

# 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, JULY 4, 1829.

NO. 27.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
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ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for  
every subsequent insertion.

## A BURIAL AT SEA.

The ship heaves to, and the funeral rite  
O'er the gallant form is said,  
And the rough man's cheek with tears is  
bright,  
As he lowers the gentle dead.

The ship again o'er the wide blue surge  
Like a winged arrow flies,  
And the moan of the sea is the only dirge,  
Where the lonely sleeper lies.

GOODRICH.

I shall never forget the day we buried poor Gerard. It was a clear pleasant morning between four and five bells of the forenoon watch. The wind, which about a seven knot breeze; was a little abate the beam, and in the southern latitude where we were cruising, blew with a welcome freshness on our cheeks. Our studding-sails were set, on both sides, lower and aloft & they gleamed, in the light of the sun, with dazzling brightness. It had been calm all the day before, while life was slowly exhaling from Gerard's pale lips, and there was consequently but little sea rolling, more than the ground swell.—Our gallant frigate cuts swiftly through the blue water, leaving far behind her a sparkling track of foam in her wake; not unlike, thought I, as I leaned, in a musing mood, over the taffrail, the light which for a little while will linger on the ocean of time, marking the short and brilliant career of him whom we are about to consign to the deep.

If ever a man combined the qualities of a thorough sailor with those of a thorough gentleman, it was Frederick Gerard. He was not one of your fair-weather officers. His was one of those intelligent, cool, collected minds, which no difficulty can appal and no emergency, however sudden, take by surprise. I remember as it were last night, with what admirable presence of mind he worked our ship out of a most dangerous situation when she was struck aback, with all sails set, by a tremendous squall, in the British Channel, with a reef of rocks just under our counter, and scarcely sea room enough to wear the Commodore's gig. The oldest forecastle sailor on board turned as pale as death, and old Jack Stewart who had been at sea, man and boy, for forty odd years gave up all for lost.

Not so Fred Gerard, who fortunately happened to have the deck. With an undaunted heart, he leaped upon the lookout block, and perceiving in an instant the only chance of salvation, he issued his orders accordingly, in such a clear, distinct, and firm voice, that the very sound restored confidence to the crew. The least confusion of thought or the least hesitation to act, and we should have all perished. But Fred Gerard was not the man to be confused, or to hesitate in any situation. He would see more at a single glance than most persons would discover at a minutes inspection; and his actions succeeded the operations of his reasoning powers so rapidly, that he seemed rather to be propelled by intuition than reflection. When poor old Simmons, the quarter gunner, fell overboard, we were running down from Algiers to Gibraltar, before a strong Levanter; and any one who has been in the Mediterranean knows what kind of a wind that is to lay to in. Simmons had been ordered out on the side, to black the bends, that we might not look too rusty when we should come to anchor in the bay of Gibraltar. He was a clumsy old fellow, and had foolishly taken hold of some nine thread ratline stuff that was rove in the gangway, to keep the young reefers from falling overboard; but his weight tore off the thin piece of board to which it was attached, and down he fell into the waves.

The cry of "a man overboard! a man overboard!" was immediately passed fore and aft, and great was the consternation of all hands, as, looking over the bulwarks they could but just discern the poor old sailor's grey head already far astern, and the sea rolling between, half mast high. It was a lucky thing for Simmons that Fred Gerard had the morning watch that day; and it would have done his old heart good, nearly suffocated as he must have been, could he have seen with what promptness his preserver backed the yards hoist the vessel to, cleared away the stern boat, and, giving the trumpet to another lieutenant, whom the cry had brought on deck, jumped, himself, the first man, into the jolly boat, and pulled an oar most lustily to his rescue.

But I am wandering from my subject. I meant to speak of the burial of Gerard,

and the cause which led to his death; not of his nautical skill and noble promptness of daring in a proper cause.

Till a short time before his death, there was not, in all the squadron, a gayer hearted and happier fellow than Fred Gerard. He was a tall, well built man; and his countenance had received, from his exposure in different parts of the world, a dark tinge, that rather added to, than diminished, his beauty. A sabre cut over the left eye, which had been given him in a personal rencontre with a celebrated West India pirate, whom he had singly met and subdued, imparted a more military air to his expression, without impairing the effect of his regular and classic features.—Just before he left home on his last cruise.

"Ah! little thought he 'twas his last!" he had married a beautiful girl, to whom he had been long and fervently attached. It was a stolen match, and I, and our chaplain, who united them, were the only one's on his part, privy to it. How beautifully her delicate white complexion contrasted with his, as they joined hands before our nautical parson, who, by the way, was more skilled in the mystery of lobscouse and sea-pie, than in the ceremonies appertaining to his clerical character. However, the sacred rite was pronounced, the inaudible whisper of assent passed her trembling lips, and the lovely Jane Dayton became the bride of Fred. He looked, along side of the timid and blushing creature, like a lofty and stately frigate conveying a Baltimore clipper; and he would have been full as prompt and efficient in resenting an injury or insult offered to her, as any of our frigates have ever been in supporting the dignity of the American flag.

Just before we left Gibraltar to run down the coast of Africa, on our homeward bound passage, a vessel arrived, bringing letters to most of the officers of the squadron. Fred, among others, received a packet, which was always his custom, he retired to his state-room to peruse. In two or three hours after, when supper was prepared in the wardroom, the steward knocked at his door to call him, and, not receiving any answer, opened it—when there poor Fred was seen lying stretched on the floor, which was crimson with his blood. In his hand, tightly grasped, was the letter he had been perusing, and a glance at this immediately explained all. His Jane was dead! She had expired in giving birth to a child; and the shock of the intelligence had proved more than Fred could bear. He had endeavoured to suppress his agony, so as to give no audible intimation of it, and in the struggle of his feelings a blood vessel had become ruptured, and he had sunk fainting on the deck. Medical assistance was, of course, immediately administered; and it had the effect to produce a partial restoration. Fred's body recovered—but his mind never did. He was no more the gay, cheerful fellow he had been; a heavy despondency settled on his spirits, which soon took the form of a hasty consumption; and in just two months and three days after he received the intelligence of his wife's death, he breathed his last.

The word had been passed, when the men were turned to at one bell in the forenoon watch, for all hands to prepare themselves for muster, or, in other phrase, for the ship's crew to dress themselves in their best apparel; and when the quarter master struck five bells, that is, half past ten o'clock, an order was sent up from the cabin, for the boatswain to call all hands to bury the dead. Scarcely had the deep sepulchral voices of himself and mates reverberated through the ship before every soul on board was on the main deck, gathered together in a compact group, just forward of the mainmast anxious to show all the respect in their power to their deceased officer. The cheeks of many a rugged tar that day were wet with drops of real sorrow for the fate of poor Fred, who was always the favourite of the crew in whatever ship he sailed. The body, wrapped up in a tarred hammock, and enclosed in a coffin, which the carpenter had hastily constructed, and over which an American ensign was thrown, was passed up the main hatchway, and placed on the bulwark, ready to launch it into the deep. The solemn words of the Episcopal burial service were read in a slow, impressive manner by the chaplain, and at the sentence, beginning, "We commit his body to the deep," the board on which the coffin rested was inclined towards the sea—the coffin slid from it—a splash was heard—a deep silence succeeded—and all that was left on earth of Frederick Gerard, sunk, unseen, unheard, down deep into the bosom of the ocean. Poor fellow.

No tomb shall o'er plead to remembrance for thee  
Or redeem form or frame from the merciless surge;  
But the white foam of waves shall thy winding sheet be,  
And winds, in the midnight of winter, thy dirge."

The following are extracts from a humorous description of Doylestown, in the last Bucks county Intelligencer.

Before all other villages and towns, commend me to our charming knob, Doylestown. I admire exceedingly, its commanding situation its beautiful appearance when seen from a distance its winding streets and acute angles and above all, the judicious intermixture of fronts, corners rears and gable ends which line the way. Care has evidently been taken, in erecting houses, to avoid the monotony of method. They stand like the 33d regiment, P. M. in motley array; front rank and rear rank, a little in, or a little out; as fancy or convenience may dictate. This certainly imparts the flavour of that pleasant spice, variety and to my eye, constitutes the beauty of a country town. A small town should not endeavour to look like a great one, (Esop has a fable in point) There should be something odd, something to "take the eyes," and elicit a passing remark from the traveller.

Doylestown is situated near the centre of Bucks county on the great road leading from Easton to Philadelphia thirty miles from the former and 26 from the latter, precise longitude and latitude not recollected. At the time the last census was taken (1820) its population was about 260 souls, since which time the number has been increasing in various ways, and is supposed now to be about 500. It stands upon an eminence "high and dry"—the air keen in winter, is pure and salubrious in summer, and to these circumstances, it owes, in a great measure, its reputation as a healthy place.

The plan on which Doylestown was laid out, is unique. It is doubtful indeed whether any plan or laying out was ever made, for if such had been the case, I should think the town would have been arranged with more regard for right lines and right angles. The main street makes a very palpable curve, running in a north westerly course, as far as Mr. Morris' Hotel, thence running to the North, something like a scythe blade, until it gets out of town.

For the origin of Doylestown it is in vain to fix a date. Certainly it is a place of high antiquity. The memory of man runneth not to the contrary. To search the Records, and wipe away the clouds of doubt and dust, "I thank my stars is not my task. The town however, derives its name from William Doyle, formerly a proprietor of part of the hill on which it stands, and instead of "Doylestown" was anciently written "Doyle-town." In the year 1812 it became the county town.

It is a fine market for such country produce as rags, butter, eggs, lime, fish, and old iron. Trading is confined briefly to 3 places, to Philadelphia for the luxuries, and some of the necessaries of life to the nearest points of the Delaware for lumber and shad, and to Whitmarsh, Montgomery county, for covered wagons, and occasionally, wagons without covers. Pedestrian merchants with huge packs on their backs, a basket in one fist and a yard stick walking cane in the other, frequently attempt to make sales.—Poor rogues they have hard work to dispose of their wares.—They are generally Irishmen gifted with a mellow mercantile eloquence, and determined to part with something. They often sell greatly below prime cost. They say so, at any rate. Book merchants and Book Auctioneers make repeated visits.

They have found out that there is literary taste in Doylestown. The different collections of books to be sold have a striking similarity. Besides many old novels and a few new ones, the catalogues invariably boast Josephus, Life of Bampfylde Moore Carrow, Town and Country Song Book, Burns' Works, complete, Scott's life of Napoleon, and Quills by the hundred.

But Doylestown can boast a flourishing Academic institution for the instruction of youth, a town Library and an academy of Natural Science. The latter is newly organised, and has yet to shed abroad the lights of science, but from the others which have been established nearly 30 years, much solid knowledge and information have been derived and disseminated.

## TAILORS.

There is nothing upon earth that is of so much utility to men in general as fine clothes. A splendid equipage, a magnificent house, may draw the gaze of idle passers, and excite an occasional inquiry. But who, that has entered taverns and coffee-houses, has not perceived that the ratio of civility and attention from the waiter is regulated by the dress of his various customers? A stranger, elegantly and fashionably attired, will find little difficulty in obtaining deference, politeness, and even credit, in every shop he enters, whereas the stranger in more homely, or less modish garb, is really nobody. In truth, the gentleman is distinguished in the crowd only by the cut of

his trowsers, and he carries his patent of nobility in his coat-lap. And to whom does he owe this index of his identity, but to his despised and much calumniated tailor?

There is not a metamorphosis in all the pages of Ovid so wonderful as that which the great magician of the shears and thimble is capable of effecting. If there be the most unpleasant disproportions in the turn of your limbs—any awkwardness or deformity in your figure, the enchantment of this mighty wizard instantly communicates symmetry and elegance. The incongruous and unseemly furrows of your shape become smooth and harmonized; and the total want of all shape is immediately supplied by the beautiful undulations of the coat, and the graceful fall of the pantaloons. And all this is by the potency of your tailor. His necromantick skill, unlike that of too many practisers of supernatural arts, is exercised only for the benefit of the world: and whilst Circe transformed the companions of Ulysses into brute beasts, the benevolent enchanter of our day transforms brute beasts into handsome and attractive men. Nay had Olympus been furnished with a tailor, Brotheus would have had no necessity to burn himself to death for the purpose of escaping ridicule from the gods on account of his deformity.

But he who is most indebted to this manufacturer of elegant forms, is the lover; and the base ingratitude of this sort of person is dreadfully enormous. After he has riveted the gaze of his mistress upon his charming figure, drawn forth sighs of admiration for his remarkable elegance, excited the most tender perturbations by the grace of his movements, and finally acquired a complete surrender of her heart by the striking interest of his attitude when kneeling at her feet, ignorantly and presumptuously ascribes that to his own intrinsic qualities, without ever remembering that the abilities of his tailor are the sole source of all his success.—The very being who has endowed such a man with all his attractions, rests contented with the payment of his bills (if he be fortunate enough to obtain that); whilst the other, by the power of fascinations so procured, obtains a lovely wife and twenty thousand pounds. Sic eos non bibe, &c.

Such is the skill of that wonderful being, the tailor, that his transformations are not more extraordinary than sudden. The time which is occupied in thus new moulding the human frame is really trivial compared with the stupendous change which is literally wrought. It is true the soul may remain the same but a new body is actually given to it by the interposition of vestry talent, and this is what we have always believed to be the genuine meaning of the metempsychosis of Pythagoras.

It is not, therefore, without the most cogent reasons that we assert our opinion, that the distich of Pope, "Worth makes the man," or the title appended by Colley Cibber to one of his dramas, "Love makes the man," ought henceforth to yield in point of truth, to the irrefragable principle which we here solemnly advance, "that it is the tailor makes the man."

## Present state of the Bonaparte family.

It is curious to learn what has become of the different members of this once all powerful family.

The comte de Surville (Joseph) is a farmer in the United States; in a letter dated 26th December, 1826, to a lady in Europe, he says:—"I think it would be scarcely rational to think of quitting a country where I find all that the old world wants. The separation from my friends is the sole consideration to be set against its advantages. I know not that I shall ever see them again; the rulers of Europe must first know me for what I am, and this is too much to hope from human passion." Zenaide, the eldest daughter of Joseph, has married the prince of Musignano, son of the prince of Canino (Lucien); the youngest daughter is married to the eldest son of the comte de St. Leu (Louis). These young people live at Florence, near the wife of Joseph, the countess Surville, a person who bears an extremely amiable character.

The princess of Borghese, at her death left them a considerable fortune. The comte de St. Leu (Louis) has long been afflicted with rheumatism, to such a degree as to deprive him of many enjoyments. He gives himself up to literary pursuits chiefly; his late production, the answer to Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon, is insignificant enough, considered as an answer, although it contains two or three remarkable points, such as his protest against war and the punishment of death. He lives alternately at Rome and Florence. His wife Hortense, the duchess of St. Leu, makes Rome her winter residence, and in summer she inhabits her beautiful seat of Arenberg, on the lake of Constance. She is said to lead a life worthy of the daughter of Josephine.

The prince of Canino (Lucien) has for some time dwelt at Rome and in the principality of which he bears the name. In 1827 he resided with his numerous family at Sinigaglia, a little town near Ancona. Some unlucky speculations having diminished his fortune, he has sold his palace at Rome to the prince de Monfort his brother (Jerome.) One of his daughters is married to prince Gabrieli; two others to Englishmen—one of them Lord Stuart. The prince de Monfort (Jerome,) by his legitimate connexion with the sister of the king of Wirtemberg, still maintains some regal state, and continues to be courted by the ambassadors representatives of the northern powers. The comtesse de Lipano (princess Murat) has not yet obtained permission to join her family in Italy. She is in Austria. Her eldest daughter is married to comte Papani, a Bolognese nobleman; Achilles the eldest son, has purchased considerable domains in the Floridas. Lucien, his younger brother, is in South America.

**Extraordinary printing.**—The London Atlas newspaper published on the 14th. March, had 20,000 copies struck off in the space of a few hours; each copy containing 40 feet of printed superficies, therefore, 800,000 square feet of printed surface were produced, capable of covering an area of about 20 acres. This number of copies consisted of 320,000 leaves, measuring sixteen inches in length; or of 640,000 pages or of 1,920,000 columns, or of 241,920,000 lines, or 2,419,200,000 words. Assuming, therefore, that an ordinary octavo volume of 500 pages, each of 34 lines and of 10 words in each line, contains 170,000 words, the press of the Atlas may be said to have printed in the course of a few hours, sufficient matter for 14,230 octavo volumes. If the sixteen leaves of each copy be cut out and placed end to end, they would reach from London to Salisbury; and if each leaf be divided into its respective columns, and similarly arranged, the printed slip then formed would be of sufficient length to go round Middlesex and seven surrounding counties. The whole of the machinery by which these wonderful effects were produced, consists of two larger and two lesser cylinders, put in motion by a steam engine of Maudslay's of four horse power, managed by three boys, whose interference on the occasion was strictly limited to the presenting the end of the enormous blank sheet to the first cylinder, and to the receiving it in a few seconds, printed on both sides, as it was discharged by the last cylinders.

## ANECDOTE OF BANKING.

"Talking of bankers" said a friend of ours the other day, "I'll tell you a curious fact relating to that craft. When old S—, the banker, felt his breath fast declining, he called for his son and said, 'William, I have sent for you to talk to you very seriously. I have long observed the steadiness of your conduct. I hope you will continue in the same course.—By my will you'll find I have divided what I have equally among you: you can prove what amount you think prudent at Doctor's Commons, but I am not worth a shilling. Our bank is rotten, and has been rotten for years!'"

"Good God!" said William, "I always thought you very rich—have you not a large sum, sir, in the iron box? 'Ah, William!' said the old man, 'that iron box, was to blind the clerks. The iron box, William, is empty, and has been for years.' Continue, however, my dear boy to attend to banking—some lucky turn may happen; the bank is all I can leave you—make the most of it; keep the secret, and the secret will keep you for years. Don't put down a single carriage or horse; a banker is thought nobody unless he lives like a prince."

"William did as his father bid him; proved half a million at Doctor's Commons—and the bank continued nearly forty years to enjoy a good reputation but crashed at last, with many others, and paid 3s. 6d. in the pound."

## TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore this summer, requests all those indebted to him, to come forward before the 20th of July next, and settle their respective accounts. Those neglecting this notice, will find their accounts, after that day, in the hands of the proper officers, for collection, without respect to persons.

THOMAS R. BROOKS.

Easton, June 27.

## NOTICE.

DAVID M. SMITH having taken his Brother or James L. Smith in partnership with him in the Telling Business, the Business will in future be conducted under the firm of D. M. and J. L. Smith at the old stand near the Easton Hotel, where they will attend punctually to those Cash Customers who may favour them with their Custom at short notice and on reasonable terms.

D. M. SMITH,  
J. L. SMITH.

June 27

From the Baltimore American.

MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH.

The following is a brief abstract of Mr. O'Connell's speech...

He claimed to sit by virtue of the late Relief Bill also, which did away even with the direction of the Union Act...

It shall be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic Religion to hold, exercise and enjoy all civil and military offices...

Mr. O'Connell said that this was plain and distinct. If it was intended to exclude him why was not his case specified...

Whereas by various Acts of Parliament certain restraints and disabilities are imposed on the Roman Catholic subjects...

Now what he claimed was, that they should be discontinued. The recital and intention of the statute were accordant...

LONDON, May 22.

Extraordinary capture of a Slave Ship by a Merchantman.—Yesterday an inquiry of an extraordinary and novel kind took place at the Thames police office...

At the request of the Magistrates, W. Clark, the landlord of the Black Boy attended as interpreter.

Capt. Cook, late of the Cambrian and Capt. Hearn, attended to identify the prisoners as part of the crew of a similar schooner...

Capt. William Loader, master of the Seppings, now in the River, from the Isle of France, being desired by the Magistrates to detail the capture of the prisoners...

The schooner passed close under his lee quarter, and he saw several Africans stark naked at the pumps, and also the heads of a number of others below the hatchways...

Mr. Ballantine asked the witness a variety of questions, in answer to which he said the schooner was in a leaky state; the mate told him it was their intention...

Mr. Charles Simpson, surgeon of the Seppings, deposed that he went on board the schooner, and found her laden with slaves; they were all in great distress.

Mr. Ballantine.—Have you any doubt this was a slave ship? Mr. Simpson.—Not any; the prisoners have admitted it.

Mr. Ballantine said under these circumstances he would remand them for a week and as they were Spaniards, notice should be given to the Consul.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a set of more ruffianly looking persons than these five men are.

Captain Loader said he had directed his chief mate to give up the schooner and slaves to the Governor of Barbadoes.

From the Washington Correspondent of the U.S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 16. Gentlemen.—Among the circumstances, trivial in themselves, which tend to shew the bearing assumed by the new political residents of this city...

By a law of Congress of 1824, amendatory of our City Charter, the corporation are required to appoint Assessors, from the respectable freeholders, who are on oath...

SCENE.—The Hon. J. H. Eaton's house in the City of Washington.—TIME.—Saturday, June 13, 1729, about half past 4 P. M.

1st Assessor. Is Major Eaton at home? Servant. Yes, sir, but he is now at dinner.

Assessor. Then do not disturb him. You will let him know that the Corporation Assessors have been here to assess his property...

Exit servant, who returned in a few minutes.

Servant. The Secretary is engaged, and cannot now attend to you. Assessor. Be good enough to tell Major Eaton, that we do not wish to disturb him...

After a lapse of near half an hour, one of the Assessors (a Jackson man) observed, that this was very extraordinary treatment...

Enter, Major Eaton. Major E. (in a gruff manner.) Have you any business with me, gentlemen? 1st Assessor. Yes, sir. We have called in the execution of our duty as Assessors...

Assessor. We do not desire to go into your private apartments or chambers. It will be sufficient to glance at your drawing and dining rooms.

Major E. You shall not enter at all, gentlemen. It is contrary to my republican principles to submit to any such examination before, and I am determined not to obey any such ordinances.

Assessor. It is impossible, sir, to send you a bill of taxes, unless we know what you have to tax.

Major E. Well, that is none of my business, and you shall not come into my house to examine my property.

Assessor. But, sir, we are now executing an act of Congress, which expressly directs us to do what we are now doing.

Major E. I know better, sir. I was in Congress when the law of which you speak, was passed; and I know that there is no such provision in it.

Assessor. You are mistaken, I assure you, Major Eaton. Major E. I am not mistaken; but, at all events, you shall not come into my house.

Assessor. Very well, sir; let us know your opinion of the amount of your personal property, and we will put it down at your own valuation.

Major E. I will do no such thing—After some hesitation.) But write me a note on the subject, and I will answer it.

Here the Assessors took their departure, without any reply.

From the Washington Correspondent of the U.S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 24. Gentlemen.—This morning the judgment of the Circuit Court was given on the fourth demurrer put in by the counsel for Dr. Watkins to the indictments against him.

It sustained the demurrer, and quashed the indictment. As soon as the judgment was delivered, to the great astonishment of the Judges, the members of the bar, and of the auditors, Mr. Swann the U. S. Attorney moved that the court send for the Grand Jury...

But at the late election for Council, the citizens proved themselves so stubbornly Anti-Jackson, shewing a strength of about 2 1/2 or 3 to 1 against the present rulers, that they have nothing to expect for the next four years, but rebuffs and disappointments.

1st Assessor. Is Major Eaton at home? Servant. Yes, sir, but he is now at dinner.

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Assessor. Very well, sir; let us know your opinion of the amount of your personal property, and we will put it down at your own valuation.

obtain for it an extensive circulation. The writer is a man of science and worthy of every confidence.—Wash. Tel.

Gen. GARRET. At the present moment, our fellow citizens are considerably excited by the fear of mad dogs, by whom at least two children in this city have, within a few days, been bitten.

By the late foreign medical Journals, we learn that M. Coster, a French surgeon of great eminence, has devoted his attention to the subject of animal poisons.

The saliva of the mad dog has the property, when inserted under the skin, of communicating hydrophobia to other animals, and to man.

From this the most important practical results follow. Make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonful of the Chloruret of Lime...

I wish these facts generally known, as they may be of service to our fellow citizens at large.

The Chloruret of Lime can be procured at Todd & Co.'s in this city, and in all the large cities in the Union.

Sudden Death.—A colored woman, recently from New York, in the employ of Mr. F. M. Diffenderfer of this city, died suddenly on Thursday last while standing at a table ironing clothes.

THE BALTIMORE MARKET. Still continues inactive; and since our last report a small decline in Flour, and a more perceptible one in Wheat, have been experienced.

FLOUR.—The total amount of Inspections for the last week, ending on Saturday evening, was 5737 barrels, viz: 3134 whole, and 32 half, barrels Howard street and 2581 barrels whole, and 12 half, do. City Mills.

GRAIN.—The article of WHEAT has declined very much in price during the last week, and sales to a considerable extent were made, of good red, at a dollar to \$1 05, and at the close of the week it was still lower.

NEW WHEAT.—A few contracts have been made in this city, for the purchase of wheat, at something less than \$1 25. Looking at the acknowledged scarcity in France and England, and the possibility of the Powers in the West of Europe, engaging in the war which rages in the Eastern parts of that Continent...

HYDROPHOBIA. We are indebted to a highly valued medical friend, for the following interesting communication. The importance of the subject on which it treats will, no doubt,

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including 'EAST', 'Salu', 'We are m', 'correspon', 'sponse to a', 'made, not', 'people's no', 'charge of', 'sion have', 'all subscri', 'pa and wo', 'the Press', 'ing and in', 'We are', 'SELBY JU', 'County, P', 'brother P', 'was in Hil', 'gun, & st', 'that he i', '—he acc', 'brother's', 'rough, an', 'shot him', 'particular', 'er the mu', 'A Jury', 'in the upp', 'mon Horn', 'NATHAN', 'death fro', 'from a ne', 'the prop', 'negro we', 'The H', 'nominate', 'President', 'General', 'The N', 'owe it to', 'low citize', 'lowing ex', 'And. Stev', 'of Repres', 'son, Esq', 'Congress', 'our hand', 'I take', 'in your p', 'I can sa', 'have fou', 'tainly ve', 'loose so', 'conduce', 'us all.', 'Comin', 'mentator', 'Col. Jo', 'ed, decli', 'States A', 'reason w', 'that Mr.', 'in favor', 'dent and', 'dition in', 'expects', 'points t', 'as tried', 'as he d', 'fice und', 'SCR', 'merical', 'experin', 'Compa', 'The br', 'last Sa', 'and wa', '—rem', 'cure fr', 'keel.', 'long, 3', '36 wr', '19 1/2', 'GO', 'ter, wh', 'has be', 'ces the', 'good-b', 'much', 'who h', 'M', 'appoi', 'phia.', 'We', 'puttin', 'many', 'have', 'comp', 'and n', 'oppo', 'to m', 'were', 'turne', 'in ot', 'mast', 'dece', 'up', 'is ou', 'indig', 'ther', 'our', 'pret', 'a pu', 'Post', 'joic', 'deliv', 'ly c', 'Yes', 'am', 'hall', 'dan', 'hav', 'Ce', 'you', 'see



**POETRY.**

From *Willis' American Monthly Magazine*, CHANGES.  
The billows run along in gold  
Over the yielding main,  
And when upon the shore unrolled,  
They gather up again,  
They get themselves a different form,  
These children of the wind,  
And, or in sunlight, or in storm,  
Leave the green land behind.  
Life's billows on life's changing sea,  
Come always to Death's shore,  
Some with a calm content, and free,  
Some with a hollow roar;  
They break and are no longer seen,  
Yet still defying time,  
Divided, and of different mein,  
They roll from clime to clime.  
All water courses find the main;  
The main sinks back to earth;  
Life settles in the grave—again  
The grave hath life and birth;  
Flowers bloom above the sleeping dust,  
Grass grows from scattered clay;  
And thus from death the spirit must  
To life find back its way.  
Life hath its range eternally,  
Like water, changing forms;  
The mists go upward from the sea,  
And gather into storms;  
The dew and rain come down again,  
To fresh the drooping land;  
So doth this life exultant wane,  
And, alter, and expand.

**HARVEST SUPPLY.**

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice,  
Pepper, Spice & Chocolate,  
**WHISKEY & RUM,**  
Plates, Dishes, Spoons, Knives and  
Forks.  
ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**TIN-WARE,**  
WINE, BRANDY AND LIQUORS,  
of all kinds.  
Together with every article suitable for Har-  
vest, &c.  
All of which will be offered at the most re-  
duced prices for Cash, or exchanged for Wool  
and Feathers. WM. JENKINS & SON.  
June 20

**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.

**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 cit-  
izens 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  
will give the highest prices for hides in cash or  
trade.  
T. S. C.

**PRINTING**

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

**TAILORING.**

**William Edmondson**  
INFORMS his friends and the public gener-  
ally that he intends carrying on the above busi-  
ness, at his old Stand, on Dover Street, near  
Mr. Vanderford's Blacksmith Shop, and if his  
friends see proper to favor him with their cus-  
tom, he obligates himself to have his work done  
in the most fashionable manner, he will also re-  
ceive the fashions four times a year from Phila-  
delphia. Any person that wishes to see the  
City fashions can, at any time, be gratified, by  
calling at his Shop.  
June 20

**Fashionable Dress and Habit  
MAKING.**

**MRS. MULLIKIN**  
AT the request of a number of Ladies, her  
customers, has added to her Millinery estab-  
lishment, Fashionable Dress & Habit Making,  
and has employed a young Lady regularly in-  
structed & highly accomplished in that Branch  
of Needle-work by one of the most Fashionable  
Mantua-Makers in the City of Baltimore. Mrs.  
M. has also made arrangements to receive the  
newest Fashions both in Millinery and Mantua  
Making, direct from Baltimore and New York.  
She confidently solicits a share of patronage.  
Easton, June 20 3w

**JOSEPH CHAIN**

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public,  
for the liberal encouragement he has re-  
ceived from them, and hopes that he shall con-  
tinue so to do, he having now on hand an ex-  
cellent 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

**BACON & LARD.**

JOHN CAMPER has on hand at his Store in  
Easton, a large quantity of Prime Eastern  
Shore Bacon and Lard which he will dispose of  
low for Cash, or exchange for wool, grain, &c.  
June 20

**Late Bank of Caroline.**

JUNE 16th, 1829.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders  
in this Institution, that an Election will be  
held at the Court-house in Denton, on MON-  
DAY the 3d day of August next for seven Di-  
rectors, to manage the affairs in closing said  
Bank concern—which will be between the  
hours of 3 and 5 P. M.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN BOON, Agent.  
June 20 4w

**Land for Sale.**

THE subscriber will sell the FARM on  
which he formerly resided, called Max-  
well Moore, situated on Thread-haven creek,  
about 6 miles from Easton, the road leading  
thereto, opposite the residence of Dr. Rogers.  
The said Farm contains 270 acres of land, of  
excellent improvable quality with plenty of re-  
sources. There is a comfortable dwelling, and  
very good and sufficient out-houses.  
Persons desirous of purchasing, will view the  
property and apply to the Editor for terms,  
which are liberal, or to  
JOHN S. MARTIN.  
Dover Bridge, June 20.

