to prepare to fill the stations to which they may be called in maturer years, with usefulness to society and honor to themselves, these proposals will not appeal without success.

JUNIUS.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

Corn.....11 a 42
Wye.....50 a 55

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Captain Thomas Auld, to Miss Rowena Hambleton, all of this county.

DIED

At the residence of Dr. Spedden, in this town, on Wednesday night last, after a lingering illness, Mr. THOMAS SHERWOOD, of the Bay Side.

At the Trappe, in this county, on Wednesday morning last, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with great fortitude and patience, JOHN HELSBY, aged 70 years. Mr. Helsby was universally respected as an honest, upright man, and was among the earliest members of the Methodist Church in this county.—He met his fate with the hope, faith, and resignation of a Christian.

At the Trappe, on Thursday morning last, after a short illness, Mr. ANNE PARROTT, Mr. P. was a worthy and respectable man, and has left a wife and children who will long deplore his loss.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. S. PLUMMER. RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Ladies of Easton, and its vicinity, that she has commenced the Mantua Making Business in all its various branches, at her residence, Harrison street, nearly opposite Mrs. Nicholson's Dwelling. From her knowledge of the business, and intending to devote her time entirely to it, she hopes to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their custom. She has just returned from Baltimore with a selection of the latest fashions, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine.

Union Bank of Maryland,

MAY 18th, 1829.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on MONDAY the 6th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year. By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashr.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year. May 23 6t

RETURN his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received from them, and hopes that he shall continue so to do, he having now on hand an excellent assortment in his line,

consisting of Porter, Ale and Cider, Dried Beef, Bologna Sausage, Beef's Tongues, Butter and Water Crackers, Cheese, Raisins, Almonds, Prunes and Figs, All kinds of Candy,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, &c.

may 23

A Teacher wants a Situation.

A YOUNG MAN capable of teaching the different branches of an English education, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Book Keeping. The advertiser has been employed as Instructor of youth for the last five years—first as Principal of an Academy, and subsequently in a select country School, where he is engaged at present, until the first day of July next—he is anxious to obtain employment in his vocation as tutor in a private family, or in a country School of thirty scholars, and tenders his services on a moderate compensation. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his character and ability. Any person disposed to employ him can learn his name by enquiring of the Editor. may 23 3w

Agricultural Notice.

Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, are notified that a meeting of the Board will be held at "Compton" the seat of Samuel Stevens Esq. on Thursday next the 28th inst. at which the members are respectfully requested to attend. By order of the Board, R. SPENCER, Sec'y.

may 23

POSTPONED SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY 27th inst. at the late residence of Wm. T. Clarke, dec'd, near Pott's Mill, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and a variety of Household and Kitchen furniture, and farming utensils—the crop of wheat now growing on the land, &c. &c. TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars—the purchaser or purchasers, giving notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Attendance given by JOS. TURNER, Agent, for Priscilla Clarke, Adm'r. of W. T. Clarke. May 16 (5)

For Sale on a Credit.

ABOUT 30 young negroes, some slaves for life, and others for a Term of Years.—There are among them some good house servants.—They will not be sold to go out of the State.—For terms apply to the Editor. May 16

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, empowering the subscriber to sell at Public Auction, all the Real Estate whereof Thomas Lockerman died seized: I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court house door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 2d day of June next, all that undivided moiety of a Tract of Land lying in Talbot county, near Bojingsbroke Creek, containing eighty-two and three quarter acres; of which Thomas Lockerman died seized. The other undivided moiety of this Tract of Land belongs to Martin L. Wright, which I will also offer at public sale. Terms of Sale.—The purchaser or purchasers of the moiety of which Thomas Lockerman died seized, will be required to give bond to the Trustee, payable on the 29th day of October next, with legal interest from date, with good and sufficient security to be approved by him. A bond with approved security, payable on the 29th day of October next, with legal interest till paid, will also be required to be given to Martin L. Wright, for the other undivided moiety. On the payment of the purchase money, Martin L. Wright and the subscriber will convey, by a good and valid deed, executed and acknowledged according to law, to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, the above mentioned property. The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock A. M. H. PAGE, Trustee. May 16 1s

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE want of a circulating library, having been long experienced in this town the "Literary Parthenon" society have formed a resolution of establishing one, upon the same principles of other libraries of this kind. The utility and necessity of a library of this nature, must be apparent to all. The facility of procuring the most approved works, and the advantages thus acquired, are sufficient to engage the attention of all friends of literature. The terms will be—for use of library for a year, \$5. To all subscribing this amount, the library will be open twice a week. Subscription list left at this office. COMMITTEE. May 16

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to remove from this State, will sell his Farm or Plantation on which he now resides, upon very reasonable terms, to a good purchaser. This Farm (situated about two and an half miles from Easton, a little off the road leading to Dover Bridge) contains about 190 acres of land, a large proportion well seated in good TIMBER. The cleared land is in a flourishing state of improvement, and divided into four convenient sized fields—all well adapted to the growth of every staple crop, as well as those of minor importance.

The buildings are a good dwelling HOUSE, a large BARN, a GRANARY sixteen by twenty feet, a commodious STABLE, with a Loh large Carriage House, three tons of hay, Corn Mill, WINDMILL, the Meat House and an excellent hundred bushels of profits of which are three either new, or late grain per annum—all new bricked WELL with an inexhaustible source of excellent water, an new PAUI in it. An excellent Apple and Peach Orchard—and not least of all a fine and healthy situation, renders it an object high and worthy of attention to those wishing a situation within the vicinity of Easton. JOSEPH K NEALL. N. B. Any person disposed to view the premises, can, by calling on the Subscriber, be accommodated at any time. J. K. N. 5th month 2d, 1829.

POETRY.

AN EVERY DAY CHARACTER.

[From the New Monthly Magazine.]
Fallentis semita vite—HOR.
Near a small village in the West,
Where many very worthy people
Eat, drink, play whist, and do their best...

Some public principles he had,
But was no flatterer, nor pretter;
He rapt d his box when things were bad,
And said, "I cannot make them better!"

Where'er they heard his ring or knock,
Quicker than thought, the village slatterns
Flung down the novel, smother'd the frock,
And took up Mrs Glasse, and patterns;

I found him at threescore and ten,
A single man, but bent quite double;
Sickness was coming on him then,
To take him from a world of trouble—

And so he lived—and so he died!—
When last I sat beside his pillow,
He shook my hand—"Ah!" he cried,
"Penelope must wear the willow.

W. D. JENKS—Dental Surgeon
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity. He may be found at Mr. Lowe's Tavern,
may 9 tf

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE undersigned takes this mode of informing his numerous acquaintances throughout the State, that he has commenced the COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, where he will attend with fidelity and vigilance to such transactions as may be confided to his care. He will sell GRAIN, TOBACCO, &c., and make purchases, when placed in funds, upon the most reasonable terms.
W. R. STUART.
Baltimore City, No. 14, HONEY'S WHARF.
25th March, 1829—May 9 3w

TO RENT.
THE Subscriber will rent to a good Tenant, the FARM on which he at present resides, with a sufficiency of hands and Stock to carry it on.—The terms will be liberal.
THOMAS DEWLIN.
March 7—1829—tf—

The Anniversary Meeting
OF the Talbot County Bible Society will be held on TUESDAY afternoon 28th May at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Court House, in Easton to which the Members of the society are particularly invited, as the report and proceedings of the Managers will be then handed in to them and an election of officers is ordered by the Constitution to take place on that day.
The Rev. Mr. Cookman has politely accepted an invitation to deliver an appropriate address on the occasion, and as the managers hope to make the meeting an interesting one, they respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen generally to honor them with their company.
By order of the President
GEO. W. NABB Sec'y.
may 16

PACKAGES.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium at the Easton Cattle Show in 1827, will be let to Maree the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.
TUCKAHOE will stand in Easton, Trappe, Subscriber's Stable "FARMER'S DELIGHT" Head of Wye, and pass through Hillsborough to Greensborough, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the Season—Season to commence the 24th inst. and end 25th June next.
E. ROBERT'S.
Talbot county, March 21—tf—

The Splendid thorough-bred Horse, YOUNG CHANGE,

A dark grey approximating to dapple, 6 years old in April next, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season at Easton on TUESDAY the 31st of March and at St. Michaels on SATURDAY the 4th of April, and will attend the above stands regularly once a fortnight throughout the season. The residue of his time at the stable of the Groom, Pompey, at the former residence of David Nice, near Easton.
TERMS.—Six Dollars the spring's chance. Ten Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.
PEDIGREE.—His sire Chance Medley, dam Lavenia, by old Canton, celebrated for her superior performance on the turf; she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the city of Baltimore as the best brood mare, although she had 15 competitors,—grand dam by Vingun,—great grand dam by Black and all Black.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
March 28.

YOUNG DIOMEAD,

WILL stand to mares the ensuing season, (which commenced the 25th inst. and will end the 20th June) at Easton every Tuesday, at the Trappe every Saturday, at St. Michaels, and in the neighbourhood of Boonsborough (Cecil county) every other Wednesday and Thursday, alternately throughout the season. Terms, five dollars the spring's chance, 2 1/2 dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to insure a foal. No insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case 25 cents to the Groom. For his Pedigree see Handbill.
WM. BENNY, Jr.
march 28.

CHESTER

Bred by the subscriber, is a black, five years old this Spring—His sire the noted Horse Young Tom raised by Mr. Wm. Hambleton. CRES TER'S dam was a full bred mare, sired by Vingun, out of a Medley mare. He is full fourteen and a half hands high, finely formed, muscular and strong,—his action and paces entitle him to rank among first rate saddle horses—he is docile in all kinds of harness, and carries a Gig smooth and rapid.
CHESTER will be at Easton on Tuesday 31st inst. (at which place he will attend every Tuesday throughout the season) at St. Michaels on Saturday the 4th of April, and at the Trappe on Saturday the 11th of April, and will attend the last stands every other Saturday throughout the season.
TERMS—Four Dollars the spring's chance, seven Dollars to ensure a mare in foal. Two Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case.
HUGH SHERWOOD.
Season to commence the 31st March, and end the 25th June.
Talbot county, April 4—1829—tf

THE CELEBRATED STALLION TOM JEFFERSON,

WILL stand at Easton and the Trappe the ensuing Season, commencing on the 18th of April—
Terms as heretofore.
PHILIP WALLS.
March 7.

THE IMPORTED JACK KNIGHT OF MALTA.

This celebrated JACK will stand for the purpose of covering Mares, the present Season, at Easton, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of April, inst.—at Centreville on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th of April—at the Farm called Plains, in Caroline county, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Joseph Boon, on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th inst.—and will attend the above Stands once in two weeks regularly throughout the season, at 8 dollars the Springs Chance—4 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the groom in each case.
KNIGHT OF MALTA was imported into Boston, Massachusetts, direct from Malta—he stands over fourteen hands high, is four years old this Spring and has been pronounced by good Judges to be the largest, handsomest and best Jack ever imported into the U. States.
THOS. BURCHENAL.
Greensborough, Caroline co. }
April 4th 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having left Easton, and settled in Baltimore, gives NOTICE that he has appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his Agent, for the transaction of his own business as well as that of his Father's and John W. Sherwood's or any other connected with it,—and requests those indebted to him in any manner, to pay the same to his said Agent.
WM. W. MOORE.
N. B. W. W. M. has several valuable GRASS LOTS in the neighbourhood of the town, for sale, also a good second-hand COACHEE, and a substantially built plain NEW GIG & harness.
Fourth mo. 18th, 1829. tf

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Members of the Colonization Society of Talbot County will be held at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the President,
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.
Colonization Society, Talbot county.
may 9

An Overseer wanted immediately.

Liberal wages will be given.—He must produce good recommendations for capacity, honesty and sobriety, and be willing to take charge of a farm in Caroline county.
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH.
May 2 3w

NOTICE.

FOR SALE on a credit, for a term of years, three Servants; one a lad 19 years old, another a girl 16 years old accustomed to House work, the third a boy 12 years old accustomed to work on a Farm. Should they not be sold they will be for Hire. Enquire of the Editor.
may 2

The Steam-Boat Maryland.

WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton.—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 4th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
*All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
March 21.
*The papers at Cambridge, Centreville, and Chester Town, will copy the above.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,
RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.
WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY,
Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.
These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRY,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.
Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centreville.
This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-Boat BALTIMORE, Captain W. WHILLDIN.—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON; for St. Georges, and from thence in STAGES to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville,—arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.
Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.
Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.
There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patent, at Georgetown, to intercept the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.
Passengers coming in this Line for New Castle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's, - 1 50
Do. Middletown, - 2 00
Do. Warwick, - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00
And Do. Centreville, - 4 25.
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county, by Samuel Nicols, esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 7th day of April, 1829, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself MARIA STUART, and says she formerly belonged to William A. Leonard of this county, and was by him sold to a gentleman in Baltimore, and that she is entitled to her freedom—said negro is about 4 feet 9 inches high, about 16 years old—had on when committed, a dark domestic frock, no shoes nor stockings. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
WM. FOWNSEND, Shff.
April 28
of Talbot county.

To Journeymen Tailors.

THE Subscriber wants to employ from 12 to 15 JOURNEMEN TAILORS to do Custom Work—constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good Workmen, and the Cash paid every week.
JOHN PATTERSON.
No. 23 South St. Baltimore.
May 9 4w

CITY BANK—ELECTION NOTICE.

Stockholders are hereby notified that on MONDAY, the first day of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine Directors of the City Bank; and that the same will take place in the Bank of Maryland, between the hours of nine and two o'clock. By order
JOHN B. MORRIS,
President City Bank.
may 9 4t

GOOD PASTURAGE.

THE Marsh of the subscriber on Choptank River, a few miles above Dover Bridge, is now open for the reception of Cattle. This Pasture comprises a range of about three Hundred and Fifty Acres, with a portion of Upland and Shade—and Farmers sending their Stock may rely on their receiving every necessary attention.
EDWARD LLOYD.
May 2 3w

A CARD.

Miss Matilda Wright
OFFERS HER SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS A
MANTUA MAKER.
SHE received her instruction in Baltimore, from a lady doing an extensive business, and has since worked by the week in one of the most extensive and fashionable shops in the city and flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to such as may intrust their work to her care. She has taken board with Mrs. Mecklen, and intends opening her Shop in a few days, in the house of Mr. Smith, nearly opposite.
She will instruct 2 or 3 Young Ladies in the above business, if application be made early—terms made known on application.
Easton, May 5

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ISAAC ATKINSON,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public that he has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his old stand opposite the Court-house in Easton,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
of the following description, viz:
Nailed Boots and Monroes,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, with & without heels,
Thick Soled Lasting do,
Spring Heeled do,
White Sattin and other colours do.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Children's Morocco and Leather SHOES,
All manufactured in Philadelphia (except the nailed Boots and Monroes) and selected with great care by himself. He has also, on hand, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will warrant to be equal to any manufactured on this shore—He requests the Public to give him a call and view his assortment and assures them that the above described articles will be sold very low for cash or exchanged for wool, leathers, quills, &c.
Easton may 9

Drawing on the 3d of June.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, }
April 16, 1829. }
Maryland State Lottery,
No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the
ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,
by which the holder of 2 tickets or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three—and in some proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars—The Drawing is fixed for 3d of JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.
HIGHEST PRIZE,
10,000 DOLLARS.
BRILLIANT LIST:
1 prize of 10,000 Dols. is 10,000 Dols.
1 prize of 2,000 Dols. is 2,000 Dols.
2 prizes of 1,000 Dols. is 2,000 Dols.
2 prizes of 500 Dols. is 1,000 Dols.
10 prizes of 100 Dols. is 1,000 Dols.
20 prizes of 50 Dols. is 1,000 Dols.
50 prizes of 20 Dols. is 1,000 Dols.
100 prizes of 10 Dols. is 1,000 Dols.
200 prizes of 5 Dols. is 1,000 Dols.
10000 prizes of 4 Dols. is 40,000 Dols.
10386 prizes, amounting to 60,000 Dols.
Not One Blank to a prize—the whole payable in CASH, and which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1 00
Halves, 2 | Eighths, 50 cts.
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
COHEN'S OFFICE,
No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,
Where the two great Capital Prizes of
100,000 DOLLARS,
each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.
* * * * *
ORDEES either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.
The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.
Baltimore, April 16 [May 2 5w]

Talbot County Bible Society.

ON WEDNESDAY morning, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, a meeting of the Members of the Talbot County Bible Society, is invited at the Court-House in Easton, to receive a Report from the Managers of their proceedings for the past year, and to adopt such further measures as they may deem meet. As the Officers for the ensuing year are then to be chosen, a full meeting is desirable.
Preparatory to which, a meeting of the Managers of the Society, and of those gentlemen who have been associated with them in ascertaining the number of families in Talbot County who were destitute of the Bible, is particularly requested at the Court-House in Easton, on TUESDAY, (12th May,) at 11 o'clock.
By order of the President,
GEORGE W. NABB, Sec'y.
Easton, May, 9 3w

In Caroline county Court.

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.
ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the Lands made to Joseph Vickers, of Sussex county in the State of Delaware, by William K. Landin, Trustee for the Sale of certain Lands of Joseph Haskins, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee to this Court, in the case of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against Barclay Haskins and others, heirs of the said Joseph Haskins deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot co. before the sixth day of June, in the year last aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of Sales to be \$3002 24.
WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE.
True copy Test, Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.
May 9 3w 8

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
June 21—tf

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.
Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hack will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.
The public's obedient servant
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Oct. 27
tf

DENTON HOTEL.

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

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Beltzhoover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.
Baltimore, Oct. 25.

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio;

Or Friendships Offering for every week in the year.
PHILADELPHIA.
A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annals.
The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum but (for the convenience of remittances) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLAKE, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class.—The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess." &c.—Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.
"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—Rockingham (Va.) Register.
"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—[Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.
"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c.—[The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.
"Point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen." &c.—[Watertown (N. Y.) Register.
"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—[New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gaz.
"Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.
New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.
April 18.

LADIES' ALBUM,

AND
Literary & Miscellaneous Gazette.
WILL be Published in Centreville, (Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland,) on the 13th of May next, or as soon thereafter as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained. The paper will be devoted to "Literary subjects, interesting Tales, Poetry the Fine Arts, and News." And its Original Department will be supported by individuals of acknowledged literary taste and talents.
It will be forwarded to distant subscribers by the first mail after publication, which will be every Wednesday, at only \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. A small portion of the Album will be devoted to Advertisements of a general nature.
Centreville, April 4. tf
Subscribers received at the post office in Town, and also at the different post offices in the County.
EDITORS.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times,
J. B. WOOLFOLK,
June 21—tf

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.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to
his Friends and the Public generally for
the liberal encouragement he has met with in
his line of business, and he now informs them
that he still carries on the above business in all
its various branches, and has on hand a Stock
of the best seasoned Timber, and intends keep-
ing a Good Stock of Materials of all kinds, and
the best workmen; which will enable him to
build GIGS in the BEST MANNER, and on as rea-
sonable terms, as they can be purchased any
where, for Cash, and is prepared to do all kinds
of repairs at prices to suit the times. Those
gentlemen wishing to deal in his will do well to
give him a call and learn his prices. - All new
work will be warranted for twelve months.
He will take in payment if required, Bacon,
Lard, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Meal, Oats, Bran-
dy, or good Judgments. JOHN CAMPER.
Easton, March 28.

N. B.—J. C. hopes, from his strict attention
to business, to retain the patronage of his Old
Friends, and the support of the public general-
ly.

BOOTS & SHOES.



THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave
to inform his friends and the public in
general, that he has just returned from Baltimore
WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS;

And having taken some pains to procure the
best of WORKMEN, from the City, he hopes
that he will be able to please all those who may
favor him with their Custom, as he is deter-
mined to have his work done in the most fashion-
able and best manner.
The Public's ob't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, May 16.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON.
Next door to the Drug & Medicinal Store
of Thomas H. Dawson.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has
just returned from Baltimore with a general as-
sortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's

Boots and Shoes.

He has also an assortment of first rate Mate-
rials, and having engaged the best hands, and
from his own experience in the business he is
enabled to promise those who may favor him
with their custom, that his work shall not be
surpassed as to strength and beauty by any
done on the Eastern shore or Baltimore.

He invites the public to give him a call and
examine his style of workmanship.
He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please,
and by punctuality to receive a share of public
patronage. THOMAS S. COOK.
March 28.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and in-
tends keeping a general assortment of SOLE
and UPPER LEATHER, all of which will be
offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms
—He will take in exchange for Boots, Shoes, or
Leather—wheat, corn, bacon, lard &c. &c. and
will give the highest prices for hides in cash or
rade. T. S. C.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ISAAC ATKINSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the
public that he has just received from Phila-
delphia, and is now opening, at his old stand
opposite the Court-house in Easton,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the following description, viz:
Nailed Boots and Monroes,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, with & without heels,
Thick Soled Lasting do.
Spring Heeled do.
White Sattin and other colours do.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Children's Morocco and Leather SHOES,

All manufactured in Philadelphia (except the
nailed Boots and Monroes) and selected with
great care by himself. He has also, on hand,
a large assortment of Boots and Shoes of his
own manufacture, which he will warrant to be
equal to any manufactured on this shore.—He
requests the Public to give him a call and view
his assortment and assures them that the above
described articles will be sold very low for cash
or exchanged for wool, feathers, quills, &c.
Easton May 9

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this
OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Will be offered lower than ever in this mar-
ket heretofore.

THE subscribers have just received, and are
now opening at their Old Stand opposite
the COURT HOUSE, a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and
selected with care—ALSO,
China, Crockery, Hard-ware and
Cullery.

They have also on hand and intend keeping a
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries and Liquors.

All of which will be offered upon the most rea-
sonable terms for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Rye,
Corn, Oats or Meal.
WM. JENKINS & SON.
may 2

NOTICE.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and
BALTIMORE,—and are opening at their
Store-House, opposite the Easton Hotel,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,

Adapted to the Spring & Summer Sales.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,

China, Glass & Queens'-Ware.

They think their late Receipt of GOODS are
Cheaper bought than heretofore, and would in-
vite the immediate attention of their Custom-
ers and Dealers at large.
Easton, April 11—1829—tf
[S.]—[W.]

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to
inform his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at
the corner of Washington and Dover streets,
where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,

Together with a general Assortment of

SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very
small advance for CASH, or will take in ex-
change, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and
Quills.

The public are respectfully invited to call &
examine his assortment.
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Easton, Dec. 27.

A CARD.

MRS. MULLIKIN

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore and has
opened a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods and Millinery

Of the newest French and other Fashions.—
Her customers and the Ladies generally are
respectfully invited to give her a call.
Easton, Ma 16 3w

New Fancy and Millinery Store.

MISS BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Tal-
bot and the adjacent counties, that she has
taken the Store-Room recently occupied by Mr.
Joseph Edmondson, dec'd. next door to Messrs.
Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, and adjoining the
Post-Office; and has just returned from Balti-
more and is now opening,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Leghorn, Bolivar, &c. Hats,
Straw, Cottage, &c. Bonnets,
Plain and figured Sattins,
White watered Gros de Naples,
Colored do. do.
White and black Italian Crape,
Crape Laise and Patinet,
Ladies' Gloves and Mitts,
Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers,
Braids, Gimps, Footing, &c.
Tapes, Bobins, Pins, Hooks & Eyes, &c.
Hair, side and neck -hell Combs,
Silver Thimbles, and Scissors,
Beads, Buckles and Necklaces,
Cologne, Antique Oil and Fancy Soap,
Spool and Cotton Balls,
A handsome assortment of plain and fancy
Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Corsets and steel Busks, &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced
prices for CASH.

The public are requested to give her an ear-
ly call and examine for themselves.
Easton, April 18

MISS BROWN intends carrying on at
her stand all kinds of Mantua-making and Mil-
linery Work. She expects a young Lady from
Baltimore in a few days well acquainted with
Mantua-making to assist her.