**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  
on that day be offered at public sale at the re-  
sidence of Wm. H. Nabb, adjoining the above  
named land, between the hours of 12 & 2 o'clock.  
Terms of sale, one half cash, and twelve months  
credit on the balance. E. ROBERTS.  
Easton, may 30

**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

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber being about to leave Easton,  
respectfully requests all those indebted to  
him, either on bond, note or open account to  
come forward and settle with him; those who  
cannot pay him their bills, are particularly re-  
quested to call and close their accounts by note  
It is particularly desirable that they should call  
the present Month whilst he is on the spot to  
liquidate their accounts.  
THOMAS PEACOCK.  
Easton, June 20

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having left Easton, and set-  
tled 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 GRAS-  
SLOTS 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 4f

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas  
issued out of Talbot county Court, and to  
the following persons, to wit—on the suit of  
Solomon Lowe, vs. of Samuel Groome, one  
at the suit of Lambert Reardon, and one at the  
suit of Wm. Jenkins survivor of Peter Steyer,  
will be sold at Public Sale for Cash at the front  
door of the Court House in the Town of Easton  
on Tuesday the 7th day of July next, be-  
tween the Hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5  
o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit—  
all the right, title, interest and claim of him the  
said Wm. P. Kerr, of, in and to that farm or pla-  
tation, situate in Oxford Neck, consisting of the  
Tracts or parts of Tracts of Land, called, The  
Neglect and Studhams Chance, containing 37  
acres of Land more or less; part of Bosman's  
Addition, and part of Yorkshire, containing 17 1/2  
acres of Land more or less, as devised to him by  
John Leeds Bezman, deceased, taken and will  
be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid vendi-  
tionis.  
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
June 13

**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, Cam-  
bridge 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 return-  
ing, 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 ChesterTown, will copy the above.

**Easton and Baltimore Packets.**

**THE SLOOP**

**Edward Lloyd,**  
**RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.**

WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Balti-  
more 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 attend-  
ance 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. Daw-  
son and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and or-  
ders will be duly attended to.  
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,  
THOMAS HENRIK,  
BENNETT TOMLINSON.  
Feb. 21

**Steamer Columbia.**

This new and splendid Steam Packet is now  
making her regular Trips from Baltimore  
to Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown. She  
is fitted with first rate accommodations for pas-  
sengers and freight.  
THE STEWARD James Mitchell, Master,  
leaves the lower end of Patterson Street Wharf  
on Saturday of each week at 5 o'clock, P. M.  
returning she leaves Washington on Wednesday  
morning at 5 o'clock, and Alexandria at 7 o'clock  
touching at the following places, on the Potomac  
River, to land passengers and freight—  
ON THE MARYLAND SIDE,  
Point Look out, Ludlow's Ferry &  
Gough's Landing place, Mrs. Pisce.  
Piney Point,  
ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE,  
Sandy Point, Bluff Point,  
Buxton's Hole, Mrs. Wallers.  
At each of the above named places, Signals  
have been placed which will be hoisted imme-  
diately on the Boats appearing.  
The COLUMBIA is upwards of 400 tons bur-  
then, will carry from 1500 to 2000 Barrels  
freight and has superior accommodations for at  
least 100 passengers. An arrangement has been  
made with Capt. L. Taylor, of the Steam Boat  
Maryland, by which passengers from Cambridge  
or Easton can be taken from off the Maryland on  
board the Columbia, and conveyed either to  
Alexandria, Washington or Georgetown.—Pas-  
sage \$3. exclusive of Fair.  
R. ROSS, Agent.  
Baltimore, June 6 1mo

**THROUGH IN A DAY.**



FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland,  
Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle-  
town—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.  
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 CLYTON, for St.  
George, and from thence in Stages to Middle-  
town, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of  
Chester, and Centreville,—arriving at Centre-  
ville 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 Cen-  
treville 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 inter-  
sect 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  
Do. Centreville, - 4 25.  
And Do.  
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.  
Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

**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  
as soon, where he can be found at all times.  
J. B. WOOLFOLK.  
June 21—4f

**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 recep-  
tion and an assurance of a just and liberal Sal-  
ary from many parents at Easton, Talbot coun-  
ty, Maryland.  
\*An accurate and liberal knowledge of  
English Grammar and Geography, and a capa-  
city to teach them will be indispensably re-  
quired. Testimonials of a good moral charac-  
ter will of course be expected.—A letter ad-  
dressed to James Price, esq. Easton, Maryland,  
(post paid) will be immediately attended to.  
Easton, may 30  
N. B.—The Editors of the National Intellig-  
encer, at Washington—the Patriot at Balti-  
more, and National Gazette, at Philadelphia,  
are requested to insert this notice, once a week  
for three weeks, and forward their accounts to  
this Office.

**\$100 REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the Subscriber,  
on the night of the 4th inst. a mulatto  
man named

**WM. ROBINSON,**  
he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high,  
twenty years of age, is very talkative  
and passionate when crossed, had on when he  
went away a fur hat, coarse shoes, drab cord  
round jacket and pantaloons, and black cloth  
vest; he formerly drove a carriage for Mr. Lam-  
bert W. Spencer, of Easton, Talbot county,  
Md. from whom he was purchased last Decem-  
ber, it is supposed that he has returned to the  
neighborhood of that place, I will give Eighty  
Dollars if he is taken in the State of Maryland  
and delivered to me or secured in Baltimore  
county Jail; or if he is taken out of the State, I  
will give the above reward, with reasonable  
charges if brought home, and an additional re-  
ward of Twenty Dollars is offered for such in-  
formation as will enable me to prosecute the  
person or persons who may have conveyed him  
from Baltimore.  
J. WALKER.  
Baltimore, June 20. 1aw3w ew1f

**\$30 REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near  
the Drawbridge, in Dorchester county, on  
the 31st day of May last, negroes

**MOSES**  
AND  
**DEBORAH,**

belonging to the estate of MAHALA LAYTON  
deceased.  
MOSES (who calls himself Moses Cephus) is  
about 40 years old, six feet high, stout, well  
made and of light complexion.  
DEBORAH (who calls herself Deborah Basil)  
is aged about 22 years, 5 feet high, slender &  
of a cheanut colour—she has a scar on her  
breast.  
Twenty dollars will be given for the appre-  
hension and delivery of the above named ne-  
groes, if taken in the county—if out of the  
county the above reward of thirty dollars.  
HENRY MEREIGHN.  
June 20 3w

**MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY  
OF MARYLAND.**

At the annual Convention of the Faculty, held  
on the 1st June 1829, the following officers were  
elected for the ensuing year:  
Dr. Robt. Goldsborough, of Q. Anne's, Presid't.  
Nathan R. Smith, Orator.  
John Fonerden, Recording Secretary.  
Henry W. Baxley, Corresponding Secretary.  
William W. Handy, Treasurer.  
MEDICAL BOARD.  
Examiners for the Western Shore.  
Dr. J. L. Yates, H. W. Baxley,  
G. Frick, P. Snyder,  
T. E. Bond, W. Fisher,  
W. Fisher, Examiners for the Eastern Shore.  
Dr. T. Denny, Dr. T. Denny,  
J. M. Anderson, J. Sykes,  
P. Wroth, J. Sykes.  
CENSORS.  
FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.  
City of Baltimore.  
Dr. H. Johnson,  
J. Allender,  
J. L. Yeates,  
J. B. Taylor,  
J. P. McKenzie,  
A. Alexander,  
R. W. Hall,  
J. I. Cohen,  
G. S. Gibson,  
J. Fonerden,  
H. W. Baxley,  
J. H. O'Donovan,  
J. Ridgely, D. Claude,  
W. B. Tyler, J. Baltzell  
FOR THE EASTERN SHORE.  
P. Wroth  
Dr. J. M. Lawrence, S. P. Smith  
W. Hammond, W. W. Hitt  
W. Willis, J. Baer  
H. Goldsborough, C. Bryne  
W. Dalling, T. Worthington  
J. Hopkins, A. Riggs  
O. Wilson, W. P. Palmer  
B. I. Semmes, G. Duvall  
T. Blake, G. Dare  
W. Weems, W. Queen  
J. Stone, W. J. Edlin.  
Chesterstown, P. Wroth  
Cecil, J. W. Veazey, A. Evans  
Kent, E. Scott, M. Brown  
Queen Anne's, J. Crane, R. Goldsborough, Jr.  
Caroline, M. Keene, S. Harper  
Talbot, S. T. Kemp, Ns. Hammond  
Dorchester, W. Jackson, F. Phelps  
Somerset, S. K. Handy, H. Highland  
Worcester, J. S. Martin, W. F. Selby.  
The following gentlemen have been admit-  
ted members of the Medical and Chirurgical  
Faculty, since June 2d. 1828.  
Duncan Turnbull, M. D.; Anthony Hermage-  
r, M. D.; Loth F. Weems, M. D.; Geo. W. Warfield  
M. D.; Stephen B. White, M. D.; Jerome Mudd,  
M. D.; Henry W. Snyder, M. D.; Burton Ran-  
dall, M. D.; Robert McCoy, M. D.; John W.  
Mounts, M. D.; Albert Ritchie, M. D.; Wash-  
ington Duvall, M. D.; John B. McDowell, M.  
D.; John W. Anderson, M. D.; Wm. Patterson,  
M. D.; Thomas R. Johnson, M. D.; James W.  
Pryor, M. D.; Richard H. Claggett, L. M.; Lloyd  
Dorsey, M. D.; Theodore Frush, M. D.; Chas.  
W. Johnson, M. D.; James R. Ward, M. D.;  
Leandro W. Goldsborough, M. D.; Robert Ful-  
ton, M. D.; Samuel Chew, M. D.; James V.  
Eichelberger, M. D.; John G. S. Monk, M. D.;  
Benjamin J. Ferry, M. D.; August W. Wegner,  
L. M.; James B. Rogers, M. D.; Fred'k. E. B.  
Hintz, M. D.; Reuben Summers, M. D.; Au-  
gustus L. Warner, M. D.; Charles Macquire,  
M. D.; Wm. E. Poits, M. D.; Em'l. K. J. Hand,  
M. D.; John J. Myers, M. D.  
June 13. JOHN FONERDEN, Rec. Sec.

**FOR SALE on a Credit.**

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

**UNION HOTEL.**

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thank-  
s to his old customers and travellers gen-  
erally 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 satisfac-  
tion in receiving his old customers, and has  
provided for their reception, and entertain-  
ment every possible convenience.  
Private parties can have the most private  
apartments and the best entertainment with  
complaint servants, and all the luxuries of  
the season upon the shortest possible notice.—  
Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the cus-  
tom 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 satisfac-  
tory, otherwise they will be put into proper of-  
ficers hands for collection, which a speedy set-  
tlement might prevent—he returns his grate-  
ful 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 mar-  
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-  
sonal attention and those of his family, he can  
ensure the public of the best accommodations  
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-  
lent 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 provi-  
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times  
be furnished with private rooms at the short-  
est notice—travellers and the public gener-  
ally are invited to give him a call. The subscri-  
ber is provided with rooms to accommodate  
the court and bar during the session of our  
Courts.  
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.  
Feb. 18 4f

**CENTRE-VILLE HOTEL.**

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to in-  
form Travellers, & the Public generally, that  
he has rented, and now keeps that commodious  
and well known stand, called

**The Centre-ville Hotel,**

for many years kept by Mr. John  
Beard, (lately deceased,) where he will at all  
times be prepared to accommodate Travellers,  
and the Public generally, in first rate style, and  
comfort; and hopes by his general acquaintance  
and desire to please, to merit and obtain a  
share of the public patronage.  
He will be able to accommodate Boarders by  
the Day, Week, Month or Year.  
Gentlemen and Ladies, can be accommodated  
with Horses and Carriages, at a moments notice.  
Mr. Arlett's Hack will meet the Steam-  
Boat MARYLAND, at Corsica, on every Monday  
Morning.  
FRANCIS ARLETT.  
June 20 3f

**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 general'y

**MARYLAND:**

**Caroline County Orphans' Court.**

9th day of June A. D. 1829.  
ON application of John Leeds Kerr, Esq.  
Adm'r. D. B. N. of Levin Blades, late of Caro-  
line County, deceased,—It is ordered, that he  
give the notice required by law for creditors  
to exhibit their claims against the said deceas-  
ed'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 9th  
day of June A. D. eighteen hun-  
dred and twenty nine.  
Test  
JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline County.

**In compliance to the above order,**

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphan's court of Caroline  
county in Maryland, letters of administration D.  
B. N. on the personal estate of Levin Blades  
late of Caroline county deceased, all persons  
having claims against the said deceased's estate  
are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the  
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or  
before the 1st day of February next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefi-  
of the said estate. Given under my hand this  
27th day of June A. D. 1829.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Adm'r. D. B. N.  
of Levin Blades, deceased.  
Easton, Talbot co. June 27.

**Magistrate's Blanks**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**VOL.**

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY ALEXA

AT TWO DOLLARS

Annun, payabl

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Not exceeding a s

ONE DOLLAR; and

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# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1829.

NO. 28.

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.

From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.  
**THE TIGER'S CAVE.**

AN ADVENTURE AMONG THE MOUNTAINS  
OF QUITO

(Translated from the Danish of Elmquist,  
and the German of Doring, by one of  
the Authors of the "Old Volume, Tales  
and Legends, &c.")

On leaving the Indian village we continued to wind round Chimborasso's wide base; but its snow-crowned head no longer shone above us in clear brilliancy, for a dense fog was gathering gradually around it. Our guides looked anxiously towards it, and announced their apprehensions of a violent storm. We soon found that their fears were well founded. The fog rapidly covered and obscured the whole of the mountain; the atmosphere was suffocating, and yet so humid that the steel work of our watches was covered with rust, and the watches stopt. The river, beside which we were travelling rushed down with still greater impetuosity; and from the clefts of the rocks which lay on the left of our path, were suddenly precipitated small rivulets, that bore the roots of trees, and innumerable serpents along with them. These rivulets often came down so suddenly and violently that we had great difficulty in preserving our footing. The thunder at length began to roll, and resounded through the mountainous passes with the most terrific grandeur. Then came the vivid lightning—flash following flash—above, around, beneath—every where a sea of fire. We sought a momentary shelter in a cleft of the rocks, whilst one of our guides hastened forward to seek a more secure asylum. In a short time he returned and informed us that he had discovered a spacious cavern, which would afford us sufficient protection from the elements. We proceeded hither immediately, and with great difficulty and not a little danger at last got into it.

The noise and raging of the storm continued with so much violence, that we could not hear the sound of our own voices. I had placed myself near the entrance of the cave, and could observe, through the opening, which was straight and narrow, the singular scene without. The highest cedar trees were struck down, or bent like reeds; monkeys and parrots lay strewn upon the ground, killed by the falling branches; the water had collected in the path we had just passed, and hurried along like a mountain stream. From every thing I saw I thought it extremely probable that we should be obliged to pass some days in this cavern. When the storm, however, had somewhat abated, our guides ventured out in order to ascertain if it were possible to continue our journey. The cave in which we had taken refuge was so extremely dark that if we moved a few paces from the entrance we could not see an inch before us; and we were debating as to the propriety of leaving it even before the Indians came back when we suddenly heard a singular groaning or growling at the further end of the cavern, which instantly fixed all our attention.—Wharton and myself listened anxiously; but our daring and inconsiderate young friend Lincoln together with my huntsman crept upon their hands and knees and endeavoured to discover, by groping, from whence the sound proceeded. They had not advanced far into the cavern before we heard them utter an exclamation of surprise; and they returned to us, each carrying in his arms an animal singularly marked, and about the size of a cat, seemingly of great strength and power, and furnished with immense fangs.—Their eyes were of a green colour; strong claws were upon their feet, and a blood red tongue hung out of their mouths.—Wharton had scarcely glanced at them when he exclaimed in consternation—"Good God! we have come into a den of a"—He was interrupted by a fearful cry of dismay from our guides, who came rushing precipitately towards us, calling out, "A tiger! a tiger!" and at the same time, with extraordinary rapidity, they climbed up a cedar tree which stood at the entrance of the cave, and hid themselves among the branches.

After the first sensation of horror and surprise, which rendered me motionless for a moment, had subsided, I grasped my fire arms. Wharton had already regained his composure and self possession and he called us to assist him instantly in blocking up the mouth of the cave with an immense stone which fortunately lay near it. The sense of approaching danger augmented our strength: for we now distinctly heard the growl of the ferocious animal, and we were lost be-

yond redemption if it reached the entrance before we could get it closed. Ere this was done, we could distinctly see the tiger bounding towards the spot, and stooping in order to creep into his den by the narrow opening. At this fearful moment our exertions were successful, and the great stone kept the wild beast at bay. There was a small open space, however, left between the top of the entrance and stone, through which we could see the head of the animal, illuminated by its glowing eyes, which it rolled, glaring with fury upon us. Its frightful roaring too, penetrated to the depths of the cavern, and was answered by the hoarse growlings of the cubs, which Lincoln and Frank had now tossed from them. Our ferocious enemy attempted first to remove the stone with his powerful claws and then to push it with his head from its place; and these efforts proving abortive, served only to increase his wrath. He uttered a tremendous heart piercing howl, and his flaming eyes darted light into the darkness of our retreat.

"Now is the time to fire at him," said Wharton, with his usual calmness, "aim at his eyes; the ball will go through his brain, and we shall then have a chance to get rid of him."

Frank seized his double barrelled gun and Lincoln his pistols. The former placed the muzzle within a few inches of the tiger, and Lincoln did the same. At Wharton's command, they both drew the triggers at the same moment, but no shot followed. The tiger, who seemed aware that the flash indicated an attack upon him, sprang growling from the entrance, but feeling himself unhurt, immediately turned back again, and stationed himself in his former place. The powder in both pieces was wet; they therefore proceeded to draw the useless loadings, whilst Wharton and myself hastened to seek our powder flask. It was so extremely dark, that we were obliged to grope about the cave; and at last coming in contact with the cubs, we heard a rustling noise, as if they were playing with some metal substance, which we soon discovered was the canister we were looking for. Most unfortunately, however, the animals had pushed off the lid with their claws, and the powder had been strewn over the damp earth, and rendered entirely useless. This horrible discovery excited the greatest consternation.

"All is now over," said Wharton; we have only now to choose whether we shall die of hunger, together with these animals who are shut up along with us, or open the entrance to the blood-thirsty monster without, and so make a quick end of the matter.

So saying, he placed himself close beside the stone which, for the moment, defended us, and looked undauntedly upon the lightning eyes of the tiger: Lincoln raved and swore; and Frank took a piece of strong cord from his pocket, and hastened to the farther end of the cave—I knew not with what design. We soon, however, heard a low, stifled groaning; and the tiger, who had heard it also, became more restless and disturbed than ever! He went backwards and forwards, before the entrance of the cave in the most wild and impetuous manner—then stood still, and stretching out his neck in the direction of the forest, broke forth into a deafening howl. Our two Indian guides took advantage of this opportunity to discharge several arrows from the tree. He was struck more than once; but the light weapons bounded harmlessly from his thick skin. At length, however, one of them struck him near the eye & the arrow remained sticking in the wound. He now broke anew into the wildest fury, sprang at the tree, and tore it with his claws, as if he would have dragged it to the ground. But having at length succeeded in getting rid of the arrow, he became more calm, and laid himself down as before in front of the cave.

Frank now returned from the lower end of the den, and a glance showed us what he had been doing. In each hand, and dangling from the end of a string, were the two cubs. He had strangled them; and before we were aware what he intended, he threw them through the opening to the tiger. No sooner did the animal perceive them, than he gazed earnestly upon them, and began to examine them closely, turning them cautiously from side to side. As soon as he became aware that they were dead, he uttered so piercing a howl of sorrow, that we were obliged to put our hands to our ears.—When I upbraided my huntsman for the cruel act he had committed, I perceived by his blunt and abrupt answers, that he also had lost all hope of rescue from our impending fate, and that, under these circumstances, the ties between master and servant were dissolved. For my own part without knowing why, I could not help believing that some unexpected assistance would yet rescue us from so horrible a fate. Alas! I little anticipated the sacrifice that my rescue was to cost.

The thunder had now ceased, and the storm had sunk, to a gentle gale; the songs of birds were again heard in the neighboring forest, and sun beams sparkled in the drops that hung from the leaves. We saw through the aperture how all nature was reviving after the wild war of elements which had so recently taken place; but the contrast only made our situation the more horrible. We were in a grave from whence there was no deliverance, and a monster, worse than the fabled Cerberus, kept watch over us. The tiger had laid himself down beside his whelps. He was a beautiful animal, of great size and strength, and his limbs being stretched out at their full length, displayed his immense power of muscle. A double row of great teeth stood far enough apart to show his large tongue from which the white foam fell in large drops. All at once another was heard at a distance, and the tiger immediately rose and answered it with a mournful howl. At the same instant our Indians uttered a shriek, which announced that some new danger threatened us. A few moments confirmed our worst fears, for another tiger, not quite so large as the former, came rapidly towards the spot where we were.

This enemy will prove more cruel than the other, said Wharton; for this is the female, and she knows no pity for those who deprive her of her young.

The howls which the tigress gave, when she had examined the bodies of her cubs, surpassed every thing of horrible that we had yet heard; and the tiger mingled his mournful cries with her's. Suddenly her roaring was lowered to a hoarse growling and we saw her anxiously stretch out her head, extend her wide smoking nostrils, and looked as if she were determined to discover immediately the murderers of her young. Her eyes quickly fell upon us and she made a spring forward with the intention of penetrating to our place of refuge. Perhaps she might have been enabled, by her immense strength to push away the stone, had we not, with all our united power, held it against her. When she found that all her efforts were fruitless; she approached the tiger, who lay stretched out beside her cubs, and he rose and joined her hollow roaring. They stood together for a few moments, as if in consultation, and then suddenly went off at a rapid pace, and disappeared from our sight. Their howling died away in the distance, and then entirely ceased. We now began to entertain better hopes of our condition; but Wharton shook his head. Do not flatter yourself, said he, with the belief that these animals will let us escape out of their sight till they have had their revenge.—The hours we have to live are numbered. Nevertheless there still appeared a chance for our rescue, we saw both our Indians standing before the entrance, and heard them call to us to seize the only possibility of our yet saving ourselves by instant flight, for that the tigers had only gone round the height to seek another inlet to the cave, with which they were no doubt acquainted. In the greatest haste the stone was pushed aside, and we stepped forth from what we had considered a living grave. Wharton was the last who left it, he was unwilling to loose his double-barrelled gun, and stopped to take it up; the rest of us thought only of making our escape. We now heard once more the roaring of the tigers, though at a distance, and following the example of our guides, we precipitately struck into a side path. From the number of roots and branches of trees with which the storm had strewn our way, and the slipperiness of the rocks, our flight was slow and difficult. Wharton, though an active seaman, had a heavy step and had great difficulty in keeping pace with us and we were often obliged to slacken our own on his account.

We had proceeded thus for about a quarter of an hour, when we found that our way led along the edge of a rocky cliff, with innumerable fissures. We had just entered upon it, when suddenly the Indians who were before us uttered one of their piercing shrieks, and we immediately became aware that the tigers were in pursuit of us. Urged by despair, we rushed towards one of the breaks, or gulfs, in our way over which was thrown a bridge of reeds, that sprang up and down at every step and could be trode with safety by the light foot of the Indians alone. Deep in the hollow below rushed an impetuous stream, and a thousand pointed jagged rocks threatening destruction on every side. Lincoln my huntsman, and myself, passed over the chasm in safety; but Wharton was still in the middle of the wavering bridge, and endeavouring to steady himself when both the tigers, were seen to issue from the adjoining forest; and the moment they descried us, they bounded towards us with dreadful roaring.—Mean while, Wharton had nearly gained the safe side of the gulf and we were all clambering up the rocky cliff except Lincoln, who remained at the ready bridge to assist his friend to step upon firm ground. Wharton, though the

ferocious animals were close upon him never lost courage or presence of mind.—As soon as he had gained the edge of the cliff, he knelt down and with his sword divided the fastening by which the bridge was attached to the rock. He expected that an effectual barrier would thus be put to the farther progress of our pursuers, for he had scarcely accomplished his task, when the tigress, without a moment's pause rushed towards it. It was a fearful sight to see the mighty animal suspended for a moment, in the air, above the abyss, but the scene passed like a flash of lightning. Her strength was not equal to the distance: she fell into the gulf, and before she reached the bottom, she was torn into a thousand pieces by the jagged points of the rocks. Her fate did not in the least dismay her companion; he followed her with an immense spring and reached the opposite side, but only with his fore claws, and thus he clung to the edge of the precipice, endeavouring to gain a footing. The Indians again uttered a wild shriek as if all hope had been lost. But Wharton, who was nearest the edge of the rock, advanced courageously towards the tiger and struck his sword into the animal's breast. Enraged beyond all measure, the wild beast collected all his strength, and with a violent effort, fixing one of his hind legs upon the edge of the cliff, he seized Wharton by the thigh. That heroic man still preserved his fortitude; he grasped the trunk of a tree with his left hand, to steady and support himself while with his right he wrenched, and violently turned the sword that was still in the breast of the tiger. All this was the work of an instant. The Indians, Frank and myself hastened to his assistance; but Lincoln, who was, already at his side, had seized Wharton's gun, which lay near upon the ground, and struck so powerful a blow with the butt end upon the head of the tiger, that the animal stunned and overpowered, let go his hold, and fell back into the abyss.—All would have been well had it ended thus; but the unfortunate Lincoln had not calculated upon the force of his blow—he staggered forward, reeled upon the edge of the precipice, extended his hand, to seize upon any thing to save himself but in vain. His foot slipped; for an instant he hovered over the gulf and was plunged into it to rise no more.

## PAINFUL NARRATIVE.

Seldom, indeed, have our feelings been so painfully excited, as in reading the following distressing narrative, which reached us in a Quebec paper this morning.—Had there been one survivor of the shipwrecked crew, what a recital of human suffering from the perils of the deep, from hunger, from cold, and the still more terrible horrors of cannibalism and the lingering approaches of death, would he have had to relate! Even from the melancholy evidences of the accumulated sufferings which must have been endured by the wretched crew, which have been discovered, the imagination pictures forth scenes of suffering of woe, and despair, which sends the blood chill to its fountain. The heart sickens, and the mind turns from its own thick-coming fancies with anguish and terror, and revolts from the contemplation. Fertile as the German mind is acknowledged to be in terrific and horrible conceptions, their whole school may be challenged to invent a picture more appalling than this dreadful reality.

## N. Y. Commercial.

It has seldom happened to us to report a more horrible disaster than that which we this day copy from the Old Gazette, of the discovery of a number of human bodies & skeletons on the island of Anticosti, with articles affording sufficient evidence to prove that the sufferers were the crew and passengers of the ship *Granicus*, which sailed hence on the 29th October last, for Cork, and of which no previous tidings had been received.—We hope this dreadful event will call the attention of the Legislature, to the necessity of making a provision for the maintenance of an adequate establishment on that dangerous coast for the relief of those who may be wrecked. The unfortunate persons, whose remains have been now discovered, would, in all probability have been preserved to the world, had not the house which they reached been abandoned, and destitute of provisions.

## Most melancholy Shipwreck and loss of Lives.

Letters were received on Saturday from Mr. Dawson, agent to Lloyd's at the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, addressed to Mr. Finlay, the agent here, from which, and from information given by Dasjardins, the captain of the schooner, who arrived here and saw the parties on the island, we have collected the following particulars:—

About the middle of May a number of men belonging to the Magdalen Island who had associated themselves in a sailing voyage, were overtaken by a storm off the North East end of Anticosti, and the ice drifting forced them to take shelter, choos-

ing the place where they knew that God in kept one of the provision posts. In landing they observed a boat on shore which was not damaged. They proceeded to the house, and on entering were struck with horror at the sight of a number of dead bodies and quantity of bones and putrid flesh. Upon further examination they conceived that they could discern the bodies of 12 or 13 individuals, 3 grown females, 3 children, and 7 or 8 men. The last survivor appeared to be a man who had died of famine and cold in his hammock, and from his appearance was above a common sailor (his name was B. Harrington, as will be seen below); the men began to gather the chest clothes and other articles in the house, and buried the remains of the bodies and a large box of cleanly picked bones which lay in a corner of the room. On the fire there was a pot in which flesh had been boiled and a part remained in its bottom. They afterwards went to a small out house where they were surprised to find 5 more bodies, suspended by a rope thrown across some beams; the entrails had been removed and little more than the skeletons remained; the flesh having apparently been cut off. These they left unburied and sailed, taking the boat for the Magdalen Islands.

Extract from Mr. Dawson's letter, dated 3d June—"The Frenchmen buried the bodies, and brought away what property they found, which they have divided as they do all other such property, among the crew; they account for £52 sterling in sovereigns, 2 quadrants, some watches and gold rings, the boat, a quantity of books and clothes. The boat has no name on her and the man who has the books has taken them out in his vessel to the wreck; so that I have discovered no clue to find out the name of the vessel. By two newspapers I can show she was from your place, as they are the Quebec Gazettes—the last date was the 23d October. The boat appears to be carved built. The following are a few of the marks on the articles I have seen:—A table cloth A B—8; a pair of stockings R M; a white cotton shirt I N; a lady's pocket A B; a pair of stockings I B F; 2 silver tea spoons J S. There were several boys and girl's dresses, apparently from the age of 3 to 4 years; some ladies' silk and poplin gowns, also nett and lace capes."

"Another deserted ship (\*) has been in the ice near this place all winter, and the inhabitants stripped her of rigging and every thing they could move as provisions."

Extract from Mr. Dawson's letter, dated 4th June:

"Since writing you yesterday, I have, seen a finger ring brought from the scene of death at Anticosti, with the following inscription inside, 'Married J. S. to A. S. 16th April 1822, and a paper has been discovered which accompanied the sovereigns I mentioned, with the following label pencilled on it: 'Sir you will find 48 sovereigns in a belt in my hammock, send them home to Mary Harrington, Barrack-street, Cove, as they are the property of her son.'"

(Signed) B. HARRINGTON.  
From all the known circumstances of this wreck there can be little doubt that the vessel was the Bark *Granicus*, Capt. Martin, which sailed hence for Cork on the 29th October, about the same time as the John Howard for the same port, which with, the Shamrock and the Felix Souigny are still unaccounted for.

Mr. Godin, who was stationed at the post where these unfortunate persons have perished, came up to Quebec in October last, and did not return.

The following articles are in possession of P. F. Colbeck, Esq. Justice of the Peace, and Sub-Collector of the Magdalen Islands, and in safe custody until called for.

"Wedding ring as stated in the above extract, Portrait of a boy, a girl and an infant, in a gilt frame of about 12 inches square, 4 silver spoons, marked J. S., sovereigns, dollars and change about £55 and a number of other articles."

\* This vessel is no doubt the *Erie*, which was stranded on Manicouagan shoals last fall, drifted from there this spring, and was seen in May by a number of vessels arrived here.

**INTEGRITY.**—Integrity is a great commendable virtue. "A man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man, he is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribe can corrupt him, no fear daunt him; his word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire and his friend hears most of him when he and his friend hears most of him when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by constancy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporising in others. He runs with truth, and not with the times—with right and not with might."

Pen's advice to his Children.

## PRINTING

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

By the reduction of the tariff, the foundation will be laid for an immediate change in the commercial policy of our country, and thereby the surplus products of the farmers, and planters, will be introduced to new and increasing markets.

The above extract from the Gazette of May last, engaged more of my attention, than is usually bestowed on newspaper paragraphs. I laid it carefully aside, intending at some future period, to give it a more thorough consideration, than my occupations then permitted. Recently it has again attracted my attention and with all my deference to your better judgment and information, I am constrained to believe that it is not altogether correct.

The truth of the first clause is unquestionable—the repeal of the Tariff would, most plainly, produce an immediate change in the commercial policy of this country. It is the last clause, at which I hesitate—the inference (apparently) that this change of commercial policy would introduce the surplus products of our farmers to new and increasing markets. I ask information—where are these new & increasing markets to be found? Markets which we do not already possess, and to which the repeal of the tariff will introduce us? Are they to be found in England? Is she to abandon her Corn Law system, and admit our grain free of duty, into her ports? Have the recent measures of her Statesmen, indicated such a change of policy? Has she of late years been more liberal than formerly to other nations? Have the doctrines of her great economists lately found favor in her eyes? Far otherwise. Point me to a solitary instance of the relaxation of that selfish policy, which she has always pursued.—Are we to hope then, that she will admit our grain to her markets, on better conditions; than she already admits it? Dream it not. She will never abandon her farmers to ruin—she will never with her own hand spread desolation through her fields. She will not, she cannot repeal her corn laws. The landed interest is too strong in her legislature, to permit a hope of her willingness, and the immense taxes, tithes, & poor rates, which are based on her soil, forbid the expectation of her ability to repeal them. Such an expectation may be less visionary, when her statesmen contemplate a declaration of national bankruptcy—and the necessity of her heavy taxes shall cease to exist. In the meantime it is idle to hope a more favorable admission of our grain to her markets than already exists. While the necessity of her taxes remains, with its present weight, she must adhere to her corn laws, in order to force up the value of her agricultural products; when that necessity ceases, then may cease the necessity of her present policy in regard to grain.

Suppose that which is almost too improbable to permit the supposition—suppose that she were to repeal her corn laws; can imagination stretch to the ruin that would ensue to her farmers? Landlords and tenants would tumble into one common destruction. The value of land would depreciate—rent would fall—taxes could not be paid—bankruptcy would be the common lot of all connected with agriculture. It is not possible to calculate precisely, the depreciation that would ensue in the value of her lands, in the event of the abandonment of her corn law policy; it is plain, however, that it would be immense—sufficient to create distress, such as she has hardly experienced in her most calamitous situations. Her climate, her soil, her peculiar condition, forbid her to produce grain as cheap as it can be furnished in her market by other nations. It is idle therefore to expect her to admit our grain to her ports.\* The strength of her landholders in the legislature, the inveterate prejudices in favor of restriction and the dreadful consequence, that would ensue to the owners and cultivators of her soil,—all combine to render such an expectation ridiculous. It is poor comfort too, to know that if the English corn laws were removed, no permanent improvement in the price of our grain, would be produced. Such is the statement of the editor of the Free Trade Advocate, and I see no reason to doubt its truth.

England most assuredly, will not furnish these new and increasing markets for the surplus products of our farmers, in case of the repeal of the tariff. Where then are we to look for them? To France? As soon shall we purchase grain of her, as she of us. To Portugal? I see not how a repeal of the tariff will affect her markets. To Russia? To Spain? To Holland? To Sweden? None of these.—Where then are these "new and increasing markets" to be found? Are they to be found in the West Indies? I ask information—does the tariff close these ports against our grain, and will its repeal open them to it? Can any demand created in these islands, compensate for the sacrifice of the market at home, created by the manufacturer? These are serious questions and should be well weighed, ere an affirmative answer be returned.—The value of the home market for grain is not properly understood, and it is too slightly regarded. I have not the information to warrant a precise statement of the quantity of flour, exported from Maryland for the consumption of the northern manufacturer. It is far greater than is usually thought. A few questions ought to satisfy us on this point. No grain of importance is sent out of the country—

It has not rotted in the granaries—where then has it been consumed? and who have been the consumers? clearly the manufacturers. It has not been sent to foreign nations—it has not been eaten by the grower himself—what has become of it? It has found a market at the door of the manufacturer—a "new and increasing market." Calculate the value of this market, ere you advise its destruction.—Contemplate the situation of the grain grower, if this were closed against him.—Cast your eye abroad over the earth, and say, where will he find an equivalent for its loss. If there be a man who has deep interest in the encouragement of domestic manufactures, that one is the farmer.—He may well deliberate, ere he lift his hand against the tariff, for it may fall to his own destruction. If the manufacturer be ruined, the farmer most certainly will have no cause to exult. His valuable and permanent market must be sought among the workshops of his own country. To Europe, he may look, for an occasional demand. Contingencies may there occur, which will profit him—but let him not rely on these uncertain events, for a durable and valuable market.

It is only in the prevalence of an unusual state of things that Europe will furnish a market for the American grain grower. The revival of war, or the failure of crops, may create a demand for our grain—but in a state of peace, and with the usual success of crops, most of the countries of Europe, not all except England can produce grain for their own markets as cheap as we can furnish them. In many of them the price of wheat is less, than it is in our Atlantic markets. Such being the fact, is it the part of wisdom, to look to Europe for the consumption of our grain? Is it wise to rely on the contingency of war or famine for our grain market? Will any intelligent man invest capital on such uncertainties? Do we expect another Napoleon to deluge the world with slaughter for our profit? Such beings are not the creatures of every age—not like angels, but like devils' visits, they are "few and far between." Are we so infatuated with the unnatural demand, created by the long wars of Europe, for our grain, as to dream that a like demand will again be produced? Or that our tariff can hasten or retard the creation of that demand? Treasure enough has been wasted—blood enough has been shed in Europe, to satisfy a reasonable man, that the monarchs of that country will not lightly hazard the interruption of peace. No Napoleon is there—and though himself were to burst his island tomb, and walk forth upon earth, in the fulness of his unimpaired genius, his career would speedily terminate. Not even himself, nor a greater than he, could trace the same path, that he piled up with slaughter. The wisdom which he so dearly taught the nations of Europe, would speedily say to him, "thus far shall thou go, and no farther."

It is plain that no market can be created in Europe similar to that which we possessed during the French wars. Why then do our farmers fasten their longing eyes on Europe? Are they dreaming that the golden stream which once poured from that country upon us, will again flow? A moment's thought will teach them that though they gaze till blindness envelope their sight, the dry channel will not again be filled. Suppose, it be admitted, that a state of things will again occur in Europe, similar to that which formerly, opened a market to our grain—will the existence of our tariff, shut us from that market. By no means—then why labor to destroy the tariff, and thereby the market of its creation? But the end of my sheet warns me to cease.

I have more to say—there are some views of the Tariff, which ought to be generally known, and with your kind permission Mr. Editor, I shall have much pleasure, in making your columns the medium of their publication. The answer of the Free Trade Advocate to the questions of "A. B.", are in some respects objectionable—which, ere long, I will endeavor to make apparent. X. Y.

Union Emigrant Society.—A meeting was held in New York on the 24th inst. for the formation of a society under this name, at which a number of the most respectable citizens were present. The object strikes us as particularly important and interesting. It will be best explained by the following Preamble to the Constitution adopted.

"In order the more effectually to make the constant influx of strangers from Europe into the United States, and more particularly into this city, advantageous to the emigrants themselves, by affording them useful information, whereby they may be speedily directed to those situations where they can find permanent employment for themselves and families, and at the same time relieve the city from the burden of their maintenance," we the subscribers, &c.

The number of emigrants arriving from foreign ports appeared by a document received from the Mayor's office, to amount to no less than 20,278. Great as this number is, such is the happy condition of our country that it presents somewhere or other employment for all of them. The distress experienced by emigrants often severe, arises from not knowing in what direction to bend their steps. The funds of this society are to be directed exclusively to the obtaining of this information. Pecuniary aid to emigrants is not contemplated.

The foregoing form the cabinet. When it was first officially announced, the nation was astounded. In Virginia, the people saw that, with the exception of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Berrien, able men could have been found in almost every county. The Jackson men themselves knew not at first whether to try to keep the hero up or let him sink. Our neighbor of the Virginian broke out thus:—"While we regard some of these appointments as probably the very best that could be made; there are others which excite both surprise and regret. In relation to one of them, at least, there are objections of a private nature, which ought to have presented an insuperable barrier to his elevation to such an office; or, perhaps to any other. Our allusion will be understood and if, as may possibly be the case we are in error, we shall be happy to have it corrected." The member here referred to, was Major Eaton, and the allusion—(why not speak out?)—was to his having lived for some years in open adultery with a female in Georgetown, by whom he had several children. Yet this is one of Gen. Jackson's cabinet counsellors—this the successor of the irreproachable Barbour.

James Hampson, of Zanesville, to be superintendent of the Cumberland road in Ohio, in the place of Casper W. Weyer, removed. Mr. Weyer is well known in this part of Virginia as a man of rare business habits, and of irreproachable character. Of his successor, the Zanesville Republican furnishes the following notice. "This appointment has caused great dissatisfaction, even among the friends of the president. We have been credibly informed that Mr. Hampson would not be credited for ten dollars by any man who knew his private circumstances; and yet the president and senate of the United States have entrusted in him the disbursement of one hundred thousand dollars of public money in one year.

Henry Lee, of Va. consul general of the United States, at Algiers! When this appointment was announced our Jackson neighbor of the Virginian said he "should be glad to learn upon what principle it could be justified." He added, "We can ourselves imagine no better cause that can be assigned for it than that the appointee should be banished from all civilized society, and that Algiers is deemed the most fit and appropriate residence." The office of Mr. Lee, which called forth this expression of feeling, was, the seduction of his sister-in-law, under circumstances of the basest villainy. The transaction was one of the blackest which ever stained our judicial records.

From the Ball Chronicle. The Portsmouth Commercial Advertiser of the 18th inst. announces the dismissal from the custom house of that city of Mr. Joseph Spinnery, who had discharged the duties of porter in that establishment for several years with entire satisfaction to his superiors. The following letter from the sycophantic Collector of that port will explain the cause of his removal, and we copy it as a matter of curiosity, worthy of record:

"Custom House, Portsmouth, May 21. Sir—Permit me to inform you that the scurrilous abuse which fills the papers of the opposition party, against the virtuous Chief Magistrate of our country, compels me, even had I a wish to continue you in office, to say that your services will not be wanted after the first day of June next. Respectfully, your ob't servant, JOHN P. DECATUR, Coll.

Mr. Jos. SPINNEY." This an old and faithful public servant is ejected from his humble employment, for the alleged abuse of the present executive by persons over whom he had no control, and with whom he had no connexion. We think we might challenge the world to produce so insufficient a motive for human action as the one assigned by the Collector, who is indebted to that very scurrility which he denounces for the attainment of his present place, and the power of exercising his petty tyranny on a grey headed, harmless old man. But the motives of Mr. John P. Decatur, perhaps require a little investigation.—The recent election of his predecessor, Gen. Upham, has shewn to the administration that the people have it in their power to express their disapprobation of that proscriptive policy by which our country has been disgraced, in the removal of faithful and well tried officers, in order to reward brawling demagogues, and unprincipled politicians.—Knowing the detestation in which his appointment was held by those who were most capable of judging (as evinced by the almost unanimous vote given to Gen. U. by his fellow citizens, on a late occasion), Mr. Decatur has thought it advisable by personal adulation to compensate for his want of influence and advantage to the party of which he is a member.

In the Winchester Republican of Friday last the editor gives a list of 100 of the removals and new appointments to office since the inauguration of President Jackson, prefaced with some remarks, which we regret the want of room to insert. But we give below the remarks of the editor upon a few of the most prominent of these appointments, and leave the reader to judge whether the rewarding of such men, by appointing them to high and responsible trusts, adds to the dignity of the station in which Gen. Jackson is now placed, or not? We think not. After giving the names of the members of the cabinet, the editor says.

U. S. Telegraph. In order that the reader may comprehend the character of the letter in question, we annex it, and we think it will not be considered matter of surprise when its grossness and injustices shall have been seen that it should have awakened the indignation and excited the disgust of the government editor. The practice of condemning unheard, and of prejudicing the public mind against men who have grown grey in the service of their country, is one which should and doubtless will be discountenanced by every one who has a spark of national pride, or the least sense of justice about him.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. [From our Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, June 22, 1829. Since my last there has been in naval affairs (as Jack would say) "the devil to pay and no pitch bot." Captain Stephen Cassin, who distinguished himself as a Lieutenant, during the late war, upon the Lakes, has received orders to proceed to the Brazilian Coast and supersede Capt. Creighton in command, who has been, or will be, placed under arrest, to answer charges of persecution and cruelty, practised against the officers of his fleet.—One Lieutenant (Hammersly) has been under hatches for the last six months, and two midshipmen have had their wrists banded with iron hand ruffles.

Report places Capt. James Barron as senior officer of the Board of Navy Commissioners, vice Rodgers, returning to answer certain allegations relevant to the mode of distributing naval contracts, and refusing to expose the various bids to competing applicants, in order that they might ascertain whether or not they had been fairly underbid; and it is a fact that comes within the range of my own observation, that such has been the hauteur displayed towards gentlemen said to be higher in their proposals to furnish supplies than others, that they were compelled to withdraw from the Navy Commissioners' room and return to their homes, after riding some hundreds of miles, dissatisfied and disgusted with the manner in which they had been treated.

These gents, should not think that their office at Washington constitutes the quarterdeck of a man of war where they reign with the most absolute sway; but should convert it at once into an arena where their co-equals are constantly before them and where they can be assailed or applauded for their conduct, publicly, before the nation at large, for major, or personally for minor offences. Capt. Charles Stewart is to take Warrington's situation, who proceeds to the Navy yard at Gosport, Va. vice Barron transferred to the Board, and Patterson remains yet a member.

"Whether the story be false or true, As 'twas given to me, I give it to you— But it is reported that contracts have been speculated upon, and that certain persons have, indirectly—"feathered their nests" pretty much to their own satisfaction. If these things can be substantiated no doubt but "Old Hickory" will preserve the undeviating tenor of his way, without suffering himself to be operated upon by the "esprit du corps" of the Navy; and, so great is my confidence in his stern integrity of intention, that I have no doubt, that could abuses in either the army or navy be exposed to him from proper sources, they would be investigated, and the causes speedily removed; and it only proves the correctness and stability of the proverb, that "honesty is the best policy."

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION. The Wheeling Compiler contains the following particulars of the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Kenawha on the 24th ult. at the mouth of the Guayandotte river. They are communicated by a citizen of Wheeling who was a passenger in the boat at the time the disaster occurred.—

"The Kenawha had stopped to receive and discharge passengers. After the boat was pushed off, the engine was started, and the pump put in motion, to supply the boilers with water. The boilers being rather low, and very hot at the time and but little steam having been let off during their stay at the shore, the moment the cold water came in contact with the starboard boiler, it burst; both ends blowing off, the boiler itself breaking quite asunder, about midway of its length, one half of which was ripped lengthwise and spread out in the form of a piece of sheet iron; and the flue collapsing, was cast upon shore, a considerable distance, by the violence of the explosion."

"There were at the time about 25 cabin and 60 deck passengers on board, the former of which escaped uninjured. Of the latter including hands, the following is a list of the persons killed and injured by the explosion;

Killed, 4.—Abraham Barnes, fireman; Thos. Bryant, passenger; James Sheriff, do, a child of 3 years old; Hamilton, do. a lad, surname not known, but whose father resides near Sunfish, O.

Died of scalds and wounds up to 7 o'clock, A. M. of June 26, 4.—C. Davis, colored man, passenger; Joel Sloop and Thomas Phillips, engineers; Lewis Handy deck hand.

Dangerously injured, 4.—Captain Rogers; H. St. Clair; John Bromwell, late of Poplar Springs; A. Williams, colored man, (cook.)

Slightly injured, 11.—Joseph Sheriff, saddler, formerly of Pittsburg, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. Little. Mrs. Sheriff had her heel bone broken, and was slightly scalded, as also 3 children of the above scalded; Ann Riggs, Mary Ann Abraham, Martha Woodruff and child, C. Rust, and Samuel Edgar—all deck passengers.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL. At two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon the anniversary of our National Independence, the embankments at the summit of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal were opened, and the water was admitted into the whole line. The President, Directors and Secretary of the Company, attended by the Mayor of Philadelphia, the Superintendent of the works, the principal and assistant Engineers, and a number of respectable citizens of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, having embarked in a barge, proceeded along the Canal from the locks at the western extremity to the summit bridge, near which the last embankment was removed.—Here they were welcomed by a great concourse of people, a large body of troops from Baltimore, and repeated discharges of artillery. After remaining for some time, the barge proceeded eastward to the tide lock of the Delaware, thus navigating the whole line of the Canal.

To those who had not before seen the work, the vast excavation of the deepcut the length and height of the stone walls by which it is lined, the width and loftiness of the summit bridge, the broad sheet of water, and the large scale on which all parts have been executed, could not fail to occasion much surprise and admiration.

The repairs at the Delaware tide lock and the completion of such portions of the Canal as have been necessarily left to the last, will not, it is said occupy many weeks. We may, therefore, expect to see the regular intercourse between the two bays soon carried on through a channel so long desired and expected.

The barges constructed for the accommodation of passengers, one of which was used on Saturday for passing through the line, are beautiful specimens of the naval architecture of Baltimore, and in room convenience and elegance, present a striking contrast to the small packet-boats which usually navigate canals. They are ninety feet in length and twenty-one feet wide, having two very commodious cabins.

The inclement weather caused much inconvenience to those who were assembled at the Canal, and particularly to the troops, exposed as they were, almost knee-deep in mud, to drenching rains.—The appearance and air of the Baltimore volunteers were eminently creditable. It is certain that the number of the spectators would have been very considerably greater, if the day had been fine. In this city a sabbath-like tranquility prevailed,—as usual. The storm frustrated the expected enjoyments of a multitude. It came unalopropos indeed; and its continuance until Sunday afternoon was a severe trial for the patience of every one that counted upon the double holiday as an epoch for recreation aboard.

Nat. Gaz.

**\$100 REWARD.**

RANA WAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. a mullatto man named

**WM. ROBINSON,** he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, twenty years of age, is very talkative and passionate when crossed, had on when he went away a fur hat, coarse shoes, drab cord round jacket and pantaloons, and black cloth vest; he formerly drove a carriage for Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, of Easton, Talbot county, Md. from whom he was purchased last December, it is supposed that he has returned to the neighborhood of that place, I will give Eighty Dollars if he is taken in the State of Maryland and delivered to me or secured in Baltimore county Jail; or if he is taken out of the State, I will give the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, and an additional reward of Twenty Dollars is offered for such information as will enable me to prosecute the person or persons who may have conveyed him from Baltimore.

J. WALKER. Baltimore, June 20. law3w cowf

**A RUNAWAY.**

WAS committed to the Jail of St. Mary's County Maryland as a runaway, on the 13th day of May a negro man who calls himself

**ROBERT,** Said Negro is pretty yellow about 5 feet 4 inches high and about 24 years of age, had on when committed a striped domestic cotton Jacket, a pair of yellow country cloth pantaloons and an old straw hat covered with hare skin, the said Negro has a scald head he says he belongs to George Coleman of Alexandria, Virginia, the owner of said Negro is requested to come & prove property pay charges, and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS W. MORGAN, Sh. June 27

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THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

The following is a letter from one of the most respectable and worthy gentlemen of New England, to the senior editor of the Register. It was not intended for publication, but we think that it contains some remarks that should be laid before the people.

"The Register of the 2d ult. contains a statement of the comparative decline in wool and cloth since 1825, which, if it needed confirmation, could find it in the sales' book of every woollen manufacturer in New England. In all this, there is much that demands the sober reflection of every farmer, manufacturer, and statesman in the country.

"The system" is daily losing friends; more, it is daily converting old friends into decided enemies. This is wrong—but you cannot reason against facts. You cannot arrest the necessity which compels the manufacturer to regard the system as ruinous to his prospects.

"Go thou and do likewise."—A gentleman from Orange County, in this state writes us as follows: "Enclosed you have two dollars. Send me your paper, for I can borrow no longer."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md. Saturday Evening, July 11.

We cheerfully give a place in the Gazette, to the communication of X. Y. in behalf of the Tariff, as it is nothing but right, on a question of great national policy, that all sides should be heard.

Before our correspondent proceeds too far in this subject, of the Tariff, we would recommend to him, to read a piece in our paper of to-day, taken from Niles' Register, the worthy old God-father of the Tariff system, and he will see there that the Tariff will not do—We must go back to strict revenue duties, and by the by, a hint is dropped that the agriculturalists and the manufacturers cannot ride cheek by jole—they think it necessary, that the manufacturer should ride, and the agriculturalist should walk.

As this comes from a manufacturer, through a high tariff source, there is no putting it down, and so we give it.

JIM BARNETT, the Negro who killed Mr. Kerns, in this county last week, and absconded, was apprehended in Federalburgh on Thursday last.

The Postmaster General has appointed Obadiah B. Brown chief clerk of the General Post Office, in place of Andrew Coyle, removed. William Hunt has been appointed Postmaster at Urbana, Ohio, vice John C. Pearson, removed.

Simeon Cummings has been appointed Postmaster at Batavia, N. Y. vice Trumbull Cary removed.

Counterfeits. In addition to the \$5 counterfeit notes on the Bank of North America at Philadelphia, mentioned yesterday, the following counterfeits have been announced in different parts of the country within a few days:

\$5 Petersburg Branch of the Bank of Virginia. Many of them in circulation at the South.

\$10 U. States Branch Bank at Washington. One of them is thus described in the Norfolk Herald:—"It is to R. Smith, letter D. number 1468, and dated 1st September, 1825. Thomas Willson and W. Biddle, President. The paper is of pale yellow; in the word President, the dot over the i is omitted, and the signature of the Cashier's name, Thomas Willson is badly executed. Upon the whole, however, it will require close inspection to detect the imposition."

Counterfeit imitations of the Five Dollars Bills of the Bank of the United States, branch at Lexington signed J. Harper, cashier, Jno. Tilford Prest. are in circulation—the signatures are apparently engraved, and the whole note coarsely and badly executed—they are calculated to impose on the superficial observer, from the circumstance that no counterfeits on that Branch, of the denomination of Five Dollars have as yet been put in circulation.

The United States ship Natchez, Alexander Claxton, Esq. Commander, sailed from the port of New York on Tuesday morning for Maracaibo, with our Minister to Colombia, the Hon. THOMAS P. MOORE, and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. J. PICKETT.

"Go thou and do likewise."—A gentleman from Orange County, in this state writes us as follows: "Enclosed you have two dollars. Send me your paper, for I can borrow no longer."

[From the New York American.]

FOREIGN.—We have just received by the Corinthian, a Portsmouth paper of the 1st June, with London dates of 30th May. It is stated on the authority of letters from Jassy of 8th May that all accounts from the theatre of war, agree in stating that very sanguinary actions had taken place near Silistria, and in the environs of Shumla, where the Turks have displayed unparalleled valor and desperation.

The blockade of the Dardanelles was to be extended, and occasioned hard feelings in England. A sufficient number of vessels with grain, are said to have passed to relieve the scarcity in Constantinople.

JUBILEE AT DENTON.

The morning of Saturday, the 4th inst. the Fifty-third anniversary of American Independence, was ushered in by the sound of Cannon; at 11 o'clock a large concourse of Citizens assembled at the Court House, which had been elegantly decorated with flowers of all sorts, and paintings of different descriptions, the most conspicuous of which were the sages of Mount Vernon & Monticello, the walls of the house neatly festooned with evergreen which together with the female beauty present on the occasion, presented a scenery highly gratifying to all present.

At half past eleven the Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Richardson, Esquire, with great effect, one gun announced the conclusion of the immortal production of the great and good Jefferson; the orator of the day William T. Purnell, Esquire, then addressed the assembled Citizens, in an eloquent and spirited oration, which was listened to with profound attention & satisfaction—he spoke of the discovery of America by Columbus, and of the planting of the Colonies by the British, and of the unjust attempts of the French, to draw a line of circumvallation around said Colonies, and of the wars which followed, in which the sage of Mount Vernon gave proofs of his military skill, and of the causes which impelled us to separate from our mother Country, and in an able manner contrasted our present condition, with that of Europe. At 2 o'clock the company took their seats at the festive board to a sumptuous repast provided by Mr Abraham Griffith, and dined in perfect harmony and good will. At 4 o'clock the cloth being removed, and WILLIAM ORRELL, Esquire, selected by the committee of arrangements, as President of the day, and DR. GEORGE T. MARTIN, Vice President—when the following toasts were drank.

GENERAL TOASTS.

- 1. The day we celebrate—May its annual return ever find it in vigorous bloom, and free from the withering breath of European despotism.
2. The United States of America—May they never weaken the bond of union by any difference in political opinions.
3. The memory of George Washington—It is embalmed in the hearts of every freeman.
4. Charles Carroll of Carrollton—The last and only surviving signer of the declaration of Independence. May the evening of his life be as calm and serene, as his morning was glorious, patriotic, wise, disinterested and brave.
5. General Lafayette—The friend of the immortal Washington; he sacrificed his fortune, deserted his friends and sacred home, to aid Americans in their arduous struggle for independence they have not been ungrateful to him.
6. The surviving soldiers of the Revolution—Under severe privations and hardships they fought for and gained Independence, a grateful nation has not forgotten them.
7. The President of the United States—May his administration be directed to the interest of the people from whom he holds his office.
8. 4th of July 1825 the Jubilee of American Independence—A day of Mourning to all true Americans for the loss of the illustrious Jefferson and Adams.
9. The American Navy and Army—May the triumphant eagle hovering over the resplendent stars, portend to presumptuous invaders that they shall be beaten with many stripes, should they attempt to cast the anchor of possession on these happy shores of freedom.
10. The State of Maryland—Or sons have been zealous and brave in defence of their liberties; their enterprise will raise her to that pre-eminent degree of prosperity for which nature designed her.
11. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—The three grand pillars of American prosperity may the blind rampson of monopoly fail to pull it down.
12. The citizens of the United States—May they preserve unswerving for their children that pure independence, which they received from their fathers.
13. The American fair—The only females on earth, who can say: "we are the mothers, sisters, daughters, wives and relatives of the only free and enlightened Nation" they teach us wisdom, Patriotism and virtue.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Wm. Orrell; Doct. Benjamin Franklin: he was the nominator of the character, who should take charge as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States: in that, as in his axioms which he has laid down as a guide for succeeding generations, he has discovered great sagacity, his name deserves ever to be remembered, by a grateful people.

By Doct. George T. Martin; Education: may it be protected and encouraged by wholesome laws of our State.

By John Brown; The President of the U. States on him has been bestowed the most desirable of all honours, on him devolves the most important of all duties, that of being the chief magistrate of the only truly republican people on earth, when he shall be weighed in the balance may he not be found wanting.

By William T. Purnell, Esq.; Virtue and intelligence: The emblems of the fair sex of the state of Maryland.

By O. C. Jones; The eloquent Orator of the day, William T. Purnell Esq: we admire the solidity of his thoughts, and the beautiful language with which he embellished them; he has this day given strong proofs of a fertile mind.

By John Evitts; America: May her agriculturalists harmoniously reap the fruits of their labour, may fortune satisfactorily crown her commercial adventures with happy success, and may the love of liberty inflame the hearts of her sons, that they may gloriously triumph over all her enemies.

By Thos. H. Baynard; The memory of Samuel Chase late of Maryland: The first man who in a representative character, declared that he owed no allegiance to the king of Great Britain.

By John Talbott; The memory of the sage of Monticello: The indefatigable author of the Declaration of Independence, his name will be venerated and never forgotten by true republicans.

By Henry Cliff; At this day through the great mercies of God, we have cause to consider ourselves the happiest nation on earth.
By John Gill; Women and wine: May they never destroy mens minds.
By Bennett Wherrett; American Cannon, may its thundering roaring on the anniversary of Independence make European monarchs tremble for the safety of their thrones.
By John Thawley; The victor at New Orleans, now chief Magistrate of the United States, may he be as successful as Washington in promoting the interests of his country.
By J. R. Mezick; Agriculture, commerce, manufacture, equally dependant upon each other, May they continue to prosper as they have done, under the auspices of an all-wise providence.
By Wm. Talbot; The memory of Alexander Hamilton: He was a friend to his Country, and a terror to his enemies.
"White Burr still remains the ghost of despair."

By Preston Conner; The Senate of the U. States: The most enlightened, and respectable Representatives of the most powerful, and only free people in the known world.
By H. B. Jones; The Citizen of Greensborough, May his indecorous and ungentlemanly remarks on the invitation to the ladies of Greensborough to attend on the fourth be confined to him who made them.

Resolved that the thanks of this assembly be presented to the committee of arrangements for the indefatigable manner in which they have discharged the arduous duty assigned them.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. GRAHAM: Since the address of our Congressman to his Constituents has failed to elicit the compliment of a passing notice in your last paper, I now take the liberty of a freeman to make public a few suggestions that arose on the perusal of it.