Leghorns bleached and repaired at the
shortest notice.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at this Office,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

English, Latin and Greek

School Books, Blank Books, &c.
march 29.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia their Spring supply of Goods,
consisting of Hard-ware, Groceries, Queens'-
ware, China and Glass—among which are,
Gilt and Plain Looking Glasses,
Ivory handle Knives and Forks,
Britannia Ware in Sets,
Plated Candle Sticks,
Brass Andirons and Shovels and Tongs,
Corn and Grass Scythes,
Carpenter's Tools, &c.
Also, some very old French Brandy, Holland
Gin, Rye Whiskey, Madeira and Port Wines,
Fresh Teas, White Havana and Brown Sugar,
Java Coffee, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. all of which
are offered on accommodating terms.
WM. H. & P. GROOME.
Easton, may 16 4t

CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

INFORMS his friends and the public that he
has just returned from PHILADELPHIA
and BALTIMORE, with a choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Selected from the Latest Importations,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sup. Blue, Black and Fancy col'd Clothes and
Cassimeres,
White and col'd Marseilles Vestings,
Silk Florentines, Drillings, Lasting, Bomba-
zettes, and Bombazeines,
Striped Florentines, and Nankeens,
Gro de Nap, Italian Lutestring,
Modes, Sattins and Florences,
Canton and Italian Crapes,
Chintz, and Callicoes.
Figured and Plain Swiss,
Jacquet, Cambric and Book Muslins,
Cotepally and col'd Cambric for Bonnets,
Linen Cambric, Long Lawns,
Irish Linens and Diaper,
Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Spittlefield and Flag do.
Fancy Gravats,
Gloves and Mitts,
Pennsylvania Towel, Burlaps, and Osanburg
Liners.
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hard-ware, Glass & Queen's-ware

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

All of which he will sell at the most reduced
prices for CASH or in Exchange for Wool,
Feathers, Hides, or Tan-bark. And invites an
early call.
Easton, may 16.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just received and is now opening a
great Variety of STAPLE AND FANCY
GOODS of all descriptions, embracing the new-
est Fashions and Style, selected with great care
in Philadelphia and Baltimore from the latest
Importations, and will be offered extremely
low for Cash. His Customers and the Public
generally are respectfully invited to call and
examine them.
Easton, may 9

DRY GOODS, HATS AND COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Imported and
Domestic Dry Goods, Fur and Wool Hats,
and superior Cotton Yarn in all its numbers—
to be had Wholesale and Retail at the lowest
prices. Call on
B. H. & J. W. RICHARDSON.
No. 8 Centre Market Space, Baltimore.
April 25 7w

POSTPONED SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot
County, will be sold at Public Sale, on
WEDNESDAY 27th inst. at the late residence
of Wm. T. Clarke, dec'd. near Pott's Mill, all
the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes
excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep
and Hogs, and a variety of Household and Kitch-
en furniture, and farming utensils—the crop
of wheat now growing on the land, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months
will be given on all sums over five dollars—the
purchaser or purchasers, giving note, with ap-
proved security, bearing interest from the day
of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars,
the cash will be required.—Sale to commence
at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Attendance given by
JOS. TURNER, Agent.
for Priscilla Clarke, Adm'x.
of W. T. Clarke

May 16 (8)
The above Sale is postponed until Mon-
day the 1st day of June next. J. T.
may 23.

Union Bank of Maryland,

MAY 18th, 1829.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders
in this Institution, will be held at the Bank-
ing House in the city of Baltimore on MONDAY
the 6th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A.
M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of elect-
ing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year. By
order,
J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashr.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than
eleven of the present Board are eligible for the
ensuing year.
May 23 6t

Valuable Farms to be Rented.

THE subscriber offers to Lease for the en-
suing year, or nine years, as the tenant may
prefer, the following valuable property situ-
ated on the Transquakin river, about eight miles
from Cambridge: act: Two Farms laid off, each
into three fields, of about 250 thousand corn
hills each.

One other Farm in three fields, of 150 thou-
sand each.

One other in three, of 100 thousand each—
and

Two others, rather smaller.

To approved tenants, he will make the most
satisfactory leases, if shortly applied to.
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, May 16 3w

[From the Legendary.]

Tahmiroo, The "Startled Fawn."

"Tahmiroo was the daughter of a pow-
erful Sioux chieftain; and she was the on-
ly being ever known to turn the relentless
old man from a savage purpose. Some-
thing of this influence was owing to her
infantile beauty; but more to the gentle-
ness of which that beauty was the emblem.
Hers was a species of loveliness rare-
among Indian girls. Her figure had the
flexile grace so appropriate to protected &
dependant women in refined countries;
her ripe pouting lip and dimpled cheek
wore the pleading air of aggrieved child-
hood; and her dark eye had such an ha-
bitual expression of timidity and fear, that
the young Sioux called her the "Startled
Fawn." I know not whether her father's
broad lands, or her own appealing beauty,
was the most powerful cause of admira-
tion; but certain it is, Tahmiroo was the
unrivalled belle of the Sioux. She was a
creature all formed for love. Her down-
cast eye, her trembling lip, and her quiet
submissive motion, all spoke its language;
yet various young chieftains had in vain
sought her affections; and when her father
urged her to strengthen his power by an al-
liance she answered him only by her tears.
This state of things continued until 1765,
when a company of French traders
came to reside there, for the sake of de-
riving profit from the fur-trade. Among
them was Florimond de Rance, a young,
indolent Adonis, whom pure ennui had led
from Quebec to the Falls of St. Anthony.
His fair, round face, and studied foppish-
ness of dress, might have done little toward
gaining the heart of the gentle Sioux; but
there was a deference and courtesy in
his manner which the Indian never pays
to degraded woman, and Tahmiroo's deep
sensibilities were touched by it. A more
careful arrangement of her rude dress, an
anxiety to speak his language fluently,
and a close observance of European cus-
toms soon betrayed the subtle power which
was fast making her its slave. The ready
vanity of the Frenchman quickly per-
ceived it. At first he encouraged it with
that sort of undefined pleasure which man
always feels in awakening strong affec-
tion in the hearts of even the most insig-
nificant. Then the idea, that, though an
Indian, she was a princess, and that her
father's extensive lands on the Missouri
were daily becoming of more & more con-
sequence to his ambitious nation led him
to think of marriage with her as a desir-
able object. His eyes and his manner
had said this long before the old chief be-
gan to suspect it, and he allowed the wily
Frenchman to twine himself almost as
closely around his heart as he had around
the more yielding soul of his darling child.
Though exceedingly indolent by nature,
Florimond de Rance had acquired skill
in many graceful arts, which excited the
wonder of the savages. He fenced well
enough to foil the most expert antagonist
and in hunting, his rifle was sure to carry
death to the game. These accomplish-
ments, and the facility with which his
pliant nation conform to the usages of
savage life, made him a universal favour-
ite, and at his request he was formally ad-
opted as one of the tribe. But conscious
as he was of his power, it was long before
he dared to ask for the daughter of the
haughty chief. When he did make the
daring proposition, it was received with
a still and terrible wrath, that might well
frighten him from his purpose. Rage
showed itself only in the swelling veins
& clenched hand of the old chief. With
the boasted coolness and self-possession of
an Indian, he answered, "There are Si-
oux girls enough for the poor pale faces
that come among us. A king's daughter
weds the son of a king. Eagles must
sleep in an eagle's nest." In vain Tahmi-
roo knelt and supplicated. In vain she
promised that Florimond de Rance would
adopt all his enemies and all his friend-
ships; that in hunting and in war he would
be an invaluable treasure. The chief re-
mained inexorable. Then Tahmiroo, no
longer joined in the dance, and the old
men noticed that her rich voice was silent
when they passed her wigwam. The
light of her beauty began to fade, and the
bright vermilion current which mantled
under her brown cheek became sluggish
and pale. The languid glance she cast
on the morning sun and the bright earth
entered into her father's soul. He could
not see his beautiful child thus gradually
wasting away. He had long averted his
eyes whenever he saw Florimond de
Rance; but one day when he crossed his
hunting path, he laid his hand on her
shoulder, and pointed to Tahmiroo's dwell-
ing. Not a word was spoken. The
proud old man and the blooming lover
entered it together. Tahmiroo was seat-
ed in the darkest corner of the wigwam,
her head leaning on her hand, her basket-
work tangled beside her, and a bunch of
flowers the village maidens had brought
her scattered & withering at her feet. The
chief looked upon her with a vehement
expression of love, which none but stern
countenance can wear. "Tahmiroo," he
said in a subdued tone, "go to the wigwam

of the stranger, that your father may a-
gain see you love to look on the rising
sun & the opening flowers." There was
mingled joy and modesty in the upward
glance of the "Startled Fawn" of the Si-
oux; and when Florimond de Rance saw
the light of her mild eye suddenly and
timidly veiled by its deeply fringed lid,
he knew that he had lost none of his pow-
er. The marriage song was soon heard in
the royal wigwam, and the young adven-
turer became the son of a king. Months
and years passed on, and found Tahmi-
roo the same devoted, submissive being.
Her husband no longer treated her with
the uniform gallantry of a lover. He
was not often harsh, but he adopted
something of the coldness and indiffer-
ence of the nation he had joined. Tah-
miroo sometimes wept in secret; but so
much of fear had lately mingled with her
love, that she carefully concealed her
grief from him who had occasioned it.

When she watched his countenance
with that pleading, innocent look which
had always characterized her beauty, she
sometimes would obtain a glance such as
he had given her in former days, and then
her heart would leap like a frolicsome
lamb, and she would live cheerfully on
the remembrance of that smile, through
many wearisome days of silence and
neglect. Never was woman, in her heart-
breaking devotedness, satisfied with such
slight testimonials of love as was this gen-
tle Sioux girl. If Florimond chose to
fish, she would herself ply the oars, rather
than he should suffer fatigue; and the
gaudy canoe her father had given her,
might often be seen gliding down the
stream, while Tahmiroo dipped her oars
in unison with her soft, rich voice and
the indolent Frenchman lay sunk in lux-
urious repose. She had learned his reli-
gion; but for herself she never prayed.—
The cross he had given her was always
raised in supplication for him; and if he
but looked unkindly on her, she kissed it
and invoked its aid, in agony of soul. She
fancied the sounds of his native land might
be dear to him, and she studied his lan-
guage with a patience and perseverance
to which the savage has seldom been
known to submit. She tried to imitate
the dresses she had heard him describe;
and if he looked with a pleased eye on
any ornament she wore, it was always
reserved to welcome his return. Yet, for
all this lavishness of love, she asked but
kind, approving looks, which cost the
giver nothing. Alas, for the perverseness
of man, in scorning the affection he
ceases to doubt! The little pittance of
love for which poor Tahmiroo's heart
yearned so much, was seldom given.—
Her soul was a perpetual prey to anxiety
and excitement; and the quiet certainty
of domestic bliss was never her allotted
portion. There were, however, two be-
ings, on whom she could pour forth her
whole flood of tenderness, without reproof
or disappointment. She had given birth
to a son and daughter, of uncommon prom-
ise. Victoire, the eldest, had her father's
beauty, save in the melting dark eye, with
its plaintive expression, and the modest
drooping of its silken lash. Her cheeks
had just enough of the Indian hue to give
them a warm, rich colouring; and such
was her early maturity, that at thirteen
years of age her tall figure combined the
graceful elasticity of youth with the staid
majesty of womanhood. She had sprung
up at her father's feet with the sudden
luxuriance of a tropical flower; and her
matured loveliness aroused all the dormant
tenderness and energy within him. It
was with mournful interest he saw her
leaping along the chase, with her mother's
bounding, sylph-like joy; and he would
sigh deeply when he observed her cap-
tively cutting the waters of Missouri, while
her boat flew over the surface of the river
like a wild bird in sport—and the gay
young creature would wind round among
the eddies, or dart forward, with her hair
streaming on the wind, and her lips part-
ed with eagerness. Tahmiroo did not
understand the nature of his emotions.—
She thought, in the simplicity of her heart
that silence and sadness were the natural
expressions of a white man's love; but
when he turned his restless gaze from his
daughter to her, she met an expression
which troubled her. Indifference had
changed into contempt; and woman's
soul, whether in the drawing-room or
the wilderness, is painfully alive to the
staring of scorn. Sometimes her placid
nature was disturbed by a strange jealousy
of her own child. "I love Victoire only,
because she is the daughter of Florimond,"
because she is the mother of Victoire?
It was too evident that De Rance
wished his daughter should be estranged
from her mother and her mother's people.
With all members of the tribe, out of his
own family, he sternly forbade her hav-
ing any intercourse; and even there he
kept her constantly employed in taking
various lessons from himself, and obtain-
ing various branches of learning from
an old Catholic priest, whom he had so-
licitated to reside with him for that pur-