In republican Governments, parties always have existed and always will, and ought to exist, and I do not think that any man will venture to assert, broadly and openly, that it militates against "patriotism," to adhere strictly and uniformly, both by profession and practice, to any one Party that may exist in our Country, whether it be old or new.

It sometimes happens, that a man is elevated to an honorable distinction, by the quarrels and divisions in the same party, who does not possess the confidence of either. One elected under such circumstances must inevitably fall.

Parties are, or ought to be, too jealous of their rights and interests too, to support any Candidate for office, whose political course has been in the slightest degree devious or doubtful, or whose political principles have been tarnished by the breath of suspicion.

Now according to his own shewing, the Honorable Representative has been accused of inconsistency; and as he admits that he has some 'political opinions,' I would suggest, by way of friendly caution, that he inform the People of his District, what those 'opinions' are, and to which of the Parties he intends to give in his adhesion.

For I really can not discover, Sir, what the 'political opinions' of the Honorable Gentleman are, either by his address, or by his votes in Congress. I was an attentive reader of the debates and votes of last winter, and remarked, that when the yeas and nays were called which was done unusually often, the name of our Representative was sometimes on one side of the house & sometimes on the other, & often not to be found at all.

He can doubtless, reconcile these seeming inconsistencies, and may perhaps remove the unfavorable impressions of

ONE OF THE FEW. July 10th 1829.

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, July 9. Wheat, best white.....\$1 10 Corn.....42

MARRIED At the Trappe, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. WILLIAM RATHEL, to Mrs. SUSAN COOPER all of this County.

DIED In this county on Saturday morning last at the residence of her brother Mr. Thomas Dowling, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Eglenino McKeal.

SEA TURTLE. S. LOWE respectfully informs his friends & the public that he has procured a fine Sea Turtle, which he intends dressing in various ways to suit the taste of the Epicurean, on Thursday next—those gentlemen who may favour him with their company on that day, are informed that dinner will be on the table at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. July 11

Farmers' Bank of Maryland, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, 30th June, 1829. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton on the first Monday (3d) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r. July 11 4w

FOR SALE.

THE FARM called Sainswood, situate in the upper part of this county, about 4 miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Tilghman—The Farm contains two hundred and thirty acres with a sufficiency of WOOD.

There is on said Farm a good substantial two story framed Dwelling House, out houses, &c. &c. For terms which will be liberal, apply to HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Talbot Co. July 11. N. B. If the above Farm is not disposed of on or before the 20th day of August next it will then be for Rent. H. G.

Servants Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, residing in Frederick Co Md. who has lately commenced the culture of Sugar in Louisiana, (near Donaldsonville, now the seat of government of that state) and where he has lately removed a number of his own slaves, is desirous of purchasing about thirty additional hands from 15 to 20 years of age, two thirds males. His plantation is situated in the most healthy part of the state, where it is considered more healthy than on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—Letters addressed to A. B. Petersville, Frederick county Md. will be immediately attended to. July 11

The editors of the Whig and the Gazette, Easton, and the Herald, Princess Ann, are desired to copy the above to the amount of \$3 and forward their bills for collection to the Republican Citizen.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW PAPER.

George Town D. C.

ENCOURAGED by the liberal offers of support, the subscriber has purchased the interest of the present proprietor of the Columbian Newspaper, printed in this town, and proposes to commence on the 1st July next, the publication of a new paper, under the title of the Columbian Gazette, and respectfully solicits the aid of his personal and political friends in the undertaking.

The Columbian Gazette will appear three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on Imperial paper of the best quality, and with entire new type, at \$5 per annum; and will be devoted to the topics usually embraced in a public Journal.

In politics it will be decided; it cannot be expected that it will support an Administration which has deprived the subscriber of his office without any cause. The Editor will, however, express his opinions in a candid and respectful manner, and will not be unmindful of the high responsibility he assumes.

The latest foreign and domestic news and commercial information generally will have a due share of attention.

A portion of the Gazette will be allotted to extracts from new and interesting publications. In short, the Editor wishes the paper to speak for itself, and hopes it will be conducted in such a manner as to deserve patronage, his unremitting exertions at least will be used to that end, and he does not and will not ask support longer than he shall merit it. B. HOMANS.

Georgetown, D. C. July 4. Subscriptions received in Georgetown at the Gazette Office, opposite Semmes' Tavern; in Washington, at P. Thompson's Book Store and at R. Wright's Auction Store. Editors will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions. July 11

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—tf—

FOR RENT.

THAT well known Farm called HOPE—de-lightfully located on the Eastern side of Miles, and near the Mouth of Wyo River, between the Residences of Mr Lloyd and Mr. Skinner and within 7 miles of Easton. The arable land of the estate is now divided into 3 fields and 6 lots one third of which, containing about 150 acres to be cultivated each year, and each cultivation abounding in natural Manures, accessible, and of very improving qualities. Persons desirous of renting are at liberty to view the premises—further particulars can be known on application to WM. H. TILGHMAN. July 4

TO RENT.

THE farm on which I now reside, Dwelling house and all the out houses and Tenements thereto belonging. For terms apply to SUSANNA NEEDLES. Kings Creek, 7th mo. 4th } July 4

TO BE RENTED.

AND possession given on the first day of January next, with liberty of Seeding Wheat or Rye, this Fall, a FARM adjoining Denton, whereon a certain Joshua Cooper now resides with a very valuable Fishery thereto annexed. The Farm will be rented with or without the Fishery, and further particulars made known, on application to Benjamin Denny 54. No person need apply who will not be careful of the timber, as I am informed the present tenant hath made waste of the timber, and suffered others to do the same. BENJAMIN DENNY 54. Easton, June 27

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— & Two others, rather smaller. To approved tenants he will make the most satisfactory leases, if shortly applied to. JOS. E. MUSE. Cambridge, June 27 3w

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 capability to teach them will be indispensably required. Testimonials of a good moral character will be of course expected.—A letter addressed to James Price, esq. Easton, Maryland, (post paid) will be immediately attended to. Easton, May 30

**POETRY.**

[From the London Literary Gazette.]  
THE SYBIL  
Would thy young inquiring eye  
Pierce the dark futurity—  
Read the awful book of Fate,  
Of so sad and desolate?  
Mortal! ask me not to shew  
What of weal or what of woe;  
I, the Sybil, there can see  
Writ against thy destiny—  
By the past, th' unerring past,  
I thy future lot will cast.  
List to me, then, whilst I tell—  
Time will shew or ill or well,  
Whether smiles or whether tears  
Gild or shade thine after years;  
So thou wilt but answer me  
Simple questions, one, two, three.

When the houseless sought thy door—  
When the hungry begged thy store—  
When the lonely widow wept—  
When the orphan houseless slept—  
Did the homeless find a home?  
Didst thou bid the famished come?  
Didst thou calm the widow's grief?  
Give the fatherless relief?  
If thy conscience answer yes,  
Great shall be thy share of bliss;  
If thy conscience answer no,  
Deep the measure of thy woe!

When that one, who, side by side,  
In his days of joyous pride  
Walked with thee, his bosom friend,  
Found, alas! his glories end—  
Didst thou look with pitying eye  
On his sad adversity?  
As his misery deeper grew,  
Grew thy friendship deeper too?  
If thy conscience answer yes,  
Great shall be thy share of bliss;  
If thy conscience answer no,  
Deep the measure of thy woe!

When the love that bound thine heart  
To that one, as ne'er to part—  
Though no crabb'd law had prest  
Rule or fetter on thy breast,  
Mid the sorrow and the strife,  
Ebb and flow of human life,  
Sorrow gained, and pleasure gone,  
Was it still true to that one?  
If thy conscience answer yes,  
Great shall be thy share of bliss;  
If thy conscience answer no,  
Deep the measure of thy woe!

**HARVEST SUPPLY.**

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice,  
Pepper, Spice & Chocolate,  
**WHISKEY & RUM,**  
Plates, Dishes, Spoons, Knives and  
Forks.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF

**TIN-WARE,**  
WINE, BRANDY AND LIQUORS,  
of all kinds.

Together with every article suitable for Har-  
vest, &c.  
All of which will be offered at the most re-  
duced prices for Cash, or exchanged for Wool  
and Feathers. WM. JENKINS & SON.  
June 20

**MISS BROWN,**

RESPECTFULLY informs her Customers that  
she has just received a further supply of

**MILLINERY**

And other Fancy Articles  
in her line adapted to the Season:  
AMONG WHICH ARE,  
Leghorn, Straw and Gimp Flats  
and Bonnets,

**WHITE AND GREEN GAUZE**

**VEILS,**

**A variety of Fancy Gauze & Silk**

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

**Palmarine Scarfs, Palm Leaf**

**FANS, &c. &c.**

The public are invited to give her an  
early call.  
Easton, June 30.

**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 determin-  
ed 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.

**NOTICE.**

DAVID M. SMITH having taken his Broth-  
er James L. Smith in partnership with him  
in the Tailoring Business, the Business will  
in future be conducted under the firm of D. M.  
and J. L. Smith at the old stand near the East-  
on Hotel, where they will attend punctually to  
those Cash Customers who may favour them  
with their Custom at short notice and on rea-  
sonable terms.

D. M. SMITH.  
J. L. SMITH.  
June 27

**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.

**JOSEPH CHAIN**

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public,  
for the liberal encouragement he has re-  
ceived from them, and hopes that he shall con-  
tinue so to do, he having now on hand an excel-  
lent 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

**BACON & LARD.**

JOHN CAMPER has on hand, at his Store in  
Easton, a large quantity of Prime E. stern  
Shore Bacon and Lard which he will dispose of  
low for Cash, or exchange for wool, grain, &c.  
&c.  
June 20

**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.

**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 Sole Lasting do.  
Spring Heeled do.  
White Satin 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

**Late Bank of Caroline,**

JUNE 16th, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders  
in this Institution, that an Election will be  
held at the Court-house in Denton, on MON-  
DAY the 3d day of August next for seven Di-  
rectors, to manage the affairs in closing said  
Bank concern—which will be between the  
hours of 3 and 5 P. M.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN BOON, Agent.  
June 20 4w

**Land for Sale.**

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell the FARM on  
which he formerly resided, called Max-  
well Moore, situated on Thread-haven creek,  
about 6 miles from Easton, the road leading  
thereto, opposite the residence of Dr Rogers.  
The said Farm contains 270 acres of land, of  
excellent improvable quality with plenty of re-  
sources. There is a comfortable dwelling, and  
very good and sufficient out-houses.  
Persons desirous of purchasing, will view the  
property and apply to the Editor for terms,  
which are liberal, or to  
JOHN S. MARTIN.  
Dover Bridge, June 20.

**FARM WANTED.**

WANTED TO LEASE for a term of years  
a SMALL FARM on Treadhaven River  
between Oxford and Easton, of from 100 to  
150 acres, for which a liberal rent would be  
paid. Any person having such a place to dis-  
pose of in this way, will please direct a line to  
"A. D. Baltimore" and leave it with the editor  
of this paper; stating the situation, number of  
acres, of clear & wood land; the improvements  
and price, with such other particulars as may  
seem necessary. It would be desirable that pos-  
session be given in the early part of October, or  
sooner if practicable.  
June 27.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

WILL be sold on TUESDAY the 4th day of  
August next, on the Court House Green,  
in Easton, that beautiful thorough bred Horse

**TUCKAHOE,  
FIVE YEARS OLD.**

Terms of Sale.—One half CASH, and three  
months credit will be given on the balance.—  
Attendance given by  
E. ROBERTS.  
June 27.

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, from  
sixty to 100 acres of first rate WOOD  
LAND, adjoining the Lands of Hen-  
ry 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  
on that day be offered at public sale at the re-  
sidence of Wm. H. Nabb, adjoining the above  
named land, between the hours of 12 & 2 o'clock.  
Terms of sale, one half cash, and twelve months  
credit on the balance.  
E. ROBERTS.  
Easton, may 30

**A Valuable Lot for Sale.**

WILL be offered at Public Sale on SAT-  
URDAY the first day of August next  
between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, in the  
afternoon, that Lot or Parcel of Ground situate  
and lying back of the Court House, on the West  
side of West Street adjoining the limits of the  
Town of Easton and between the Lot of the late  
Jonathan N. Benny, being part of the tract of  
Land, called Londonderry and containing two  
Acres and 150 square perches with the access of  
a public alley to the same.  
A credit of three years will be given to the  
purchaser, on Note and good Security, bearing  
Interest being given for the same.  
WM. K. LAMBDIN, Agent  
for Branch Bank at Easton.  
June 27.

**For Sale on a Credit.**

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

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY VIRTUE of a writ of the State of Mary-  
land of venditioni exponas in the name of  
the State of Maryland, at the instance and for  
the use of John King, against Loftus Bowdle,  
issued out of Talbot County Court and to me  
directed, will be sold on THURSDAY the 23d  
day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'  
clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the after-  
noon, at the Court house door in Easton, all  
that Farm, Plantation and Land, formerly the  
Dwelling Plantation of said Loftus Bowdle, sit-  
uate, lying & being in Bailey's Neck, on Thread  
Haven Creek in the county aforesaid, being a  
part or parts of the tract of land called "Mar-  
sby Point," which was heretofore taken in ex-  
ecution by Thomas Stevens, late of the county a-  
foresaid, deceased, then being Sheriff of said  
county to satisfy the debt, damages, costs & charg-  
es in the said writ mentioned, and which re-  
mained in his hands at the time of his death un-  
sold for want of bidders.  
EDWD. N. HABLETON,  
late Sheriff of Talbot County.  
July 4 ts

**TAKE NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber intending to leave the East-  
ern Shore this summer, requests all those  
indebted to him, to come forward before the  
20th of July next, and settle their respective  
accounts. Those neglecting this notice, will  
find their accounts, after that day, in the hands  
of the proper officers, for collection, without  
respect to persons.  
THOMAS R. BROOKS.  
Easton, June 27.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber being about to leave Easton,  
respectfully requests all those indebted to  
him, either on bond, note or open account to  
come forward and settle with him; those who  
cannot pay him their bills, are particularly re-  
quested to call and close their accounts by note.  
It is particularly desirable that they should call  
the present month whilst he is on the spot to  
liquidate their accounts.  
THOMAS PEACOCK.  
Easton, June 20

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having left Easton, and set-  
tled 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

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed  
by the judges of Talbot county Court, to  
divide and value certain of the lands and ten-  
ements of Thomas Dudley, late of Talbot  
county deceased, will meet on the premises on  
Wednesday the 26th day of August next, for  
the purpose of proceeding in the execution of  
the said commission.  
WM. SLAUGHTER,  
JESSE SCOTT,  
GEO. DUDLEY,  
JOHN ARRINDALE,  
WM. A. LEONARD.  
Talbot co. June 27.

**NOTICE.**

WAS committed to the Jail of Kent county  
on the 15th inst. as a runaway by Robert  
B. Pennington Esq. a Justice of the peace for  
said county, a Negro Man who calls himself  
THOMAS, but as he speaks little or no Eng-  
lish, I cannot understand by what surname he  
calls himself, said negro appears to be from 35  
to 40 years of age about 5 feet 3 inches high,  
quite black, and tolerably well made, he speaks  
the French or Spanish language altogether and  
I cannot therefore understand from whence he  
last came, although he seems quite anxious to  
communicate. Had on when committed an old  
cotton and woolen kersey round about, blue  
pantaloons old fur hat and coarse shoes, from  
his appearance I would suppose he had been a  
sailor.  
The owner of said Negro (if he has any) is  
requested to come forward, prove property  
pay charges, and take him away, he will other-  
wise be discharged according to law.  
JOSEPH REDUE, Shff.  
Chester Town Md  
June 27 1829.

**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, Cam-  
bridge 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 return-  
ing 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 Balti-  
more 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 attend-  
ance 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. Daw-  
son and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and or-  
ders will be duly attended to.  
EDWD. N. HABLETON,  
THOMAS HENRIK,  
BENNETT TOMLINSON.  
Feb. 21

**Steamer Columbia.**

This new and Splendid Steam Packet is now  
making her regular Trips from Baltimore  
to Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown. She  
is fitted with first rate accommodations for pas-  
sengers and freight.

THE STEAMER James Mitchell, Master,  
leaves the lower end of Patterson Street Wharf  
on Saturday of each week at 5 o'clock, P. M.  
returning she leaves Washington on Wednesday  
morning at 5 o'clock, and Alexandria at 7 o'clock  
touching at the following places, on the Poto-  
mac River, to land passengers and freight:—

**ON THE MARYLAND SIDE.**

Point Look out, Ludlow's Ferry &  
Gough's Landing place, Mrs. Piese.  
Finney Point.

**ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE.**

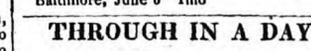
Sandy Point, Bluff Point,  
Budd's Hole, Mrs. Wallers.

At each of the above named places, Signals  
have been placed which will be hoisted imme-  
diately on the Boats appearing.

The COLUMBIA is upwards of 400 tons bur-  
then, will carry from 1500 to 2000 Barrels  
freight and has superior accommodations for at  
least 100 passengers. An arrangement has been  
made with Capt. L. Taylor, of the Steam Boat  
Maryland, by which passengers from Cambridge  
or Easton can be taken from off the Maryland on  
board the Columbia, and conveyed either to  
Alexandria, Washington or Georgetown.—Pas-  
sage \$3. exclusive of Fair.

R. ROSS, Agent.  
Baltimore, June 6 1mo

**THROUGH IN A DAY.**



FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland,  
Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle-  
town—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 BARTON, Captain W.  
WHILLDIN.—From Fine 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 Middle-  
town, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of  
Chester, and Centreville—arriving at Centre-  
ville 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 Cen-  
treville 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 Passent, at Georgetown, to inter-  
sect 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.

**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

**UNION HOTEL.**

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks  
to his old customers and travellers gen-  
erally who have been so kind and liberal as to af-  
ford 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 satisfac-  
tion in receiving his old customers, and has  
provided for their reception and entertain-  
ment 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 cus-  
tom of all old friends and strangers.  
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-  
boat 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 satisfac-  
tory, otherwise they will be put into proper offi-  
cers hands for collection, which a speedy set-  
tlement might prevent—he returns his grate-  
ful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes  
to merit a continuance of them.  
The public's obedient servant  
SOLOMON LOWE,  
Easton, Oct. 27

**DENTON HOTEL.**

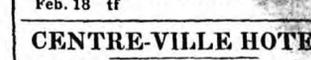
The Subscriber informs his friends and the  
public generally, that he has taken the well  
known Brick House in Denton,  
occupied the last year by Mr. Samu-  
el Lucas, where his customers will  
be accommodated with the best of  
every thing in season, afforded by the mar-  
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-  
sonal attention and those of his family, he can  
assure the public of the best accommodations  
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-  
lent 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 provi-  
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times  
be furnished with private rooms at the short-  
est notice—travellers and the public gener-  
ally are invited to give him a call. The sub-  
scriber is provided with rooms to accommodate  
the court and bar during the session of our  
Courts.  
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.  
Feb. 18 tf

**CENTRE-VILLE HOTEL.**

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to in-  
form Travellers, & the Public generally, that  
he has rented, and now keeps that commodious  
and well known stand, called  
**The Centre-ville Hotel,**  
for many years kept by Mr. John  
Beard, (lately deceased,) where he will at all  
times be prepared to accommodate Travellers,  
and the Public generally, in first rate style, and  
comfort; and hopes by his general acquaintance  
and desire to please, to merit and obtain a  
share of the public patronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders by  
the Day, Week, Month or Year.  
Gentlemen and Ladies, can be accommodated  
with Horses and Carriages, at a moments notice.  
Mr. Arlett's Hack will meet the Steam-  
Boat MARYLAND, at Corcora, on every Monday  
Morning.  
FRANCIS ARLETT.  
June 20 3t

**COACH, GIG, & HARNESS**



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.

**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.

**MARYLAND:**

**Caroline County Orphans' Court.**

9th day of June A. D. 1829.  
ON application of John Leeds Kerr, Esq.  
Adm'r. D. U. N. of Levin Blades, late of Car-  
oline County, deceased,—It is ordered, that he  
give the notice required by law for creditors  
to exhibit their claims against the said de-  
ceased'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 9th  
day of June A. D. eighteen hun-  
dred and twenty nine.  
Test  
JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline County.

**In compliance to the above order,**

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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every subsequent insertion.

### BLOWING UP OF A TURKISH SHIP OF THE LINE.

We have rarely seen a more graphic sketch than the following account of the blowing up of a large Turkish ship of the line off Scio, by a Greek fireship under the command of the brave Canaris.

The Turkish fleet was lying quietly and unsuspectingly at anchor off Scio, on a fine night, in the month of June; the hour was waxing very late; the coffee-shops on board had ceased to give out the chibouques and cups; the Turks were reposing, huddled together like sheep, on the decks; the Captain Pacha had retired to his splendid cabin, his officers had followed his example; no regular watch being ever kept on board a Turkish man of war. I and a few Greek lads, still lingered on the upper deck, and for want of better amusement, were watching the progress of a dark sail which we saw emerge from the Spaladore islands, and bear down the channel in our direction. She came stilly on, approaching us nearer, and nearer and we kept gazing at her, without, however apprehending anything until we saw another sail in sight, and perceived that the vessel we had first made out was hauling up in such a manner as would soon bring her right alongside of our lofty three decker. I then ventured to go below and speak to one of the Turkish officers. This gentleman cursed me for disturbing him, and called me a fool, and after speaking disrespectfully of the mother that bore me, grumbled out that they must be merchant vessels from Smyrna, turned himself on his other side, and fell again to sleep. Still the suspicious ship came on nearer and nearer; I spoke to some of the men, who replied much in the same manner as the officer had done, wondering what I had got into my head, to be running about breaking people's rest at such a time of the night. What more could I do?

When I again ascended the quarter deck the vessel was close astern—within hail. She was a large brig, as black as Satan but not a soul could I see on board, except the man at the helm. Of my own accord, I cried out to them to hold off, or he would be split to pieces against us.—No answer was returned, but favoured by a gentle breeze on came the brig, silent and sombre as the grave. Whilst fixing my eyes intently on these incomprehensible proceedings I saw the helmsman leave his post, having secured his tiller hard a-port—the next instant I heard a noise like that made by the manning of oars—then I saw a boat drop astern from under the lee of the brig—and ere I could again draw breath the brig struck violently against our side to which (by means I could not then conceive) she became at once attached like a crab, or the many armed polypus. Before one third of the slumbering Turks were aroused, before a dozen of them had seized their spikes and spars to detach their dangerous neighbour—she exploded!—A discharge—a fire—a shock, like the mighty eruption of some vast volcano rose from the dark, narrow bosom and quickly she was scattered in minute fragments, high in the astonished but placed heavens wide over the sea, and among our decks and rigging—destroyed herself in the act of destroying, though we could see the hands that had directed and impelled the movements of the dreadful engine pulling fast away in the boat. They might have taken it more coolly, for the Turks had other matters to think of than pursuing them—our ship was on a blaze—the flames were running like lightning along our rigging, and had seized on so many parts at once that the confused crew knew not where to direct their attention.

The Captain Pacha rushed upon deck like a man who had heard the sound of the last trumpet; he did not however lose much time in beating his forehead and tearing his beard; he proceeded with great firmness of mind to give judicious orders, but the fire was too widely spread, and the consternation of the crew too excessive to admit of any good being done.—While he gave commands to intercept the flames that were already playing down the main-top-mast he heard the cry from below, that the lower deck was on fire, and numbers of his men rushed by him and leaped into the sea. It was in vain he ran from place to place, attempting by prayers and threats to establish something like a unity and purpose of action—the fellows had lost their reason in their extreme fear.—It was all in vain that he drew forth his splendid purse, and scattered its rich contents before them—what was money to a man who felt that if he lingered for a minute, he should be sent into the air on

the wings of gunpowder! Some of our boats had caught fire; others were lowered and you will not wonder that these were all swamped or upset by the numbers that rushed into them. Meanwhile the fire spread, and spread—at each instant it might reach the powder magazines—the guns too, that were all double-shotted or crammed with grape, began to be heated; and as the flames flashed over them, already went off at intervals with tremendous roar. The wild shrieks and phrensied action of some of the crew, the speechless despair, and stupid passiveness of others; and the shrill reckless maniac laugh (for many of them were downright mad) were horrible to witness. People may talk about Mahometan resignation & the surprising influence of their doctrine of fatalism, but for my part, I saw little result from their boasted equanimity or firmset belief: they seemed to be affected just as other mortals would have been in a similar trying situation, and indeed (with the exception of a few of superior rank among the Turks) the despised Greeks showed infinitely more firmness and presence of mind than their masters. The far greater part of the latter leaped into the sea without reflecting whether they could swim two miles—or, indeed, whether they could swim at all, (among nearly eight hundred Turks) and without calculating the certain havoc to be committed on them in the water by the terrible discharge of the guns. I shall not attempt to vaunt my own courage; I was a worn-out spirit-broken man—I was going to throw myself overboard, when a Greek, a townsman of mine, as brave and clever a lad as ever lived, caught hold of my arm, and drew me aside. "What! are you mad, like the stupid Turks?" said he in an under tone of voice; "if you leap into the water now, you will be either drowned in the dying grasp of some heavy Osmanli, or have your brains knocked out by the cannon shot—the ship may not blow up yet a-while; and do you not see, that now as the cables are cut, and the wind is towards shore, we are every moment drifting nearer to the island? Come along, Yorgi!"

I followed my adviser to the bow of the ship—here I saw a number of Greeks hanging on the bowsprit and on the rigging outside of the bows. We took our station with them awaiting in almost breathless silence the moment when the powder magazine should explode. I should tell you, though, that before I left the deck I saw the Captain Pacha make an attempt to leave the ship in a boat that had sustained little injury. His attendants succeeded in embarking his treasures and valuables, and he was descending the ship's side, when a number of frantic Turks leaped into the boat, and down she went, mahmoudiers' golden coffee-cups, amber pipes, shawls, Turks and all! It has been generally said that the Captain Pacha was killed in the boats by the fall of part of the ship's masts; but this, I can assure you, is not correct—he was blown up with the ship. As I was getting over the bows, I saw him through the smoke and flames, standing with his back against the bulwark, his hands crossed on his breast and his head raised towards the heavens, which looked pitilessly and on fire; and one of my companions afterwards assured me he saw him in the same position the very moment before the final explosion.

Of the explosion itself I can say little but that it was indeed tremendous—I remember nothing but a dreadful roar, an astounding shock, a burst of flames that seemed to threaten the conflagration of the globe, and a rain of fiery matter that fell thick, and hissed in the troubled sea like ten thousand serpents. The shock threw us nearly all from the bows; some though not many, were killed by the falling timbers, the rest swam off for shore, from which we were still distant more than a mile. My limbs had no longer the strength and activity that in former times enabled me to swim from Stanchio to Calymna; but with the assistance of a floating fragment, I did very well, and was among the foremost of the Greeks who reached the light-house, that stands on Scio's ancient and ruined mole. On looking back at the wreck, the fore-part of the ship appeared still afloat, and the fore-mast erect, but they soon parted & the next day nothing was seen of the immense ship, but minute and innumerable fragments scattered on the water and on the shore of the island. Of about 900 persons in all, who were on board, only 33 escaped, and among these as far as I could ascertain, there was not one Turk! Many unfortunate Greek prisoners or slaves perished with the ship, and among them, three young Scioite children.

\*Mahmoudier, a coin, value 55 piastres.

Magistrate's Blanks  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### From a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce. KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

A few individuals still retain the name of Knights; and it is very little more than the name. One or two remain in Malta, and a few are to be found scattered here and there on the continent; but the society has quite perished. They have, however left many marks of their wealth and enterprise, which will be looked at with interest by future generations. The ponderous and immensely variegated fortifications cost unheard of toil. They strike the transient traveller as comparatively small works; but when thoroughly examined, they present immeasurable quantities of hewn stone, ingeniously composing wall behind wall, and fortification overlooking fortification.

Thus deceiving the enemy with the appearance of a gentle rise of ground, by which persons might march straight up to the city, when in fact they must pass over numerous small precipices and two or three villages, and then find a ditch from twenty to forty or fifty feet deep and forty wide, over which are draw-bridges, and on the side next the city, a wall from thirty to sixty feet perpendicular. In another place are high embankments, presenting little except a wall three or four feet high. Again, there are two immense ditches, which cannot be discovered at any point until the enemy has made their way close to the city, in which soldiers could be marched from one harbor to the other, or from both the harbors directly to the top of two immense forts, which overtop the highest ground of the city by forty feet, and this without exposing them at all to the enemy's fire. In another place are under-ground passages into the city, cut in the rock, one or two of them forty or fifty rods in length, and large enough to allow five or six men to pass abreast, and at the same time are perfectly safe from being discovered. In addition to all this, the city is guarded by impenetrable gates, double and triple with planks and bars. The enemy might spend a long time before they could enter the city, were there no guards or weapons to prevent them. Supplied with these, all efforts become perfectly useless.

Every officer of the Knights seems to have had a steel cap, and a thick plate of steel reaching from his neck in front to his loins. The principal officers were covered with steel in front, even to the ends of their fingers and toes. The cap is made in such a way as to admit of being opened, so as entirely to uncover the face. When closed, the eye was defended by an iron grate. At the several joints of the various members of the body the steel is made like the scales of a fish, one plate sliding over another. Their horses, heads and breasts were likewise covered with steel—These plates are generally polished smooth and bright; but those of the foremost officers are richly embossed and curiously colored. Their armor consisted of a shield, swords (some of them six feet long) various descriptions of guns and pistols; a club two feet long, and two inches in diameter at one end, where it was set with pointed spikes a half inch square and nearly an inch long. A blow from such a club would be almost sure to break the head of any horse. They had various kinds of cutlasses, dirks, &c. and seemed prepared to meet any assault, except from the mouth of cannon.

The armor is so heavy, that nothing short of the feeling that he must conquer or die, could give a man strength to use it for any length of time, and I should think it almost impossible for a man of moderate strength to use it at all to any effect.—About one hundred of these dresses are hung up in the armory of Government here. The officers are accustomed to dress themselves in this armor occasionally; when the concourse of spectators is exceedingly great, crowding the streets on all sides, and covering the houses and windows.—Those who wore this armor were always, I believe, on horseback.—They present an exceedingly warlike appearance. About twenty generally appear in this armor in a small square, where they manoeuvre with great activity. If any society was ever worthy of attention for their heroic exploits and energy, it was this, but they are all vanished with little glory in these times, except that of having prepared a valuable fortress for the English in this sea.

Mr. Randolph.—A Charlotte correspondent says that Mr. John Randolph, in his speech at Charlotte Court House, on the day of the Convention Election, declared that he had drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard—that all changes were not improvements, and that it never was known that the People ever improved their government by change.—On the right of suffrage, he said that the non-freeholders spoke of physical force; but before he would consent to extend to them the right to tax his land and slaves he would give them a fight.  
Richmond Whig.

### SMUT IN WHEAT.

The following observations on the "Smut in wheat, extracted from an article "on the diseases of grain," in the valuable periodical, the "American Farmer," will be read with interest by our Farmers. It appeared originally in the "British Farmers' Magazine," for May 1829. After some remarks on the character of Smut, and the various remedies proposed, the writer proceeds:

Free Trade Adv.  
If the effects of steeping is uncertain, and if the operations it requires are tedious and in some degree expensive, that is not the case when the sulphate of copper, (or copperas, or blue vitriol;) as proposed by M. Benedict Prevost, is made use of which is much simpler, and, I believe infallible. I shall give his method in a few words:—We cannot propagate too much his important discoveries.

In searching for those substances which unite in the highest degree, all the qualities of a preventive applicable to agriculture, the author discovered, by a fortunate accident, that copper was the one to be preferred. Having put several hundred of the seeds of smut into water, which had been distilled in an alembic of copper, to his great astonishment he observed that these seeds either did not vegetate at all, or very imperfectly; whilst other seeds put in ordinary water, germinated as usual. Thence he directed his researches to copper and copperas salts, and he obtained from thence the happiest and most satisfactory results.

In order to ascertain the extent of the influence of the copper upon the germination and vegetation of smut he made use of a plate of this metal, entirely freed from viridigris, containing a surface of two square inches. He found that after the plate had remained sixty or sixty two hours in the water, the seeds which he afterwards placed upon it, either did not come up at all, or came up very ill, and produced only deformed stems on the surface of the water; at the bottom he perceived no symptoms of vegetation.—But as such a process would be very inconvenient in practice, he directed his attention to the effects of salt from copper or blue vitriol, as being the most easily procured. The result of these experiments is—

That smut does not germinate at all in common water, in which there has been dissolved a 280,000th part of its weight of sulphate of copper; the temperature being five or six degrees. That the presence of this salt in the proportion of a 600,000th or even a 1,000,000th part retards it perceptibly.—And, lastly that a solution of this sulphate in water, in the portion of a 10,000th part of its weight is sufficient to take from smut the power of germinating when steeped in it only for an hour or two, though washed immediately afterwards.

But it was not enough to observe the effects of copper and the sulphate of that metal upon the germination of smut placed in water or upon moist substances; it was also necessary to try experiments upon infected grain sown in the open field—this is what Mr. Prevost undertook with equal success.

Infected grain steeped in water which had remained two days in copper vessels where it was occasionally stirred about and the copper a little rubbed, gave one sixth of smut.

Infected corn steeped in boiling water. In the same vessel when the water grew cold, gave one-sixth of smut.\*

Infected corn, well steeped in a solution of sulphate of copper containing this salt in proportion of four decagrammes to each hectolitre gave a 300th of smut.

Infected corn simply scalded, gave one-fifth of smut.

Infected corn, sown without any preservative, gave a third of smut.

Sound corn sown without any preservation gave a 150th of smut.

\*It ought here to be remarked that these two experiments may be said to have been confounded on the soil, and that it is to be presumed that the first ought to produce much less smut than the second.

The following anecdote is related of the late Governor of Kentucky, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war, and a man of most approved courage.

An individual who conceived himself insulted by the Gen. informed him of his determination to challenge him.—"You are perfectly welcome," coolly replied the latter "but I will not fight you." "If you do not, I will post you as a coward." "You will then?" replied the Gen. "post yourself as a d—d liar, for nobody will believe you."

A gentleman popping his head through a tailor's shop window, exclaimed—"What o'clock is it by your lapboard?" upon which the tailor lifted up his lapboard and struck him a blow on the head answering "It had just struck one."

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig GENTLEMEN:—I send you a fancy sketch; but what, if all they say is true, is not very wide of the mark. If you like Scene 1st, I may send you Scene the 2d. Yr. friend,  
Buckingham, June 22d.  
NO POET

EAST ROOM OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.  
Enter Secretary Van Buren and Gen. Duff Green.

Duff (speaking warmly.) I tell you Mr. Van Buren it will do, and sir, it must do.  
V. B.—But Gen. Green, pray consider.  
Duff.—I do consider sir. I consider my declaration that Gen. Jackson would "reward his friends and punish his enemies." That pledge must be redeemed, the "proscription;" as the coalition call it, must go on.

V. B.—(entreatingly.)—I think Gen Green if you would permit me—if you would give your mind fair play—I could convince you not of the injustice—I care as little for that as you do—but of the bad policy of proscription towards ourselves.

Duff.—Impossible Mr. Van Buren, impossible sir, I am not to be changed, the president is not to be changed; or if he should be, he must take the consequences. I will put him out, as I put him in.

V. B. aside, (Insolent puppy!)—I am fully apprised General, of the vast influence of your Press in bringing about the late happy revolution, and of the fatal consequences of its abandoning the support of the Administration. It is for that reason, and because I know so well the flattering deference which our Hero pays to your advice, that I am so desirous of enlisting you in aid of my opinions.—Could we punish our enemies with safety to ourselves, I should be the last man to stop the arm of proscription. I am used to political sacrifices; I have often sacrificed my friends to my advancement, and if I would now spare the common enemy, it is from the same motive. I much fear Gen. Green, that you are urging things too far and too fast. I am afraid sir, of a reaction. The Americans are a generous people, and will revolt at the slaughter of the garrison after the citadel has capitulated. Letters of remonstrance are reaching me from all quarters. The public prints are in arms, and our friends put on the defensive. Our friend Ritchie, in this letter gives sage counsel.

Duff.—A fig for Ritchie—he is a pigeon livered fellow always scared to death for fear of being left in a minority—never fear, he will pull true I will make him.—But what does he say?

V. B.—The very circumstance you mention, entitles his opinions to great respect. Accustomed for years to study the signs of the times, he draws infallible conclusions from indications that escape the common observer.

I will read you part of his last letter.

RICHMOND, June —, 1829.

"My Dear Van Buren, (quite familiar you see:) The Administration is on the edge of a precipice. Present my most respectful compliments to Gen. Green, and tell him that we look to his influence with the President, to stop the proscription for the present, \*\*\*aud\*\*\* are entirely of my opinion. There is a dangerous excitement in the public mind. Clay's friends very numerous in several Districts of the lower country, preponderating above, are making strong impressions by contrasting the vindictive measures (as they call them) of the Administration, with the acknowledged magnanimity and generosity of his character & of the late Administration towards its enemies in office. I cannot answer for the Old Dominion if proscription is not suspended. I learn privately, that \*\*\*aud\*\*\* makes no secret of his disgust to it, and may prove a fortunate thing that he is not in the next Congress. The neutrals in the late contest are all turning against us. The coalition party in this State powerful in talent and character, kept united, and every man lost to us, is a gain to Clay.—God forbid that my presentiments come true—but I fear, my dear Van Buren, that Clay's popularity is returning with an overwhelming reflux. I hate that eloquent, patriotic, generous, splendid—perhaps I hate him because I have injured him. Have you any experience to that effect? But like Dr. Fell's rhymester, I hate him. And yet, my dear Van Buren I may be so circumstanced, as to be under the necessity of supporting him for the Presidency—there may be a majority for him, my dear Van Buren. But never until the last necessity comes, will I give up the dear hope of seeing you succeed our noble Tennessee Farmer.—Clay shall be kept down, if the Richmond Enquirer has any influence, and if there be any virtue in Mr. Walsh's wit of the "table Orator." (very good isn't it?) which I am determined frequently to repeat.

Duff is actually a id to have used this declaration in a conversation with the Collector of a certain port, not a thousand miles from Washington, who had so little self respect as to inquire, who had so little self respect as to inquire with him to save him (the Collector) from proscription.

Not to return to the subject of pro-  
scription.—Let it be suspended if possible.  
It is a ruinous policy depend upon it. If  
it cannot be suspended—if our friends  
have made promises of office to useful  
persons in the late struggle, which cannot  
be redeemed but by turning out incumbents,  
let me advise that it be carried on  
more slowly; let one at a time be sacrific-  
ed. The public mind after a certain  
time, gets tired of any subject, and in  
this way proscription will after a season  
lose its interests, and you may then pro-  
ceed with safety, to execute vengeance,  
and distribute rewards. I recommend  
it to Gen. Green (to whom I request you  
to show this) to accompany the notice  
of each removal, with an insinuation, that  
there was something rotten in Denmark,  
which occasioned it; as for example:  
"that the President did not act without  
consideration and motive;" or "when the  
public come to learn the reason of the re-  
moval, Gen. Jackson will receive the ap-  
plause of the people." Observations such  
as these, go a great way. There is a  
proneness in human nature, to think evil  
and to put the worst constructions. At  
a distance from Washington, insinuations  
of this nature induced the persuasion that  
the person removed, has played the rogue  
and thus the Government is justified.—  
Dr. Watkins' case has been of the last  
service to us, and Kendall is entitled  
to the thanks of the Republican party,  
for making the most of it. Without that  
case to point to and use as an argument  
for justifying other removals, I know not  
what we should have done.

Excuse this hasty outpouring, my dear  
Van Buren, and believe me.  
Faithfully yours,  
T. R.

Duff.—Ha! ha! upon my word, I greatly  
admire our friend's sagacity. You  
have read Mr. Van Buren, the very best  
argument for continuing proscription.—  
Our friend at Richmond, has pointed out  
the mode by which it cannot only be just-  
ified to the people, but made the source  
of increased popularity to the hero. *Rem-  
itiget acu*—I have anticipated his advice.  
I have insinuated that all the officers re-  
moved were rogues, and that they were  
removed because they were rogues. Our  
pensioned editors have nobly seconded me.  
Hill has put the New Hampshire Patriot  
upon the scent—Kendall keeps up a hot  
fire in the Argus—Carr at Baltimore,  
roundly asserts, in the words of Jefferson,  
"tantararara, rogues all"—Noah at N.  
York, kills the reputation of the removed  
with a joke—our sagacious friend at  
Richmond, copies all he sees into the En-  
quirer—and in short, the whole pack is in  
full cry after the poor devils. What is  
the effect? The hero instead of being  
taxed with cruelty, in turning so many  
necessitous, and really deserving men  
adrift, is admired by the ignorant—much  
the larger number—for the sternness with  
which he regards corruption, and punish-  
es defaulters. His popularity has advanced  
50 per cent.

V. B.—Well Gen. Green, I wish you  
may prove right, but I cannot agree with  
you. The people of this country, can-  
not be made to swallow the absurdity,  
that because Watkins was a defaulter,  
therefore Upham and Melville, Glent-  
worth, and Cutts, and Slade, and Chew,  
and Washington, and hundreds of others,  
long and well known to the nation, some  
of them Revolutionary officers, & personal  
friends of Washington, Jefferson, Mad-  
ison & Monroe that these are defaulters  
too. That argues a grossness of percep-  
tion which even my "huzza boys" are above.  
But I find you impracticable, and I will  
urge my opinions no further. Can I see  
the President to day?

Duff.—You cannot sir. He has given  
orders to admit none but Kendall, Lee and  
myself—Good Morning Mr. Van Buren  
—I must see our New Treasurer a mo-  
ment. Exit the General.

V. B.—Good Morning Gen. Green.  
(Solus.) A fine market I have brought  
my pigs to! Outwitted on all occasions  
in the cabinet—viewed with coldness and  
distrust by the President—bearded by  
Ingham twitted by the blockhead Branch  
the credit of my name employed to ad-  
vance Calhoun's interest, and all around  
me openly working to defeat my hopes—  
compelled to pay deference to the desper-  
ate crew of Kendalls, Hills, and Greens  
who command the President's ear, and  
distil into it poison against me and my  
views: my situation is one of trying em-  
barassment. If I retire I incur the im-  
mediate denunciation of the Jackson party  
and these scorpions instantly turn their  
stings upon me—If I remain, my credit  
with the nation will be turned against me  
and, I made to labor for the advance-  
ment of my rival! Clay! Clay! I see my  
error too late! [Exit in agitation.]

Family Jars. The Washington Tele-  
graph and the New York Enquirer pre-  
sent at the present moment a very un-  
happy picture of family discord. Gen-  
eral Green of the Telegraph a few days  
since, read Major Noah a very pungent  
lecture upon his propensity to retail as  
truths, the idle tittle tattle of the streets  
of Washington—it is thus he character-  
izes a series of letters which have appear-  
ed in the Enquirer, purporting to be  
written by one of the Editors, at Wash-  
ington. The Enquirer in reply, intimates  
—that the resentment of the Telegraph  
Editor originates partly, in certain discov-  
eries made by him of the Enquirer, in his  
visit to Washington, relative "to the  
measure of his (Duff Green's) influence  
with the cabinet, and the peculiar estima-  
tion in which he is held by the members  
of it." "If," says the Enquirer, "our at-  
tachment to Gen. Jackson and the mem-

bers of his administration, depended upon  
our approving of the course which the  
Editor of the Telegraph has pursued, or  
upon our consenting to hold fellowship  
with him, then would our support be short  
lived indeed; and our opposition as vio-  
lent as our contempt for an unprincipled  
politician is sincere." "His support," we  
still quote the Enquirer, "has at all times  
been yielded with a single eye to his own  
interest, and now when he finds that he is  
not the very important personage that he  
supposed himself to be, he falls to, and at-  
tacks all those who will not admit his ri-  
diculous claim to political perfection."

"For ourselves, we consider this con-  
ductor of the Telegraph unworthy of  
more than a passing notice. Experience  
has taught us, that every cause will have  
its honest and corrupt advocates, and as  
even Satan himself has been used as the  
instrument of good, &c."

"If the Courier continues to publish  
such letters," says the Telegraph, "it will  
soon be on a par with the United States  
Gazette, the Richmond Whig, & Charle-  
ston Courier." "This is a severe sen-  
tence, but we beg the Editor to accept  
our grateful acknowledgements for not  
having supposed, that we can by possi-  
bility be sunk to a 'par' with the United  
States Telegraph."

The above may be regarded in the light  
of cross certificates of character, furnish-  
ed by the parties, who are perfectly fa-  
miliar with each other's merits, and as  
such, we record them. While the chase  
was up, they hunted very harmoniously  
together—they have got the game, and  
are tearing each other to pieces for it.  
Del. Jour.

Another certificate of character.—The  
following is from the Georgia Journal, a  
leading and old established paper of that  
state, and during the late contest a warm  
and efficient advocate of General Jack-  
son. We insert it to shew the estima-  
tion in which the official organ of the  
present administration is held by its  
friends in that quarter.

"The U. S. Telegraph has undertaken  
for the purpose of assailing the editors of  
the Journal, to assert what it should have  
known to be untrue, namely, that one of  
the editors was an elector, and voted for  
Jackson. Now the fact is that neither  
of the editors of the Journal, was an elec-  
tor, or a candidate for the appointment  
of elector, either at the time referred to,  
or at any time previous.

That the Telegraph will correct the  
slanders founded upon its false assertion  
we do not expect. Nor do we care wheth-  
er it does or not; for as we have already  
said, we consider its censure the highest  
evidence of the rectitude of human con-  
duct. We notice the matter at all, only  
to show the people of Georgia what sort  
of a print the Telegraph is."

#### A SIGN IN THE SOUTH!

From the Charleston City Gazette.

"When I am King, claim thou of me  
The earldom of Hereford, and all the move-  
ables  
Whereof the king my brother was posses-  
sed."

In perusing the toasts drunk at the re-  
cent celebration of the Anniversary of the  
Battle of Fort Moultrie, I was particu-  
larly pleased with the following.

"Our Representatives in Congress—  
they gallantly fought in the people's cause  
and shared in the honors not the spoils of  
victory.

While it pays a flattering & just tribute  
to the merits of the Delegation of South  
Carolina, in Congress, this sentiment with  
a double-edged keenness, conveys a brief  
but powerful rebuke to that host of par-  
tizans in the late political struggle who  
for office and emolument, sold their opin-  
ions and their services, and who are now  
basking luxuriantly in the sun shine of  
Executive patronage. The toast is one  
worthy the enlightened member of the  
Committee who prepared it, and well mer-  
ited by the distinguished individuals whom  
it was intended to honor.

In adverting to the acts immediately  
following the elevation of the present  
Chief Magistrate of the Union, how  
strong a contrast is presented between the  
conduct of the liberal Representatives of  
Carolina, and the course pursued by most  
of their political associates.—At the con-  
duct of the latter, and at that of the Pres-  
ident himself, it is impossible for any hon-  
orable man to look—it is immaterial  
whether he be "a Jackson man" or "an  
Adams man," "A Federalist" or a Dem-  
ocrat," "a Tariffite" or "an Anti-Tariffite"  
without feelings of the deepest disgust  
and most bitter mortification. The im-  
posing ceremony of an Inauguration had  
not taken place—the solemn oath of office  
had not yet been administered, the old Ad-  
ministration had not ceased to exist, when  
applicants by hundreds stepped forth for  
office; poor & impudent, seeking like hun-  
gry hounds after a hard day's hunt to share  
the fruits of the chase. Had Gen. Jackson  
acted the sportsman at such a time, he  
would have "beaten off" the yelping  
whelps, and have driven them to their  
kennels; had he been mindful of his advice  
to Mr. Monroe, to be "the President of a  
nation and not of a party," he would  
have said to these hunters after office,  
"your inmodesty and importunities are  
indications of bad principles—I suspect  
the motives of your services and cannot  
reward them." But unfortunately for his  
friends, (his honest ones) and yet more  
unluckily for his Country, at a  
time which required his characteristic  
firmness to its fullest extent, imbecility  
marked his course & he "who never bowed  
to friend or enemy," became the dupe  
and tool of political renegades and knaves.  
He has disregarded his own excellent, ad-

vice to a predecessor—he has given the  
earldom of Hereford and all the move-  
ables" to his Buckingham—his Cates-  
by; he has rewarded—and his Tyrrel  
(for he is not without his murderer of  
reputation in the "gentle" Editor of the  
Telegraph) he has made the inheritor of  
his desires, and the arbiter of the fate of  
others.

Look at the Members of Congress who  
have accepted offices comparatively ob-  
scure; behold Editors of public journals  
once the traducers, subsequently the wor-  
shippers and now the officers of General  
Jackson; witness faithful servants, long  
tried and capable dismissed for opinion's  
sake, to make places for time serving,  
vassallating politicians; and say, Jack-  
sonian—say, honest citizen of a great  
Republic—is not the ship of State leaky,  
would you have ventured in her had you  
known such would be her condition, and  
now that you have launched further in a  
frail unsea-worthy bark, with six feet  
water in the hold, and leak gaining fast  
say, will you not to the pumps, will you  
not exert every nerve to keep the vessel  
from going down, and, above all, should  
the interposition of Providence save you  
in this instance, Oh say, will you ever  
again trust yourself with a Commander  
who has deceived you, and in a ship  
which is so rotten?—June 29, 1829.

#### [For the Easton Gazette.]

#### To the freemen of Talbot, Caroline, and Queen Anns Counties, who were op- posed to the election of General Jackson as President of the United States.

Notwithstanding the large majority of  
votes you gave in this district against the  
election of General Jackson, the Western  
vote overpowered you and the General  
was elected. Since then you have had  
an opportunity to see and to understand  
the course of his administration, and you  
are now pretty well able to judge whether  
your expectations or those that were av-  
owed by his friends are most likely to be  
realized.

You opposed the General, because you  
were satisfied with the manner in which  
the Government was then administered  
and desired no change—because you  
doubted the competency of the General—  
because you thought he would bring into  
power a set of bad and unfit men—be-  
cause you believed he would be managed  
by a set of dangerous men—and because  
you looked forward to a scene of corrup-  
tion in rewarding his electioneering friends  
with the gift of offices throughout the  
Country.

The General's friends supported him,  
because they hated Mr. Adams and prof-  
essed a want of confidence in him—be-  
cause, under the influence of that dislike,  
they induced themselves to believe that  
the General would be honest and high-  
minded, and would bring into place a set  
of the best and most honorable men in  
the country—because they said he would  
be President of a nation, not the Presi-  
dent of a party, and if there were any who  
supported the General under a hope that  
they would be rewarded with a vacated of-  
fice, I will not consent to believe that I  
knew them.

How have things turned out? The  
General and his friends accused Mr. Ad-  
ams and Mr. Clay of corruption because  
they appointed some members of Congress  
to offices, and General Jackson wrote a  
letter to the legislature of Tennessee, de-  
nouncing the appointment of Members  
of Congress to office at all as a dangerous  
and corrupt practice—Yet, would you  
believe it? The General and his friends  
have appointed more members of Con-  
gress to office already, in the few months  
they have been in power, than Mr. Adams  
did in the whole of his four years service.

When Mr. Monroe was first elected  
President, General Jackson wrote him a  
letter in which he advised Mr. Monroe to  
make his appointments to office from the  
best men, without regard to their party  
feelings—This very letter was considered  
by very many as honestly intended, and,  
no doubt gained the General an hundred  
thousand votes—yet when the General is  
elected President, does he conform to the  
advice he gave Mr. Monroe? no indeed,  
the very reverse of it—"he rewards his  
flatterers and punishes his opponents"—  
he has swept out many already, and is  
going on in every branch and department  
of the Government to turn out every man  
of different politics from his own, let him  
be ever so good a man and faithful an  
officer, in order to put in one of his own  
kidney—and if he would fill up in all  
cases with better men; it would not be so  
bad—but where he puts in one better, he  
puts in ten infinitely worse than those he  
turns out—and he has lost thousands of  
friends already who voted for him, be-  
cause of his gross inconsistency and his  
thoroughgoing party violence that prompts  
him to turn out an honest and competent  
opponent, to fill up his place with a dis-  
reputable and incompetent partizan.

That the General is wholly incompetent  
to fulfil the duties of President, we  
want no better evidence than the fact,  
which is generally admitted by friends and  
opponents who know any thing of the  
matter, that he was unable to write his own  
Inaugural address which he read off the  
day he was sworn into office.

And as to the General's calling around  
him an able body of men hearing their  
counsel and then deciding for himself—  
It is well known that he has been ruled by  
the Central Committee that was establish-  
ed for electioneering purposes who have  
taken him into their especial charge, and  
by a part of his own cabinet almost en-  
tirely. To prove too in what consid-  
eration he is held by his own friends, Gov-

ernment Princes and Cabinet Ministers  
are all by the ears, and things are con-  
ducted little otherwise than by a Cabal.—  
The state of things must be growing bad  
indeed where, in so short a time, such con-  
fusion and such unpromising aspects are  
so strongly displayed.

Had General Jackson's course as  
President of the United States been elevat-  
ed and correct—had he pursued that line  
of conduct that some of his present and  
most disinterested friends predicted, it  
would have been our duty to have hailed  
him as the independent chief of the nation  
and to have given him our cordial and  
undivided support—but as things are, the  
very reverse of what they ought to have  
been, it is an equally incumbent duty to  
oppose him with redoubled efforts. The  
disinterested & generous minded portion of  
his former friends, who voted for him purely  
on account of public considerations for  
the national welfare, will be with you—  
and seeing as you do, that the great aim  
of the party now in power in the General  
Government is general, nay universal  
proscription for the purpose of rewarding  
partizans with office, we owe it to the  
Country to form ourselves into an impen-  
etrable phalanx to stay this desolating  
influx of tyrannous despotism from the  
State of Maryland, and to maintain the  
chartered rights of the people, that every  
man shall be allowed to express his own  
opinions freely in the choice of constitu-  
tional officers, and that he shall neither  
be intimidated nor punished for it by any  
power upon earth. This is the time  
when the first great attempt has  
been made to give system to corruption,  
to coerce the timid and the venal to sur-  
render themselves the willing agents of pow-  
er, and to inflict the severest pains and  
penalties upon others, who in the just  
exercise of constitutional privileges, ex-  
press opinions different from those of men,  
who in the course of events, become acci-  
dentally clothed with authority—& it is the  
duty of every man who loves his country  
and values the sovereign rights of the peo-  
ple to resist this system from the begin-  
ning, to rally every spirit in the land that  
puts a just value upon his rights and his  
liberties, and to contest every hairs  
breadth of encroachment that is thus in-  
iquitously commenced upon the preroga-  
tives of freemen and the written securities  
of the citizen.

To you fellow citizens, who have judg-  
ed so correctly upon this subject, who see  
the dangers that threaten from every quar-  
ter, who are more than justified in the sad  
results you anticipated, & who constitute  
a decided, calm and temperate majority,  
an appeal is made—and the question is  
submitted to you, Will you timidly and  
ignobly submit to this state of things  
without an effort to resist them, and thus  
substitute a hateful proscription and an  
undermining corruption in the place of  
constitutional liberty and your dearest  
rights? or will you, as you ought to do,  
shew yourselves worthy depositories of  
sovereign controul, and step forth to a  
man, under the sanctions of the law, and  
repel the daring invasion that is now at-  
tempting to be made to intimidate and en-  
slave you? Your own cause is in your  
own hands—if you wish to live freemen,  
act as becomes you—if you are prepared  
to become the miserable victims of relen-  
tless, persecuting power, keep your  
peace, surrender yourselves into the  
hands of your persecutors, and when you  
feel the intolerable degradation remember  
you were warned in time and you have a-  
lone to blame yourselves.

No people can maintain their liberties  
without trouble—under a despotism the  
people have no trouble but suffering—  
but in a free, popular government, such  
as I hope it will be the enviable lot of ev-  
ery American to live under for endless  
generations to come; the people must be  
always upon the alert,—it is the people's  
government and the people must attend  
to it yearly to see that its faculties are un-  
impaired in its administration, and that  
its spirit is neither perverted nor circum-  
vented.

Assemble at once in your Towns and in  
your districts—call forth your well tried,  
your approved good men—men whose op-  
inions you know, who are open & candid  
before you upon all occasions—Don't pay  
any attention to those folks who are up  
and out on their own account alone who,  
like the fish hawks around your waters,  
are only seen at particular seasons when  
they want to catch a little prey for them-  
selves—but call out your solid, steadfast  
friends, who are with you in bad weather  
and good, who stand by you in trying  
times and all times—men you feel  
secure in—and deliberately and judicious-  
ly form your tickets for every thing, and  
sustain them openly and fearlessly as  
freemen ought to do.

#### ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

#### THE BACHELOR'S ASSOCIATION.

I am an old Bachelor—and what is  
worse, I see no prospect of ever being oth-  
erwise. "Heu! fugaces anni—the best  
side of thirty, I shall never more behold.  
Who could have thought it? Ten years  
ago, Arthur Sweetbrier, was as spruce a  
young buck as ever bestrode nag, with a  
smooth shaven chin and sleek brushed  
coat, of a Sunday morning for Church.  
Now—Othello's occupation's gone—  
Come ye, who are rioting in the rosiness  
of youth, gaze on my lantern-jawed,  
wrinkle-ploughed cheeks, and lacklustre  
eye—have you seen?—go then, let not  
another day, pile its hours upon thy years,  
ere ye have enrolled yourselves among  
the fish devouring worshippers at Love's

altar. Blessed thought! and why thought  
never, to eat into the favor of the Cyp-  
rian Queen?

"Hush, Arthur—hush those vain aspira-  
tions—thou art old—look into the glass  
and behold the hairs that no longer veg-  
etate on thy bald pate."  
"Let me look—not so bad neither—  
may be worse—Stop though—let me  
wipe my eyes, and take a better look.  
Bright my caesarial forest—Sure it is  
deep Yankee winter there—"capitis nive"  
—thick snow all over, and old Time is  
lustily heaving at the survivors of the  
black forest, that once luxuriated on the  
summit of my mortal tabernacle."

A gone case with you, Arthur, helpless,  
hopeless."

"Not so fast. Let me think. I can  
eat fish—aye, leave me for that—put the  
dish before me."

"But the Shiners!"  
"Truth—and of them I have enough."  
"But then look at yourself. Arthur—  
the glass man."

Those white hairs—like yourself, alone,  
bachelors—they will never do."

"Get a wig."  
"And those senectating specs."  
"Dismount them. Love is blind, and  
why may not I be?"

"And the old greasy thread bare coat."  
"Draw forth the cash, and straightway  
wend to neighbor Goose."

"But the lantern-jawed, wrinkle-  
ploughed cheeks!"  
"Go to cousin Ann—she knows how  
to make young rosy cheeks out of old  
ones."

"But then you are old fashioned & stiff  
in your manners."

Never mind that—I can brush up the  
old nonsense that in my day, I used to  
flood the girl's ears with—read three or  
four of the Waverleys—as many of Cooper's—  
a little of Byron,—perhaps, some-  
thing of Moore and Mrs. Hemans—there  
are many good notions in her jinglings  
for ladies ears—and I'll have me a  
tongue as sweet as a Hyblaean hive.—  
Besides as somebody else has said, it  
requires no more sense to "trip the light  
fantastic" tongue than it does to "trip the  
light fantastic toe." I'll do well enough.  
Only push the tongue from its balance  
and set it swinging, and it is just as well,  
aye far better, in this light fashionable  
palaver, than to have the riches of wisdom  
ready to pour from your mouth."

"Well, you are bent on trying the fish-  
feast, plan."

"That I am—who knows, but that the lit-  
tle teacher may perch on my wig-cap apex,  
and scatter his arrows among the crea-  
tures of light that bless our eyes, with  
their presence—perhaps too, I may be  
polite enough to help a sweet, laughter-  
eyed angel to one of the fish, and some  
lucky love may slip down unawares, and  
pierce her little heart, if Cupid should be  
so unkind as to refuse me a single arrow.  
Go! that I will?"

"But you are old and ugly, Arthur and  
every body knows it."  
"The devil, they do? I had forgotten  
that—can't go"

#### THE GREAT WEST.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished  
citizen of Missouri, to his friend in Ma-  
ryland.