pose. But this kind of life was irksome to the Indian girl, and she was perpetually escaping the vigilance of her father, to try her arrow in the woods, or guide her pretty canoe over the waters. De Rance had long thought it impossible to gratify his ambitious views for his daughter, without removing her from the attraction of her savage home, and each day's experience convinced him more and more of the truth of this conclusion. To favor his project he assumed an affectionate manner towards his wife; for he well knew that one look or word of kindness would at any time win back all her love. When the deep sensibilities of her warm heart were roused, he would ask for leave to sell her lands; and she, in her prodigality of tenderness, would have given him any thing, even her own life, for such smiles as he then bestowed. The old chief was dead, and there was no one to check the unfeeling rapacity of the Frenchman. Tracts after tracts of Tahmiroo's valuable land were sold, and the money remitted to Quebec, whither he had the purpose of conveying his children on the pretence of a visit, but in reality with the firm intent of never again beholding his deserted wife. A company of Canadian traders happened to visit the Falls of St. Anthony just at this juncture and Florimond de Rance took the opportunity to apprise Tahmiroo of his intention to educate Victoire at one of the convents in Quebec. The Sioux pleaded with all the earnestness of a mother's eloquence; but she pleaded in vain. Victoire and her father joined the company of traders on their return to Canada. Tahmiroo knelt, and fervently besought that she might accompany them. She would stay out of sight, she said; they should not be ashamed of her, among the great white folks at the east; and if she could but live where she could see them every day she should die happier. 'Ashamed of you! and you the daughter of a Sioux king?' exclaimed Victoire proudly, and, with a natural impulse of tenderness, fell on her mother's neck and wept. 'Victoire, 'tis time to depart!' said her father, sternly.—The sobbing girl tried to release herself; but she could not. Tahmiroo embraced her with the energy of despair; for after all her doubts and jealousies, Victoire was the darling child of her bosom—she was so much the image of Florimond when he first said he loved her. 'Woman! let her go!' exclaimed De Rance exasperated by the length of the parting scene. Tahmiroo raised her eyes anxiously to his face, and she saw that his arm was raised to strike her. 'I am a poor daughter of the Sioux; oh! why did you marry me?' exclaimed she, in a tone of passionate grief. 'For your father's lands,' said the Frenchman, coldly. This was the drop too much. Poor Tahmiroo with a piercing shriek fell on the earth, and hid her face in the grass. She knew not how long she remained there. Her highly-wrought feelings had brought on a dizziness of the brain, and she was conscious only of a sensation of receding voices.

When she recovered, she found herself alone with Louis, her little boy about six years old. The child had wandered there after the traders had departed, and having in vain tried to waken his mother, he had laid himself down at her side, and slept on his bow and arrows. From that hour Tahmiroo was changed. Her quiet, submissive air gave place to a stern and lofty manner; and she, who had always been so gentle, became as bitter and implacable as the most blood-thirsty of her tribe. In little Louis all the strong feelings of her soul were centered; but even her affection for him was characterized by a strange and unwonted fierceness. Her only care seemed to be to make him like his grandfather, and to instill a deadly hatred of white men; and the boy learned his lessons well. He was the veriest little savage that ever let fly an arrow. To his mother alone he yielded any thing like submission; and the Sioux were proud to hail the haughty child as their future chieftain. Such was the aspect of things on the shores of the Mississippi, when Florimond de Rance came among them, after an absence of three years. He was induced to make this visit, partly from a lingering curiosity to see his boy and partly from the hopes of obtaining more land from the yielding Tahmiroo. He affected much contrition for his past conduct, and promised to return with Victoire before the year expired. Tahmiroo met him with the most chilling indifference, and listened to him with a vacant look, as if she heard him not. It was only when he spoke to her boy that he could arouse her from this apparent lethargy. On this subject she was all suspicion. She had a sort of undefined dread that he too would be carried away from her; and she watched over him like a she-wolf, when her young is in danger. Her fears were not unfounded; for Florimond de Rance did intend, by demonstrations of fondness, and glowing descriptions of Quebec to kindle in the mind of his son a desire to accompany him. Tahmiroo thought the hatred of white men, which she had so carefully instilled, would prove a sufficient shield; but many weeks had not elapsed, before she saw that Louis was fast yielding himself up to the fascinating power which had enthralled her own youthful spirit. With this discovery came horrible thoughts of vengeance; and, more than once, she had nearly nerved her soul to murder the father of her son; but she could not. Something in his features still reminded her of the devoted young Frenchman who had carried her quiver through

steepled to lace—and she could not kill him. The last cutting blow was soon given to the heart of the Indian wife. Young Louis, full of boyish curiosity, expressed a wish to go with his father, though he at the same time, promised a speedy return. He had always been a stubborn boy; and she felt now as if her worn-out spirit would vainly contend against his willfulness. With that sort of resigned stupor which often indicates approaching insanity, she yielded to his request, exacting, however, a promise that he would sail a few miles down the Mississippi with her the day before his departure. The day arrived, Florimond de Rance was at a distance on business. Tahmiroo decked herself in the garments and jewels she had worn on the day of her marriage, and selected the gaudiest wampum belts for the little Louis. 'Why do you put these on?' said the boy. 'Because Tahmiroo will no more see her son in the land of the Sioux said she, mournfully; and when her father meets her in the Spirit Land, he will know the beads he gave her.' 'She took the wondering boy by the hand, and led him to the river side. There lay the canoe her father had given her when she left him for 'the wigwam of the stranger.' It was faded and bruised now and so were all her hopes. She looked back on the hut where she had spent her brief term of wedded happiness, and its peacefulness, seemed a mockery of her misery. And was she—the lone, the wretched, desperate, and deserted one—was she the Startled Fawn of the Sioux, for whom contending chiefs had asked in vain? The remembrance of all her love and all her wrongs came up before her memory, and death seemed more pleasant to her than the gay dance she once loved so well.—But then her eye rested on her boy—and, O God! with what an agony of love! It was the last vehement struggle of a soul all formed for tenderness. 'We will go to the Spirit Land together,' she exclaimed: 'he cannot come there to rob me!' She took Louis in her arms as if he had been a feather, and springing into the boat, she guided it towards the Falls of St. Anthony. 'Mother, mother! the canoe is going over the rapids!' screamed the frightened child. 'My father stands on the waves and beckons me!' she said. The boy looked at the horribly fixed expression of her face, and shrieked aloud for help. The boat went over the cataract. Louis de Rance was seen no more. He sleeps with the 'Startled Fawn' of the Sioux, in the waves of the Mississippi! The story is well remembered by the Indians of the present day; and when a mist gathers over the Falls, they often say, 'Let us not hunt to-day. A storm will certainly come for Tahmiroo and her son are going over the Falls of St. Anthony.'

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. York American.

Latest from England.

The Napoleon packet ship, from Liverpool, brings our London files up to the 23d ult. inclusive. The campaign in the East is the chief topic of discussion, now that the Catholic question is disposed of—and appearances would indicate that, while both parties are making every effort to render it as vigorous as possible, there are, nevertheless, stronger indications that the mediations of the other powers, to effect a pacific arrangement, will not be ineffectual; Gen. Guilleminot, on the part of France, and Mr. Gordon, the newly appointed British ambassador, being the negotiators.

A Russian gentleman had just arrived at Dover, with despatches for the Russian Minister, the purport of which had not transpired. "It is rumored," says the Courier of the 23d, "that they have conveyed the ultimatum of the Russian Cabinet with respect to the war in the East—the final arrangement of the Treaty of London having been confided to the French and British Negotiators, General Guilleminot and the Honorable Mr. Gordon."

The Courier confidently pronounces that the Sultan's character forbids the belief that he refuses all negotiation; and that the magnanimity of the Emperor of Russia would not allow him to propose the unreasonable terms attributed to him by late rumors. He seeks "neither for conquest nor dismemberment: but he will have the faith of treaties strictly observed. Besides," says the editor, "the balance of power, now so well understood, requires that the territories of the Ottoman Empire shall not be diminished, beyond the deduction which must be made from them for the purpose of erecting Greece into an independent State. The mention of this last subject gives rise to a variety of observations which we shall not dwell upon at present. They relate chiefly to the limits of the new State, which some persons seem anxious to extend to a line to be drawn from Arta to Volo."

We are disappointed at not finding something more precise with regard to the condition of the French ministry, since the withdrawal of the laws on the departmental councils &c. from the Chamber of deputies. That was a measure so decisive as to make it a matter of interest to know how it was borne by the nation, and what direction might in consequence be taken, with regard to liberal measures, by the cabinet. The place of M. de la Ferronaye is still unoccupied; M. de Chateaubriand, and the Prince Polignac being still the persons most talked of for the *portefeuille* in abeyance.

Lisbon continues to be a scene of blood

and its dungeons overflow with the victims of Don Miguel's ferocious fears. Cadiz, which the ocean at our last accounts was said to have submerged, is flourishing, by reason of *free trade*, and already Gibraltar was said to feel the loss which, Cadiz being a free port, cannot but result to the commerce of that rock—only rendered, at any time, a place of resort for merchants, because of the spirit of exclusion and monopoly which reigned all around and the entire freedom of intercourse established there.

Markets for Cotton, wheat and flour, low and dull. The American flour, recently imported into England, had been chiefly placed in bond, present duties being too high, and prices too low to afford a remunerating value.

The London Sphinx says, we believe it now definitely arranged, that Sir James Scarlett is to be the new Attorney General. Sir James himself displayed no kind of anxiety for office; but his political friends have strongly counselled him to accept the offer of the Duke.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The accounts relative to the progress of pacific negotiations at the Turkish capital continue to be vague and contradictory, whilst those relating to preparations for the vigorous prosecution of war, unequivocally show that both parties of the belligerents are resolved to use every exertion in order to render the ensuing campaign decisive. The preparations on the part of Russia are said to be great beyond example, and the Sultan continues to evince the same active, enterprising, indomitable spirit which has ever characterized him. The Pacha of Egypt has at length acceded to the pressing demands of the Sultan, & has agreed to send 12,000 men to the Danube, under the command of Mamoud Pacha. The capture of Sizoboli by part of the Russian Black Sea fleet, has been deemed of such importance that Te Deum has been celebrated at St. Petersburg on account of it. The roads were in a very bad state, and it was not expected that any operations could be commenced in Bulgaria before the beginning of May. Letters from Varna state that provisions were excessively dear there and also at Kavarno. It seems to be expected that the Black Sea will be the chief seat of the hostile operations and that landings will be attempted on various parts of the shore in order to form if possible, a chain of posts into the very vicinity of Constantinople, in order to divert the Sultan from the defence of the Balkan, by the alarm which he must feel for the safety of his capital. A letter from Ancona states that important movements and arrangements of the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean were continually reported from the Greek and Italian ports. It is stated from other quarters that the blockade of Alexandria, Candia, and other Turkish ports is to be carried into execution without delay.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Constantinople, 10th March, on the subject:—"It seems that the Russian fleet will really blockade Candia and Alexandria, forming a line of ships from Boudroun along the coasts of Candia to Alexandria, in order to hinder the landing of troops and provisions as well in Candia as the Dardanelles, especially as it is affirmed that the Egyptian fleet is to go to Constantinople in order to act, during the Summer, in the Black Sea, in conjunction with the five ships of the line, two frigates, four corvettes, and twelve brigs, now in the harbour of Constantinople."

General Guilleminot is said to have been ordered to Constantinople to co-operate with the Hon. Mr. Gordon, in order to induce the Porte to agree to the provisions of a new Protocol which it is re-asserted has been agreed to at London, and which extends the limits of Greece to the Gulphs of Arta and Volo. On the other hand it was reported at Naples that Mr. Stratford Canning would go alone to Constantinople, and remain there, whether the porte acceded to the new resolutions of the allied Powers or not. It is stated, on the authority of accounts received express from Paris, that the Duke of Wellington and the Austrian Government have made another formal representation to the Cabinet of Berlin that they will not suffer a treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia on the subject of Turkey. The Prussian Government has replied, that it does not intend to form any such alliance and that the treaty which does exist is of a private nature, not calculated to offend either England or Austria.

It appears from the Paris letters and papers that the best understanding exists between the English and French Governments with respect to affairs in the East, and the Prince de Polignac is said to have received full powers to arrange whatever line of policy may be deemed proper towards Russia with the Duke of Wellington who has frequent communications with the French Monarch.

EGINA, Feb. 17. Admiral Heyden has given notice that he will station a line of observation between Bourdonin, Alexandria and Candia, to prevent the sending of troops or provisions to Candia or the Dardanelles from Alexandria. This, in all probability has given rise to the report of a blockade, which does not seem to be well founded.—Frankfort paper, April 15.

Accounts from the Banks of the Danube, dated the 11th inst. state that a Grand Council of War was convoked at Vienna where all the Generals in chief commanding troops in the Provinces were assembled, but the object of the Council was not known. It had probably some refer-

ence to the resumption of the war by the Russians.

Inundations in Prussia.—The Hamburg Reporter of the 17th inst. says—"Letters from Berlin present a deplorable picture of the inundations occasioned by the breaking in of the dykes of the Vistula; it is calculated that the water will not run off in less than fourteen days, in which case all hopes of a plentiful harvest are at an end. We shall probably hear of equally disastrous accidents from other parts of the north."

LONDON, April 22, half past 7.

I think I may now announce to you, as positive, the transmission of a joint note from the French and English Cabinets, on the subject of the Russian War. The precise contents of this note are, of course secret, but it appears from a private letter from Paris, received this day by express, that they are such as to have given great offence to the Emperor Nicholas.

The French Ministers are likely to lose office, unless they render the Cabinet more liberal—the Duke of Angouleme having declared that they are bound to follow the disposition of the nation. His Royal Highness objects to the introduction of the Prince de Polignac, as desired by the King.

There is still some prospect of a commercial treaty between this country and France, the distress among the wine growers in France being so great that they are petitioning the Government for relief. It has been already, or will be immediately, proposed to our Ministers to reduce the duties on British iron, and on some articles of British manufacture, if this country will place French wines upon the same duties as those of Portugal.

The Duke of Wellington is still much indisposed, although not dangerously ill. It is considered highly probable that he will resign office within a few months, as notwithstanding all the care he takes of his health, it is found to be quite unequal to the fatigues and anxieties of his situation.

Mr. O'Connell still talks confidently of taking his seat on the resumption of the House. His friends say that Ministers will not offer any opposition to his doing so; but it is expected that a furious set will be made by the Orange members.—Should he be unable to take his seat without a new election for Clare county, he will it is supposed, be returned without opposition, as Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald has handsomely signified his intention not to divide the county on the subject.

The contents of the French Journals relate chiefly to discussions about the conduct of the Ministry, and the probability or improbability of Chateaubriand's accession to the Cabinet as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PIRATES IN A FAIR WAY.

The following extract of a letter, from Havana, will be gratifying to all sailors, and sailors' friends:—

We have at last caught some of the pirates, and find them to be citizens of Havana: they will be hanged. One of them, in prison, requested the jailor to send four segars, from himself, to his father as a present. The singular circumstance of a prisoner sending presents abroad, excited suspicion; and the segars were opened. Each contained a paper; and, being numbered from one to four, they formed, when numerically arranged a letter to his father, of the following import:—"My fate is certain; I cannot escape; send me poison. Tell A. who lives in _____ street, B. who lives in _____ street, C. who lives in _____ street, and D. who lives in _____ street, to fly." They were, of course arrested. This infernal business will now, I think, be put a stop to; at least for a time.

REPORT FROM HAYTI.

The last number of the African Repository contains some extracts from a report made by Thomas Kennedy, who has lately visited all the coloured families sent out to Hayti by the Society of Friends in North Carolina. Mr. Kennedy, a citizen of Wayne county in N. C. took out testimonials and instructions from the yearly meeting of Friends in that state. He was very civilly received by President Boyer.

The condition of the coloured families from North Carolina he found bad enough and the colonists very much dissatisfied. They complained of not having received the stipulated compensation from the proprietors of the lands, and declared that they preferred their former condition of slaves in North Carolina to their present situation. Mr. Kennedy was not able to do any thing to improve their circumstances in that country. He attempted to take under his protection, with a view of removing them, a family which he had formerly emancipated, and was treated with great indignity on the occasion.

Mr. Kennedy does not speak highly of the state of society in Hayti. He describes the country as possessing a soil of exceeding fertility, producing abundantly with little cultivation; the water sweet, the air pure, and the climate salubrious. The government, he says, is a military despotism—the Congress a mere fudge—the laws better worded than administered—the will of the President backed with an army of 40,000 men, the law of the land—the agriculture neglected—the commerce declining—the manners and customs disagreeable—the mode of living in the country especially, poor and coarse—the people ignorant and conceited, practising polygamy—and the increase of the native population very small.—

Here recommends sending colonists to Liberia instead of Hayti, as in the former country they would find themselves under a liberal government and laws, and would enjoy their own customs, manners, language and religion, considerations which ought to be paramount to all others, with men disposed to feel and appreciate the blessings of freedom.—[Balt. Gaz.]

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, 18th May, 1829.

To the Postmaster at _____

Sir: The multiplication of mail routes, and the great increase of accommodation on many of the old routes within the last year, involve an expense considerably beyond the current revenue of the Department. This revenue, arising exclusively from postages, it is hoped, will be sufficiently augmented to cover the deficit, if the Post Office law shall be strictly observed, and all its provisions rigidly enforced. On entering upon the duties of the Department, it is a subject of no little regret to observe, that much loss is sustained by an abuse of the franking privilege. It might be presumed that the high character of officers entitled to this privilege would be a guarantee for its restriction within the limits of the law; but it is much to be lamented, for the honor of our country, no less than for the prosperity of the Department, that such has not always been the case. Letters to others are frequently enclosed to persons who are entitled to the privilege of franking, and letters written by others are often sent under their frank in opposition to the express letter of the law. There is cause to apprehend that Postmasters have, in some instances, been guilty of this fraud upon the revenue. This evil, unless it shall find a remedy in the vigilant and energetic co-operation of Postmasters with the head of the Department, must tend to paralyze all its operations. It is therefore expected that you will watch with the utmost care against this unlawful practice; and whenever you have cause for suspicion, use all lawful means to obtain evidence against the offender. Let no effort be remitted, let no dignity of station deter you; but, however exalted may be the rank of the officer who shall violate the law in the abuse of his franking privilege, never fail to enforce the penalty by legal process, and report each case to the Department. In all lawful efforts to carry into effect the provisions of the law against such as shall incur its penalties, you will be sustained by the Department; but no Postmaster can expect to retain the confidence of the Department who shall wantonly violate his franking privilege, or who knowingly shall suffer it in others with impunity.

In many instances Postmasters have injured the revenue by extending their privilege beyond the weight prescribed by law. Whenever a letter to or from a Postmaster exceeds half an ounce in weight, the Postmaster receiving or delivering it, is bound by the law & by his oath to account for the excess. In every instance that shall come to your knowledge, of a Postmaster mailing a letter free with the frank of a Postmaster, or receiving one free, in virtue of his privilege, which shall weigh more than half an ounce, you are to report the fact to the Department that the remedy may be promptly applied.

Many persons appear to be under the erroneous impression, that printed sheets of paper are not chargeable with letter postage; you will use diligence to correct this error. Every thing that goes in the mail is chargeable with letter postage, except newspapers, pamphlets, and legislative journals, which are rated as pamphlets. Proposals for publications, printed circulars, special advertisements, and, indeed, every species of handbills, are to be charged with letter postage. Whenever such printed articles come to your office without being entered on the post bills and rated with letter postage, it is expected that you will correct the error, and report to the Department the Postmaster who mailed them. Numbers of handbills, printed proposals, and special advertisements, have sometimes been sent to Postmasters to be received and circulated under their privilege. Every such case is required to be reported to the Department that such Postmaster may be deprived of the means of repeating the abuse. In some instances these articles have been headed with the name of the office of an editor, and called an extra newspaper, with the evident design of reducing the postage. Such design it is your duty to counteract. A supplement always accompanies the newspaper to which it belongs, as a part of the same paper, and an extra newspaper, is a sheet, or a part of a sheet, issued between the regular times of publishing the paper, for the purpose of an earlier announcement of interesting news. You will not send nor deliver printed sheets or bills of any other character, as supplements or as extra newspapers.—There has also been a want of sufficient care in rating letters. Many double, some triple, and even quadruple letters are rated as single. If a letter encloses a bank note, it is double; if it encloses three bank notes, it is quadruple, & should be rated accordingly. It may sometimes be difficult to determine the proper rate; but if the letter has the appearance of being double, you will be careful to mark it as such; and if the person receiving it shall question its correctness, he can open it in the presence of the Postmaster or his assistant. The want of proper attention to these several points has been highly injurious to the De-

partment. matter scarce should be reme- ene of these little it- tion that giv- machine. Postmasters the letter an- cially at thi- gaments c- tered into g- ordinary re-

EAST

Saturday

The first Bible Society the 26th inst. a very num- did honor to The Meet- McCombs w- from the Bib- to the Societ- then the Rev- a very eloqu- bly adapted- marked with- though abun- larly disting- effects deriv- of the Bible. Upon the s- ceeded to th- re-election- pointment o- to fill the v- the late Mr- tions that w- On motion- imously Res- ty be presen- his highly a- delivered th- niversary. On motion- unanimous- sense of the- dered to th- the County- number of- Bible—that- thanks of t- would cont- needed ext- dertaken. On motion- mously reso- day present- We are l- Maryland- highly esti- thought on- elevated to- gress to s- station of o- ing his vie- man, that- guardian o-

Appoin- M. McC- place of- John- for the D- John J.

Mr. M- gerously- Va.

The N- have bee- Constell- Gosport

A lett- the 14th- convicted- arrested

Minis- Richmo- Minister- of July- ment is- Rives in- She is n- put in in-

The- alist of- ed to of- teen of-

TRE- Onla- ited by- hail, li- witness- was m- course- (that of- proach- brisk s- of the- until its- upon u- combin- thing o- ing: ve- of the l- were s- and so- dow f- less ic- unda- sive in- unders- son, S-

partment. Each case may seem a little matter scarcely worthy of regard, but it should be remembered that the whole revenue of the Department is made up of these little items, and it is their combination that gives life and energy to the whole machine. It is at all times the duty of Postmasters to adhere strictly to both the letter and spirit of the law, and especially at this crisis, when the current engagements of the Department already entered into greatly exceed the amount of its ordinary revenue.

W. T. BARRY.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, May 30.

The first Anniversary of the Talbot County Bible Society was celebrated on Tuesday last, the 26th inst. at the Court House in Easton, and a very numerous and most respectable audience did honor to the occasion.

The Meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. McCombs with prayer and a selected chapter from the Bible—after this, the report presented to the Society by the Secretary was read, and then the Rev. Mr. Cookman rose and delivered a very eloquent and interesting address admirably adapted to the occasion. The Address was marked with much genius and taste, and although abundant in other merits, was particularly distinguished by some historical views of effects derived from the extended circulation of the Bible.

Upon the audience retiring, the Society proceeded to the business of the day, and after the re-election of their existing officers and the appointment of Col. Hughlett as Vice-President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Mr. Jenkins—amongst other resolutions that were passed were the following:

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Scull, it was unanimously Resolved, that the thanks of this Society be presented to the Rev. Mr. Cookman for his highly appropriate and interesting Address delivered this day before them at their first anniversary.

On motion of the President, it was Resolved unanimously, That the Society entertain a high sense of the useful and important services rendered to the managers by those Gentlemen of the County who gave their aid to ascertain the number of families who were destitute of the Bible—that they be requested to accept the thanks of the Society with a wish, that they would continue their valued and still much needed exertions in perfecting the object undertaken.

On motion of Mr. Hambleton, it was unanimously resolved, that the Annual Report this day presented to the Society be printed.

We are happy to state that the Governor of Maryland attended the meeting, and, what is highly estimated by every body that passes a thought on this subject, His Excellency thought elevated to the first office in the State, still agrees to serve the Society in the subordinate station of one of its Managers—thus exemplifying his view of the beautiful idea of Mr. Cookman, that the Bible is both the harbinger and guardian of civil liberty.

Appointments by the President.—John M. McCalla, Marshal of Kentucky, in the place of Chapman Coleman, removed.

John Speed Smith, District Attorney for the District of Kentucky, in place of John J. Crittenden, removed.

MR. MADISON, it is said, now lies dangerously ill at his estate in Orange county, Va.

The Norfolk Beacon states that orders have been received to fit out the U. S. ship *Constellation*, lying at the Navy Yard, Gosport, with despatch.

A letter from Havana, under date of the 14th inst. says:—"Five pirates are convicted and will be hung. Others are arrested daily."

Ministers to London and Paris.—The Richmond Enquirer states that the new Ministers will probably sail about the 1st of July. The intention of the Government is to send out Messrs. M'Lane and Rives in the same vessel, the *Constellation*. She is now at Norfolk, and ordered to be put in immediate readiness for that service.

The New Hampshire Patriot contains a list of fifteen new Post Masters appointed to offices in that State, in place of fifteen others removed.

TUSCALOOSA, (Alabama), May 4.