"Long as I have lived in the West, I  
had little idea of the glorious country  
which borders the Mississippi, on both sides  
in this upper region. No calculation  
can be made, and hardly an ade-  
quate conception formed, of the grand-  
eur & power of its future destiny. It is  
replete with minerals, lead, iron & some  
copper. After rising the river hills (which  
are the highest lands) the country is, I am  
told, in almost every direction, for hun-  
dreds of miles, a gently undulating plain  
for the most part prairie, but interspersed  
with beautiful groves, and many parts de-  
lightfully watered with springs and rivu-  
lets. All the creeks and lesser rivers, of  
which there are many, are skirted with  
timber, and afford every facility for  
agricultural pursuits. The soil (except in  
broken places and some sandy bottoms  
subject to inundation) is of inexhaustible  
depth—a black vegetable mould, with a  
silicious mixture sufficient to impart a  
quick and vivifying character. The great  
proportion of Prairie will of course ren-  
der the full settlement of the country the  
work of many generations; but the day  
will come when the Valley of the Mis-  
sissippi, from the mouth of Missouri to the  
Falls of St. Anthony, will contain the  
densest population that ever lived by til-  
ling the soil. Above the cataract (which is  
some 250 or 300 miles above this) the  
Mississippi proper (not St. Peter's) can  
hardly be said to have a valley. The river  
tumbles over its common bluff, and a-  
bove is all one plain, without hills, with-  
out even banks to the streams, and yet it  
is navigable for a great distance, per-  
haps into the very lakes and swamps  
from which its first supply of waters  
sluggishly oozes. Congress must have  
labored under a mistake when the bound-  
aries of Illinois were established, or she  
never would have been allowed 700 miles  
of front on the Mississippi. The north-  
ern line is not yet established, but it  
must strike the river within 45 or 50  
miles below this, & will take in the town of  
Galena, which already contains some  
1500 inhabitants. The country is settling  
rapidly, for (to say nothing of the mere  
diggers of lead, who like buffaloes, are  
migratory), the whole coast of Illinois,  
up to the mouth of Fever River, is begin-  
ning to be spotted with farms.—The In-  
dians, poor devils, are prostrate and crush-  
ed. We take their land first, and cheat  
them out of it afterwards. We have

already done so on the left bank, and the right bank is so good a country, to expect different fate. The whites have now no fears of them; they are cowed and subdued, and yet exhibit a touch of their condition that would awaken the better feelings of any man not hardened, as I partly am, by the frequent recurrence of the spectacle. They meet their fate like a trapped wolf, with a sort of sheepish ferocity. An overwhelming fear and the absolute certainty of perdition, have deprived them of that proud spirit of resistance which marked their primitive character, and destroyed even the hope of revenge. But this is a subject too long to be treated of in a letter. It is only a few years since they were powerful and comparatively happy, and in a few years more they will be heard of only in tradition."

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

"WASHINGTON, July 6, 1829. "Gentleman—The decision of the Circuit Court on the motion of the counsel for the United States, in the case of Dr. Watkins, to instruct the Grand Jury, was given yesterday, by Judge Cranch, by which the motion was refused, and the court rejected the application to instruct. A distinct opinion was given by Judge Thruston, who dissented from the other two Judges, in their principle views. Judge Thruston appeared to amuse the members of the bar by some of the flights of fancy which embellished his opinion, and by the discursiveness of style and subject matter which he exhibited; and he seemed equally to astonish them when he spoke of the evidence of guilt contained in the indictments, the doubts he entertained whether he had been correct in the only instance in which he had given a judgment which was sustained by either of the judges, and the necessity which existed for punishing the accused, on some ground of common justice or common sense which he seems to have discovered, but which is without the sanction of either common or statute law. The counsel for Dr. Watkins afterwards entered a general Demurrer to the three indictments before the court, and Mr. Richard S. Cox commenced the argument in favor of the demurrer. The argument will occupy the whole of tomorrow, and perhaps will encroach still further on the week. There is a sentiment in Junius, which is not inapplicable to the present state of public opinion, in reference to this prosecution. "A wise and generous people (says that astute writer) are wronged by every appearance of oppressive, unconstitutional measures whether those measures are supported openly by the power of government or masked under the forms of a Court of Justice.—Prudence and self-preservation will oblige the most moderate dispositions to make common cause even with a man whose conduct they censure, if they see him persecuted in a way which the real spirit of the laws will not justify."

There is another case now before the court which will demand its full share of public attention. The Grand Jury entered the court to day with a presentment against Mrs. Ann Royall.—It required no ordinary share of animal, as well as moral courage, in any three and twenty men to make so daring an attack upon the rights of this belligerent authoress. She might have indulged herself in any reasonable latitude, in her invasions of the public peace with impunity, for nothing less than an extraordinary course of outrages upon the feelings and usages of society would have screwed up the courage of any jury to the sticking point of a presentment. The object is to compel Mrs. Royall to give security for her good behaviour—and perhaps she will find as much difficulty in fulfilling the condition of the bond, as in finding the necessary security for its fulfilment.—The U. S. Attorney seems in as much perplexity to frame an indictment against her which will stand, as he has already felt in framing any which can be sustained against Dr. Watkins.

Our 4th of July was a dull anniversary. The incessant rains prevented the public ceremony of laying the first stone of the Eastern Lock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and circumstances operating quite as fatally prevented any respectable assemblage.—I speak of numbers—from attending the President's levee.—There is very little disposition among the old and settled population of the city to mix in the present political circles. Some there will always be found, who, like the gaudy and silly will be fluttering where the blaze is, but from these the feeling of society is no more to be derived, than the tone to society is to be given by such.—There will always be strangers too, brought by business or pleasure to the city—representing the interests of others, or pushing their own—who would deem it the most damnable of heresies not to be found at the levees of the President, and the evenings of the cabinet, basking in the meridian beam, or offering their adorations to what they deem the rising sun.

There are now generally known to be three distinct parties in the cabinet.—1st the Jackson party consisting of General Jackson, Messrs. Eaton, Branch and Barry; 2dly, the Van Buren party, consisting of Messrs. Van Buren and Berrien; 3dly, the Calhoun party, consisting of Mr. Ingham, solus. How long these three parties can exist and co-operate with cordiality in one and the same cabinet, let philosophy calculate, and prophecy foretell.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, July 18.

The piece that appeared in the last Tuesday's *Eastern Shore Whig* under the signature of "A Voter" as taken from the *Easton Gazette*, never appeared in the *Easton Gazette*—We are free from all tergiversation.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will be held on the 20th instant.

We are requested to state, for the information of Drivers and others, who may wish to purchase cattle, that there is about 200 head for sale in the vicinity of White Haven, Somerset county.

The trial of Dr. Watkins commenced before the Circuit Court at Washington, on Wednesday, when a jury was sworn and several witnesses examined.

Annapolis Postmaster.—We understand says the Maryland Republican that the present postmaster, Mr. Gratton Munroe, than whom there was not perhaps a better officer of the same grade in the United States, and who is universally esteemed and respected, against whom not a shadow of complaint has ever been made except being found guilty of conceiving another man better qualified for the presidency than Gen. Jackson, has been removed. The occasion was embraced to reward another editor. Mr. J. Green of the Maryland Gazette, has received the appointment.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 23d ult. says, the prospect of abundant crops was never greater.—Rain and sunshine continue to succeed each other at intervals, and the rapidity and luxuriance of vegetation exceeds any thing before witnessed. We yesterday saw a stalk of corn measured, that exceeded sixteen feet in length. No complaint is heard among the planters but the prevalence of grass and weeds.

Virginia Crops.—The Richmond Compiler of the 9th instant says:—

"The Harvest is nearly gathered in, in the low lands of Virginia, and it is generally understood to turn out more than an average crop. The wheat in the western part of Virginia is more backward by a few days than with us. The price does not correspond to what were the calculations of the Farmers a few weeks since. There is no fixed market price. It varies from 100 to 110 cents according to the circumstances of the case. We understand that the quality of the grain is generally supposed to be good. Some few half barrels of new flour are advertised already to be in the market.

The corn crop is better than usual.—The cool weather and the seasonable rains have been favourable to the young corn. On Tuesday and yesterday, we had a return of warm weather, and last evening some fine showers of rain."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore dated

LEXINGTON, Ky. July 4. "The trial of Mr. Wickliffe for shooting Mr. BENNING, the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, after occupying the Court four and a half days, has ended this day. The jury, after retiring about fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY."

Extent of Territory and Population of the United States.

Table framed from a recent report of Congress, of one of its Committees on the Public Lands containing the extent in square miles of each State or Territory with an estimate of the population of each, as will probably be manifested in 1830.

	Sq. miles	Pop. to each sq. m.	Population.
1 Virginia,	64,000	18	1,180,000
2 Missouri,	61,000	2	130,000
3 Georgia,	58,000	7	410,000
4 Illinois,	56,000	2½	130,000
5 Florida,	54,000	1	40,000
6 Alabama,	53,000	7	380,000
7 Louisiana,	49,000	6	300,000
8 Mississippi,	40,323	3	130,000
9 New York,	46,000	42	2,000,000
10 Arkansas,	45,000	1	35,000
11 Penn.	44,950	32	1,390,000
12 N. Carolina,	43,800	16	720,000
13 Tennessee,	41,300	14½	600,000
14 Kentucky,	39,000	15½	650,000
15 Michigan,	39,000	1	35,000
16 Ohio,	33,000	25½	1,000,000
17 Indiana,	35,100	11½	400,000
18 Maine,	32,000	13	420,000
19 S. Carolina,	30,080	25½	600,000
20 Maryland,	10,800	41	450,000
21 Vermont,	10,212	27½	280,000
22 N. Hamp.	9,280	32	300,000
23 Mass.	7,700	74	520,000
24 N. Jersey,	6,000	48	300,000
25 Connecticut,	4,674	62	290,000
26 Delaware,	2,062	39	80,000
27 R. Island,	1,360	60	90,000
28 D. Columbia	100	500	50,000

It is estimated that the aggregate population of the United States in 1830 will be 13,000,000, and in 1860, allowing 35 per cent. on every ten years, 32,000,000.

"Pay the Printer."—The words, pay the printer, it is said, can be so arranged as to read two thousand different ways.—And General Jackson it is thought, is amusing himself by trying the experiment.—Ken. Commentator.

## THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

The President of the United States arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the steamboat Potomac, Captain Jenkins, from Washington. He was accompanied by Major Donelson, and his lady, Mr. Haynes and Miss Eaton, all of the President's family; the Hon. John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, and his lady; the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, and two daughters; the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, Post Master General and lady; Maj. General Alex'r. Macomb and daughter; Gen. Gibson, Commissary General; Gen. Bernard, of the Engineer Corps, and his aid, Lieut. Van Buren; Commodore Rodgers and Warrington, of the Navy Board.

As the steamboat hove in sight, the ramparts, of the south angles of the Fortress were manned with a detachment of artillery and a guard paraded on the beach in front, to receive the President and escort him to his quarters. The beach was also thronged with a large concourse of spectators from Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the adjacent country. When the steamboat was moored alongside the wharf, Col. House the commanding officer, with his staff, and the other officers of the station, waited on the President, on board, and were severally introduced to him on the quarter deck, after which ceremony they attended him on shore, and he and his suite were escorted to the lodgings prepared for them at the quarters of Col. House, under a salute of artillery, the elegant band of the regiment playing the President's march. The President continued uncovered during the procession. The whole ceremony was conducted in a handsome style and the effect was peculiarly striking.

The President, being conducted to his quarters was waited on by the Committee appointed by the Court and Common Council of our Borough for that purpose, with the following letter of invitation, the delivering of which Robert B. Stark, Esq. the senior member of the Committee, accompanied with a short address.

NORFOLK July 9th, 1829. SIR.—We have been deputed by the public authorities of the Corporation of Norfolk, to wait on and solicit you to accept the civilities and hospitality of the Corporation during your present visit to Virginia, and instructed to say that suitable apartments are provided for the accommodation for yourself and suit.—The authorities will be happy to receive you on your arrival and extend to you those attentions to which you are so eminently entitled, from your patriotic services and the exalted station to which you have been called by the voice of a great people.

We beg leave to add our earnest desire that you will not disappoint the wishes & expectations of the Citizens of Norfolk and offer you, individually, the assurances of undiminished confidence in your zeal and devotion to the best interest of our common country.

We have the honor to be, With sentiments of the highest respect,

Your ob't. serv'ts.  
ROBERT B. STARK } Committee  
GEO. T. KENNON, } of the Court  
GILES B. COOKE, } Committee on  
RICH'D DRUMMOND } the part of the  
N. C. WHITEHEAD } C. Council.  
WM. G. CAMP,  
To ANDREW JACKSON,

President of the United States.

Invitations were also given by the Committee to the gentlemen and ladies who accompany the President.

The President's reply was verbal and prompt, "Gentlemen," said he, "I am much indebted to the Citizens of Norfolk for their kind feeling towards me which I reciprocate most warmly and will accept of their polite invitation with pleasure." To an enquiry from Mr. Branch, at what time he would visit the Navy Yard, he replied—"Let us go there first: the public business must receive the earliest attention,—and then we will visit the citizens of Norfolk."—The subject having been incidentally spoken of, the President expressed in the most decided terms his opposition to getting up a public dinner, or any extraordinary parade on his account. Indeed, as to a public dinner, he has put that out of our power, by limiting his visit to so brief a space. He returns to Washington in the Potomac on Monday next.

The Committee having retired, the ladies and citizens generally, visitors at the Fortress, were introduced by Commodore Barron, and received with unaffected politeness and cordiality by the President.

We understand the President will make a visit to the Dismal Swamp Canal and Lake Drummond on Saturday.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, the committees appointed by the several Election Districts of Prince George's County assembled in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday, the 9th instant, for the purpose of recommending to the voters of said county suitable persons to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland, when JOHN JOHNSON, Esq. being called to the Chair, and FIELDER CROSS appointed Secretary the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated by the meeting:

Saml. Sprigg, Philemon Chew,  
Benj. L. Ganit, Raphael C. Edelin.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Sully, at N. York, brings Paris and Havre papers to the 1st of June inclusive.—The following summary of intelligence is from the New York Gazette:—

The Gazette de France of the 1st of June, observes, The German Journals have said a great deal of engagements that have taken place between the Russians and Turks. The direct correspondence with the places occupied by the army, contain nothing which confirms this news. It appears that the Russians are endeavouring to turn upon the Balkan, by moving towards Sizeboll and effecting a debarkation at Bourgas. A concentration of forces at Silistria and Butschuck was going on. If the Russians should succeed in taking Choumla, which the Turks consider the barrier of the empire, the war would be at an end and it is very probable that they would experience no further obstacles on their march to Constantinople."

The same paper says:—"The last accounts from Wallachia and Moldavia make no mention of the defeat of the Russian before Silistria, which, according to the reports on 'Change' and commercial letters, is said to have taken place on the 20th of April. Travellers who left the Principalities much more recently, heard nothing on the subject."

The Nuremberg Correspondent, in giving fresh details of this pretended affair, adds that they were generally supposed to be false, but it was also believed that the Russians had been compelled after an attempt in which they were convinced of their weakness, to retreat behind their entrenchments and wait for reinforcements. It was also said, that the plague had again made its appearance in the districts occupied by the Russians, and that great distress prevailed among them.

Letters from Trieste state that the Greeks continued to blockade Prevesa. Several English men of war had arrived at Corfu and others were shortly expected.

A letter from Vienna, of May 23, published in the Paris Moniteur says:—"The unfavorable reports circulated here respecting the Russian army are not confirmed."

The letters from Jassy, which first made mention of them, now contradict them. Those from Bucharest of the 1st of May (new style) written by persons worthy of credit, and well informed of passing events, on the contrary, state that the siege of Silistria, was about to commence, and for this purpose the headquarters of the second corps under Count Pahlen, were about to be transferred to Callarash.

According to an Odessa article of the 8th of May, the recent news from the neighborhood of Varna mention attacks made by the Turks on Batschik & Kaurna but did not confirm the reports relative to the reverses of the Russians.

At Varna and Siseopolis every thing was in the best condition. The Russian garrison had strongly fortified the latter place, and erected batteries on all the heights and the neighborhood. Several vessels had arrived at Siseopolis, having on board several hundred Bulgarian refugees, the whole country as far as Adrianople having been pillaged. The Russian fleet was said to be in the Bay of Siseopolis.

A Frankfort paper of the 27th of May says, "From the tenor of our last advices from Vienna, there was a report on Change of the Persians having made an incursion into the Russian territory. It was even said that the Persians had succeeded in taking by a coup de main two strong fortresses, which according to the last treaty of peace, the shah had ceded to the Muscovites. This news had the effect of advancing the funds, as speculators thought they saw a more favorable chance for the Turks.

It was also reported as a fact at Vienna that pecuniary aid had been furnished the Porte through the instrumentality of the two powers which had the greatest interest in maintaining the empire of the crescent, and without which, it was difficult to imagine how the Grand Seigneur could defray the enormous expenses his armaments cost.

Baltimore, July 13, Latest from Rio Janeiro.—The editors of the American have received advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 15th. May inclusive. A letter under date of 14th. May says:—"Flour in small quantities is selling at 20%. The consumption of this article has fallen off very materially since the advance in price. Exchange on London has declined to 25½d. The new crop of Coffee is beginning to come in, and we are in hopes of purchasing in the course of a month at 8½."

GREAT BRITAIN AND BRAZIL. The same letter says:—"The claims of the British Government on Brazil, for spoiliations committed by the latter on the commerce of the former, have been adjusted to the amount of £442,000 sterling; the value of the milrea is fixed at 32d."

MARRIED In this town on Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Soull Mr. JOHN McCONKIN to Mrs. SUSAN McCONKIN all of this town.

DIED In this town on Wednesday last after a very short illness EDWARD ROBERTS Esq. In the city of New York, on Monday afternoon, WILLIAM COLEMAN, Senior Editor of the New-York Evening Post, aged 63 years.

THE Rev. G. G. Cookman will deliver a Sermon on the "Westlyian Sunday School" on Next Sabbath the 19th inst. at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at which time a collection will be made in aid of the School. All persons friendly to the institution and the public in general are invited to attend. The inclemency of the weather prevented the address on the 4th instant. July 13

## CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Talbot Circuit, will be held, in Mr. Benny's Woods, about 3 miles from Easton, and one mile from Dover Bridge.—To commence on THURSDAY the 15th of August, next, and close on the TUESDAY following. Joseph Turner, James Benny, John Arringdale Wm. Benny, John G. Stevens, Rich'd. Sherwood, Wm. Barnett, Samuel Austin, Wm. Townsend, Wm. Shannahan. July 13.

## CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING of the Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held at Mr. George's Woods, (the Old Camp-Meeting ground at Wye,) on the 24th of July, commencing on Friday, and ending on the Thursday following. Also on the 20th of August at Church Hill, commencing on Thursday, and ending on Wednesday following. All those who are friendly to Camp-Meetings are invited to attend.

## FOR SALE.

A four wheeled Carriage and harness in complete repair—persons wishing to purchase will please call on Mr. R. W. Kennard who will show the property—for terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to WM. H. JOHNSON. July 13

## NOTICE.

THE Public is respectfully solicited to suspend its opinion of a circular over the signature of Edward Earle, (and now going the rounds,) until I can lay before it a statement of facts in relation to the whole transaction, when I will incontestably show that the author is not borne out by facts, in the statement he has seen proper to make. JAS. P. HEATH. Queenstown, July 13 3t

## FOR RENT.

The farm on which Uriah and James Chapman now reside—with permission to seed wheat this Fall. ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH. July 13, 1829.

## A good chance for an industrious poor man

For Rent for the next Year, A piece of land on Miles River, with a dwelling house, garden and fire wood—terms—The tenant may cultivate as much ground as he can manure from the sources around the field, which are plentiful, he may take to himself all the corn he makes and he is to give one third of the blades, in good order, for rent—The manure on the land and one third of the blades is considered as the rent—a small force is only necessary.—A tenant may take possession immediately and if he does so, and hauls manure regularly to the close of this year, preparatory to the next years corn crop—no rent will be required of him for this year. Enquire at this Office. July 13, 1829.

## FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent the FARM on which he at present resides, delightfully situated on Miles River, three miles from Easton. He will rent it to an approved Tenant on very accommodating terms JOSIAH BOTFIELD. July 13

## MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court, APRIL TERM A. D. 1829. ON application of Edward N. Hambleton Esq. Adm'r. D. B. N. of Thomas Jones late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 21st day of May in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine. JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

## In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Jones late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st of January next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of May A. D. 1829. E. N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Thomas Jones dec'd. July 13

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Kent county on the 15th inst. as a runaway by Robert B. Pennington Esq. a Justice of the peace for said county, a Negro man who calls himself THOMAS, but as he speaks little or no English, I cannot understand by what surname he calls himself, said negro appears to be from 35 to 40 years of age about 5 feet 3 inches high, quite black, and tolerably well made, he speaks the French or Spanish language altogether and I cannot therefore understand from whence he last came, although he seems quite anxious to communicate. Had on when committed an old cotton and woolen kersey round about, blue pantaloons old fur hat and coarse shoes, from his appearance I would suppose he had been a sailor. The owner of said Negro (if he has any) is requested to come forward, prove property charges, and take him away, he will otherwise be discharged according to law. JOSEPH REDUE, Ssr. Cheater Town Md June 27 1829.

**POETRY.**

The following beautiful verses were sung on the 4th of July, in the Episcopal Church in Chester Pa. The Rev. R. U. Morgan, by request delivered a discourse, in behalf of the American Colonization Society. A collection was also made to promote the views of that excellent institution.

Oh God of glory "deign to hear,"  
While now we chaunt thy blessings given,  
Loed in thy Courts we now appear,  
To raise our grateful songs to heaven.

We bless thee, "that a patriot" few,  
"Inspired by right and valour's flame;"  
"The scroll of freedom" did imbue,  
And stamp it on "Columbia's" name.

"We praise thee, that on freedom's shore,  
Fair science blooms with blest increase;  
That war's shrill clarion wakes no more,  
And glittering falchions sleep in peace."

"We thank thee, that protecting care,  
With shielding mercy still is near;  
That we thy choicest blessings share,  
And smiling plenty crowns the year."

"We bless thee, that Redeeming love,  
By Calvary, points the living way;  
That Jesus intercedes above,  
And guides to an eternal day."

"Still may our grateful offerings rise,  
And kindred voices swell the lays;  
Till joined with choirs above the skies  
We spend eternity in praise."

\*Declaration of Independence.

**MISS BROWN,**

RESPECTFULLY informs her Customers that she has just received a further supply of

**MILLINERY**

And other Fancy Articles

in her line adapted to the Season: AMONG WHICH ARE,  
Leghorn, Straw and Gimp Flats and Bonnets,

WHITE AND GREEN GAUZE  
**VEILS,**  
A variety of Fancy Gauze & Silk  
HANDKERCHIEFS,  
Palmarine Scarfs, Palm Leaf

**FANS, &c. &c.**  
The public are invited to give her an early call.  
Easton, June 30.

**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.

**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

**BACON & LARD.**

JOHN CAMPER has on hand at his Store in Easton, a large quantity of Prime Eastern Shore Bacon, and Lard which he will dispose of low for Cash, or exchange for wool, grain, &c. &c.  
June 20

**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.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

WILL be sold on TUESDAY the 4th day of August next, on the Court House green, in Easton, that beautiful thorough bred Horse

**TUORAHOE,**

**FIVE YEARS OLD.**

Terms of Sale.—One half CASH, and three months credit will be given on the balance.—Attendance given by  
E. ROBERTS.  
June 27.

**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, ba' on, lard, &c. &c. and will give the highest prices for hides in cash or trade.  
T. S. C.

**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, quills, &c.  
Easton may 9

**Farmers' Bank of Maryland,**  
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,  
30th June, 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton on the first Monday (3d) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.  
By order,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.  
July 11 4w

**Land for Sale.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell the FARM on which he formerly resided, called Maxwell Moore, situated on Thread-haven creek, about 6 miles from Easton, the road leading thereto, opposite the residence of Dr Rogers. The said Farm contains 270 acres of land, of excellent improvable quality with plenty of resources. There is a comfortable dwelling, and very good and sufficient out-houses.  
Persons desirous of purchasing, will view the property and apply to the Editor for terms, which are liberal, or to  
JOHN S. MARTIN.  
Dover Bridge, June 20.

**FARM WANTED.**  
WANTED TO LEASE for a term of years a SMALL FARM on Thread-haven River between Oxford and Easton, of from 100 to 150 acres, for which a liberal rent would be paid. Any person having such a place to dispose of in this way, will please direct a line to "A. B., Baltimore" and leave it with the editor of this paper; stating the situation, number of acres, of clear & wood land; the improvements and price, with such other particulars as may seem necessary. It would be desirable that possession be given in the early part of October, or sooner if practicable.  
June 27.

**Servants Wanted.**  
A GENTLEMAN, residing in Frederick Co Md. who has lately commenced the culture of Sugar in Louisiana, (near Donaldson-ville, now the seat of government of that state) and where he has lately removed a number of his own slaves, is desirous of purchasing about thirty additional hands from 15 to 20 years of age, two thirds males. His plantation is situated in the most healthy part of the state, where it is considered more healthy than on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—Letters addressed to A. B. Petersburg, Frederick county Md. will be immediately attended to.  
July 11

The editors of the Whig and the Gazette, Easton, and the Herald, Princess Ann, are desired to copy the above to the amount of \$3 and forward their bills for collection to the Republican Citizen.

**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.  
OF 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 Frier, 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.

**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

**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 8th day of August next, it will on that day be offered at public sale at the residence of Wm. H. Nabb, adjoining the above named land, between the hours of 12 & 2 o'clock. Terms of sale, one half cash, and twelve months credit on the balance.  
E. ROBERTS.  
Easton, may 30

**A Valuable Lot for Sale.**  
WILL be offered at Public Sale on SATURDAY the first day of August next between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, that Lot or Parcel of Ground situate and lying back of the Court House, on the West side of West Street adjoining the limits of the Town of Easton and between the Lot of the late Samuel Groome, and the Lot of the late Jonathan N. Benny, being part of the tract of Land, called Londonderry and containing two Acres and 150 square perches with the access of a public alley to the same.  
A credit of three years will be given to the purchaser, on Note and good Security, bearing interest being given for the same.  
WM K LAMBDIN, Agent  
for Branch Bank at Easton.  
June 27.

**For Sale on a Credit.**  
ABOUT 30 young negroes, some slaves for a 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

**FOR SALE.**  
THE FARM called SPRINGWOOD, situate in this county, about 4 miles from Easton the property of Mrs. Lightham.—The Farm contains two hundred and thirty acres with a sufficiency of WOOD.  
There is on said Farm a good substantial two story framed Dwelling House, out h uses, &c. &c For terms which will be liberal, apply to  
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, Talbot Co July 11.

N. B. If the above farm is not disposed of on or before the 20th day of August next it will then be for Rent.  
H. G.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of the State of Maryland of venditioni exponas in the name of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John King, against Lotfus Bowdle, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, will be sold on THURSDAY the 23d day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court house door in Easton, all that Farm, Plantation and Land, formerly the Dwelling Plantation of said Lotfus Bowdle, situate, lying & being in Bailey's Neck, on Thread Haven Creek in the county aforesaid, being a part or parts of the tract of land called "Mersey Point," which was heretofore taken in execution by Thomas Stevens, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, then being Sheriff of said county to satisfy the debt, damages, costs & charges in the said writ mentioned, and which remained in his hands at the time of his death unsold for want of bidders.  
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,  
late Sheriff of Talbot County.  
July 4

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore this summer, requests all those indebted to him, to come forward before the 20th of July next, and settle their respective accounts. Those neglecting this notice, will find their accounts, after that day, in the hands of the proper officers, for collection, without respect to persons.  
THOMAS R. BROOKS.  
Easton, June 27.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber being about to leave Easton, respectfully requests all those indebted to him, either on bond, note or open account to come forward and settle with him; those who cannot pay him their bills, are particularly requested to call and close their accounts by note. It is particularly desirable that they should call the present month whilst he is on the spot to liquidate their accounts.  
THOMAS PEACOCK.  
Easton, June 20

**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, 1839. tf

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the judges of Talbot county Court, to divide and value certain of the lands and tenements of Thomas Dudley, late of Talbot county deceased, will meet on the premises on Wednesday the 26th day of August next, for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said commission.  
WM. SLAUGHTER,  
JESSE SCOTT,  
GEO. DUDLEY,  
JOHN ARRINDALE,  
WM. A. LEONARD.  
Talbot co. June 27.

**FOR RENT.**  
THAT well known Farm called HOPE—deightfully located on the Eastern side of Miles, and near the Mouth of Wye River, between the Residences of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Skinner, and within 7 miles of Easton. The arable land of the estate is now divided into 3 fields and 6 lots one third of which, containing about 150 acres to be cultivated each year, and each cultivation abounding in natural Manures, accessible, and of very improving qualities. Persons desirous of renting are at liberty to view the premises—further particulars can be known on application to  
WM. H. TILGHMAN.  
July 4

**TO RENT.**  
THE farm on which I now reside, Dwelling house and all the out-houses and Tenements thereto belonging. For terms apply to  
SUSANNA NEEDLES.  
Kings Creek,  
7th mo. 4th }

**The Steam-Boat Maryland.**

WILL commence her regular route 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 8th 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.  
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,  
THOMAS HENRICH,  
BENNETT TOMLINSON.  
Feb. 21

**THROUGH IN A DAY.**  
FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle town—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 Boat—LADY CLINTON, for St. George's, and from thence in Stages to Middle town, 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.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. a mulatto man named  
WM. ROBINSON,  
he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, twenty years of age, is very talkative and passionate when crossed, had on when he went away a fur hat, coarse shoes, drab cord round jacket and pantaloons, and black cloth vest; he formerly drove a carriage for Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, of Easton, Talbot County, Md. from whom he was purchased last December, it is supposed that he has returned to the neighborhood of that place, I will give Eighty Dollars if he is taken in the State of Maryland and delivered to me or secured in Baltimore county Jail; or if he is taken out of the State, I will give the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, and an additional reward of Twenty Dollars is offered for such information as will enable me to prosecute the person or persons who may have conveyed him from Baltimore.  
J. WALKER.  
Baltimore, June 20. 1aw3w eowtf

**A RUNAWAY.**  
WAS committed to the Jail of St. Mary's County Maryland as a runaway, on the 13th day of May a negro man who calls himself  
**ROBERT,**  
Said Negro is pretty yellow about 5 feet 4 inches high and about 24 years of age, had on when committed striped domestic cotton Jacket, a pair of yellow country cloth pantaloons and an old straw hat covered with bare skin, the said Negro has a scold head he says he belongs to George Coleman of Alexandria, Virginia, the owner of said Negro is requested to come & prove property pay charges, and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
THOMAS W. MORGAN, Shff.  
June 27

**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 complaint 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—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

**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.  
Feb. 18 tf ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

**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 the best workmen; which will enable him to build GIGS in the neatest 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.