TREMENDOUS HAIL STORM.

On last Saturday evening, we were visited by one of the most violent storms of hail, lightning, thunder, and wind, ever witnessed by our oldest inhabitants. It was more terrible and destructive in its course than any we have ever heard of, (that of ancient Egypt excepted.) It approached us from north slowly, against a brisk south wind, and little apprehension of the serious consequences anticipated, until its roaring artillery opened furiously upon us, in all the rage of elemental war combined, leveling and stripping every thing of a vegetable nature under its pelting vengeance—dashing the glass from the windows into atoms, on the north sides of the houses, so instantaneously that few were saved, the wind veering to the east and south, destroyed nearly every window facing those directions, at the same time throwing inside a deluge of shapeless icicles which on thawing completely inundated the interiors, doing an extensive injury to goods, furniture, &c. We understand, Mr. Ewing, Colonel Donaldson, S. M. Meek & Co., and Andrews &

Brothers, are the principal sufferers, but we believe the damage is sustained equally, according to the property exposed. In less than 40 minutes the promising gardens, orchards, ornamental trees, &c. of our citizens were entirely destroyed, and scarcely the vestige of a green leaf or blade could be seen. In this short time, the laden peach, the blooming rose, and culinary plants had vanished from our vision, all around seemed more the effects of magic than reality. While solemnly musing amid the general desolation around us, and the dread anticipation of a surrounding country having become a desert from the effects of this awful visitant, our ideas may be easier felt than described.

Since the above was in type, we have understood the extent of the tempest was limited to a few miles of this place, but no where so violent. The damage is inestimable. The average depth of the hail is thought to have been, at least, twelve inches; in many places, it measured six, seven & eight feet where it had been drifted. Some of our, not temperance folks, we are told, were consoling, or rather, regaling themselves on ice punch yesterday, a luxury seldom seen here when the thermometer is at 80 Fahrenheit.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

REPORT

of the Talbot County Bible Society.

Agreeably to a clause in the eighth article of the Constitution of the Talbot County Bible Society, the Secretary makes the following report.

A melancholy duty first claims our attention—Respect for the virtues of a good man and the feelings inspired by the spirit of association, cause us to announce the death, since our last meeting of our worthy Vice-President, the late Mr. JENKINS, and to pay to his memory the tribute of our deep regret. Besides the loss which Society at large may feel, this institution loses a zealous and a faithful friend, and it will now devolve on you to supply this vacancy.

Soon after the organization of this society measures were taken to augment the number of its members which now amount to about one hundred—and the next object that gained attention was, to ascertain how many families in Talbot County were destitute of a copy of the sacred Scriptures.

In effecting this purpose, the Executive Committee invited to their aid a great many persons in the different districts of the County, whose dispersed residence would enable them with the greater facility to attain the desired object. To the cheerful and ready cooperation of these Gentlemen, the Committee are much indebted for whatever success may have attended their exertions; and they desire to call the attention of the Society to this highly useful and generous assistance which they have received.

From the reports made by these Gentlemen to the managers in the respective districts it appeared, that two hundred and ninety families were found who had not a copy of the Bible.—One hundred and thirty eight Bibles had been previously distributed by the Gentlemen who came over as missionaries from the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore last year—these, together with some Bibles left by those Gentlemen for our use, and the Bibles and Testaments received from the former Eastern Shore Bible Society, reduced the number requisite to supply the wants ascertained by the Managers. But inasmuch as the Bibles distributed by the missionaries were given to families and persons in our own County, the Committee, considering it as a part of their responsibility to assume the expense for these books, have done so.—The additional number of copies of the Bible that the Committee found it necessary to procure was two hundred, and although the amount of funds received was very incommensurate with the demands necessary to defray the expenses of the Books, yet as the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore most kindly offered to supply them with any number that they might want, in anticipation of the collection of their funds, they thought the Great Work ought not to linger in their hands when the removal of the chief obstacle was so generously offered to them, and paying over the amount of funds then at command, which was insufficient to meet the responsibility assumed, they asked and obtained from them two hundred copies more.

Upon the arrival here of these Books, an authority was vested in the Treasurer, with whom the Bibles had been deposited, to furnish the different managers in the different districts with a number of copies equal to the reported demands of their districts, and this resolution is now in active performance—and the Committee have just reasons to induce the belief, that, in a short time, at least as many Bibles will be distributed as the wants that have been reported. Conscious that subsequent deficiencies, if any, will be found to be very small, the Executive Committee must leave the complete accomplishment of this undefined portion of the Work to their successors for the ensuing year, and they do it with the less concern, as the labour will necessarily be light and the duty easily fulfilled.

This report would be wanting in ingenuousness, as well as deficient in a just tribute to merit of the highest order, if it omitted to state that much of the labor of the committee has been diminished & much of their duty anticipated by the indefatigable zeal and persevering constancy of the Female Bible Society of this County, to whose noble exertions so many destitute and indigent families are indebted for the invaluable possession of the Holy Scriptures distributed by their hands. If the committee could impress the minds of the Society with the same conviction that has been wrought upon their own, in knowing the extent of these exalted charities of the Female Bible Society, and the unremitting resolution and steadiness of purpose that have distinguished their course through varied impediments as they arose, they would, with equal ardor, cherish and gratefully express the undiminished homage of their respect at such exemplifications of the character of the benevolent and pious female. In proportion as their eminent services have been extended, their means and their members appear correspondingly to have increased—and the prosperous condition of that Society, as exhibited in their late report, must call forth an united and general congratulation. A copy of that report I am directed to present with other papers to this Society, as worthy of a place in their or in any more honored archives.

Appended to this report is a special one of the Treasurer, from which the Society will be able to ascertain the amount of purchases, the number of books and the condition of our funds. The most important exhibit in this document and one that most essentially demands the attention of the Society, is the deficiency of funds and the debt created by the Committee in consequence of that deficiency. The Committee submit in behalf of the course pursued by them, the alternatives to which they were reduced. Called upon by the Society as their deputies to perform a work that the Society knew would necessarily be accompanied by an expense proportionate to the destitutions they were required to ascertain and provide for, a controul was given to them, for that purpose,

over the finances of the Society. For reasons too obvious to all to be recapitulated, and too painful to be dwelt on, the difficulty of collections and the small amount of subscriptions in the first instance, caused the means of the Society to be greatly below the sum requisite to purchase the Bibles. To have waited for a flood-tide of prosperity in the pecuniary circumstances of our Fellow Citizens, would have prostrated a work indefinitely, which, from its very nature and tendency, admitted of no delay.—An offer was made to furnish the Committee with the Books, that those who wanted might be immediately supplied, and to wait the pecuniary convenience of the Society, under a hope, that present difficulties would prove temporary and be relieved by an approaching and more auspicious season.

In this posture of things the Committee had either to desist, through a want of funds, from the work undertaken by them, or to accept the propositions of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore to take the books immediately and engage in the distribution of them, upon the liability of the Society to answer the demand.

Solely impressed with the great duty which the Society had assigned to them, and of the nature of the obligation to which they had voluntarily submitted, the Committee deliberately decided, that the most valued alternative should be adopted by them, regarding the distribution of the burden of a debt of less than two hundred dollars among one hundred subscribers as a lesser responsibility upon them, and an act more likely to be approved of by the Society, than the withholding the word of God from the many who desired it and could not find it—who needed it, but could not get it—and upon this exposition of the motives of their conduct, the Committee await the expression of the censure or satisfaction of the Society.

So far in relation to the proceedings of the Committee.—The following concluding remarks are deferentially submitted to the Society and to the respectable auditors who have honored our Anniversary with their countenance and presence.

It would be a little singular, in an age like the present distinguished for its attainments and a thirst for further acquisitions in knowledge, if the industry of the numerous Bible Societies had not produced some salutary effect upon the general sentiment of the community at large—and this is a remark made by the lukewarm and philosophic looker-on to parry the diligent entreaties of the humble Agents in the Bible cause, who offer experienced benefits as inducements for further contribution and exertion.

We are yet too little advanced in this regenerating course to be enabled to sustain our petitions upon the ground of such ascertained good result within the sphere of our operations—one thing however we believe, we can with some confidence allege, viz:—that the Bible is daily more sought after and is becoming more an object of attention than it used to be. It is now universally known abroad that the bible societies exist, and that their object is to give the Bible to the Poor who are unable to purchase it.—That apathy in regard to this Sacred Volume which had been engendered by ignorance and seemed to have been enforced by penury, is fast yielding in many to a more lively hope, that amidst the gracious providences of this life, the wealthy and intelligent and humane will be made to think more considerably on their indigent and destitute fellow creatures, and in the fullness of their benevolence to bestow upon them a treasure, that is to lead to the knowledge of the Redeemer and to induce a trust in that mediatorial influence which alone conducts to Heavenly Mercy, and Light, and Life. Some who desponded of ever possessing the Bible through the means of their own narrow circumstances, are now seen seeking opportunities to ask for a share of the distributive benevolence—and many, who have been hitherto looked upon as regardless of the Holy Volume and its enlightening contents, since the Book has become more generally distributed, and its distribution more a subject of reflection, have been found diligent and attentive readers of it, its avowed admirers, and faithful believers.

From the supposed ignorance and profligacy attendant on poverty, Bible Societies need apprehend little to contend with to obstruct their progress—they have more reason to dread impediment from scoffers and inconsiderate men. When the first are furnished with the Book of Life, there is always hope that the mind at some solitary, disconsolate hour, will catch a gleam from the sacred word to cheer its dreariness and to provoke further inquiry—but the last have no hours of dispassionate reflection, no moments of calm self distrust—buoyed upon the wave of fortune, or soaring upon the pinion of vanity, they are conscious that they lose all notoriety when they yield up their perversity and error, and like a pestilence that pervadeth the land, they become forgotten only when they cease to be contagious. Against this moral plague we have no safe-guard but in the shield which public indignation may afford us.—This will restrain the scoffer when the terrors of Divine denunciation are unheeded.

It is for the Poor that Bible Societies are particularly instituted—to rescue them from ignorance and its incidental depravity. To dispel darkness from the hovel by the lamp which needs no trimming, by a light which burns brighter as the oil of faith is increased, whose radiance extends even to the heart and lights a pathway to the skies, is a duty with which our consciences ought to be heavily laden—and a faithful fulfillment of this duty is the purpose of Bible Societies, whose course though unostentatious, we trust in God will be beneficent and effectual.

The singleness of purpose which marks these institutions soothes to rest all anxiety that springs from sectarian devotion. We aim to uphold no special tenets, no exclusive forms.—We only furnish the source from which those of all Christian sects claim to be derived, and we leave it to those to whom we give it to ask, through the medium of humble devotion, the Divine guidance to direct them to the knowledge and the love of God which it contains.—The boon we offer justifies this reliance—and we give it in faith, and in hope, and in charity.

They whose happy lot has been cast by the bounty of Providence amidst ease and affluence, and who have never visited the abodes of Poverty, can have but little idea of the disparity between their own condition and that of the destitute part of God's creatures. They have never seen the forlorn mother surrounded by her squalling offspring in a miserable tenement, comfortless, unprovided, and desolate, searched by every wind of heaven, toiling at precarious, stinted wages to pay rent and to provide a no less precarious and stinted support for herself and for those whom Providence has committed to her lot—sometimes aided, in a degree, by the weekly earnings of a husband and a father whose whole fortune consists in his health, his strength, and his skill to use the implements of labour—whose united hope is, that the elements will be tempered to the shorn lamb—whose best expectation is, a mere refuge from starvation—and who know no joyous comfort but a respite from labour on the hallowed day of the Lord. If they could they would be well furnished with worldly goods to consent to surrender the unessential luxury of half one single day in the year to contribute that amount to supply this wretched group of fellow beings with God's holy word and promise, that would make the Lord's day still more welcome to them, that would make their deprivations less felt by inspiring a new hope of a new joy in another world that is to come? It is for such objects we

beg your charity—to such objects, if you consider it, shall be most faithfully applied.—We are the mere mediators between suffering indigence and your bounty.—We ask you to make yourselves happy and to lay up treasure in Heaven, hereafter to be enjoyed, by an unfeigned donation to supply the Gospel of Christ to your neighbours and Brethren, who, without your timely aid may be called from this Christian Land, ignorant of the Christian's duty, dead to the Christian's hope.

Was your condition to be such, what would you that others should do for you? That, we entreat you, do ye also for them!!!