**PROPOSALS**

**FOR A NEW PAPER**  
George Town D. C.

ENCOURAGED by the liberal offers of support, the subscriber has purchased the interest of the present proprietor of the Columbian Newspaper, printed in this town, and proposes to commence on the 1st July next, the publication of a new paper, under the title of the *Columbian Gazette*, and respectfully solicits the aid of his personal and political friends in the undertaking.

The *Columbian Gazette* will appear three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on Imperial paper of the best quality, and with entire new type, at \$5 per annum, and will be devoted to the topics usually embraced in a public Journal.

In politics it will be decided; it cannot be expected that it will support an Administration which has deprived the subscriber of his office without any cause. The Editor will, however, express his opinions in a candid and respectful manner, and will not be unmindful of the high responsibility he assumes.

The latest foreign and domestic news and commercial information generally will have a due share of attention.

A portion of the *Gazette* will be allotted to extracts from new and interesting publications. In short, the Editor wishes the paper to speak for itself, and hopes it will be conducted in such a manner as to deserve patronage, his unremitting exertions at least will be used to that end, and he does not and will not ask support longer than he shall merit it.

B. HOMANS.  
Georgetown, D. C. July 4

Subscriptions received in Georgetown at the Gazette Office, opposite Semmes' Tavern; in Washington, at F. Thompson's Book Store and at R. Wright's Auction Store.

Editors will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions.  
July 11

**TO BE RENTED.**

AND possession given on the first day of January next, with liberty of Seeding Wheat or Rye, this Fall, a FARM adjoining Denton, whereon a certain Joshua Cooper now resides with a very valuable Fishery thereto annexed. The Farm will be rented with or without the Fishery, and further particulars made known, on application to Benjamin Denny 54. No person need apply who will not be careful of the timber, as I am informed the present tenant hath made waste of the timber, and suffered others to do the same.  
BENJAMIN DENNY 54.  
Easton, June 27

**PRINTING**

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

# MASON 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, JULY 25, 1829.

NO. 30.

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.

### THE UNLUCKY PRESENT. AN ANECDOTE.

The Rev. Mr. L., minister of C., in Lanarkshire, (who died within the present century,) was one of those unhappy persons, who, to use the words of a well known Scottish adage, "can never see green cheese but their own reels." He was extremely covetous, and that not only of nice articles of food, but of many other things which do not generally excite the cupidity of the human heart. The following story is in corroboration of this assertion. Being on a visit one day at the house of one of his parishioners—a poor, lonely widow, living in a moorland part of the parish—Mr. L. became fascinated by the charms of a little cast-iron pot, which happened at the same time to be lying on the hearth, full of potatoes for the poor woman's dinner, and that of her children. He had never in his life seen such a nice little pot. It was a perfect conceit of a thing. It was a gem. No pot on earth could match it in symmetry. It was an object altogether lovely. "Dear sake! minister," said the widow, quite overpowered by the reverend man's commendations of her pot; "if you like the pot sae weel as that, I beg ye'll let me send it to the manse. It's a kind o'orra [superfluous] pot wi' us; for we've a bigger ane, that we use oftener, and that's mair convenient every way for us. Sae ye'll just take a present on't. I'll send it over the morn wi' Jamie, wae he gangs to the schule." "Oh!" said the minister, "can ye no means permit you to be at so much trouble. Since you are so good as to give me the pot, I'll just carry it home with me in my hand. I'm so much taken with it, indeed, that I would really prefer carrying it myself." After much altercation between the minister and the widow, on this delicate point of politeness, it was agreed that he should carry home the pot himself.

Oh, then he trudged, bearing this little culinary article alternately in his hand and under his arm, as seemed most convenient to him. Unfortunately, the day was warm, the way long, and the minister-fat; so that he became heartily tired of his burden before he had got half way home. Under these distressing circumstances, it struck him, that if instead of carrying the pot awkwardly at one side of his person, he were to carry it on his head, the burden would be greatly lightened; the principles of natural philosophy, which he had learned at college, informing him, that when a load presses directly and immediately upon any object it is far less onerous than when it hangs at the remote end of a lever. Accordingly, doffing his hat, which he resolved to carry home in his hand, and having applied his handkerchief to his brow, he clapped the pot in inverted fashion upon his head; where as the reader may suppose, it figured much like Mambrino's helmet upon the crazed capital of Don Quixote, only a great deal more magnificent in shape and dimensions. There was at first much relief and much comfort in this new mode of carrying the pot; but mark the result. The unfortunate minister having taken a by-path to escape observation, found himself, when still a good way from home under the necessity of leaping over a ditch, which intercepted him in passing from one field to another. He jumped; but surely no jump was ever taken so completely in or at least into, the dark, as this. The concussion given to his person in descending, caused the helmet to become a hood; the pot slipped down over his face, and resting with its rim upon his neck stuck fast there; enclosing his whole head as completely as ever that of a newborn child was enclosed by the filmy bag with which nature, as an indication of future good fortune, sometimes invests the noddles of her favorite offspring. What was worst of all the noise, which had permitted the pot to slip down over it, withstood every desperate attempt on the part of its proprietor to make it slip back again; the contracted part or neck of the *patena* being of such a peculiar formation as to cling fast to the base of the nose, although it found no difficulty in gliding along its hypothenuse. Was ever minister in a worse plight? Was there ever *contremens* so unlucky? Did ever any man—did ever any minister, so effectually hoodwink himself, or so thoroughly shut his eyes to the plain light of nature? What was to be done? The place was lonely; the way difficult and dangerous; human relief was remote, almost beyond reach. It was impossible even to cry for help. Or, if a cry could be uttered, it might reach in deafening reverberation the ear of the utterer; but it would not travel

twelve inches farther in any direction.—To add to the distresses of the case, the unhappy sufferer soon found great difficulty in breathing. What with the heat occasioned by the beating of the sun on the metal, and what with the frequent return of the same heated air to the lungs, he was in the utmost danger of suffocation. Every thing considered, it seemed likely that, if he did not chance to be relieved by some accidental wayfarer, there would soon be *Death in the pot*.

The instinctive love of life, however, is omnipotent: and even very stupid people have been found, when put to the push by strong and imminent peril, to exhibit a degree of presence of mind, and exert a degree of energy, far above what might have been expected from them, or what they were ever known to exhibit or exert under ordinary circumstances. So it was with the pot-ensconced minister of C. Pressed by the urgency of his distress, he fortunately recollected that there was a smith's shop at the distance of about a mile across the fields, where, if he could reach it before the period of suffocation, he might possibly find relief. Deprived of his eye sight, he could act only as a man of feeling, and went on as cautiously as he could, with his hat in his hand. Half crawling, half sliding over ridge and furrow, ditch and hedge, somewhat like Satan floundering over chaos, the unhappy minister travelled, with all possible speed, as nearly as he could guess in the direction of the place of refuge. I leave it to the reader to conceive the surprise, the mirth, the infinite amusement of the smith and all the hangers-on of the *smithy*, when, at length, torn and worn, faint and exhausted, blind and breathless, the unfortunate man arrived at the place, and let them know (rather by signs than by words) the circumstances of his case. In the words of an old Scottish song,

"Out cam the gudeman, and high he shoutet;  
Out cam the gudewife, and low she loutet;  
And a' the town-neighbors gather'd about it;  
And there was h, I trow."

The merriment of the company, however, soon gave way to considerations of humanity. Ludicrous as was the minister with such an object where his head should have been, and with the feet of the pot pointing upwards like the horns of the great Enemy, it was, nevertheless, necessary that he should be speedily restored to his ordinary condition, if it were for no other reason than that he might continue to live. He was accordingly, at his own request, led into the smithy, multitudes flocking around to tender him their kind offices, or to witness the process of his release; and having laid down his head upon the anvil the smith lost no time in seizing and poisoning his gootly forehead. "Will I come sair on, minister?" exclaimed the considerate man of iron in the brink of the pot. "As sair as ye like," was the minister's answer: "better a chap i' the chafers than dying for want of breath." Thus permitted, the man let fall a hard blow, which fortunately broke the pot in pieces, without hurting the head which it enclosed, as the cook maid breaks the shell of the lobster, without bruising the delicate food within. A few minutes of the clear air, and a glass from the gudewife's bottle, restored the unfortunate man of prayer; but assuredly the incident is one which will long live in the memory of the parishioners of C.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

We publish to day another of the letters lately received from an American gentleman on his travels in Europe—a description of one of the most interesting and perfect of the ruins of Ancient Rome.

Extracts of letters from Europe.

### ROME.

The Colosseum is surely the most majestic of ruins. Elliptical in form, more than sixteen hundred feet in circumference, and one hundred and sixty in height it is pierced by three ranges of arches, one above another, whose narrow intervals are adorned with columns of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders respectively. Above is a range of quadrangular windows and composite pilasters surmounted by a light and appropriate cornice. This vast edifice is composed of tufa stone. One of the blocks which I observed more particularly, though in the third story and only of the ordinary size, measured at least eight feet in length by three in height and four in thickness.—The walls however are often faced internally with brick, which is also used in the arches that support the staircase in the substruction of the seats, and in some other parts of the edifice. The arena within is about three hundred feet long and two hundred broad. Around the arena rises a wall pierced by doorways through which the gladiators and wild beasts entered. This was called the *Podium*, and from this ascended the first range of seats, set apart for the emperor his family and court, the senators, the magistrates, and (proh pudor!) the vestal virgins. Above this, separated by a broad passage and a perpendicular wall

arose another range of seats, and still above, divided in like manner from the second, towered a third. Even beyond the top of this range, there was a gallery surrounding the whole edifice, adorned with columns, though unprovided with seats, and appropriated to the populace. The seats were nothing more than a series of broad stone steps, none of which are now remaining. The foundations upon which they were laid are however still firm throughout almost the whole of the circumference. The various staircases survive only in part. Owing to this fact, and to their great number it is next to impossible to ascertain, even upon the spot, their exact arrangement—an arrangement which rendered it easy for a child to find any given place in the cavea and enable the amphitheatre to discharge itself of its one hundred thousand spectators in the course of a few moments. I say one hundred thousand spectators, for although eighty-seven thousand only could be seated, there was room for twenty thousand more in the gallery above.—There were as many walls around the amphitheatre as there were ranges of seats differing in height according to the several ranges which they supported, and all pierced with arches corresponding with those of the external wall. The external wall is demolished for about half of its circumference, but the second still presents itself behind the breach a new bulwark against the ravages of time. The effect produced by this peculiar architecture by arches which multiply as you advance or retire, presenting themselves now obliquely and now full in front here singly, and there in long sweeping vistas, is wonderfully varied and imposing. It is rendered still more picturesque by its ruined state; for not only do the fallen partitions and the broken staircases create a greater variety of outline and open as it were, the hidden recesses of the building to the investigation of the eye, but the whole interior is overgrown with moss, with shrubs waving wildly in the wind with vines twined gracefully around its crumbling arches or hanging in natural festoons from its unequal walls, and even with the fresh though short lived flowers—a contrast at once so striking as to decay and its endurance. An additional effect is of course produced by the vastness of the fabric and the massiveness of its construction, illustrating, as they do, the power of mechanics, the impress of mind on matter, and presenting an imposing instance of the wealth and magnificence of ancient Rome.

The Colosseum is, on these various accounts, perhaps the best place to meditate upon the fallen city. As I stood upon the highest point to which I could ascend and turned from the contemplation of its massive ruins to the view without—as I looked down upon the columns and arches of the Forum and the Sacred Way, or regarded the mouldering walls which are scattered over the whole surface of the neighboring Palatine, or through the arches of the amphitheatre itself, perceiving towards the south nothing but scattered ruins a region uninhabited—when I marked the silence and desertion of this the most populous region of the ancient mistress of the world, I was ready to exclaim, the city doth indeed sit solitary!—without, surrounded by a desert and an atmosphere of death, and covered within with the graves of her ancient magnificence! In vain I endeavored to call up before me, the thronging multitude the glittering pomp the imperial pageant; in vain I endeavored to paint in my mind's eye the Roman form and step—the graceful habit of the *gens togata*—the veiled matron and the stoled philosopher—the slave, the freeman and the artisan, and all the strange varieties of ancient life. The present impression was too strong, the stern reality of desolation too powerful, to afford any scope to the imagination.

Such, however, was not the case when I visited the Colosseum by moonlight.—There is a spell, a magic influence in this queen of night which releases the imagination from its usual restraints, and suffers, and indeed excites it to recall the images of the past, and penetrate into the obscurities of the future. As I looked through the broken wall of the Colosseum upon the ruined palace of the Cæsars, I could picture to myself the splendid throng which waited on the Emperor in his progress hither from the imperial abode. I could see the anxious crowd ready to welcome him as he entered the *Podium*. I could perceive the waving signal and the commencement of the games. The lion bursts roaring from his den and as soon dispatched by his numerous and wary adversaries. The gladiators enter the arena & greet that audience, to whom their mortal agonies are only an amusement. I could mark the progress of the fight between countymen and friends condemned to aim the sword at kindred bosoms. The failing strength of one at length deserts him.—He lies at the mercy of his adversary. The victor forbid to follow the dictates of his own heart—condemned to obey the decision of the mob

stands with sword suspended, ready to sheath it in its scabbard, or in the body of his unresisting opponent. Meantime the silent victim, scorning to ask for mercy, lies upon the earth; and feeling that life with him is near its close, transports himself in memory to the pleasant fields where it began—"thinks of his young barbarians all at play, and of their Dacian mother." But the thumbs are turned downward, the signal of inexorable cruelty, and his last dream is interrupted by the sword which penetrates his heart.—The soul sickness as it turns away from scenes like these, enacted in an age of knowledge and refinement, and shudders at the monstrous mixture of moral depravity with the elements, and not only the elements, but the actual development, of moral greatness. I was glad to be recalled to existing realities. The increased grandeur of the edifice by this doubtful light, the death-like silence which prevailed these once crowded precincts, the melancholy hootings of the owl who alone from time to time raised his boding voice among the ruins, the motionless, stillness, and the long drawn breath of my companions, were all calculated to produce a powerful effect. Nothing could be more picturesque than the varied effects of the moonlight, here pouring like a stream into some vaulted passage through a single aperture in the roof, and there breaking on the darkness through successive arches; in one place shedding itself on the advancing partitions of the cavea, leaving intervals in shadow; and in another covering with a flood of silver radiance the broad and lofty surface of the external wall. I could have lingered here for hours, but was too soon disturbed by the ingress of a number of noisy Germans, who, so far from being awed to silence, began forthwith to sing in voices sufficiently coarse and discordant. Startled and disgusted at hearing their Teutonic jargon among the Flavian ruins, I rapidly departed.

From the St. Thomas Times, June 10.

### MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Desirable Match.—resident in of the North side of this Island, is extremely desirous of forming a matrimonial engagement. His wish for a considerable time back has been fixed upon this interesting subject; but his utmost endeavours have hitherto proved unsuccessful, though extremely assiduous in his attentions to various of the fair sex.—His qualifications and accomplishments are great, and he flatters himself, that no objection can be made to his person.—He possesses a sweet and most agreeable temper, such indeed, as he is sure, would render any lady happy, besides a most melodious voice, and good teeth. He is wealthy, and his affairs are prosperous, but his capital is principally embarked in maritime speculations, which however he would feel desirous of investing in some less precarious way. The lady would, from these considerations, be expected to possess considerable personal attractions and accomplishments, and a fortune commensurate, say 5, 6, 7, 8, or even \$10,000. Letters from Ladies or Guardians, containing propositions, may be addressed to X. Y., and will meet immediate attention. The utmost secrecy may be relied on.

To prevent all unnecessary trouble no widow need apply.

One of our Adventurers.—"Will you please to let down the carriage window," said Alice, smiling—"see! what a beautiful rain-bow arches above us; it will not rain any more."

"Most willingly," I replied, and as the glass slid down, a gush of wind from the magnolia, filled the carriage with its fragrance.

A thunder gust had just passed over, and the dark drapery of heaven, bordered with gold and purple, hung gracefully in the west, while the arch of peace bound the orient with its glory. The rich foliage, feathering up in heaps from detached forest-clumps, contrasting their dark green mantles, with the bright, sunny robes of the weeping willow, as it trailed along the herbage, all of them wet with rain, and dripping profusely in the sunshine; a river, that moved silently through a natural arcade of elm-trees, dripping as it flowed from the incessant drooping of the branches; together with the coolness of the air, and the fragrance of a thousand flowers, presented a banquet pure enough for the most celestial appetite.

At this moment, the carriage stopped at a small tavern, to water the horses; & while the driver was engaged at the well we were entertaining ourselves with the aspect of a small cottage-looking house, which stood next to us, almost smothered by roses and honey-suckle. "What a charming spot!" said the enthusiastic Alice, "I wonder who inhabits it; surely the genius of such a place, must be as beautiful as its own Eden. It is probable some young cottage girl's abode, who watches the expiring lamp of an old father, and

whose hours of pastime are devoted to these shadowy beauties. Oh for a glimpse of her through that lattice, circled so irregularly by the prodigal multi-flora!—Will you be so obliging, sir," she continued, her eyes rooted to the spot; "as to pluck for me, one of those elegant roses?"

As there was no other gentleman in the carriage but myself, the privilege of assisting the fair Alice belonged to me; so ordering the steps to be let down, I hastened to the dwelling place of the sweet Arcadian. It was some time before I could fix on a bunch of roses to satisfy me; as in a library of rare works, we wander from one to another without the power of selecting. At length I found some, clustering together with peculiar beauty and resolved to pluck them,—but just as the wet stem was shaking the rain drops on my bosom, the lattice opened with a slam, and a parchment face, uglier than one of Macbeth's witches, bacon-neck and writhed, screamed in my ear.

"Get out! you rotten old rascal; if you stick your nose into my premises you had better encounter a stumped-tailed bull in fly-time & down went the window like thunder.

I hurried back to the carriage. The ladies were dying with laughter, and Alice was snuffing sal-volatile, in hysterics.—Emerald.

More Hints to People of Moderate Fortunes.

Early teach children to take the whole care of their own clothes. Talking will do no good, so long as their own carelessness is supplied by another's attention. Make them depend on themselves. In all probability there will be times when care and anxiety must come upon them; at all events it is wise to prepare them for such contingencies. In this country we are too apt to let children romp and idle away all the time they are out of school, till they are fourteen or fifteen; and then how soon the pitiful rivalry of fashion—and vanity begins!

The fact is, children can be so educated as to take a pleasure in their duty; they can find enjoyment in usefulness; and is it not well that they should find their happiness in sources over which time and circumstances have no power? "Begin early" is the great maxim for every thing in education. A child of six years old can be made useful; and they should be taught to consider each day lost in which they have failed to do some little thing for the benefit of others. The eager inquiries they make whether they have done any good, and the innocent and gleeful pride they evince when they receive assurance that they have, is sufficient proof that habits of usefulness are not naturally felt as a bondage.

It is wise to keep an exact account of all you expend; even to a paper of pins. This answers two purposes: it makes you more careful in spending money; and it enables your husband to judge precisely whether his family live within his income. No false pride, or foolish ambition to appear as well as others, should ever induce a person to live one cent beyond the income of which he is certain. If you have two dollars a day, let nothing but sickness induce you to spend more than nine shillings. If you have one dollar, do not spend more than seventy-five cents. If you have but half a dollar a day, be satisfied to spend forty cents.

To associate with influential and genteel people, with appearance of equality unquestionably has its advantages; particularly where there is a family of sons and daughters coming upon the theatre of life; but, like all other external advantages, it has its proper price, and may be bought too dearly. They who never reserve a cent of their income, with which to meet any unforeseen calamity, "pay too dear for their whistle" whatever temporary advantages they may derive from society.

Self-denial in proportion to the narrowness of your income, will eventually be the happiest, and most respectable course for you and yours. If you are prosperous, perseverance, industry and good character will not fail to place you in such a situation as your ambition covets; and if you are not prosperous, it will be well for your children that they have not been educated to higher hopes than they will ever realize.

If you are about to furnish a house, do not spend all your money, be it much or little. Do not let the beauty of this thing and the cheapness of that, tempt you to buy unnecessary articles. Doctor Franklin's maxim was a wise one: "Nothing is cheap which we do not want."

Buy merely what is absolutely necessary, and let experience of your wants and your means dictate, what shall be afterwards obtained. If you spend it at first, you will find you have bought many things you do not want. Begin cautiously. As riches increase, it is easy to increase in hospitality and splendour, but it is always painful and inconvenient to decrease.—After all these things are viewed in their proper light by the judicious and respectable.—Neatness, tastefulness and good sense may be shown in the management of a small household and the arrangement of a little furniture as well as upon a larger scale, the consideration gained by living beyond one's income is not actually worth the trouble it costs. The glare there is about such false and wicked parade is deceptive; it does not in fact procure valuable friends or extensive influence. More than that, it is wrong—morally wrong so far as the individual is concerned; and injurious beyond calculation to the interests of our country. To what are the increasing egotism & discouraged exertions of the present day owing? A multitude of causes, but the chief is the evil; but the root no doubt tend to increase the extravagance of the whole matter is the extravagance of all classes of people! We never shall be prosperous till we have sufficient moral courage to make prudence and prudence! We never shall be free from embarrassment, till we shall be ashamed of industry and economy; cease to be free in the needed reformation. Let women aid in the needed reformation. Let their husbands and fathers see them happy without finery; and if their friends have (as is often the case) a foolish pride in seeing them decorated, let them silently and gradually check this feeling by showing that they have better means of commanding respect.—Let the exertion of ingenuity, economy, and neatness, prove that good taste and gentility are attainable without great expense.

[Mass. Jour.]

### SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondents of the New York Mercantile and Gazette for proof-slips containing the following intelligence, brought by the brig Mary Jane at that port, in 9 days from Havana.—*Amer.*

The expedition against Mexico sailed from Havana on the 5th July. It consisted of one 74, two frigates three corvettes, one brig, and schr. of war, and seven transports, with 4,500 troops.—Six of the transports were American vessels, viz. the ships Robin-Hood, Triton, Bingham, and Roger-Williams, and brig Chilian, and Cornelian. These were chartered for two months. The fleet laid too off the Moro until the morning of the 6th, waiting for the Soberano 74, Admiral Laborde's flag ship, which did not get out of the harbour till that time.

The Havana papers, to the 8th inst. are wholly silent as to the destination and object of this expedition and merely mention the fact of its having gone to sea.

Private accounts state that there had recently been numerous failures among the shop keepers in Havana, which had thrown the place into much confusion, and it was expected these disasters would be severely felt. Money was extremely scarce, and discounts  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 3 per cent, a month.

News of the death of the Queen of Spain, was received at Havana on the 8th, and an order was issued prohibiting all public amusements for the space of three months.

The day before the Mary Jane sailed the Br. Govt. schooner Monkey, Lieut. Cole, in company with the Spanish brig Providencia, arrived with a cargo of 350 slaves, which the schooner had captured a few days previous after an engagement of 35 minutes.—The schooner mounts 1 gun, with a complement of 26 men; and the brig is pierced for 18, and mounts 3 guns, and 56 men. Many of the slaves had died of the small pox, which prevailed on board—and about 60 had jumped overboard, and were drowned in preference to having their throats cut, by the English, as the Spaniards had told them would be the case in the event of being captured.

Previous to the sailing of the Expedition, the commanding General Barradas issued the following Proclamations, the first of which is addressed to the soldiers composing the expedition, and the other intended to be addressed to the Mexicans.

**"Soldiers—**You are about to depart for New Spain the theatre on which, for the last three centuries, the ancient and intrepid Spaniards have immortalized themselves. They have conquered this beautiful country—you are going to pacificate it; to cause an oblivion of the past and re-establish the paternal government of the best of kings. The Mexicans are not our enemies—they are our brothers; some of them blinded and others subjugated by her tyrants.

"We have undertaken a painful march and we have to contend with the obstinate; but discipline and valor will crown our arms with victory.

**"Soldiers!** Always maintain order in the ranks; let us remember that we are Spaniards, and that we must assist each other in the time of action.

"The first qualification of the brave; is to be indulgent to the vanquished; respect their adversity, and do not remind them of their past errors. An absolute oblivion of the past, is the fundamental basis of our undertaking.

"Pillage enriches the few—debases all, destroys confidence, and makes enemies of the people whose friendship we wish to gain.

Mexicans! I come not to revenge outrages, not to satisfy the passions which have existed in this kingdom; all is consigned to oblivion, for such is the royal will of your august and ancient sovereign. I have drawn the bayonets, not to pierce your breast, but to be kept for those who, interested in the continuance of disorders, persist in refusing the will and clemency of a generous monarch.—The faithful executor of the royal will, I offer you these terms on my sacred word of honor, which you will see fulfilled in a very short time, and then, when the passions are calmed, you can compare and judge of the difference between three centuries of happiness, and the seven years of horrid disorder which you have experienced, and which thanks to Divine Providence, you are to be freed from such a terrible calamity.

"In the name of His Majesty, I will reward your military virtues and heroic actions; but I will be inexorable towards those whose conduct shall in the least tend to disgrace the Spanish name.

"Head Quarters at Regla—day of July, 1829.

"The Commanding General of the Vanguard.

"ISIDRO BARRADAS."

"INHABITANTS OF NEW SPAIN."

"His Excellency the Captain General of the island of Cuba addressed to you the following proclamation, in the name of the King our Lord, at the same time that I present myself on your shores with the first division of the Royal Army which is about to occupy this kingdom to re-establish order and the paternal government of the best of Kings.

"Mexicans!—The time has arrived when you are about to regain peace and former abundance; separate yourselves from the wicked faction of anarquistes which has destroyed this beautiful coun-

try, only enriching foreign adventurers, and the leaders who tyrannize over them; remain tranquil in your houses, attentive to your duties and usual occupations.—Your persons shall be respected as sacred.

"The division which I have the honor to command is a model of subordination and discipline; the soldiers composing it are your brothers; our religion is the same; our language, manners and customs; the same blood flows through our veins; and if, contrary to all my hopes, should there be one individual among them so far forgetful of his duty as to commit any excess, I will know how to punish him with all the rigor that the laws permit.

"Head Quarters of —

"The Commanding General of the Vanguard.

"ISIDRO BARRADAS."

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, JULY 19,

**Case of T Watkins.**—The argument in this case was closed this morning by Mr. Key of the U. States in a speech of about two hours length. The case was then at half past 11 o'clock, committed to the Jury, and they retired. In about two hours the Jury came into court, and the Foreman read the following as their verdict: "The Jurors in the case of the U. States against Tobias Watkins, find him guilty of obtaining \$750 in his official capacity, and of applying the same to his own private use."

Mr. Swann. I object to the verdict.—Such a verdict cannot be received—it would have no legal effect whatever.—It is a mere nullity.

Mr. Coxe. We demand that the verdict be received and recorded—let its legal effect be tried afterwards.

Mr. Jones. This is the only correct course. The verdict must be received and entered, and its legal effect settled afterwards.

Mr. Key. The verdict amounts to nothing; it is neither for the defendant nor against him. It is necessary to have a verdict on the indictment; and as this is not such an one, it cannot be received.

Considerable discussion followed, and authorities were cited by the counsel on both sides to sustain their respective views. Judge Thurston inclined to the opinion that the verdict should be received, and its effect settled afterwards; what that effect should be, he could not, without consideration undertake to say. Judge Morsell dissented from this course; if the Jury do not find a general verdict, and mean to find a special one they must find it in the common form—the one they had brought in was of neither character; it said nothing in relation to the fraud, and was not such an one as judgment could be given on. Chief Judge Oranch (who had been a short time absent from the bench having taken his seat and consulted with his brethren,) intimated to the counsel the course which the Court was willing to adopt, which was to inform the Jury of the insufficient character of their finding and to permit them to go back to their room and revise their verdict if they choose to do so. After some conversation between the Court and the bar in which Mr. Coxe objected to the course proposed, insisting that the verdict rendered was in effect a verdict of acquittal, and ought to be received—the Jury was called up, and the Chief Judge addressed it as follows:

"The Court informs the Jury that they have doubts whether they can, upon the verdict the Jury have offered to return, give a final Judgment either for or against the defendant, because the jury has not found whether the money was received by the defendant with a fraudulent intent, nor whether the money received was the Money of the U. States, and that if the Jury choose to retire and re-consider their verdict in these particulars, the Court will permit them to do so."

The Jury then retired to their room, and in about 15 minutes returned into Court and handed in the following verdict: "The Jurors in the case of the U. States against Tobias Watkins find him guilty of obtaining \$750 money of the U. States in his official capacity, and of applying the same to his own private use," which verdict was received and recorded.

The Counsel for the defendant apprised the opposite Counsel that they should require judgment of acquittal. No proceeding however, was now moved, and nothing further in the case was done to day.—*Nat Jour.*

From the National Journal of yesterday.

**MRS. ROYALL.**—The trial of Mrs. Ann Royall, indicted on a charge of being a common scold, took place on Saturday last. There was some difficulty at the commencement, in determining what constitutes a common scold. The opinion of one of the authorities quoted, is, that the person so designated must be always scolding. If so, we need look no further for the perpetual motion, after a single conviction grounded on that authority. More rational lawyers, however seem to think that where the scolding is so loud and so frequent as to be a common nuisance, it is sufficient to constitute a common scold. But according to some of the witnesses, Mrs. Royall, although frequent in her vocal exhortations, was not always loud, but, on the contrary, has inflicted some of her lingual dental severities in a very soft tone, and with a very smiling countenance coming up, in fact to the poet's description, and showing that she can smile and smile, and murder while she smiles. The punishment, also is a perplexing subject, for the lawyers

seem to have ransacked the Maryland code in vain to find some precedent, and among the negligences of Congress may be enumerated the omission to enact some befitting penalty for a common scold.—It is true, that the ducking stool in England has been the stool of repentance to many a scold, but there seems to be an awful consequence resulting from that punishment, since some authorities have laid it down that it confers on the criminal the privilege of being a common scold for ever afterwards, with impunity.—To Mrs. Royall one ducking would be a cheap consideration for this inestimable privilege.