[From the Baltimore American.]
Case of Dr. Watkins.—We find in the National Intelligencer of the 27th inst the following notice of the case of Dr. Watkins, which has been brought before the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, D. C.
Circuit Court of the United States for Washington County, D. C. May 26, 1829.

This day came on to be heard an argument on a general demurrer to two indictments found by the Grand Jury at the present term against Tobias Watkins, for misdemeanors, at common law.

[One of these indictments charges that the said Tobias Watkins, being at the time Fourth Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, "and being an evil disposed person, and desiring to obtain and acquire for himself, and for his own private use, divers sums of money of the United States, with force and arms, &c. falsely and fraudulently wrote and addressed and caused to be sent to a certain J. K. Paulding, then a Navy Agent of the United States at the city of New York, a letter, &c. and made and executed a draft on the said J. K. Paulding Navy Agent, as aforesaid, &c. and received therefor (from a broker) five hundred dollars, and disposed of the said money for his own use." There are other recitations of particulars, and of other like transactions in the indictment (part of which were with Mr. Harris, Navy Agent at Boston) which concludes with the general averment that the several papers referred to were, and each of them, written, drawn, &c. "without any authority therefor, and not for, or on account of the public service, but for the private gain and benefit of the said Tobias Watkins, & with intent to defraud the said United States, and as false pretences to enable him to obtain to his own use and benefit the said [sums of money] and that by means of the said several false pretences the said Tobias Watkins did, at the time and times aforesaid, defraud the said United States of the said sums," and "dispose of the same to his own use and benefit, to the great damage of the United States, and against the peace and government thereof."

Thomas Swann and Francis S. Key, Attorneys for the United States, and Walter Jones and Richard S. Cox, for the accused.

The Intelligencer contains a notice of the argument of Dr. W's counsel of which we can afford space only for a very brief abstract, which however, contains the substance of the whole. It was opened by Mr. Jones, who stated that the accused had been subjected to a very high handed attempt to divert the criminal jurisdiction of the country from its proper direction, and that he was properly subject only to a civil prosecution for breach of a civil trust. There was scarcely a government in Europe or America in which these breaches of public trust had not been committed by individuals appropriating governmental funds to their own use, but this was the first case where such conduct had been made the ground of indictment, unless under some particular statute. It was not per se an offence against the fundamental law of the land, designated as the Common Law. This procedure had been aggravated by the circumstances of the apprehension of the accused, on which Mr. Jones proceeded to comment, when he was stopped by the Court. After remarking on the importance of bringing every accusation to the test of the law, he proceeded to argue the demurrer, first on the ground of the essence of the offence, which was not, either in principle or as authority, one against Common Law, but a case of misappropriation of moneys by an officer of government, bringing him within the description of what was commonly called a public defaulter. He went into an analysis of the public offences, to show that embezzlement of public money was not the subject of criminal jurisdiction (if not made so by statute) unless effected by means tending to work public evil, such as forgery &c. This, he said was the uniform course of decisions in English courts.

The offence charged in the indictments, he said, was the obtaining of certain sums of money amounting altogether from 3,500 to 4,000 dollars and, if proved to the full extent, being accompanied by no falsification or surreptitious use of any of those tokens or badges which invite public confidence, did not constitute an offence at common law.

As to form, Mr. Jones said the indictments contained no definite nor intelligible charge of false pretences. It heaped up defamatory words; but it is not sufficient to impute a crime; the indictment must show it. The allegations, besides, were repugnant and contradictory. It was alleged, for example, in one part of the indictment, that T. W. did falsely and fraudulently write a certain letter, &c. and in the next clause of the indictment it was claimed that every part of this letter was true, &c. and so on through the whole. This did not arise, he said, from any defect of skill in the gentlemen who had drawn them up, but from the want of materials—from the looseness of the presentments, which afforded no better ground for them to build upon.

Mr. Swann, Attorney for the United States, next had the floor; but the hour of adjournment having arrived, the Court intimated an intention to adjourn.

Mr. Cox, for the accused, gave notice, in addition to notice of authorities which he should refer to in his argument, that he should take an additional exception to the indictment.—This being a prosecution at common law, for an offence against the United States in their federative character, his position would be, that there cannot be such an offence as one against the United States under the Common Law; that there is no criminal Common Law of the United States.—And then the Court adjourned.

The Rev. Mr. MAY will preach in the Episcopal Church in this town, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at half past 7 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

A Tutor for Young Ladies

Wanted Immediately.

A Gentleman well qualified to instruct Young Ladies in a correct and substantial course of English Education, will meet a warm reception and an assurance of a just and liberal Salary from many parents at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland.

[An accurate and liberal knowledge of English Grammar and Geography, and a capacity to teach them will be indispensably required. Testimonials of a good moral character will of course be expected.—A letter addressed to James Price, esq. Easton, Maryland, (post paid) will be immediately attended to.

Easton, May 30.

N. B.—The Editors of the National Intelligencer, at Washington—the Patriot at Baltimore, and National Gazette, at Philadelphia, are requested to insert this notice, once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

MARRIED
On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. Isaac Sylvester, of Caroline, to Miss Susan Ann Kerby of this county.
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. Robinson Stevens, to Miss Ann Connelly, all of this county.

DIED
In Hillsborough, Caroline County, on Wednesday morning 27th inst. Levinia Love, wife of Mr. Aaron Love.

—In Wilmington on Friday evening 23d inst. Col. Allen M'Lane, Collector of the district of Delaware, aged 82 years. Col. M'Lane is well known as a distinguished officer of the Revolution, & was, at the time of his death, Treasurer of the Cincinnati.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, by virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans' Court on Thursday the 11th day of June next, at the late residence of Abednego Botfield, deceased, near Miles River Ferry, all the personal property of said deceased, (negroes excepted),

consisting of


Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn and Corn Blades, one second hand Gig and harness—also, the crop of Wheat now in the ground, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
JOSIAH BOTFIELD, Ex'r.
of A. Botfield, deceased.

may 30 ts

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, from sixty to 100 acres of first rate WOOD LAND, adjoining the Lands of Henry D. Sellers and the Rev. Thomas D. Monnelly, in the Head of Wye—It will, if necessary, be laid off in lots to suit purchasers. If the above

Land is not disposed of at private sale before THURSDAY the 6th day of August next, it will be offered at public sale at the residence of W. H. Nab, adjoining the above named land, between the hours of 12 & 3 o'clock. Terms of sale, one half cash, and twelve months credit on the balance.
E. ROBERTS.
Easton, may 30

ATTENTION!

THE subscriber having, at considerable expense and labour, obtained some remarkably fine, fat stall feed STEERS for the gratification and accommodation of his friends & the public in general (one of which he will have in market on Tuesday morning next), requests the lovers of GOOD BEEF to give him a call.

Easton, may 30

In Talbot County Court,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.
May Term, 1829.

IT IS ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the sale of the Lands made to William Hughlett by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate, in Talbot county, of Charles Goldsborough, deceased, in the case of Daniel Cleonora against Howes Goldsborough, Jr. Eleazar M. Goldsborough & others, children and heirs at law of the said Charles Goldsborough, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine: Provided a copy of this Order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, on or before the tenth day of July, in the year last aforesaid.

The Report of the Trustee states the quantity of Land sold to be by estimation eight hundred and sixty-one acres, more or less, and that the same was sold for eight dollars current money, per acre.
RD. T. EARLE,
LEM'L. PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

True copy,
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
may 30 3w

In Talbot County Court,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.
May Term, 1829.

IT IS ORDERED and adjudged by the said Court, that the sale of the Lands made to Thomas O. Marin, by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Clement Morris, deceased, in the case of Thomas Hayward against Mary Morris the widow, and Albert G. Morris the heir at law of Clement Morris, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine: Provided a copy of this Order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, on or before the twentieth day of July, in the year last aforesaid.

The Report of the Trustee states the quantity of Land sold by him as Trustee aforesaid, to be three hundred and eighty acres of Land, more or less; and that the same was sold for seven dollars and one cent per acre.
RD. T. EARLE,
LEM'L. PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy,
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
may 30 3w

State of Md. Caroline county scd.

PURSUANT to the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed, at November Session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Step Harper (free negro) for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and affix the first Tuesday of next Caroline county Court for the final hearing of said application of the said Insolvent Debtor, and for his appearance before the County Court of Caroline county, at the Court House in the Town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his Creditors or any of them. And that he cause this order to be published in one of the newspapers published in Easton once a week for three successive weeks, at least a week before the first Tuesday of next three months before the first Tuesday of next this 23d day of April in the year eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

RD. CHAMBERS.

True Copy,
Test, J. RICHARDSON, Clk.
may 30 3w

POETRY.

[From the London New Monthly Magazine.]

THE VICAR.

A SECOND EVERY DAY CHARACTER. Some years ago, ere Time and Taste had turned our parishes topsy-turvy, When Darnal Park was Darnal Waste, And roads a little known as scurry, The man who lost his way between St. Mary's Hill and Sandy Thicket, Was always shown the parson's green, And guided to the parson's wicket.

Back flew the bolt of lissom lath; Fair Margaret, in her tidy kirtle, Led the lorn traveller up the path, Thro' clean-clipt rows of box and myrtle. And Don and Saccio, Tramp and Tray, Upon the parson steps collected, Wagged all their tails, and seem'd to say, "Our master knows you; you're expected."

Up rose the Reverend Dr. Brown, Up rose the Doctor's winsome marrow; The lady lay her knitti'g down, Her husband clasp'd his ponderous Barrow; While 'er the stranger's caste or creed, Pundit or Papist, saint or sinner, He found a stable for his steed, And welcome for himself, and dinner.

If, when he reach'd his journey's end, And warm'd himself in court or college, He had not gain'd an honest friend, And twenty curious scraps o' knowledge— If he departed as he came, With no new light on love or liquor,— Good sooth, the traveller was to blame, And not the Vicarage, nor the Vicar.

His talk was like a stream which runs With rapid change from rocks to roses: It slipp'd from politics to puns; It pass'd from Mahomet to Moses: Beginning with the laws which keep The planets in their radiant courses, And ending with some precept deep For dressing eels, or shoeing horses.

He was a shrewd and sound divine, Of loud dissent the mortal terror; And when, by dint of page and line, He 'stablish'd Truth, or startled Error, The Baptist found him far too deep; The Quaker sigh'd with saving sorrow; And the lean Levite went to sleep, And dream'd of tasting pork to-morrow.

His sermon never said or showed That Earth is foul, that Heaven is gracious, Without refreshment on the road From Jerome, or from Athanasius; And sure a righteous zeal inspir'd The hand and head that pen'd & plann'd them;

For all who understood admired, And some who did not understand them. He wrote too, in a quiet way, Small treatises, and smaller verses; And sage remarks on chalk and clay, And hints to noble Lords and nurses— True histories of last year's ghost, Lines to a ringlet or a turban; And trifles for the Morning Post, And nothing for Sylvanus Urban.

He did not think all mischief fair, Although he had a knack of joking; He did not make himself a bear, Although he had a taste for smoking; And when religious sects ran mad, He held, in spite of all his learning, That if a man's belief is bad, It will not be improved by burning.

And he was kind, and loved to sit In the low hut, or garish cottage, And praise the farmer's homely wit, And share the widow's homelier pottage: At his approach complaint grew mild, And when his hand unbar'd the shutter, The clammy lips of fever smiled The welcome which they could not utter.

He always had a tale for me, Of Julius Caesar, or of Venus; From him I learn'd the Rule of Three, Cat's cradle, leap-frog, and Quae genus; I used to sing his powdered wig, To steal the staff he put such rust in; And make the puppy dance a jig, When he began to quote Augustin.

Aneck the change! in rain I look For haunts in which my boyhood trifled: The level lawn, the trickling brook, The trees I climb'd, the beds I rifled: The church is larger than before; You reach it by a carriage entry; It holds three hundred people more, And pews are fitted up for gentry.

Sit in the Vicar's seat; you'll hear The doctrine of a gentle Johnian, Whose hand is white, whose tone is clear, Whose praise is very Ciceroian. Where is the old man laid?—look down, And construe on the slab before you. He *Jact* GULIELMUS BROWN, Vir nulla non donatus laura.

MANUFA-MAKING.