Many of the respectable citizens who reside on Capitol Hill appear to have been prodigiously annoyed by this gifted dame, whom Petruchio would have found harder to tame than Kate the Curst; and such an universal terror of her, except among the boys, infects that whole region than man and woman, priest, and layman would rather make a circuit of a mile, than venture beneath her eastern window which overlooks Jersey Avenue, and from which she edifies herself, probably with a view to the future edification of the world, by studying the weakness, and practising upon the fears of the neighborhood. No wonder then that the inhabitants of Capitol Hill should rise en masse, and flock to the Court to give testimony against this animated apple of discord which the fates had thrown into the midst of them. They testified sundry wicked sayings of their tormentor—which although they relaxed the features of bench and bar, will perhaps be found insufficient to relax the sterner countenance of justice—and various outrages upon the peace and harmony of society. Mrs. Royall was also heard, first by her Counsel secondly by her witnesses, and lastly by her eloquent self. Nevertheless the jury ungallantly found her guilty, and the Bench still more ungallantly ordered her to be locked up until she found bail for her appearance to receive judgment, which was arrested by her Counsel.—"This is a pretty country to live in," said the indignant pers-cuted, as she heard the mandate for her incarceration.

Mrs. Royall's speech is thus reported in the National Intelligencer:—

Mrs. Royall rose and made a short but pathetic address to the Jury, urging them to defend her against oppression, to prove themselves the protectors of personal rights and liberty; warning them against sanctioning a system of clerical domination, and persecution, which if not checked by the freedom of speech and of the press, and these defended by independent juries would produce a state of things which would endanger the Judge on the bench, and even the President himself.—declaring that this system, and this persecution, were part of a general scheme, of which the attempt to stop the mails on the Sabbath was another feature, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, July 21.

Yesterday His Excellency, Daniel Martin, Governor of Maryland, in presence of the Executive Council, and a number of public officers, members of the Court of Appeals and Chancery Court, Gentlemen of the Bar, and other Visitors to our City, as well as Citizens, assembled in the Council Chamber within the few minutes that it was ascertained that the ceremony would be performed, delivered to Captain BALLARD & Lieutenant MAYO, of the United States Navy, the swords which had been prepared according to the unanimous resolution of both branches of the Legislature, in testimony of the high sense entertained of the services performed by those gallant officers during the late war.

On presenting the sword to Capt. Ballard, the Governor addressed him to the following effect:

Sir.—In obedience to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Legislature of your native State, I have the honor to present this sword. Permit me sir, to assure you, that to the sentiment of gratitude expressed by the Delegates of the people of Maryland, every bosom in the State most faithfully responds; and the duty assigned me on this occasion, if acceptably performed, will create an incident in my public life, to which I shall hereafter recur with the most pleasing recollection. On You sir, is bestowed the richest reward the Patriot asks, the gratitude and applause of his countrymen, of which this sword is intended to be the testimonial; and you are now invited to accept it, under a full confidence that in your hand, it will always be prepared to assert the rights or avenge the wrongs of our beloved country.

Captain Ballard's reply.

Sir.—I receive with sensations of gratitude, which I have no words to express the interesting token of approbation, with which your Excellency has been pleased to honor me.

It will be a source of lasting gratification to reflect, that for an achievement in which I bore a humble part, (& in which many of the brave sons of Maryland participated,) the Legislature of my native State have bestowed upon me, a vote of thanks and this sword. I accept and shall preserve it, as the most valued gift of my generous countrymen; and should in the course of human events an occasion present, when it will be necessary to draw it in the cause of my country, I trust I shall not be unmindful of the noble bearing of those distinguished citizens, who placed in command of our ships during the eventful period of the late war, won

for us by their steady discipline and undaunted industry, a name on the ocean, which it will be our duty to preserve.

For the very flattering manner in which your Excellency has been pleased to execute the trust assigned you by the Legislature, I solicit the acceptance of my thanks; with the assurance that it will ever remain sensibly impressed upon my heart.

On presenting Lieutenant Mayo his sword, the Governor observed:

Sir.—Your gallantry and good conduct in two brilliant and well fought actions during the late war, have called forth from the representatives of the people of Maryland, an expression of their gratitude; and they have directed me to present to you this sword as a testimony of their approbation. Allow me therefore I pray you sir, to tender to American valor this splendid specimen of American art, commemorative of the scenes in which the first was most conspicuously displayed. It is now placed in your hands to be drawn in that cause to which your heart will direct you—the cause of freedom and the rights of man.

Lieutenant Mayo's reply.

That the representatives of the people of my native State, should deem my services in the late war with Great Britain, worthy this mark of approbation and distinction, will ever be to me, a most pleasing recollection. This sword I shall value as a gift of a free, and intelligent people. When required, it will be unsheathed in the defence of our country, in the cause of humanity, and of the oppressed; and palmed be the arm that should take it from its scabbard for any unholy purpose. The unanimous vote of the legislature which conferred this honor upon me, have my most sincere thanks, as well as yourself, Gov. Martin, for the very flattering motto you have had placed upon this sword. With health and happiness, may you both long continue, to enjoy the esteem and confidence, of a generous public.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SWORDS.

The blades are of the finest steel, etched with the views of the engagements in which the respective officers to receive them were prominent, containing the names of the donors and receivers. The handles and guards are of solid gold, elegantly and appropriately chased.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Wesleyan Sunday School Society of Easton.

One year has passed since the organization of this society; and in reviewing the incidents which have occurred during this period, we see much to encourage and stimulate us, to increased exertion and abundant cause of gratitude to God, who "despises not the day of small things" but regards with complacency and delight, the humblest effort to promote his glory. As yet however we are but at the commencement of our labour much more remains undone and neglected, the consequence we fear of not feeling sufficiently the importance of this work, and the result of that inexperience which attends all new undertakings; we therefore respectfully call upon you to profit by the knowledge we have derived from experience, and by a systematical and judicious arrangement of affairs, supply those deficiencies in our policy which tend to diminish the usefulness of the school. The particular subjects to which we would call your attention at present, are the state of our funds, and the irregular attendance of the scholars in the school.—The greater part of the year we have struggled without sufficient money to defray the necessary expenses of the school, yet notwithstanding this the expenditures have by a small sum increased the receipts, and we are now compelled either to solicit aid of the public or suffer the school to become altogether extinct; owing to this circumstance the scholars have received no premiums for the last three quarters of the year, we regret this the more as it lessens their desire to commit the scripture to memory, causes them to be dissatisfied and begets distrust and suspicion toward their teachers, it is one cause also why the school is so badly attended, for there must be some inducements held out to them to attend a part from the benefit to be derived, by the instruction they receive. Did they obtain their premiums regularly each quarter, the difference both in their advancement in learning and morality would soon be perceptible, and after they have formed habits of industry and attention, we may stimulate them by higher and more powerful motives.

The irregularity with which they attend the school, is a subject of just complaint, and we fear that unless some speedy and successful effort is made to insure more punctual attendance the school will lose much of its power to do good; there are 64 names on roll, nearly all of whom attend, but so seldom and irregular that the average number never exceeds 30 each Sabbath, this subject was taken into consideration by the "Board of officers" some time since, and a committee appointed to visit the delinquent scholars, ascertain the causes of their absence, and also if their parents were willing to co-operate with us by sending their children to school, the committee failed to discharge their task, and this duty which (if we may so express it,) is the very nerve and muscle of Sunday School economy, has been entirely overlooked and neglected; we hope it will now receive your attention and some measures be adopted to correct this growing evil; we are pleased to report that the teachers have attended more

punctually since the last meeting, and manifest an increasing interest in the welfare and prosperity of the school; during the year there has been about 9000 verses of scripture and 500 sections of catechism recited by the scholars, we trust that the scriptural truths thus early implanted in their minds, may result in an experimental and saving acquaintance with them;—the improvement of the scholars may be ascertained from the fact that some of the boys who when taken into the school could not read a word, are able now not only to read, but also to commit scripture to memory, in conclusion we hope that the society will take the state of our affairs into deep consideration, and adopt such measures as may be most productive of the great end we have in view the glory of God, and the benefit of the rising generation.

Respectfully submitted,  
HENRY E. BATEMAN, Sec'y.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

FOURTH OF JULY.

The dawn of this eventful day, was proclaimed to the Citizens of Denton, by the loud peal of an 18 pounder, it was not a sound of Terror, like that which first warned Americans, to come forward and strike for Freedom; but one of joy that invited Evemen to arise from their peaceful slumbers, and commemorate the memory of the Heroes, and the actions that made them free.

In compliance with the invitation of the committee of arrangements, a large concourse of Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town, and vicinity, repaired to the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Their attention, was for some time engaged, in viewing the Decorations; which were elegantly and tastefully arranged, by the committee. The walls around, were nicely hung with Festoons, consisting of a variety of Evergreens; around the Bench, prepared for the reader and orator, were suspended several prints and Emblems of the Patriots of the Revolution, and of American Independence.—In several parts of the room, were to be seen the productions of Agriculture, and representations of Commerce and Manufactures; and over the doors, on the inside, were placed muskets, supporting each other, to indicate, that free citizens are as willing and able, to assert and maintain their Independence, as they are to celebrate it.

The company having been entertained for a few minutes, with some good music, Capt. Joseph Richardson arose, and briefly remarked, that, as "that was the 53d Anniversary of their Independence, he would read for them that Declaration which pronounced they should be free." His venerable appearance, and the audible and impressive manner, in which he read the different Paragraphs, of that important paper, must have reminded every hearer, of that Patriotic Band of sages who pledged their "Fortunes, Lives and sacred Honors," to maintain what they declared. By this time, (notwithstanding the heavy, and almost incessant rain,) the Court House, was thronged, and enlightened by many a sparkling eye and rosy cheek, which seemed to reflect a glow of inspiration, through the whole assembly. The orator, Mr. Wm. FURNELL, though confronted by such a Phalanx of charms, came forward and delivered an address, which did honour to his understanding, and received the applause of the audience—it was replete with pure figurative language historical events, force of argument, sublimity of thought, and eloquent forensic style. He took a view of the discovery, of this Hemisphere, of the settlers; the course of their Emigration; the difficulties they had to encounter, in the deserts of the prowling Indians; their growing consequence to Great Britain; and their attachment to her cause, when the Provinces were invaded by the French—he shewed their valor in that war, where the rash Braddock fell—owing to his inattention to the council of the brave and prudent Washington—he next adverted to the impolitic course of taxation, by the British, and the Declaration of the colonies to be free—he recapitulated several memorable events of the Revolutionary war, and the happy issue of Independence he then drew an imposing picture of the blessings and sources of American Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, and their mutual aid and dependence on each other—the contrast between the conditions of Europe and these U. States was striking and happy; his sincere wishes for the liberty and blessing to all Nations particularly to the brave sons of classic Greece, was delivered with such a forcible and solemn pathos, as brought the whole to a beautiful conclusion.

The Orator was greeted with repeated clapping and a Patriotic national Tune.

At 2 o'clock, a large Company, of Gentlemen, sat down to a Table which groaned under the weight of the good things of the season, provided for the occasion, by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Griffith, who deserves the praise of the company for his attention.

After the removal of the cloth, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Wm. ORRILL being appointed President, Dr. GEORGE T. MARTIN, Vice President, the general Toasts prepared for the day, were drunk with loud cheering, firing of Cannon, and national songs and Tunes.

In the Evening, the company marched in orderly Procession, preceded by music and colours flying. Through the day, but one mind and sentiment seemed to pervade the whole company, not a sentence that would rouse the latent

**BOSTON GAZETTE**

**EASTON, Md.**  
Saturday Evening, July 25.

We understand the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore has appointed *John Johnson, Esq.* of Prince George's county, Clerk of the Court, vice *Thomas Harris*, deceased. Mr. Johnson is the son of the late Chancellor of Maryland.

*Edward Hughs, Esq.* of Montgomery county has been appointed by the Executive, Commissioner of Lotteries, vice *Thomas B. Hall*, deceased.

**CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.**

On Saturday night last a body of earth from the slope of the Deep Cut fell into the Canal, and completely closed it the height of several feet above the water line. The National Gazette says of it— Immediate measures were of course taken for its removal, and we are happy to learn that, in all probability, the opening of the canal will not be delayed by the accident. Such slips, as they are called, have heretofore occurred frequently on this part of the canal—some of them of a much more formidable kind than the present, and the workmen are of course familiar with the mode of rectifying them.

The Philadelphia papers state that the packet sloop, Florida, plying between Snowhill, on the Chesapeake bay, and Philadelphia, passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal on Friday 17th inst. She is a vessel of 40 tons, and is the first of that kind which has passed through the canal.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in Baltimore, dated July 22.]

"The President and Secretary of State have left the city for a few days. Among the reports in circulation is that of the Secretary of State being averse to further changes, and that he has been able to diffuse this feeling so generally that the progress of dismissals has been stopped."

The intelligence of Mr. Barbour's recall, and the appointment of the Hon. Louis McLane as Minister to Great Britain, was received in London on the 23d ult.

From the Nat. Intel. of the 23d inst. **CIRCUIT COURT.**—The whole of yesterday's session of the Circuit Court was consumed in vainly endeavouring to complete the panel for trying the second indictment against *T. Watkins*.—About thirty talesmen attended in the course of the day, out of which five more Jurors were sworn in—making eleven. The remainder of the thirty were excepted to and excluded on the ground of having formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.—Only one more Juror is wanted now to complete the panel.

**REFORM.**

The Administration having acted such a ridiculous part in the prosecution of what they denominate reform, that they have literally come at last to be, not only the scorn of men, but the jest of boys. A few frolicsome youngsters, in a town about thirty miles from here, assembled a few days ago, and, after making fools of each other, conceived the idea of making fools of General Jackson and Major Barry. The thing was easily done. One of their number, more sober than the rest, drew up a petition for the removal of the Post Master and the appointment of a certain other personage designated in the petition. The instrument was signed by the other boys and forthwith sent to Washington.—As had been foreseen the project succeeded, and the return mail brought on a commission for the new Post Master. Now the joke of the whole matter is this: *The new post master is the most ragged, drunken vagabond in seven cities, and cannot for the life of him decipher the superscription of a letter.* N. E. Review.

A letter of May 15, states that the John Alexander, from Alexandria, and the ship Augusta, from New York, with Flour, had arrived. Business was dull, and no good Coffee in market. The Brazilian Government had prolonged the period for permitting the prosecution of the *Slave Trade* for six months from August!

Our readers will see, the course of the proceedings on Saturday, in the prosecution of *T. Watkins*, the present singular situation of the case. The Counsel for the defendant mean to claim judgment of acquittal on the verdict rendered by the Jury & the Counsel of the Government, it is understood intend to move a rejection of the verdict as insufficient, and have a new trial. These motions will be made, and the questions argued, we presume, to-day. Their decision rests with the Court, and on their decision, it is probable, depends whether the 300 dollar case will be tried or not.—*Nat. Intel.*

A pithy observation. The eccentric, but shrewd author of "Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words," speaking of government matters, says: "An upright minister asks what recommends a man; a corrupt minister, who?"

A CITIZEN.

**FOREIGN.**

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

The packet ship *Monongahela* has arrived at Philadelphia, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th June inclusive. The packet ship *Britania* has also arrived at New York, having sailed from Liverpool on the 7th June. From the Philadelphia papers, and a slip transmitted from the Philadelphia Gazette office, we make the following extracts:

The most important articles in these papers, are those which relate to warlike operations in the East.

Despatches received in London from Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at Vienna, mention a prevailing report in that city that the Turks had defeated the Russians at a place called Czernadova. This is supposed to be the same affair alluded to in a Paris letter also received, and mentions that a general battle had been brought on by an attempt to push some cattle into Siliustria; that the garrison had made a vigorous sortie; and that the Russians were defeated with great loss.

A German paper states that Varna has been recaptured by the Turks, after a horrible carnage. This statement, however, is declared not to be entitled to credit.

The Russian army, it is generally agreed, has suffered during the spring from sickness—the plague and various contagious disorders having made great havoc among them.

It is mentioned from Sicily, that Admiral Malcolm had issued orders for all the English vessels of war in the Mediterranean immediately to join the fleet off Syracuse.

The subject of Parliamentary reform was introduced to the House of Commons by the Marquis of Blandford, on the 3d of June. A conviction of the necessity of some change in the system of representation; is said to be gradually growing in the public mind.

An attempt was made in the British Parliament by Mr. Bright to procure a reduction of the duty on tobacco, for the benefit of the West India planters Sir C. Burrell and Mr. Portman wished the growth of tobacco at home to be legalized: it would be beneficial to farmers, and create employment for labourers. Mr. Heathcote and Mr. Cresset Pelham thought it unfair now that the Irish participated in all civil privileges, to allow them to grow tobacco while it was denied to the English farmer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that it was merely permitted in Ireland as an experiment. He was averse to the reduction of the duty, as it was following the evil principle of granting a bounty on production. Mr. Charles Grant thought the time was approaching when this and other prohibitory duties must be modified. The motion was adjourned.

We are again enabled to gratify our readers with an account of further improvement in trade.—At Glasgow, Dumfries, and other districts, the manufacturers are in better spirits, and anticipate that the improvement will be progressive.

The British Parliament was expected to rise on the 16th June.

**LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.**

Saturday June 6. The Corn trade during the whole of the past week has been exceedingly inactive. The few sales effected in Wheat have been at gradually receding rates, and at this morning's market the secondary qualities were offering at an abatement of 3d per 70 lbs. on the quotations of this day sen'night. As is usually the case in a dull market, some parcels of Oats have been sold rather below our previous currency, but we cannot vary our general quotations for this grain, nor does there appear much disposition to press sales.—Barley is 3d per 60 lbs. higher, and all qualities scarce. Little change has occurred in the value of Beans or Peas.—The transactions in Indian Corn have also been less numerous. Flour and Oatmeal fully sustain previous rates. The business in Bonded Grain has been chiefly in Barley, some choice parcels of which have sold at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 60 lbs.

Prices.—Wheat, per 70lb. English W. & R. 10s. 6d a 11s. 4d; Barley, Imperial Qr. Malting, £1 14 a £1 16s.—Flour 250 lbs. English and Irish, £2 10s. a £2 16s.

The Providence papers give an account of the imprisonment of a poor woman in that town, destitute of the most common and ordinary necessities of life who had been compelled to consult with a physician once or twice, for which he charged her \$3; and not having the means of paying, was sued for the same. When the officer came with the writ, she requested him to inform the doctor she could not pay in money but would do any kind of work for him in her power.—This would not answer, and the officer was compelled in the discharge of his duty, and to the eternal disgrace of the creditor, to take this poor woman upon the execution, with her nursing infant, and commit her to goal. There she remained penniless and almost naked, for about ten days, and but for the humanity of the gaoler, she and her infant must have perished.

Such an inhuman monster, (says the Cadet) ought not to be suffered to tread in the paths of men; and, in justice, his name should be revealed, an object for the "slow, unmoving finger of scorn."—No delicacy ought to conceal the names of such individuals.

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday the 14th inst. at Locust Grove, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, to MARGARET S. daughter of Thomas Hayward Esq.

**DIED.**

On Friday, the 17th inst. CHARLES ROBERT of Hampton, late Governor of Maryland, in the 70th year of his age. At his residence on broad Creek after a long illness ROBERT A. SKINNER, Esq. in the 49th year of his age. In this Town on Thursday last Mr. LEVIN MARRS. In this Town on the same day Miss ANNA VINCENT after a lingering illness. In this County on Friday last, Miss ANN KERBY.

**KENT POINT FOR RENT!**

This Farm has excellent out buildings, and a good dwelling house, and is divided into three fields, each containing about four hundred thousand corn hills. The soil is good for wheat and corn, the situation healthy, and the pastures superior to any on Kent Island. As it belongs to minors, it will be rented for a money rent. WILLIAM GRASON. July 25

**BARGAINS.**

More Boots and Shoes. 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. July 25.

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, bar, on, lard, &c. &c. and will give the highest prices for hides in cash or trade. T. S. C.

**BARGAINS.**

The Subscriber has for sale at his old stand, opposite the Court House, a lot of

**HATS,**

The manufacture of Mr. Roszell, of this town, which he will dispose of low. Those wanting that necessary article, would do well, to call on him immediately, as he is determined to get rid of them for cash or country produce, as soon as possible. THOS. S. COOK. Easton, July 25.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, in any way, to come forward and make payment, before the first day of November next, as indulgence will not be given after that day. WM. R. TRIPPE. July 25 3w

**WOOL CARDING.**

THAT well known and celebrated machine is now in full operation, for the purpose of Carding and Mixing country or merino wool, to any shade directed.—If the wool be properly prepared which may be done by first washing well, then picking and greasing, and Colours placed in separate bundles, as fancy may choose, with a written instruction to myself or the carder. Persons residing near Oxford, Talbot Co. may leave their wool (prepared with written directions) at Capt. Jas. Stewart's, where it will be received, taken to the Machine, carded and returned, free of charge more than Carding. Also those residing near Dover Bridge, may leave their wool at Mr. Williams, Bridge Keeper, where the same will be taken every Wednesday, in each week and returned the Tuesday following, in good order.—If the wool be so, when prepared, as per above directions, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Williams, will be prepared to settle with all those having wool Carded, as I shall furnish them with a bill of each parcel; but in all cases, the owners name must accompany the Bundles, when left at the said places. JOHN R. WRIGHT. Upper Hunting Creek, } July 25 1829.

**SHINGLES FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber has for sale 50,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES of uncommon good quality, which he will sell cheap for Cash only. Persons sending orders for the above, are requested to accompany them with the money, otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered. WM. H. GROOME. Easton, July 25. eowt

**MARYLAND.**

*Talbot county Orphan's Court,* JUNE TERM, A. D. 1829.

On application of Dr. Edward Spedden, admr. of Capt. Robert Spedden, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 24th day of July in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine. JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of wills for Talbot County.

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**In compliance to the above order, 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 Robert Spedden late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st of March next they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of July A. D. 1829. EDWARD SPEDDEN, Admr. of Capt. Robert Spedden, deceased. July 25.

**FOR THE PRINTERS OF THE BOSTON GAZETTE.**

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the quality of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscribers therefore have been induced to make a proportional reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April have been stated in the annexed list. The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish and durability, no deviation has been made. He has on hand a complete assortment and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner. Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, £2, in Type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHD. RONALDSON, Phil.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent, for cash.

Per lb. per lb.	English	30 36
Nonpareil	Great Primer	34
Minion	Double Pica	32
Brevier	Do. Great Primer	30
Burgois	Large Letter plain	30
Long Primer	Scabbard and	
Small Pica	Quotations	30
Pica		36

The prices of other descriptions of Type are proportionably reduced. Old Type received in payment at 9 cts. per pound. July 25

**CAMP MEETING.**

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Talbot Circuit, will be held, in Mr. Bennys Woods, about 3 miles from Easton, and one mile from Lover Bridge.—To commence on Thursday the 15th of August, next, and close on the Tuesday following. Joseph Turner, James Benny, John Arringdale, Wm. Benny, John G. Stevens, Rich'd. Sherwood, Wm. Barnett, Samuel Austin, Wm. Townsend, Wm. Shannahan. July 18.

**CAMP MEETING.**

A CAMP MEETING of the Members of the Methodist Episcopal church, will be held at Mr. George's Woods, (the Old Camp Meeting ground at Wye,) on the 24th of July, commencing on Friday, and ending on the Thursday following. Also on the 20th of August at Church Hill, commencing on Thursday, and ending on Wednesday following. All those who are friendly to Camp Meetings are invited to attend.

**FOR SALE.**

A four wheeled Carriage and harness in complete repair—persons wishing to purchase will please call on Mr. R. W. Kennard who will show the property—for terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to WM. H. JOHNSON. July 18

**NOTICE.**

THE Public is respectfully solicited to suspend its opinion of a circular over the signature of Edward Earle, (and now going the rounds,) until I can lay before it a statement of facts in relation to the whole transaction, when I will incontestably show that the author is not borne out by facts, in the statement he has seen proper to make. JAS. P. HEATH. Queenstown, July 18 3t

**A good chance for an industrious poor man**

**For Rent for the next Year,**

A piece of land on Miles River, with a dwelling house, garden and fire wood—terms.—The tenant may cultivate as much ground as he can manure from the sources around the field, which are plentiful, he may take to himself all the corn he makes and he is to give one third of the blades in good order, for rent.—The manuring the land and one third of the blades is considered at the rent—a small force is only necessary.—A tenant may take possession immediately and if he does so, and hauls manure regularly to the close of this year, preparatory to the next year's corn crop—no rent will be required of him for this year. Enquire at this Office. July 18, 1829.

**FOR RENT.**

THE subscriber will rent the FARM on which he at present resides, delightfully situated on Miles River, three miles from Easton. He will rent it to an approved Tenant on very accommodating terms. JOSIAH BOTFIELD. July 18

**MARYLAND.**

*Talbot County Orphan's Court,* APRIL TERM A. D. 1829.

ON application of Edward N. Hambleton Esq. Admr. D. B. N. of Thomas Jones late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office, affixed, this 21st day of May in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine. JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of wills for Talbot County.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Jones late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st of January next they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of May A. D. 1829. E. N. HAMBLETON, Admr. D. B. N. of Thomas Jones deceased. July 18

**Magistrate's Blanks**

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**POETRY.**

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND MERCANTILE

**BACHELOR'S CONFESSIONS.**

"Si non e vero e ben trovato"
Bless me; I've discovered the gray hairs
Mid these beautiful locks of mine—
And my teeth, white as pearls, are traitors,

I hate to stand up in cottons,
Vote dancing a tiresome bore,
Wouldst at marry "the belle" for millions,

I once thought cigar-smoking horrid,
And never sat long at wine;
My complexion is now slightly florid,

Years ago, and I relished the fancies
That poetry studied in my head—
Enjoyed Mrs. Radcliff's romances,

I once lov'd by moonlight to ramble,
With a favorite flirt on my arm,
Quoting verses from Moore or from Campbell

Time was when I was in great vogue, a
Model, a dandy gallant,
Drinking water at hot Saratoga,

My dicta—they once were authentic,
In waistcoat, coat, trousers, cravat;
In language—both Walker and Eticck

I lost not much money by gaming,
Nor often drank wine to excess—
Mamas called me not "past reclaiming"

Once I lived on a round of enjoyment,
Which shorten'd the fleeting day;
Now I twirl my thumbs for employment,

Oh Fashion! thy votary and victim
That frolics in vanity's ring,
Would he tell all the woes that afflict him,

THE SUBSCRIBER 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.

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,

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken the well
known Brick House in Denton,

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
the various branches, and has on hand a Stock

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the various branches, and has on hand a Stock

**BAKON & LARD.**

JOHN CAMPER has on hand, at his Store in
Easton, a large quantity of Prime Eastern
Shore Bacon and Lard which he will dispose of
low for Cash, or exchange for wool, grain, &c.



**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 Customs, as he is determin'd
to have his work done in the most fashiona-
ble and best manner.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**ISAAC ATKINSON**

ESPECTFULLY 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,

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

Nailed Boots and Monroes,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, with & without heels,
Thick Soled Lasting do.

**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,

**Farmers' Bank of Maryland,**

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
30th June, 1839.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of the said Bank,
that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton
on the first Monday (3d) of August next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

**Land for Sale.**

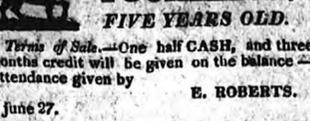
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell the FARM on
which he formerly resided, called Max-
well Moore, situated on Thread-haven creek,

**FARM WANTED.**

WANTED TO LEASE for a term of years
a SMALL FARM on Tread-haven River
between Oxford and Easton, of from 100 to
150 acres, for which a liberal rent would be
paid.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

WILL be sold on THURSDAY the 4th day of
August next, on the Court House grounds
in Easton, that beautiful thorough bred Horse



**TUCKAHOE,**

FIVE YEARS OLD.
Terms of Sale.—One half CASH, and three
months credit will be given on the balance.
Attendance given by E. ROBERTS.

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, from
sixty to 100 acres of first rate WOOD
LAND, adjoining the Lands of Hen-
ry D. Sellers and the Rev. Thomas
D. Monnelly, in the Head of Wye—

**A Valuable Lot for Sale.**

WILL be offered at Public Sale on SAT-
URDAY the first day of August next
between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, in the
afternoon, that Lot or Parcel of Ground situate
and lying back of the Court House, on the West
side of West Street adjoining the limits of the
Town of Easton and between the Lot of the
late Samuel Groome, and the Lot of the late
Jonathan N. Benny, being part of the tract of
Land, called Londonderry and containing two
Acres and 150 square perches with the access of
a public alley to the same.

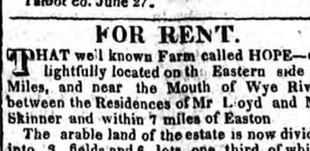
**For Sale on a Credit,**

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

**FOR SALE.**

THE FARM called SPRINGWOOD, situate in
this county, about 4 miles from Easton
the property of Mrs. Highman.—The Farm con-
tains two hundred and thirty acres with a suf-
ficiency of WOOD.

**THROUGH IN A DAY.**



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

**TAKE NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber intending to leave the East-
ern Shore this summer, requests all those
indebted to him, to come forward before the
20th of July next, and settle their respective
accounts. Those neglecting this notice, will
find their accounts, after that day, in the hands
of the proper officers, for collection, without
respect to persons.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber being about to leave Easton,
respectfully requests all those indebted to
him, either on bond, note, or open account, to
come forward and settle with him; those who
cannot pay him their bills, are particularly re-
quested to call and close their accounts by note
it is particularly desirable that they should call
the present month whilst he is on the spot to
liquidate their accounts.

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed
by the judges of Talbot county Court, to
divide and value certain of the lands and ten-
ements of Thomas Dudley, late of Talbot
county deceased, will meet on the premises on
Wednesday the 26th day of August next, for
the purpose of proceeding in the execution of
the said commission.

**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, Cam-
bridge 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 return-
ing leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same
day.

**Easton and Baltimore Packets.**

THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,
RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.

**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.

**THROUGH IN A DAY.**



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

**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
the various branches, and has on hand a Stock

**PROPOSALS**

FOR A NEW PAPER
George Town D. C.

**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.

**\$100 REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the Subscriber
on the night of the 4th inst. a mallatto
man named
WM. ROBINSON,

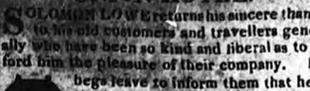
**A RUNAWAY.**

WAS committed to the Jail of St. Mary's
County Maryland as a runaway, on the
13th day of May a negro man who calls himself

**TO BE RENTED.**

AND possession given on the first day of Jan-
uary next, with liberty of Seeding Wheat
or Rye, this Fall, a FARM adjoining Denton,
whereon a certain Joshua Cooper now resides
with a very valuable Fishery thereto annexed.

**UNION HOTEL.**



THE SUBSCRIBER 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.

**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,

**DENTON HOTEL.**

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken the well
known Brick House in Denton,

**COACH, GIG, & HARNESS**



**MAKING.**

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