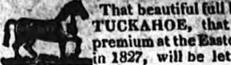
MRS. S. PLUMMER RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Ladies of Easton, and its vicinity, that she has commenced the Mantua Making Business in all its various branches, at her residence, Harrison street, nearly opposite Mrs. Nicholson's Dwelling. From her knowledge of the business, and intending to devote her time entirely to it, she hopes to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their custom. She has just returned from Baltimore with a selection of the latest fashions, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine. may 23

W. D. JENKS—Dental Surgeon OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity. He may be found at Mr. Lowe's Tavern. may 9 tf

COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE undersigned takes this mode of informing his numerous acquaintances throughout the State, that he has commenced the COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, where he will attend with fidelity and vigilance to such transactions as may be confided to his care. He will sell GRAIN, TOBACCO, &c., and make purchases, when placed in funds, upon the most reasonable terms. WM. R. STUART. Baltimore City, No. 14, Bowly's Wharf. 25th March, 1829.—May 9 3w

TO RENT. THE Subscriber will rent to a good Tenant, the FARM on which he at present resides, with a sufficiency of hands and Stock to carry it on.—The terms will be liberal. THOMAS DEWLIN. March 7—1829—4f—

TUCKAHOE.



That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium at the Easton Cattle Show in 1827, will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit—Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.

TUCKAHOE will stand in Easton, Trappe, Subscriber's stable "FARMERS DELIGHT" Head of Wye, and pass through Hillsborough to Greensborough, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the Season—Season to commence the 24th inst. and end 25th June next. E. ROBERTS. Talbot county, March 21—4f—

The Splendid thorough-bred Horse, YOUNG CHANGE,

A dark grey approximating to dapple, 6 years old in April next, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season at Easton on TUESDAY the 31st of March and at St. Michaels on SATURDAY the 4th of April, and will attend the above stands regularly once a fortnight throughout the season. The residue of his time at the stable of the Groom, Pompey, at the former residence of David Nice, near Easton.

TERMS.—Six Dollars the spring's chance, Ten Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case. PEDIGREE.—His sire Chance Medley, dam Lavenia, by old Canton, celebrated for her superior performance on the turf; she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the city of Baltimore as the best brood mare, although she had 15 competitors,—grand dam by Vingun—great grand dam by Black and all Black. EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON. March 28.

YOUNG DIOMEAD,

WILL stand to mares the ensuing season, (which commenced the 25th inst. and will end the 20th June) at Easton every Tuesday, at the Trappe every Saturday, at St. Michaels, and in the neighbourhood of Boonsborough (Caroline county) every other Wednesday and Thursday, alternately throughout the season. Terms, five dollars the spring's chance, 2 1/2 dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to insure a foal. No insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case 25 cents to the Groom. For his Pedigree see Handbill. WM. BENNY, Jr. March 28.

CHESTER

Bred by the subscriber, is a black, five years old this Spring—His sire the noted Horse Young Tom raised by Mr. Wm. Hambleton. CHESTER'S dam was a full bred mare, sired by Vingun, out of a Medley mare. He is full fourteen and a half hands high, finely formed, muscular and strong,—his action and paces entitle him to rank among first rate saddle horses—he is docile in all kinds of harness, and carries a Gig smooth and rapid.

CHESTER will be at Easton on Tuesday 31st inst. (at which place he will attend every Tuesday throughout the season) at St. Michaels on Saturday the 4th of April, and at the Trappe on Saturday the 11th of April, and will attend the last stands every other Saturday throughout the season.

TERMS.—Four Dollars the spring's chance, seven Dollars to ensure a mare in foal, Two Dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in each case. HUGH SHERWOOD. Season to commence the 31st March, and end the 25th June. Talbot county, April 4—1829—4f

THE CELEBRATED STALLION TOM JEFFERSON,

WILL stand at Easton and the Trappe the ensuing Season, commencing on the 18th of April—Terms as heretofore. PHILIP WALLIS. March 7.

THE IMPORTED JACK KNIGHT OF MALTA.

This celebrated JACK will stand for the purpose of covering Mares, the present Season, at Easton, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of April, inst.—at Centreville on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th of April—at the Farm called Plains, in Caroline county, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Joseph Boon, on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th inst.—and will attend the above stands once in two weeks regularly throughout the season, at 8 dollars the Springs Chance—4 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents to the groom in each case.

KNIGHT OF MALTA was imported into Boston, Massachusetts, direct from Malta—he stands over fourteen hands high, is four years old this Spring and has been pronounced by good Judges to be the largest, handsomest and best JACK ever imported into the U. States. THOS. BURCHENAL. Greensborough, Caroline co. } April 4th 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having left Easton, and settled in Baltimore, gives NOTICE that he has appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his Agent, for the transaction of his own business as well as that of his Father's and John W. Sherwood's or any other connected with it,—and requests those indebted to him in any manner, to pay the same to his said Agent.

WM. W. MOORE. N. B. W. W. M. has several valuable GRASS LOTS in the neighbourhood of the town, for sale, also a good second-hand COACHEE, and a substantially built plain NEW GIG & harness. Fourth mo. 18th, 1829. if

A Teacher wants a Situation.

A YOUNG MAN capable of teaching the different branches of an English education, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Book-keeping. The advertiser has been employed as Instructor of youth for the last five years—first as Principal of an Academy, and subsequently in a select country School, where he is engaged at present, until the first day of July next—he is anxious to obtain employment in his vocation as tutor in a private family, or in a country School of thirty scholars, and tenders his services on a moderate compensation. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his character and ability. Any person disposed to employ him can learn his name by enquiring of the Editor. may 23 3w

NOTICE.

FOR SALE on a credit, for a term of years, three Servants; one a lad 19 years old, another a girl 16 years old accustomed to House work, the third a boy 12 years old accustomed to work on a Farm. Should they not be sold they will be for Hire. Enquire of the Editor. may 2

The Steam-Boat Maryland,



WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her round to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

*All Baggage at the risk of the owners. March 21. The papers at Cambridge, Centreville, and Chester Town, will copy the above.

Easton and Baltimore Packets. THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd, RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.

WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY, Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, THOMAS HENRIK, BENNETT TOMLINSON. Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.



FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-Boat BALTIMORE, Captain W. WHILLDIN.—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville,—arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton. Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Piluxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25 Do. St. George's, - 1 50 Do. Middletown, - 2 00 Do. Warwick, - 2 25 Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50 Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00 And Do. Centreville, - 4 25. MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co. Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, empowering the subscriber to sell at Public Auction, all the Real Estate whereof Thomas Looekerman died seized; I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court house door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 2d day of June next, all that undivided moiety of a Tract of Land lying in Talbot county, near Bolingbroke Creek, containing eighty-two and three quarter acres; of which Thomas Looekerman died seized. The other undivided moiety of this Tract of Land belongs to Martin L. Wright, which I will also offer at public sale.

Terms of Sale.—The purchaser or purchasers of the moiety of which Thomas Looekerman died seized, will be required to give bond to the Trustee, payable on the 29th day of October next, with legal interest from date, with good and sufficient security to be approved by him. A bond with approved security, payable on the 29th day of October next, with legal interest till paid, will also be required to be given to Martin L. Wright, for the other undivided moiety. On the payment of the purchase money, Martin L. Wright and the subscriber will convey, by a good and valid deed, executed and acknowledged according to law, to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, the above mentioned property. The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock A. M. H. PAGE, Trustee. May 16 ts

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county, by Samuel Nicols, esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 7th day of April, 1829, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself MARIA STUART, and says she formerly belonged to William A. Leonard of this county, and was by him sold to a gentleman in Baltimore, and that she is entitled to her freedom—said negro is about 4 feet 9 inches high, about 16 years old—had on when committed, a dark domestic frock, no shoes nor stockings. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law. WM. TOWNSEND, Sh. of Talbot county. April 28

Drawing on the 3d of June.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, April 16, 1829. Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of 2 tickets or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three—and in same proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars.—The Drawing is fixed for 3d of JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT LIST: 1 prize of 10,000 Dolls. is 10,000 Dolls. 1 prize of 2,000 Dolls. is 2,000 Dolls. 2 prizes of 1,000 Dolls. is 2,000 Dolls. 2 prizes of 500 Dolls. is 1,000 Dolls. 10 prizes of 100 Dolls. is 1,000 Dolls. 20 prizes of 50 Dolls. is 1,000 Dolls. 50 prizes of 20 Dolls. is 1,000 Dolls. 100 prizes of 10 Dolls. is 1,000 Dolls. 200 prizes of 5 Dolls. is 1,000 Dolls. 1000 prizes of 1 Doll. is 1,000 Dolls.

10386 prizes, amounting to 60,000 Dolls. Not One Blank to a prize—the whole payable in CASH, and which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn. Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1 00 Halves, 2 | Eighths, 50 cts. To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore, Where the two great Capital Prizes of 100,000 DOLLARS,

each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it. Baltimore, April 16 [May 2 5w]

JOSEPH CHAIN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them, and hopes that he shall continue so to do, he having now on hand an excellent assortment in his line,

CONSISTING OF Porter, Ale and Cider, Dried Beef, Bologna Sausage, Beef's Tongues, Butter and Water Crackers, Cheese, Raisins, Almonds, Prunes and Figs, All kinds of Candy,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, &c. may 23

For Sale on a Credit,

ABOUT 30 young negroes, some slaves for life, and others for a Term of Years—There are among them some good house servants—They will not be sold to go out of the State. For terms apply to the Editor. May 16

In Caroline county Court:

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY. ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the Lands made to Joseph Vickers, of Sussex county in the State of Delaware, by William K. Lambdin, Trustee for the Sale of certain Lands of Joseph Haskins, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee to this Court, in the case of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against Barclay Haskins deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the sixth day of June, in the year last aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of Sales to be \$3002 24.

WM. B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE. True copy Test, Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk. May 9 3w S

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to remove from this State, will sell his Farm or Plantation on which he now resides, upon very reasonable terms, to a good purchaser. This Farm (situated about two and an half miles from Easton, a little off the road leading to Dover Bridge) contains about 190 acres of land, a large proportion well seated in good TIMBER. The cleared land is in a flourishing state of improvement, and divided into four convenient sized fields—all well adapted to the growth of every staple crop, as well as those of minor importance.

The buildings are a good dwelling HOUSE, a large BARN, a GRANARY sixteen by twenty feet, a commodious STABLE, with a Loft large enough to hold three tons of hay, Corn House, Carriage House, Meat House, and an excellent WINDMILL, the profits of which are three hundred bushels of grain per annum—all these either new, or lately repaired. Also, a new bricked WELL with an inexhaustible source of excellent water, with a new PUMP in it. An excellent Apple and Peach Orchard—and not least of all a bed of fine MARLE—all these combined with its high and healthy situation, renders it an object worthy of attention to those wishing a situation within the vicinity of Easton.

N. B. Any person disposed to view the premises, can, by calling on the Subscriber, be accommodated at any time. J. K. N. 5th month 2d, 1829.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE want of a circulating library, having been long experienced in this town the "Literary Parthenon" society have formed a resolution of establishing one, upon the same principles of other libraries of this kind. The utility and necessity of a library of this nature, must be apparent to all. The facility of procuring the most approved works, and the advantages thus acquired, are sufficient to engage the attention of all friends of literature. The terms will be—for use of library for a year, \$5. To all subscribing this amount, the library will be open twice a week. Subscription list left at this office. COMMITTEE. May 16

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE! June 21—4f

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with compliant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers. Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality. Easton, Dec. 29—4f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them. The public's obedient servant SOLOMON LOWE. Easton, Oct. 27 tf

DENTON HOTEL.

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

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Belthoover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms. Baltimore, Oct. 25.

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio;

Or Friendships Offering for every week in the year. PHILADELPHIA.

A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annals. The Port Folio is now published every week at \$5 per annum but (for the convenience of remittances), two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLAKE, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class.—The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess."—Walsburg (Va.) Gaz.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—Rockingham (Va.) Register.

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c."—[Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.

"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c."—[The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen."—[Watertown (N. Y.) Register.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c. —[New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gaz.

"Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.

"New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume. April 18.

LADIES' ALBUM,

AND Literary & Miscellaneous Gazette.

WILL be Published in Centreville, (Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland,) on the 13th of May next, or as soon thereafter as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained. The paper will be devoted to 'Literary subjects, interesting Tales Poetry the Fine Arts, and News.' And its Original Department will be supported by individuals of acknowledged literary taste and talents.

It will be forwarded to distant subscribers by the first mail after publication, which will be every Wednesday, at only \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. A small portion of the Album will be devoted to Advertisements of a general nature. Centreville, April 4. tf

Subscribers received at the post office in Town, and also at the different post offices in the County. EDITORS.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times. J. B. WOOLFOLK. June 21—4f